



Government of Karnataka

# ECONOMIC SURVEY OF KARNATAKA 2017-18



Department of Planning,  
Programme Monitoring & Statistics



# **ECONOMIC SURVEY OF KARNATAKA 2017-18**

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## **PREFACE**

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

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

The survey has attempted to identify critical growth sectors such as 'Horticulture', 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises', 'Animal Husbandry' and 'Sustainable Irrigation' in the coming year. Karnataka is growing as a destination not only for business but also in areas like tourism, skill development, investments in renewable energy etc. For the First time, a new chapter "Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood", is incorporated as 16<sup>th</sup> chapter, which presents the initiatives taken by the government on skill development, entrepreneurship and livelihood.

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

I would like to acknowledge and thank Dr. C.H.Vasundhara Devi, Director and Sri C.Kempaiah, Additional Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, for their tireless and excellent work to bring out 2017-18 Economic Survey Report in a timely fashion.

The preparation of the Economic Survey has also been supported by inputs from officers of the Government and subject experts. The support received from nodal officers, Sri K.Narayana, Dr. B.Janakiram, Sri K.Gururaja Rao, Smt. Yashoda, Sri K.S.Shankar, Sri K.A.Parappaswamy, Sri U.R.Subramanya, Sri K.Siddaraju, Sri Chikkasubbaiah, Sri T.S.Govindarao, Sri K.Muralidhara, Sri K.Narasimha Phani,

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

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

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## KARNATAKA AT A GLANCE

Sl. No.	Item	Units	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2009-10	2011
1	Geographical Area	'000 Sq.Km.	192	192	192	192	192	192	192
	Administrative Setup								
2	Revenue Divisions	No.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	Districts	-do-	19	19	19	20	27	30	30
4	Taluks	-do-	175	175	175	175	175	176	176
5	Inhabited Villages	-do-	26377	26826	27028	27066	27481	27481	27397
6	Uninhabited Villages	-do-	2972	2707	2362	2127	1925	1925	1943
7	Towns -	do-	231	245	281	306	270	270	347
	<b>Population as per Census</b>		<b>1951</b>	<b>1961</b>	<b>1971</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>
8	Total	(in 000s)	19401	23587	29299	37136	44977	52851	61095
9	Males	-do-	9866	12041	14972	18923	22952	26899	30967
10	Females	-do-	9535	11546	14327	18213	22025	25952	30128
11	Rural	-do-	14945	18320	22177	26406	31069	34889	37469
12	Urban	-do-	4456	5267	7122	10730	13908	17962	23626
13	Scheduled Castes	-do-	2583	3117	3850	5595	7369	8564	10475
14	Scheduled Tribes	-do-	80	192	231	1825	1916	3464	4249
15	Density of Population	Per Sq.Km.	262a	123	153	194	235	276	319
16	Literacy Rate	Percentage	19.26b	29.80b	36.83b	46.21c	56.04c	66.60c	75.40c
17	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 males	966	959	957	963	960	965	973
18	Urban Population	Percentage	22.96	22.33	24.3	28.89	30.92	33.99	38.7
	<b>State Income - at Current Prices</b>		<b>1960-61</b>	<b>1970-71</b>	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2017-18</b>
19	State Income	Rs.Crore	751	2016	5587	20551	96348	606010	1268881
20	Primary Sector	-do-	432	1063	2573	7626	31473	80051	131567
21	Secondary Sector	-do-	122	418	1160	4734	18684	158299	246249
22	Tertiary Sector	-do-	197	535	1854	8191	46191	313863	754233
23	Percapita Income	Rupees	321	696	1520	4598	18344	90263	174551
	<b>Agriculture</b>		<b>1960-61</b>	<b>1970-71</b>	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>
24	Net Area Sown	'000 Ha.	10228	10248	9899	10381	10410	10044	10006
25	Gross Cropped Area	-do-	10588	10887	10660	11759	12284	12247	12008
26	Gross Irrigated Area	-do-	NA	1355	1676	2598	3271	4186	3742
27	Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Area	Percentage	NA	12.45	15.72	22.09	26.63	34.18	31.16
	<b>Area under Principal Crops</b>		<b>1960-61</b>	<b>1970-71</b>	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>
28	Rice	'000 Ha.	1028	1170	1114	1173	1483	1110	1034
29	Wheat	-do-	324	343	322	198	266	174	168
30	Jowar	-do-	2969	2224	1991	2155	1782	1104	948
31	Bajra	-do-	500	562	564	425	462	166	242
32	All Cereals	-do-	6274	5971	5573	5415	5757	4507	4381
33	All Pulses	-do-	1306	1444	1531	1621	2047	2831	2966
34	Total Foodgrains	-do-	7579	7416	7104	7036	7804	7338	7347
35	Sugarcane Harvested Area	-do-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	450	397
36	Cotton	-do-	984	1142	1012	596	552	642	510
37	Groundnut	-do-	915	1027	790	1212	1063	570	666

## KARNATAKA AT A GLANCE

Production of Principal Crops		1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2015-16	2016-17	
38	Rice	'000 tonnes	1328	2000	2258	2428	3847	3021	2874
39	Wheat	-do-	77	130	174	123	250	156	171
40	Jowar	-do-	1154	1565	1506	1282	1547	796	846
41	Bajra	-do-	129	211	192	203	342	111	255
42	All Cereals	-do-	3578	5235	5714	5705	10004	8592	7958
43	All Pulses	-do-	352	511	488	539	956	1052	2041
44	Total Foodgrains	-do-	3930	5746	6202	6244	10960	9644	9999
45	Sugarcane	-do-	5184	8106	12127	20750	42924	36314	27378
46	Cotton d	-do-	382	570	597	640	855	1152	1024
47	Groundnut	-do-	448	780	475	816	1081	396	419
Agricultural Census		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11	2010-11	
48	No. of Operational Holdings	'000s	3551	4309	5776	7029	7581	7832	7832
49	Area of Operational Holdings	-do-	11368	11746	12321	12307	12385	12162	12162
50	Average size of Operational Holdings	Ha.	3.2	2.73	2.13	1.74	1.63	1.55	1.55
Live Stock Census		1972	1977	1983	1990	1997	2007	2012	
51	Total Livestock	'000s	21965	21800	24680	24968	30688	32883	29001
52	Total Poultry	-do-	10163	9696	12096	15694	21399	42433	53442
Forest		1962-63	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2015-16	2016-17	
53	Forest Area	'000 Ha.	3522	3621	3838	3872	3828	4335	4335
Factories		1971	1981	1991	2001	2009	2016 *	2017	
54	Working Factories	No.	3668	4985	7768	9440	11983	16037	16447
55	Employees	-do-	252074	434202	777900	903895	1079681	1654204	1631600
56	Employees per lakh population	-do-	860	1169	1730	1710	1785	2757	2671
Industrial		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2015-16	2016-17	
Project investments - Rs.3 crore to Rs.50 crore									
57	Projects Approved	No.	871	727	310	359	439	252	256
58	Investments	Rs. Crore	11511	10267	5182	7750	6880	1360063	19572.04
59	Employments	No.	612620	349015	135623	115932	110505	79960	93878
Project investments - above Rs.50 crore									
60	Projects Approved	No.	66	108	50	110	186	28	13
61	Investments	Rs. Crore	92056	160523	105266	288549	187186	89770	14226.39
62	Employments	No.	781966	1996504	410842	284934	580161	171324	60497
Electricity		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>(p)</sup>	
63	Total Generation	Mu	4833	6389	12431	21985	47112	64227	69657
64	Total Consumption	-do-	3187	5189	12182	17860	37202	61956	67370
65	Industrial Consumption	-do-	2488	3864	5429	4882	8425	9720	9507
66	Agricultural Consumption	-do-	179	384	4486	7350	12802	18962	20987
67	Domestic Consumption	-do-	217	696	1803	3909	7893	11243	11922
Banking		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2016-17	2017-18 <sup>(n)</sup>	
68	Scheduled Commercial Banks	No.	1190	2823	4245	4758	6291	9746	10039
69	Deposits	Rs. Crore	369	2042	9665	55592	349009	727000	7874396
70	Advances	-do-	275	1524	7985	32984	253121	546682	5257533
Education		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2015-16	2016-17	
71	Primary Schools	No.	32630	35143	40208	50340	59428	60913	61259
72	Enrolment	'000s	4064	4974	6922	8581	7425	8340	8373
73	High Schools	No.	2002	2381	5020	8928	13447	15140	15292
74	Enrolment	'000s	483	713	1334	1955	2604	1774	1794

## KARNATAKA AT A GLANCE

<b>Health</b>			<b>1970-71</b>	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>
75	Hospitals	No.	195	233	293	297	382	418	419
76	Dispensaries	-do-	791	1730	208e	847	659	658	658
77	Beds per lakh population	-do-	89	94	104	105	112	79	80
<b>Demographic Status</b>			<b>1970-71</b>	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
78	Birth Rate	'000s	31.7	28.3	26.9	22.0	18.8	17.9	17.6
79	Death Rate	'000s	12.1	9.1	9.0	7.8	7.1	6.6	6.7
80	Infant Mortality Rate Per	1000 Live Births	69	69	77	57	35	28	24
<b>Transport</b>			<b>1970-71</b>	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2016-17</b>
81	Railway Route Length	Kms.	2806	2875	3093	3172	3172	3172	3281
82	Total Road Length	-do-	70383	109551	130924	154204	222431	231767	264639
83	Motor Vehicles	'000s	123	400	1433	3691	9930	10644	17870
<b>Co-operation</b>			<b>1980-81</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>
84	Primary Agricultural Credit Co-Operative Societies	No.	4871	4350	4388	4866	4914	5399	5463
85	Membership	'000s	3692	4469	5245	9613	8992	6233	6117
86	Total No. of Co-operative Societies	No.	23159	25083	29930	34927	35502	40658	41402
87	Total Membership	'000s	8289	11800	16167	19904	21534	23565	24821
<b>Local bodies</b>			<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>
88	Zilla Parishat/Panchayat	No.	20	27	27	29	29	30	30
89	Gram Panchayats	-do-	2532 <sup>f</sup>	5692	5628	5628	5628	6692	6019
90	Taluk Panchyats	-do-	175	175	176	176	176	176	176
91	Municipalities and Corporations	-do-	177	209	219	219	219	219	274

Source:

1. Statistical Abstract of Karnataka 1960-61, 1967-68, 1970-71, 1973-74, 1983-84, 1993-94, 2000-05, 2005-11, 2015-16.
  2. Karnataka at a Glance: 1961-62, 1970-71, 1980-81, 1990-91, 2000-01, 2009-10, 2011 Census, 2014-15 & 2015-16. 2016-17.
    - a. Per Sq.Mile
    - b. Population aged 5 years and above
    - c. Population aged 7 years and above
    - d. Bales of 170 Kgs. In lint form
- \* April-September.  
P. Provisional  
\$. Including HKRECS.(Hukeri Rural Electrical Co-operative Societs)  
#. Rs. in Millions.  
e. Excluding Allopathy dispensaries.  
f. Mandal Panchayats.  
g. Total of Primary and Tertiary does not equal to State Income.

## KARNATAKA COMPARED WITH INDIA

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Karnataka	India
	Population as per 2011 Census:			
1	Total	'000s	61095	1210570
2	Males	-do-	30967	623122
3	Females	-do-	30128	587448
4	Rural Population	-do-	37469	833463
5	% of Rural Population		61.3	68.8
6	Urban Population	'000s	23626	377106
7	% of Urban Population		38.7	31.2
8	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 Males	973	943
9	2001-2011 Decadal Growth of Population	Percent	15.6	17.7
10	Literacy Rate	Percent	75.36	73.00
11	Population of SC/ST (2011 population Census)	'000s	14724	305659
12	Total Workers (2011 Census)	-do-	27873	481743
13	Geographical Area (2011 Census)	Lakh Sq.Kms.	1.92	32.87
14	Net Area sown (2013-14)	'000 ha.	9923	141428
15	Gross Cropped Area (2013-14)	-do-	12267	200859
16	Gross Irrigated 2013-14	-do-	4112	95772 (P)
17	% of Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Area (2012-13)		33.52	47.62
<b>Area under Principal Crops (2015-16) :</b>				
18	Rice	'000 ha.	1061	43388
19	Maize	-do-	1179	8691
20	Jowar	-do-	1089	5653
21	Wheat	-do-	171	30228
22	Bajra	-do-	168	6983
23	All Food Grains	-do-	7157	122650
24	Total Pulses	-do-	2780	25259
25	Sugarcane	-do-	450	4953
26	Cotton	-do-	633	11872
27	Groundnut	-do-	591	4555
28	Total Livestock - 2012	'000s	27702	512057
29	Forest Area -2015	'000 ha.	3828	76457
30	Total Electricity Generation (2014-15)	G.W.H	53596	1043287
31	Total Electricity Consumption (2013-14) P	K.W.H	53716.25	742088.95
32	Electricity Consumption in Industries (2013-14) P	G.W.H	16057.70	256310.20
33	% of Industrial Consumption to Total Consumption		29.89	34.54
34	Banking Offices 2017-18 (Q-1)	No.	10039	139240
<b>State/Nation Income at Current Prices</b>				
35	Gross Income	Rs.Crore	1268881	16627584
36	Net Income	-do-	1145157	14899251
37	Gross per capita Income	Rs.	193409	124916
38	Net Per capita Income	-do-	174551	111782

P: Provisional

# STATE OF KARNATAKA'S ECONOMY - AN OVERVIEW

## Chapter 1

### 1.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW

Karnataka State is on the mission to promote faster and inclusive growth. This is evident from the achievements in various key economic and social sectors, through inclusive programmes and policies. The Economic survey 2017-18 is a snap shot of these achievements and the progress made in attainment of sustainable development goals.

Karnataka, India's seventh largest State in terms of geographical area (191791 sq.km) is a home to 6.11 crore people (2011 Census) accounting for 5.05% of India's population. The achievements in some demographic goals have been noticeable in Karnataka. The State's population has grown by 15.7% during the last decade, and its population density has risen from 276 in 2001 to 319 in 2011, indicating an increase of about 15.6%

Birth rate in the State has declined to 18.8% in 2011 from 22.00% in the year 2000 and the death rate has declined at a lower rate from 7.8% in 2000 to 7.1% in 2011. The consequent demographic changes are expected to open up new opportunities as well as challenges for the State. The sex ratio has increased from 965 in 2001 to 973 in 2011. The Child sex ratio declined from 960 in 1991 to 946 in 2001 but has slightly increased to 948 in 2011.

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

The literacy rate of the State is 75.4 percent in 2011 which is above the National average of 74.04 percent. Female literacy rate has increased from 56.87 percent to 68.13 percent and is above the national average of 65.46 percent .Karnataka is India's 7th most urbanised state with 38.6% of population living in urban areas.

The Economic Survey 2017-18 presents an overview of major trends in Income and Prices, State Finances, Investment and Exports, Rural Development, Urban Development, Agriculture and Allied Activities, Natural Resources, Industry, Employment, Infrastructure, Human Development, Gender and Social Equity, Balanced Regional Development, Evaluation of Government Programmes and Policies, Skill Development etc. The chapter-wise executive summary of the Economic Survey is presented below.

### 1.2 STATE ECONOMY

#### (i) State Income

Karnataka is one among the fast growing States in India. The Advance estimates indicate that the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Karnataka is expected to grow at 8.5% at constant (2011-12) prices and reach Rs.9,49,111 crore in 2017-18. The GSVa growth rate of Agriculture and allied sector in 2017-18 has lowered to 4.9% compared to 5.7% in 2016-17 on account of the decline in the area producing Tur and Paddy to 3 lakh hectares and 2 lakh hectares respectively in Kharif 2017-18 compared to 2016-17.

The industry sector (comprising mining & quarrying, manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas & water supply) is expected to grow by 4.9% in 2017-18 against a growth of 3.7 % during 2016-17. The service sector is expected to grow by 10.4% in 2017-18 as against a growth of 8.9 % during 2016-17. Public Administration with 16.5%, Real Estate, Professional Services & Ownership of Dwellings with 11.5% growth, Trade and Repair with 11.0% growth, and Other services (includes Education, Health and other remaining services) with 10.5% are the major contributors to achieve 8.5% growth of GSDP in 2017-18, i.e. from Rs.8,74,395 crore in 2016-17 to Rs.9,49,111 crore in 2017-18. The Advance Estimates of All India Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) prices in the year 2017-18 is expected to grow at 6.5%. The sectoral growth rate of Agriculture, Industry and Services at all India are

anticipated to grow at 2.1%, 4.4% and 8.3% respectively. Karnataka thus presents a growth scenario well above the national average.

### **(a) Per capita Income**

Per capita Income is a crude measure of human welfare in terms of consumption of goods and services. Per Capita State Income (i.e. per capita NSDP) of Karnataka at current prices is estimated at Rs.1,74,551 during 2017-18 as against Rs.1,57,436 in 2016-17 with an increase of 10.9%. The Per Capita National Income is expected to reach Rs.1,11,782 during 2017-18 from Rs.1,03,870 during 2016-17 with an increase of 8.3%. The level of per capita State income at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2017-18 is estimated to reach Rs.1,29,362 as compared to Rs.1,20,496 achieved in 2016-17.

### **(b) Sectoral Composition of Gross State Domestic Product**

A marginal decline is evident in the composition of GSDP of agriculture & allied activities and industry sector from 11.53% and 22.94% in 2016-17 to 11.10% and 22.27% in 2017-18 respectively. At the same time, a marginal increase in the composition of the service sector from 65.53% to 66.63% is apparent. During the last few years, the services sector has been the largest component of GSDP. The contribution of 'Real estate, Professional Services & Ownership of Dwellings' is highest with 35.00% in 2017-18 followed by 'Manufacturing (13.88%)', 'Trade and Repair Services (9.27%)' and 'Crops (7.68%)'.

#### **(ii) Prices:**

During 2017-18, the all India Wholesale Price Index (Base Year:2011-12) of all commodities has moved up from 113.2 in April, 2017 to 116.3 in November 2017, with an increase of 2.74%. During the same period in the previous year the increase was 2.66% (from 109.0 in April, 2016 to 111.9 in November 2016). Group-Wise changes in WPI are as follows, Primary Articles' group has increased by 6.44% with weight of 22.62% during the first eight months of 2017-18. Similarly Fuel group has increase by 3.60% with a weight of 13.15% and Manufactured products group has increased by 1.15% with a weight of 64.23%. WPI of all commodities during November, 2016 was 111.9 has been increased to 116.3 during November, 2017 with an increase of 3.93%.

During 2017-18, Wholesale Price Index of Karnataka for 33 Agricultural commodities (Base Year: 1981-82=100) has decreased from 1234 in April, 2017 to 1185 in November 2017, with an decrease of 3.97%. During the same period of the previous year the increase was 2.63% (from 1174 in April 2016 to 1208 in November 2016), WPI of Karnataka has been decreased by 1.94% i.e. from 1208 in November 2016 to 1185 during November 2017.

During 2017-18, the all India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) (Base Year: 2001=100) increased by 3.97% during first eight months (from 277 in April 2017 to 288 in November 2017). During the corresponding period of previous year the increase was 2.21% (from 271 in April 2016 to 277 in November 2016). The rate of inflation with regard to CPI was 2.23% during November 2016 (288 during November, 2017 over 277 during November, 2016), whereas the inflation during November 2016 was 6.32% (277 during November, 2016 over 270 during November, 2015).

During the year 2017-18, among 5 central series centers (Bengaluru, Belagavi, Madikeri, Hubballi-Dharwad, Mysuru) the CPI of Belagavi, Hubballi-Dharwad and Mysuru centers compared to April 2017 in November 2017 has increased by 5.28%, 4.42% and 3.44% respectively. The average CPI Belagavi, Hubballi-Dharwad and Mysuru centers during 2017-18 is 292, 301 & 297 increased by 3.55%, 2.38% and 5.32% (282, 294 and 282 during 2017-18) respectively over same period of previous year.

In 2017-18, among 11 State series centers, CPI of Tumkur and Harihara centers has increased by 5.64% and 5.06% respectively. The increase of these centers during previous years was 0.76% and 0.84%. The food index of Tumkur and Harihara during 2017-18 has increased by 4.24% and 7.17% respectively compared to previous years it was decrease by 1.16% in Tumkur center and remains constant in Hariharacenter. During 2017-18, the Consumer Price Index for Agriculture Labourers (CPI-AL) in Karnataka (general index) (Base Year: 1986-87=100) has recorded an increase of 3.46% in November 2017 over April 2017 as against 4.02% at all India level.

Urban Retail Price Index (URPI) (Base Year: 1970=100) during 2017-18, has increased to 3489 in November 2017 from 3239 in April



2017 with an increase of 7.72%. Rural Retail Price Index (RRPI) (Base Year: 1970=100) during 2017-18, has increased to 5068 in November 2017 from 4903 in April 2017 with an increase of 3.37%.

### 1.3 FISCAL AND STATE FINANCES

**a) Fiscal Consolidation:** Karnataka's relative fiscal performance with reference to 'All states' is also considerably sound. The State's fiscal consolidation efforts have continued to be effective with all the fiscal indicators contained within the stipulated limits of the Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2002 (KFRA). Rapid revenue growth and the containment of revenue deficits clearly indicate the enhanced fiscal capability. Driven by various fiscal consolidation measures, Karnataka while enhancing its revenues has managed its expenditure also well. In 2017-18, the State has estimated (i) revenue surplus of Rs.136.54 crore, (ii) Fiscal Deficit at 2.61% of GSDP and (iii) outstanding debt at 18.93% of GSDP. Other important expenditure indicators such as proportion of State tax revenue in the revenue expenditure and non-development expenditure in aggregate disbursements place Karnataka in a better position.

**b) State Finances:** The State's revenue receipts have increased to 144891.54 crore in 2017-18(BE) from 132867.26 crore in 2016-17(RE), 9.05% increase in 2017-18(BE) over 16-17(RE). The growth in Revenue receipts is primarily due to the growth of tax revenue. The per capita State's own tax revenue has increased from Rs. 12508.00 in 2016-17 (RE) to Rs.13488.00 in 2017-18 (BE). Revenue from Sales tax/VAT is expected to increase from Rs.45602.10 crore in 2016-17 (RE) to Rs.52600.00 crore in 2017-18(BE), thus indicating a growth rate of 15.35%. The State continues to have an overall revenue surplus, albeit at reduced levels. As a result, in 2017-18, Development Expenditure increased by about 11.41% compared to 2016-17(RE).

**c) The State's own tax revenue:** The State's own tax revenues (SOTR) increased from Rs.53492 crore in 2012-13 to Rs.89956.56 crore during 2017-18(BE) at a CAGR of 10.96%. The ratio of non-tax revenue to total receipts has not been increasing over the years. Apart from enforcement and monitoring of own tax efforts, special emphasis needs to be given for mobilizing nontax revenues during the coming years. Government is committed to rationalizing user charges and reviewing the

same regularly. Karnataka is in better position with respect to proportion of State tax revenue in the revenue receipts.

**d) Per-Capita Development Expenditure:** The per capita development expenditure in Karnataka during 2014-15, 2015-16(RE) and 2016-17(BE) was Rs.13928, Rs.15591 and Rs.17413 respectively as compared to all State's average of Rs.10437, Rs.13545 and Rs.14404. The high percentage of committed revenue expenditure to revenue receipts (78%) in 2016-17(RE) reveals that the State has limited flexibility in allocation of its resources for new schemes. Hence the need of the hour is expenditure rationalization/ re-calibration.

**e) Capital Outlay:** Capital outlay (net) as percent of GSDP in expenditure front has decreased from 3.57% in 2012-13 to 2.50% in 2017-18(BE). This poses a great challenge and is a matter of concern for Karnataka. In this context, the Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) constituted by the Government of Karnataka has recommended that capital outlay needs to be insulated from revenue adversities.

**f) Non-tax Revenue:** The ratio of non-tax revenue to total receipts has been continuously declining over the years. This is due to low recovery of costs. In many departments, the revision of user charges, fees & fines and other such non-tax receipts have not taken place for many years. Even with revision of rates and better collection mechanisms, increase in revenues from this avenue may not be large due to existing low base. Expenditure Reform Commission has made a number of recommendations to enhance revenues from user charges.

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

**h) Removal of Distinction between Plan and Nonplan:** The distinction between Plan and Nonplan in the budgetary system was brought in when the plan model of economic growth was adopted in the country. With the removal of this distinction a direct link between spending and outcome is established which will be useful in assessing the efficiency of public expenditure. The Union Government

removed this distinction in Government Expenditure from the Financial Year 2017-18 onwards. Following it, the State Government has also removed this distinction in the Government Budget from the Financial Year 2017-18.

**i) Decision Support System:** The State is implementing a Comprehensive Integrated Decision Support System in a time bound manner for the transparent resource allocation, better decentralized monitoring and improved implementation of all the schemes and programmes.

**j) Gender Budgeting:** Karnataka has taken major steps towards promoting gender equality. Gender budgeting is yet another significant development in this direction. Making a beginning in 2006-07, gender based budgeting helps to prioritize and orient public expenditure to reflect the concerns of women. Subsequently, the State Government established a Gender Budget Cell in Finance Department to identify the quantum of resource allocation and expenditure for women and proper translation of policy commitments. Karnataka is one of pioneering States in India that has implemented Gender based budgeting.

**k) Goods and Service Tax (GST):** GST has been introduced in the State in July 2017. GST is expected to have positive impact on economic activities in the long run; in the medium term the revenue realization compared to the existing tax structure is likely be negatively impacted. In addition to loss due to transitional problems, revenue loss because of the shift from origin based taxation to destination based taxation, subsuming of taxes like Entry Tax, that will only get partially compensated and a relatively lower Revenue Neutral Rate. However, this loss is expected to be compensated by the Central Government for the first five years from the date of implementation of GST.

**l) Current Fiscal Challenges and Way Forward:** Despite the State's broad successes in its fiscal consolidation efforts, the State government faces many fiscal challenges arising from limited potential for resource mobilization relative to GSDP, rigidities in the form of committed expenditure, and weak linkages between expenditure and development outcomes.

## 1.4 INVESTMENT AND EXPORTS

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

The concerted efforts by the State have resulted in a large-scale inflow of investments during the past few years. The State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC) to clear projects with an investment between Rs.15 crore and Rs.500 crore, has approved 256 projects with the proposed investment of Rs.19572 crore which intends to create employment for 95608 in 2016-17. Further in 2017-18 (up to November 2017), the committee has approved 150 projects with the proposed investment of Rs.10182 crore which intends to create employment for 13261 persons.

The State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC) clears the Projects with an investment of Rs. 500 crore and above in Karnataka. SHLCC has approved 13 projects with the proposed investment of Rs.14226 crore which intends to create employment for 60497 persons in 2016-17. Further in 2017-18 (up to November 2017), the committee has approved 7 projects with the proposed investment of Rs.9467 crore which intends to create employment for 66216 persons.

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

Bangalore was the first city in India to set up a Satellite Earth Station for high speed communication services to facilitate software exports in 1992. The state has made a giant leap in the Information Technology sector by establishing the Country's first extended facility of the International gateway and network operations centre at the Software Technology Park of India (STPI) in the Electronic City. Karnataka is home to over 3500 IT companies, contributing to over 32 billion USD (Rs. 2.20 lakh crore) of exports, giving direct employment to over 10 lakh professional and creating over 30 lakhs indirect jobs. The industry contributes to over 25% of the State's GSDP. The share of Karnataka in IT exports is nearly 38% of the country's exports.

Karnataka is the first State to roll out multi sector start up policy in 2015-2020 in the country aiming towards a globally competitive start up eco system. The objective is to set-up 20,000 technology Start-ups by 2020. Bengaluru is now also known as the Start up Capital of India and it is reported that nearly 30% of the start ups are from Bengaluru.

**(c) Bio Technology:** Karnataka has played a key role in India's emergence as a significant player in the global biotechnology industry. There are over 950 plus biotech units in the country out of which 380 companies and about 194 biotech startups are in Karnataka. This number continues to grow with most of the well-known companies continuing to choose Karnataka for their operations. The biotech export revenues contribution of Karnataka is Rs.33351 crore (USD 4.91 bn.). Karnataka has put in place a strong policy framework to provide all requisite resources for enhancing this industry's research and development capabilities. Being the pioneer of the biotechnology industry, the State has built up considerable resources and talent pool that are well suited for the needs of the industry. Karnataka was one of first Indian States to frame an industry-oriented biotechnology policy in 2001. The Policy was revised in 2009. Bengaluru Bio Innovation Centre which was launched in February 2015 that has the capacity to house over 25 SMEs with access to high tech instrumentation facility to provide impetus for innovation. Karnataka is highest in R&D expenditure in South India.

**(d) Exports of Karnataka:** Karnataka has carved out a niche for itself in the global market

as the knowledge and technology capital of the Country. Karnataka apart from coffee, spices, silk, cashew nuts, handicrafts and agarbathies is also exporting electronic and computer software, engineering goods, readymade garments, petrochemicals, gems and jewellery, agro and food processing products, chemicals, minerals and ores, marine products, etc. Karnataka accounts for more than one third of electronics and computer software exports from the country. It is also a leader in exports of readymade garments, gems and jewellery, petrochemicals and engineering commodities from Southern Region.

Karnataka ranks 1st in software/service exports and stands 4th in merchandise exports in the national export basket. Karnataka's exports amounted to about Rs. 548890 crore in 2016-17 which constituted about 18.78% of the Country's exports in that year. The share of merchandise exports in the National exports constitutes around 7.10% and software / service exports around 39% for the year 2016-17. The other commodities which have substantial share in Karnataka's exports in 2016-17 are engineering (62%) cashew (40%) basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics (19%). Plastic (14%), Iron and ore (13%),

### **(e) Challenges**

Karnataka has a long tradition of overseas trade. Historically, Karnataka has been a major exporter of commodities like coffee, spices, silk, cashew nuts, handicrafts and agarbathies. In the last two decades, the State has emerged as a major player in the export of electronic and computer software, engineering goods, readymade garments, petrochemicals, gems and jewellery, agro and food processing products, chemicals, minerals and ores, marine products, etc. Karnataka has carved out a niche for itself in the global market place as the knowledge and technology capital of the Country. The State has made rapid and spectacular strides in the new economy. Information technology, biotechnology and research and development institutions have enhanced Karnataka's achievements at national and global levels. Karnataka accounts for more than one third of electronics and computer software exports from the country. It is also a leader in exports of readymade garments, gems and jewellery, petrochemicals and engineering commodities from Southern Region.

More efforts are required to be made to increase the export infrastructure, like Establishment of more Inland container Depots, Container Freight Stations, Easy Clearances at these places, Construction of Cold Storages and Warehouses at Airports and Seaports to handle more perishable goods, Flowers & Vegetables, Pharmaceuticals, Cashew, Marine Products and such other products.

### 1.5 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural development is the basic requirement to promote sustainable development as 61 percent of Karnataka's population lives in rural areas.

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

**(ii) Decentralisation:** Karnataka comprises 6022 Gram Panchayats, 176 Taluk Panchayats and 30 Zilla Panchayats. In recent years, the Karnataka Government is taking a proactive stance to strengthen the decentralized governance and planning process and to that effect has introduced many administrative innovations. 'Activity mapping', a first of its kind in the country, has evolved a detailed range of activities for all the three levels of Panchayats. Panchayat Raj Institutions have been strengthened during 2017-18 by converging plan and non plan programmes. The decentralized planning process as described in the plan documents begins with the determination of annual plan size in the state level, and allocation of funds to the district sector

The District sector plan size is increasing over the years. The District sector plan size which was at Rs. 11327.71 crore during the year 2015-16 rose to Rs. 12512.53 crore during the year 2016-17 to Rs.32794.34 crore in 2017-18. Sectors like education, rural employment, welfare of women and children, welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, rural

housing have been the priority sectors of panchayats, receiving better allocation compared to other sectors. It can also be seen that there is a perceptible increase in the allocation made to these sectors across the plan years. In Karnataka, initiatives have been taken to enunciate people's participation and involvement of NGOs in implementing several schemes of the Central and State Governments. Continuous efforts have been made to create awareness among the public through these organisations in rural and backward areas and urban slums about government programmes and their implementation. Voluntary organisations such as Karuna Trust, JSS, MYRADA, AFRO have been actively involved in organising skill upgrading and capacity building programmes, training of panchayat members and in creating awareness in the fields of women and child development, social welfare, health, education, watershed development programme etc.

#### (iii) Rural development programmes

**(a) MGNREGA:** The scheme is under implementation in all districts of the State with effect from 1st April 2008. Karnataka State is implementing MGNREGA at the Grama Panchayat (GP) level, being the first State to transfer funds from State to GPs directly. It is a matter of pride that from 1st June 2012, direct transfer of funds to the accounts of the beneficiaries through electronic Funds Management System (eFMS) has commenced in all districts. This has reduced delay in payments. To widen the scope of the Scheme, the State has identified eight line departments as implementing agencies to execute the works as per the operational guidelines of the Scheme. Social Audit has been conducted in GPs. The fund available for scheme during 2017-18 is Rs 2309.08 crore, of which, Rs.2182.25 crore has been spent up to November 2017 and 624.85 lakh person days of employment has been generated benefitting 15.81 lakh households.

**(b) Rural Roads:** The total length of rural roads, as on 31.3.2017, in Karnataka is 177542 km, of which 63374 km is asphalted, 23059 km have macadam surface, and 91109 km consists of mud roads. Improvement of roads and their maintenance is being taken up under Pradhan Manthri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Mukhya Manthri Grameena Rasthe Abhivruddhi Yojane (CMGSY) & RIDF schemes. Under PMGSY programme,

Rs.4740.35 crore has been spent and 18536.54 Km of road length has been asphalted up to November 2017. Under Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane, a sum of Rs.24105.00 lakh have been provided in the annual budget for 2017-18. The funds so provided have been allocated to Zilla Panchayats as per Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa committee report for maintenance of roads.

**(c) Rural Energy:** Based on the cattle population in the State, 6.80 lakh biogas plants can be constructed. Up to November 2017, 3000 biogas plants have been constructed. Beneficiaries are selected by Grama Panchayat level under National Biogas & Manure Management Programme. Karnataka Bio fuel Policy is implemented through Karnataka State Biofuel Development Board. Soura Belaku Programme was started in the year 2009-10 for installation of Solar Street Lights at the Grama Panchayat level. The Programme is implemented through e-procurement in one selected pilot district from each revenue division.

**(iv) Housing:** Housing is an important and essential need for every household. Housing is also seen as instrument to provide employment opportunities and in development of the regions. Government of Karnataka is providing housing for the needy under many of its own schemes and through the centrally sponsored schemes. Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited (RGRHCL), the nodal agency to implement all the housing schemes sponsored by the Central and State Governments for economically and socially weaker sections of the Society, constructed 257075 houses and distributed 13453 sites in 2016-17. Further from April 2017 to November 2017 RGRHCL constructed 188339 Houses and distributed 10968 Sites, out of a target of 4.0 lakh houses and 10000 sites respectively, for 2017-18

**(v) Rural Water Supply:** The drinking water infrastructure of the State comprises 2.25,640 bore wells fitted with hand pumps, 38,842 piped water supply schemes and 51,426 mini water supply schemes. Bharath Nirman/ National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (under Bharath Nirman Programme) World Bank Assisted Jal Nirmal Project, Desert Development Programme (DDP), Multi Village Scheme Project are few major programmes under which potable

drinking water is supplied to households removing the contamination of water.

Among the 60,248 rural habitations covered under the various schemes, quality affected habitations are 1,265, Multi village scheme habitations covered are 923, quality affected habitations are 433. Total habitations targeted under MVS is 1356 under Rural water Scenario in Karnataka. The State is geared to cover all rural habitations with adequate potable water supply, along with universal coverage of rural schools and anganwadis. 90% of rural water supply system in the State is based on groundwater sources. Owing to indiscriminate exploitation of groundwater source by different quarters, established public drinking water schemes are becoming defunct, requiring fresh investment. Coupled with this, water quality problem needs to be tackled in a time bound manner

**(vi) Rural Sanitation:** Swachha Bharat Mission (SBM): Karnataka has been the forerunner in putting forth concerted efforts to implement Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in the Rural parts of the State. The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan has been renamed w.e.f 02.10.2014 as Swachha Bharat Mission. Incentive amount to an extent of Rs.12000.00 (Rs.7200 from GOI, Rs.4800 from the State Government) is made available, to undertake the construction of Individual household toilets. The mission aims at making all villages in the State defecation free villages. Besides, it has a wide focus of providing individual sanitation, house sanitation, safe drinking water, suitable disposal of human excreta, disposal of waste and used water etc. In 2016-17, 7.44 lakh Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) were covered. During the current year, up to November 2017, 10.62 lakh IHHL have been covered. Use of toilets cannot be sustained without provision of water supply and safe drinking water cannot be ensured without assured quality sanitation either. Thus, there is a need for convergence between drinking water and sanitation schemes during design and implementation.

## 1.6 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

As per Census 2011, 38.6% (i.e.2.35 crore) out of total population of 6.11 crores reside in urban areas. The State has witnessed an increase of 4.68 per cent in the proportion of urban population during the last decade. For the first time since independence, the absolute increase in population has been more in urban

areas than in rural areas. Karnataka's urban population has grown by 31.27% between 2001 and 2011, compared with 28.85% in the previous decade. The percentage of Urban population in the State is above national average in all the census and the gap is increasing over the years. The intra State distribution of the urban population indicates that, among the districts, Bengaluru is the most urbanised district with 90.94 per cent of its population residing in urban areas followed by Dharwad district (56.82 per cent), Dakshina Kannada district (47.67 per cent), Mysuru district (41.50 per cent) and Bellary district (37.52 per cent). The least-urbanised district in the State is Kodagu with 14.61 per cent, followed by Koppal district (16.81 per cent), Mandya district (17.08 per cent), Chamaraajanagar district (17.14 per cent) and Yadgir district (18.79 per cent).

**(i) Urban Housing:** Housing is a basic requirement of human beings. Growth of Urban cities had led to growing demand for housing. Keeping this in view, housing is emerging as a prime component over the period of time not only in providing shelter but also in providing employment opportunities and in development of locations. To meet the growing demand of the State Government has been proactive in its housing policies. Further, housing for the poor and down-trodden assumes greater importance both in rural and urban areas in the State. The State has increased the budgetary allocation over time along with formulation of facilitating policies and guidelines.

According to Census 2011, about one-third of the households in the State live in one-room tenements; nearly 30 per cent more live in two-room tenements. It is observed that a significantly higher proportion of households are living in one- or two-room tenements in the northern districts of the State as the area is poor and more backward.

The State is one among the few states, who have their own housing programmes for the EWS both in rural and urban areas, apart from the centrally sponsored housing schemes for the EWS. In addition, the Karnataka Housing Board (KHB) caters to housing needs of low income, middle income and high-income groups. The Karnataka Slum Development Board (KSDB) is responsible for improvement of slums and resettlement of slum dwellers. Karnataka Housing Board have been Completed 247 houses and formation of 1180

sites in the year of November 2017-18, in different housing Schemes under the Vajpayee housing schemes 8170 houses have been completed as against the target of 25000 in November 2017-18 and 5888 sites have been formation against the target of 10000 in November end 2017-18.

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

**(a) Water Supply:** KUIDFC, is a Government Company registered under the Companies Act, 1956, and a nodal agency for the Urban Infrastructure Projects of the State Government and Government of India. Projects/Schemes are being implemented by KUIDFC through Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP), 10 City Corporations and other Urban Local Bodies in the State of Karnataka. On-Going Projects/Schemes are Karnataka Urban Water Supply Modernization Project (KUWSMP), Karnataka Integrated & Urban Water Management Investment Programme (KIUWMIP) of Water Supply and Under Ground Drainage Programme in 16 ULBs.

Augmentation of water supply work amounting to Rs. 11.25 cr has been completed in Madikeri Savanur, Chintamani, Hassan, Jewargi, Sira, Holenarasipura and Chitradurga and owing to poor performance of the contractor at Chikkamagaluru. The contract has been terminated and the balance works that in progress to be taken up under AMRUT.

24x7 Water Supply works are being implemented in the towns of Haliyal, Nanjangud and Magadi at an estimated cost of Rs. 62.60 cr. Distribution network of 267.74 km have been laid and 21037 houses are connected with water supply. Work completed in Haliyal and final bill under preparation. Nanjangudu & Magadi works are Zone wise commissioning under progress the works are expected to be completed by Feb-2018.

**(b) Sanitation (Including Sewerage and Drainage)**

The GOI vision for urban sanitation in India is set forth as: "All Indian cities and towns

become totally sanitized, healthy and liveable and ensure and sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens etc. with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and women". As per the NSUP 2008 Karnataka State has proposed the State Sanitation Policy. During the year 2017-18 there are 45 on-going Under Ground Drainage Schemes with Budget allocation of Rs 397.09 Crores. It is proposed to commission 13 schemes during 2017-18. Among these, 2 Under Ground Drainage Schemes are commissioned and remaining schemes are in progress.

**(c) Urban Land Transport:** The Directorate has implemented several initiatives including service level benchmarking in Bangalore; preparation of policies on parking, has completed preparation of mobility plans for 12 cities including Comprehensive Traffic and Transport Plan for 6 cities in Karnataka; feasibility studies for mass transit systems (Suburban Rail Projects) etc. It is also working in tandem with BBMP, the city corporation of Bangalore and other city corporations on Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) initiatives. The Directorate is also spearheading the implementation of Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system between the twin cities of Hubballi and Dharwad, implementation of Suburban Rail Projects in Bengaluru in collaboration with Railways, Public Bicycle Sharing (PBS) System in Mysore has already been launched and it is now planned to implement in Bengaluru, Cycle Day Initiative across Bangalore City as part of its awareness and community outreach initiatives to promote sustainable transportation.

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

There are totally 277 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State including BBMP and recently upgraded 59 ULBs. Excluding BBMP, 217 ULBs generates 5020 tons of municipal solid waste and it is estimated that 59 new ULBs generates about 480 tons of MSW every day. all the ULBs were following Municipal

Solid waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000 (MSW Rules) notified by MoEF for Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) in their limits. Recently the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 on 8th April 2016, As per the MSW Rules, all the ULBs are responsible for development of necessary infrastructure for collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid wastes.

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

**(v) Bruhath Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP):**

BBMP comprising 8 zones viz, R.R.Nagar, Bommanahalli, Dasrahalli, Mahadevapura, Yelahanka East, South and West is developing very rapidly and hence, the government is contemplating to bifurcate the BBMP. BBMP has taken up many infrastructure projects to improve the infrastructure of the city. Flyovers, Underpasses, Grade separators, Signal free roads, road widening has smoothened the traffic flow of the city. During the year 2017-18 upto November Rs 3081 crores have been sanctioned out of which Rs 1903.42 crores have been spent for the development of Nagarothana, Lake development Works and special infrastructure projects of Bangalore.

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

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

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-1 is having a track length of 42.3 Kms, the Project cost is Rs. 13845.01 crore was commenced in mid-April 2007 and project under implementation consist of two corridors.

The East-West corridor is 18.10 km. long, starting from Baiyappanahalli and terminating at the Mysuru Road Terminal. The following are the stations come along this corridor are Baiyappanahalli, S.V. Road, Indiranagar, Halasuru, Trinity, M.G. Road, Cubbon Park, Dr. B.R. AmbedkarStn., VidhanaSoudha, Sir M. VisvesarayaStn., Central College, Kempegowda Interchange Station, Majestic, City Railway Station, Magadi Road, Shri BalagangadharanathSwamijiStn., Hosahalli, Vijayanagar, Attiguppe, Deepanjalinagar, Mysuru Road Stations.

The 24.20 km. North-South Corridor begins at Nagasandra Terminal and terminates at the Yelachenahalli Terminal. The following are the stations come along this corridor are Nagasandra, Dasarahalli, Jalahalli, Peenya Industry, Goruguntepalya, Yeshwanthpur, Sandal Soap Factory, Mahalaxmi, Rajajinagar, Srirampura, Kuvempu Road, Mantri Square Sampige Road, Kempegowda Interchange Station, Chickpet, K.R. Market, National College, Lalbagh, South End Circle, Jayanagar, R.V. Road, Banashankari, J.P. Nagar, Yelchenahalli Stations.

#### Phase-II

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

**Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2A:** Silk Board to K.R. Puram 17 Km length is approved by the Government for Rs. 4202.00 Crore. Negotiations are underway with various corporates to raise the funds under innovative financing tender documents are being made ready.

**Phase-2B:** The Nagawara Metro Station to Kempegowda International Airport Bangalore, alignment for length of 29.062 kms has been approved by the Government of Karnataka. Presently, DPR has been approved by Government of Karnataka. Estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 5950 Cr.

**(vii) Bangalore Development Authority (BDA):** The Bengaluru Development Authority (BDA) was established on 16th January 1976 under a separate act of the State Legislature viz the BDA Act 1976. The Authority has been established with the goals of planning function of the City Planning Authority and the developmental functions as in the erstwhile city improvement Trust Board (CITB) Bengaluru is a metropolitan city covering an area of 1306 sq mts attracting people around the world. The Authority also having aims at checking the haphazard and irregular growth of the city. The Garden City has a glorious past track records with varied culture life style and has very salubrious climate.

**(viii) Smart City Mission:** The Government of India has launched Smart City Mission on 25th June 2015 and has issued guidelines regarding Implementation of the Scheme. The mission will cover 100 cities and its duration will be five years (FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-2020).

This Project is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) spewed over 5 years with an annual allocation of Rs 100 Crore each from GoI and GoK for each city and thus each city will get Rs. 1000 Crore at the end of the 5 years period. State Government has made a provision of Rs. 856 Crore in its budget estimates for the FY 2017-18 towards the Smart Cities Mission. 7 cities from the State are selected under the mission namely 1)Bangalore, 2)Belagavi, 3)Davanagere, 4)Hubli-Dharwad, 5)Mangaluru, 6)Shivamogga, 7)Tumakuru.

**(ix) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT):** The Central Government has launched a new scheme is named "Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation" (AMRUT) during July 2015.

AMRUT covers all the cities and towns with a population of 1 lakh as per 2011 census and all the cities and towns classified as Heritage cities by MoUD under Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) scheme. About five hundred cities will be taken up under AMRUT with a total outlay of Rs.50,000 crore, for project period of 5 years (2015-16 to 2019-20).

Under the scheme, the Central Government will fund 50% of the project cost and the remaining 50% of the project cost is to be borne



by State Government and ULB for cities with less than 10 lakh population where as for city with more than 10 lakhs population the Central Government share is 33.33%, State and ULB share is 66.67%. The approved State Government share is 20% and the ULB share is 30% and for Metropolitan city Bangalore it is 46.67%.

Under the scheme, 26 towns (BBMP, Tumkur CC, Chitradurga CMC, Davanagere CC, Shimoga CC, Bhadravathi, CMC, Kolar CMC, Robertsonpet CMC, Mysuru CC, Mangalore CC, Udupi CMC, Hassan CMC, Chikamagalur CMC, Mandya CMC Dharwad CC, Belgum CC, Bijapur CC, Bagalkote CMC, Gadag-Bettageri CMC, Rannebennur CMC, Gulbarga CC, Bidar CMC, Bellary CC, Gangavathi CMC, Hospet CMC, and Raichur CMC) have been selected (with the population of 1 lakh and above) and Badami city which is selected under HRIDAY scheme is also selected.

The State Government has submitted State's Annual Action Plan to Central Government for Rs.4952.87 crore for the entire mission period of 5 years which has approved by GoI. So far, GoI has released Rs.463.76 crore to the State and the State, along with matching share of Rs.198.11 crore, has released total amount of Rs. 661.81 crore to DMA. The Directorate of Municipal Administration in turn has released Rs.661.81 crores to implementing agencies and ULBs during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18.

**(x) Nagarothana CMSMTDP Phase -2 Project:** Nagarothana Chief Minister's Small and Medium Towns Development Programme (CMSMTDP)Phase II has been approved for 211 ULBs with total outlay of Rs.1810.00 Crore for a period of 3 years in the State Budget for the year 2012-13 with the following allocation.

**(xi) Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA):** Nodal Agency for regulating day to day governance of 218 ULBs including Corporations in the State. Supervising administration in Corporations & ULBs as mandated in Corporations Act Municipal Acts and its interpretation. Facilitating implementation and monitoring of schemes/ programs of State and Central Government. Formulating service rules and conditions for corporations municipal employees, recruitment of staff and officers. The Directorate of Municipal Administration is the Nodal Agency to monitor the Administrative, Developmental and Financial Activities of the

Corporations & ULBs (277 Nos.) coming under its jurisdiction. The details of Corporations & ULBs.

**(xii) National Urban Livelihoods Mission:** The State Urban Livelihoods Mission will aim "to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment & skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvements in the livelihood on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor". As per the guidelines issued by ministry of Housing and urban poverty Alleviation GOI, DAY-NULM Programmes is being implemented in 271 cities in the state i.e 11 city corporations, 57 CMC's 113 TMC's and 90 TPS.

## 1.7 AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

### 1.7.1 Agriculture and Allied Activities including food security

The state government has the vision to enhance productivity and production of agricultural commodities to ensure food security and also to make agriculture a sustainable and viable industry with emphasis on small farmers. The Department of Agriculture implements various schemes and programmes of the Central and State Government for overall welfare of the farming community and ensures timely supply of essential inputs i.e. seeds, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, farm equipments along with effective transfer of technology through demonstrations to achieve maximum output from the available natural resources viz. soil, water etc. This in turn leads to increase in production and income and improvement in the economic status of the farming community. Though the contribution of agricultural sector in the Gross State Domestic Product is declining, agriculture continues to be the largest employment generating activity.

**(i) Monsoon:** A major part of agriculture in the State is rainfed. During the year, in North Interior Karnataka, Belgavi, Gadag, Haveri and Dharwad districts were under deficit rainfall category. Similarly, Kodagu district in malnad region was under deficit rainfall category. The normal / above normal rainfall in Kalaburagi, Bidar, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal, Bagalkot and Vijayapura districts helped to commence timely sowing of Red gram, Black gram, Green gram, Soyabean and Bajra in these districts. During July, Southwest monsoon was weak in

all the districts of the State, except Uttara Kannada and the actual rainfall was deficit/scanty in 160 taluks out of a total of 176 taluks. Rainfall continued to be deficit/scanty in major parts of the State up to first week of August. This resulted in severe moisture stress for early sown rainfed crops. From 2nd week of August South interior districts except Davangere and some districts in North Interior Karnataka (Ballari, Koppal, Raichur, Vijayapura and Gadag) received widespread rainfall. The situation improved in last week of August in all parts except Belgavi, Bagalkote, Haveri and Dharwad districts. During September all districts (except Bidar) received excess/normal rainfall. Cumulative rainfall from 1st June to 30th September was 774 mm as against a normal of 839 mm, thus overall deficit by 8% and 6 districts were under deficit rainfall category (Yadgir (-21%), Haveri (-21%), Dharwad (-23%), Shivamogga (-21%), Kodagu (-23%) and Dakshina Kannada(-20%)). The failure of rains during June and July affected the timely sowing of rainfed kharif crops in many districts. Rainfed crops in Tumakuru, Chitradurga, Chamarajnar, Hassan, Haveri, Vijayapura, Bagalkot, Dharwad, Gadag and Belgavi districts were affected in about 7.38 lakh hectares due to long dry spell. The recovery due to August rainfall was insignificant in Green gram, Black gram, Ground nut, Rainfed Paddy and Maize as these crops have already reached beyond recovery stage. Poor water storage in the Cauvery and Tungabhadra reservoirs due to deficit rainfall during June and July in the catchment area hampered normal area coverage of Paddy and Sugarcane in the Command areas. Farmers were advised to diversify to semi dry crops like Ragi, Maize, Minor Millets, Horse gram, Cowpea etc. Rainfall during October was normal in major parts of the state except Malnad Region and Mysuru districts. Rainfall during November was deficit/scanty in all districts. Excess/normal rains during 2nd fortnight of September and October in major parts of Northern and Southern districts were helpful for sowing of Rabi crops. Sowing of Rabi crops has been completed in 32.25 lakh hectares by end of December. Overall, the State escaped from the severe drought situation due to favourable rains during August, September and October 2017. However, failure of rains and long dry spell during June and July affected kharif crops in an area of about 7.38 lakh hectares. Rabi crops were reported as normal in general.

**(ii) Agricultural Area and Production:** The average area under agricultural crops grown in three seasons' viz. Kharif (67.19 lakh hectares.), Rabi (31.08 lakh hectares.) & summer (5.15 lakh hectares.) is 103.42 lakh hectares. Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Cotton, Sugarcane and Tobacco account for 48%, 25%, 14%, 6%, 6% and 1% respectively of the total agricultural cropped area. Maize, Tur, Bengal gram, Cotton and Soyabean are witnessing higher trend in recent years, whereas crops like Sunflower, Jowar, Groundnut etc. are witnessing declining trend. As 2/3 of the cultivated area in the State is under rainfed cultivation and failure of rains leave a severe impact on the agricultural production. The failure of rains during June and July hampered normal area coverage of Kharif crops as well as prospects of rainfed crops. Advance estimates of agricultural production are worked out considering the progress in area coverage under various kharif and Rabi crops, likely decline in coverage during summer due to inadequate water storage in major/minor irrigation reservoirs/tanks, likely loss in yield on account of failure of rains in some districts. The estimates indicate production of 87.37 lakh tones Cereals and 20.28 lakh tones of Pulses against the target of 118 and 17 lakh tonnes respectively. Oilseeds production is estimated to be 9.70 lakh tonnes against the target of 14 lakh tonnes. Production of cotton is likely to be 12.24 lakh bales against the target of 15 lakh bales. The short fall in production can be attributed to failure of rains during June and July in major parts of the State, and inadequate water storage in major/minor irrigation reservoirs.

**(iii) Land Utilization and Operational Holdings:** As per the land utilization statistics for 2015-16, out of the total 190.50 lakh hectares geographical area of the State, the net cropped area was 100.06 lakh hectares accounting to 52.5% of the total geographical area. Gross cropped area was 120.09 lakh hectares including 20.02 lakh hectares area sown more than once, this works out to 120% cropping intensity. Around 16% of the area was covered under forest, 7.75% area was under non-agricultural uses, 4.16% land was barren and uncultivable land and 2.15% land was cultivable waste. Permanent pastures, grazing land and miscellaneous tree crops constituted 6.20% of the total geographical area. About 11% of the total area falls under current fallow and other fallow land. 2010-11 Agriculture Census shows 78.32 lakh farm holdings

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

**(iv) Distribution of Inputs:** For Kharif 2017, the State Government projected the requirement of different grades of fertilizers. Based on that, Govt. of India had allocated 22.00 lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizers consisting DAP-4.00 lakh tonnes, MOP – 2.00 lakh tonnes, Complex-7.00 lakh tonnes, Urea-8.00 lakh tonnes and SSP – 1.00 lakh tonnes {Others-Mono Ammonium Phosphate, Potassium Schoenite (PS), Ammonium Sulphate, Ammonium chloride (AC), Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN), Rock Phosphate (RP)}. The State had received 18.98 Lakh tones of different grades of fertilizers by the end of Kharif 2017 consisting DAP – 3.01 lakh tones, MOP-1.54 lakh tones, Complexes – 5.40 lakh tones, Urea – 7.42 lakh tones, SSP and others 0.61 lakh tones. For Rabi 2017-18, the State Government has projected the requirement of different grades of fertilizers. Based on that, Govt. of India had allocated 15.00 lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizers consisting DAP-2.00 lakh tonnes, MOP – 1.50 lakh tonnes, Complex-5.50 lakh tonnes, Urea-5.50 lakh tonnes and SSP – 0.50 lakh tonnes {Others-Mono Ammonium Phosphate, Potassium Schoenite (PS), Ammonium Sulphate, Ammonium chloride (AC), Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN), Rock Phosphate (RP)}. The State had received 4.55 Lakh tones of different grades of fertilizers as on 27-11-2017 for Rabi 2017-18 consisting of DAP – 0.45 lakh tones, MOP-0.30 lakh tones, Complexes – 1.52 lakh tones, Urea – 2.27 lakh tones, SSP and others 0.19 lakh tones. As on 18th Dec. 2017 under the scheme, at KSCMF Branches, DAP – 28,354 tones, MOP- 1,880 tones, Complexes –38,115 tones, Urea – 78,150 tones, SSP and others 748 tones fertilizer has been stocked.

**(v) Watershed Development:** State is predominantly agriculture based with more than 70% of its population depending on agriculture and its allied activities. 70% of the cultivable land in Karnataka is depending on low and erratic rainfall. State watershed development approach/ interventions has been widely acknowledged for its effective,

community based and use of scientific tools to address the needs of rainfed agriculture in the rural area of the State. The community based watershed approach of the State is being widely adapted by many States of the country. Total geographical area of State is 190.50 lakh hectares. Out of which 129.70 lakh hectares area is available for watershed interventions. So far up to March 2017 65.34 lakh hectares rainfed area is brought under watershed interventions. The remaining area of 64.36 lakh hectares is planned for scientific watershed interventions in a phased manner. Implementation of soil and water conservation programmes in watershed areas has resulted in the significance increase in the underground water level through recharge. As a result of implementation of watershed development projects farmers have realized several benefits compared to non watershed project areas. Among them there is a shift/diversification from agriculture to agro-horticulture and agro forestry, with this farmers have got significant increase in their income and there is also up gradation of environment. Implementation of soil and water conservation programmes in watershed areas has resulted in the significant increase in the underground level water through recharge.

**(vi) Agricultural Marketing:** The state has 162 Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMC's) to facilitate and regulate the marketing of agricultural commodities. The Department of Agricultural Marketing supervises and guides the working of APMCs to implement the provisions of the Act and Rules. The APMC's are managed by an elected Managing Committee. The Secretary and supporting staff are Government servants working in the APMC's. The aim of the department is to develop and regulate participative, transparent and scientific agricultural marketing system with adequate infrastructure and user friendly initiatives in the state to promote and encourage participatory and equitable socio-economic development of people of Karnataka and specially farmers from Karnataka through a vibrant agricultural marketing system. The challenges of the Department are to provide additional required infrastructure for trade in the markets, to ensure transparency in the markets, to modernize the markets, and to ensure competitive price to the farmers produce. In this regard, action has been taken to implement online trading system in all the APMC's of the state in phased manner. Online

trading system is introduced in 157 markets so far. Up to the end of November-2017, 47.28 lakh farmers have been registered under the unified market platform.

### 1.7.2 Horticulture:

Horticulture sector has emerged as an important component of the economy of the State and has contributed more than one third share to the economy of agriculture and allied sectors. In many dry regions of the State, Horticultural crops have evolved as an alternative crop to agricultural crops to provide security of income to the farmers. Currently, Horticulture crops cover an area of 20.36 lakh hectares and the annual production is 191.24 lakh Metric Tons. The average Productivity of Horticultural crops in the state is 9.39 Metric Tons per Hectare. The annual value of Horticultural products produced in the state is Rs.43,924.06 crores and constitutes 40.65% of the total income from entire agriculture sector. The share of Horticultural produces in total GSDP of the state is 4.28 %.

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

During 2017-18, an amount of Rs 125883.83 lakhs has been allocated for plan and non-plan programmes. The department utilise this amount for various developmental activities which are mentioned in detail in the summary.

### 1.7.3 Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development:

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

During 2016-17, the share of Animal Husbandry to Gross State Domestic Product

(GSDP) of Agriculture and Allied activities was 19.26%. As per 19th Livestock Census, the share of Karnataka to all India livestock and poultry population was 5.41% and 7.33% respectively. The density of livestock in the State was estimated 151.21 per sq.km and 47468 per lakh human population. The Karnataka Cooperative Milk Federation has been formed on Co-operative basis which has three tier system. Primary Co-operative societies at village level, Cooperative unions at district level, Federation at state level. This organization has the responsibility of providing remunerative price and market to the rural milk producers of the state and supplying pure milk and milk products to the consumers.

The Federation has 23 dairy processing plants with a capacity of 57.40 lakh liters / day. Organization has 44 chilling centers to process 24.27 lakh liters of milk and also 5 milk product dairies which manufacture 128 MT milk powder every day. The Karnataka Milk Federation in its jurisdiction has 5 cattle feed plants which produces 45000 MT's of cattle feed / month, The plant has ISO 9001/2000 certification for quality production and supply of cattle feed to producers. At present, 13993 dairy co-operative societies are functioning within the limit of 14 district's Milk Federation and 24.26 lakhs farmers are enrolled as members, out of which, 8.97 lakh farmers are active members.

During 2017-18, an amount of Rs 252070.00 crore has been allocated for plan and non plan programmes (including RKVY allocation) for Animal Husbandry and Veterinary department. Various activities undertaken by the department to this budget in mentioned in the summary.

### 1.7.4 Fisheries:

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

Karnataka State has 320 km long coast line along with 27000 Sq. km continental shelf area, 5.65 lakh hectares of various inland water resources and has vast scope for fisheries development. The brackish water area of 8000 hectares also provides good scope for shrimp/fish culture. There are about 9.61 lakh fishermen in the State of which 3.28 lakh

fishermen in marine and 6.33 lakh fishermen are in inland who are involved in various fisheries activities. During the year 2016-17, the total fish production of the State was 5.55 lakh tones. The total fish production during 2017-18, up to end of November 2017 is 3.02 lakh tones. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 33690.00 lakh has been allocated.

### 1.7.5 Food and Nutrition

To attain the sustainable development goal of eradication of poverty and hunger, distribution of adequate food to the masses is essential. The Public Distribution System (PDS) is evolved as a system of management of scarcity and for distribution of food grains at affordable prices to the BPL Families. Under PDS system in Karnataka there are around 3.31 crore PHH beneficiaries. Depending on the topography and existing cardholders, there is one Fair Price Shop (FPS) in every revenue village and currently 20270 FPSs are operating in the State. For the first time in the nation, State Government introduced the free SMS system to the card holders to know the entitlement of quantity of food articles and the amount to be paid to FPS and also Reward scheme has been introduced to identify ineligible ration cards with active participation of general public.

PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State Governments. The Central Government, through FCI, has assumed the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of food grains to the State Governments. Essential Commodity Act, 1955 is implemented by the Food and Civil Supplies Department. The Act empowers the Central and State Governments concurrently to control production, supply and distribution of certain commodities including pricing, stock holding etc.

Food and Civil Supplies Department implements Targeted Public Distribution System which is one of the strategies for Food Security to population Below Poverty Line. The other programmes implemented are Anthyodaya Anna Yojane for poorest segment of the BPL population, Anna Bhagya Yojane for BPL card holders and Padithara Khatari Scheme, which guarantees the availability of food grains from the first of every month.

The Department has introduced Mukhya mantri Anila Bhagya scheme from 31-10-2017 to make the State Kerosene free and to provide pure fuel to the households in place of

kerosene and Punarbelaku Yojana scheme implemented to the rural ration card holders by giving rechargeable LED bulb costing RS.300/-. The Department of Legal Metrology aims at protecting the interest of the consumers in respect of weights and measurement. It enforces the Legal Metrology (packaged Commodity) Rules, 2011.

## 1.8 NATURAL RESOURCES

### 1.8.1 Forest and Biodiversity

Karnataka's geographical area of 1,91,791 sq. km. constitutes 5.83% of India's area and accounts for the second largest land use after agriculture. Forests are of immense importance to all life forms. As per Annual Report of 2016-17, the total forests cover in the state is 43,356.64 sq.km. Thus, about 22.62% of the State's geographical area is under forest cover. Of this, the reserve forest constitutes 15.48%, protected forest constitutes 1.85%, village forest constitutes 0.03%, unclassified forest constitutes 5.23% and private forest constitutes 0.03%. The forest resources of the State are under severe pressure with drastic fall in the area of dense forest cover between 2001 and 2015. The dense forest cover was estimated at about 26156 sq.km (70%) in 2001 and declined to 21844 sq.km (83%) in 2015, which is a 10% decline over 15 years. However, the open forest cover increased from 10835 sq.km. to 14577 sq.km. during this period. The forest cover (%) of the State has slightly declined as compared to the Country's forest cover (%) during the period. To protect and develop biodiversity, the state has formed 4467 Biodiversity Management Committees at Grama Pachayat level. Biodiversity heritage sites (such as the 400- year old tamarind grove at Nallur, Devanahalli taluk) are being protected to conserve and develop the unique genetic bio-diversity. The forests of Karnataka support a wide range of flora and fauna (bio-diversity) through a network of well-connected and protected wildlife sanctuaries and National Parks. The State has 5 National Parks and 30 Wildlife Sanctuaries covering an area of 9,586.02 sq.kms. Apart from the National Parks and Sanctuaries, the State has 15 Conservation Reserves and 1 Community Reserve comprising of 652.369 sq.kms. All these areas form 23.59% of the total forest area. These are spread over evergreen to scrub forests, representing different ecosystems with rare and endangered species of plants, animals and birds. With about 6072 wild elephants and nearly 406 tigers, Karnataka ranks first in the

tiger population of India. About 4500 species of flowering plants, 500 species of birds, 120 species of reptiles, 70 species of frogs and 800 species of fish are in the State forests.

The State has been active in formulating and implementing various programmes for development of forests and protection of its natural environment. Among the schemes of the Forest Department concerning wildlife and national parks, Long Term Measures to mitigate Man-Animal Conflict incurred an expenditure of 24.80%, Project Tiger 30.40%, Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats 2.47%, Nature conservation activities attracted 13.38% and Rs.27.50 crores of total expenditure was incurred towards Voluntary Rehabilitation of families from Tiger Reserves and National parks during 2016-17.

Forest resources significantly contribute to the State's Gross Domestic Product by being a major source of timber, medicinal plants, non timber forest produce, grazing, recreational activities, carbon sequestration etc., The State has realized revenue to the tune of Rs.17705.09 lakhs during 2017-18 (up to November-2017) from marketing of forest produce such as timber, firewood, sandalwood, bamboos, canes and other non timber forest produce.

The State is constitutionally duty bound to ensure environment protection in all walks of life. With this objective, the Department of Ecology & Environment was established in the year 1981 in the State. The Ecology and Environment Department is functioning with the principle objective of protection of the ecology and environment, conservation of natural resources, ensuring adoption of pollution control measures for the sustainable development in the State with the assistance of Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB), Karnataka Biodiversity Board (KBB), Karnataka Lake Conservation and Development Authority (KLCDA), Environment Management & Policy Research Institute (EMPRI), Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Authority (KSCZMA) and State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA).

### 1.8.2 Water Resources

Irrigation is an important source of raising productivity in agricultural sector. Expansion of both the groundwater and surface water resources has helped to increase the cultivated

area under irrigation in the State over time. The net irrigated area has increased considerably from 13.62 lakh hectare in 1980-81 to 32.43 lakh hectare in 2015-16. Similarly, gross irrigated area which was 16.76 lakh hectare in 1980-81, has increased to 37.42 lakh hectares in 2015-16. The gross irrigated area (120.09 lakh hectare) as percentage of total cultivated area has increased from 16% in 1980-81 to 31% in 2015-16.

The surface water (canal) irrigation projects are classified into major, medium and minor irrigation projects based on the cultivated command area generated by them. Karnataka announced its State Water Policy in January, 2002 with an objective to create an ultimate Irrigation potential of 45 lakh hectares under major, medium and minor irrigation projects. The cumulative Irrigation potential under major, medium and minor irrigation projects is expected to reach 41.69 lakh hectare in 2017-18 as against 40.56 lakh hectare in 2016-17, registering an increase of 2.54%

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

Among all irrigation sources, tube wells/bore wells accounted for the highest proportion of 43.14 % of the net irrigated area followed by canals (28.62%) and dug wells (11.59%). The share of tanks, which were historically a major source of irrigation, has accounted for only about 4.50% of the net irrigated area.

### 1.8.3 Mines

Karnataka is rich in mineral resources and has a dominant position on the mineral map of the country. Karnataka State is abundant in mineral resources which covers an area of 1.92 lakh sq.km. Karnataka has more than 40,000 sq. kms. of green stone belt which are a treasure trove of several mineral deposits.

In 2017-18, upto November 2017, the Department of Mines and Geology has granted 180 Quarry leases for Building Stone and other minor minerals. For Ornamental Granite 11 Quarry leases were granted. So far, the Department has realized revenues of Rs. 1293.14 crores.

As per, the new sand policy up to Nov 2015, 407 sand blocks had been identified in the State. The availability of sand stood at 15.92 MMT as against a demand for 30 MMT /year.

Upto to the end of November 2017, the state mining sector as registered 14709 Quarry lease holders, 685 Beneficiation Plants/ Crushers, 73749 Buyers, 632 Weigh bridges and 432 weigh bridges integrated with online e-permit system for Iron Ore in ILMS.

#### **1.8.4 Climate Change and Mitigation Measures**

The Centre for Climate Change has taken many initiatives aimed at generation of research data on climate change and its impacts, capacity building and manpower development and creating awareness on climate change among various stakeholders. During 2016, National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change(NMSKCC), Department of Science and Technology(DST) under the Strategic Programmes Large Initiatives and Co-ordinated Action Enabler(SPLICE) project approved the strengthening of the state climate change centre into a Strategic knowledge centre on climate change. Ongoing Projects for the year 2017-18 are A)Establishment of Climate Change laboratory, B)Creation of Interactive database/knowledge portal, C) Long term projects- Establishment of Permanent Preservation Plots at Bannerghatta National Park & Doresanipalya Reserve Forest to assess the impact of Climate Change.

The trainings were conducted on State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC), Biomedical Waste Management, Plastic ban and Soil Waste Management, National Green Corps, Awareness training on ISO 9001:2015 and OSHAS 18001:2007, Laboratory Procedures, Sampling and field practice, Inventorization of water bodies, Environmental Laws and its applicability to EMPRI's(ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE) activities, Statistical Analysis, Communication skills. In the year 2017-18, 34 training programmes were conducted and number of personnel trained were 5829 (upto the end of November-2017).

A proposal entitled, "Conservation and Management of Indigenous Cattle and Sheep in the Wake of Climate Change in Karnataka" was sanctioned in 2016 for Rs.24, 21, 52,632/- by MoEF & CC, New Delhi. Out of the total released amount of Rs. 447.00lakh, an amount

of Rs.105.95lakh was spent upto November 2017. EMPRI, Bangalore has conducted various awareness programmes on climate change. The work is under progress.

#### **1.9 INDUSTRY**

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

**(a) Trends in Industrial Production:** The general index of industrial production (IIP) of Karnataka covering mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors for 2016-17 stood at 188.43 (Base year 2004-05). The overall organized industrial sector of Karnataka has registered 1.42% growth in 2016-17 as compared to 2015-16. Within the organized industrial sector, Mining sector shows the highest growth of 12.59% followed by the manufacturing sector 2.47% and Electricity sector registered negative growth of 7.96%. As a result of this moderate growth was observed.

The compounded average growth rate (CAGR) for this period for the entire organized industry was about 5.4% whereas it was 5.9% for manufacturing and 5.0% for electricity. A decline of 2.0% was seen in the output of the State's mining sector. In 2016-17, with reference to the use-based classification of industries among the four broad groups, Consumer goods registered the highest growth of 2.85% followed by Intermediate goods at 2.70%, Capital goods at 2.55% & Basic goods 1.75%.

**(b) Annual Survey of Industries:** The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) statistics indicates that Karnataka accounted for 5.45% of the total registered factories in 2014-15 in the country. The contribution of registered factories of Karnataka stood at 6.83% of total fixed capital, 6.71% of total output and 6.17% of Gross Value Added in the same year. In terms of GVA per worker, at a value added of Rs. 49801, Karnataka performed better than the all - India average of Rs. 44347.

**(c) MSME:** In 2016-17, 39170 MSME Units have been registered in the State with an investment of Rs. 1266414 lakh by providing employment to 508966 persons. As compared to 2015-16, there is a 34.50% increase in the number of units registered, 60.94% increase in investment and 56.43 % increase in number of persons employed during 2016-17.

**(d) Sericulture:** Sericulture is one of the major employment generating sectors in the State and its growth has immense employment generation potential, particularly in rural Karnataka. The area under mulberry cultivation in the State was about 97,196 hectares at the end of November 2017, which is higher than the area under mulberry cultivation in 2016-17 with 42.81 metric tons of cocoons production, 29.55 metric tons of cocoons marketed, 5.96 metric tons of raw silk produced and 12.63 lakh of employment generated. During 2016-17, the estimated mulberry silk production in India was about 19533 MTs of which Karnataka's share was 9571 MTs. During 2016-17 the Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd has made a turnover of Rs.842 lakh as against the turnover Rs.1145 lakh in the previous year. During this year upto November 2017 the turnover was Rs.325 lakh.

**(e) Other Policy Initiatives:** Mobile One has the unique distinction of being certified as India's first and the world's largest multi-mode mobile governance platform with over 4000 services. It is a unified mobile platform for delivery of citizens' services both from the Government and Private sector. These anytime, anywhere, anyhow services will be available 24x7x365 days at any location in India on any mobile device.

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

In order to recognize, motivate and appreciate the best performing Public Sector Enterprise, this Department gives Annual 'Chief Minister's Ratna Award' for the three best performing Public Sector Enterprises, every year.

Mysore Minerals Ltd, Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd, Karnataka State Beverages Corporation Limited are the winners during 2017-18.

**(f) Karnataka Udyog Mitra (KUM):** Vendor Development & Investors' Summit 2017 gives message to the industry to "Innovate in Karnataka, Invest in Karnataka, Invent in Karnataka". The event was the biggest and first of its kind in the country that witnessed participation of over 1,500 delegates from all over the country across key sectors. The event also has witnessed the presence of over 50 Industry leaders.

After announcement of the event, about INR 19,648 Cr worth investments from 157 companies were approved from April 2017 to till November 2017 which would generate an employment of about 79,500. Further, various interested companies from India and abroad have evinced interest in investing in the State and are in various stages of implementation, namely finalization of land, submission of application etc.

**(g) Tourism:** The tourist flow in to the State has continuously increased from 3.67 Crore in 2006 to 10.23 Crore in November 2017, which indicates comprehensive increase in arrivals. For development Golf Tourism in the State a golf Course is proposed to develop at Thannirbhavi near Mangalore on PPP model.

Karnataka Tourism has been conferred with 3rd place for the Best State/ UT under Comprehensive Development of Tourism category by Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India. Karnataka Tourism has won the best awards of M/S Travel Leisure Magazine under reader's choice category as Best Cultural Destination. Safari India South Asia has awarded Karnataka as the Best State for All season. Karnataka is the best Cultural (Indian) destination- lonely planet magazine readers award.

For integrated development of Tourism in the State Department of Tourism has introduced new tourism policy "2015-20" (5 Years). Karnataka Tourism Vision Group report envisaged that during the policy period Rs 54000 Crore investments will be made which will generate around 30 lakhs employment. More investment expected from the private sector or under PPP. World Travel and Tourism Council report says that tourism sector accounts for 9.6% of India's GDP. Tourism sector supported 40.3 million jobs in 2016



which ranks India second in the world in terms of total employment. Tourism sector accounts for 9.3% of the country's total jobs.

### 1.10 Employment and Labour Welfare

In the policy context the most critical factor that impinges on labour supply is the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR). Other than Labour Force Participation Rate, Worker Population Ratio and Unemployment Rates are also very important indicators in social and economic area. Low LFPR primarily implies high dependency ratio. Annual Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2015-16 of Labour Bureau, Government of India is fifth in the series. The Usual Principal Status (UPS) and Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS) or (PS+SS) approaches are considered for each parameter. The parameters considered are Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Proportion of Unemployed (PU) and Unemployment Rate (UR).

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

**(b) Worker Population Ratio (WPR):** WPR under PS+SS approach for Karnataka is 55.5% which is more than all India average of 50.5%. Highest WPR in Karnataka is 78.5% i.e., for rural male and for rural female it is 37.6%. Both are more than the all India average of 75.7% and 30.2% respectively. For urban male it is 73.2% and for urban female it is 25.7% and again higher than the all India average of 67.1% and 14.8% respectively. The state average male and female worker population ratios (76.6% and 33.3%) are also higher than all India average

**(c) Unemployment:** Under UPSS approach, Unemployment Rate of Karnataka is 1.4% for all persons i.e., urban and rural put together which is very less compared to India's rate of 3.7%. In Karnataka, in rural areas unemployment rate is 1.1% for males and 1.4% for females, whereas in urban areas, for males it is 1.5% and for females it is 3.1%. At all India level, for males in rural areas it is 2.9% and for

females 4.7%, the corresponding figures for urban male and female are 3.0% and 10.9% respectively.

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

**(e) Employment by Education among Social Groups:** In Karnataka, the overall rate of employment among Post-graduates is 64.6%. Only 4.9% is unemployed and the remaining 30.5% are not in labour force. It means that, they are not seeking for employment. The same rates for SC workers are 87.7%, 6.4% and 6.0% respectively. Among all the social groups, the rate of employment is high among SC post-graduates (87.7%) followed by ST (69.1% and OBC (62.2%). Among Others (63.4%), highest rate of employment is found among people with just below primary education.

**(f) Distribution of Workers According to Work Conditions (UPSS Approach):** In Karnataka the highest numbers of persons are self-employed (43.2%). This is followed by casual labourers with 36.7% and wage earners with 17.9%. The proportion of contract workers are just 2.3%. The State has more number of casual workers than the National average of 33.1% and wage earners of 16.2%. Among the total working force, self-employed and casual labourers account for more than 80.3%, at all India level. In Karnataka also their share is 79.9%. This once again reiterates the importance of sustainable livelihood opportunities for this category of workers.

### (g) Employment Exchange Statistics

The number of job seekers as per the live register figures of employment exchanges was 3.32 lakh in November-2017 compared to 3.30 lakh at the end of March-2017, an increase of 0.3 percent. There is an increase of 13.4 % Diploma Registrants, 3.6% in ITI and other certificate holders, 1.4% in matriculates and stenographers. There has been, 32.4% percent decrease in the registrants of Post-Graduates followed by Below Matriculates (-6.0%) and

Graduates, (-3.0%), Registrants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka.

### **(h) State Government Initiatives**

The Government of Karnataka has established various institutions and implemented projects for promotion of social security for unorganised workers, training for self employment, skill development, implementation of labour laws, maintenance of industrial relations and management of industrial safety to promote industrial growth and employment.

## **1.11 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **1.11.1 Power Sector**

Karnataka State has been experiencing conditions of power shortage because of the ever growing demand for power influenced by the rapid economic progress. The State Government has been taking various initiatives to implement projects in the public as well as private sectors for adding new installed capacities for power generation. Both the peak demand and peak energy supply per day are showing increasing trends since 2008-09. Recognizing the crucial role of power in achieving economic progress, Karnataka was one among the first few Indian States to implement power sector reforms.

The total installed generation capacity both in the public sector and private sector including the state's share in the Central Generation Stations (CGS) as on 30th November 2017 was 21187.78 MW, which was 9.88 percent higher than the previous year. The installed capacity in the public sector was 12078 MW (including CGS allocation) and the private sector's share was 9109.78 MW. The status of the installed capacity of power generation as on 30.11.2017 suggests the continued domination of hydro power in the State with a share of 17.37% in total installed capacity. It may be observed that out of the total installed capacity of 21187.78 MW, the renewable energy accounts for 7948.78 MW with a share of 37.52%.

The anticipated capacity addition during 2017-18 is 3917.80 MW. The addition to the installed capacity during 2016-17 was 3522.66 MW of which 1930.16 MW was under renewable energy. There were a few major Independent Private Power Producers (IPPs) whose contribution during 2016-17 was 8352.54 MW.

The peak demand met during 2016-17 was 10242 MW, and in 2017-18 the anticipated peak demand is likely to be around 10500 MW. The Generation of electricity during the current year was 27266 MU up to November 2016. The total power generation in 2016-17 was 37245.28 MU, which was lower than 46398.25 MU in 2015-16. The Hydro:Thermal mix in generation in public sector is in the ratio of about 1:2. Karnataka has successfully encouraged private sector investments in power generation from nonconventional or renewable energy sources of generation.

Karnataka's power sector has reduced its Transmission & Distribution losses from 29.6% (in 2005-06) to 17.30 % by 2016-17, which will further be reduced to 16.88% by March 2018. The utilities in the sector are making planned investment for strengthening and augmenting the network for reduction of technical losses. The Aggregate Technical & Commercial losses during 2005-06 were 38%, which were brought down to 15.01% in 2016-17.

To improve distribution of power, two new CSS schemes have been launched viz. Integrated Power Development Scheme and Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana. In the year 2015-16, the agricultural sector accounted for highest share of electricity consumed with a share of 39.69% with domestic occupying a distant second position with a share of 21.71%. There are a total of 29,11,778 Bhagya Jyothi/Kutira Jyothi connections and 25,87,657 irrigation pumpsets in the State as of November 2017. In the State almost all the villages have been electrified. During 2017-18, up to November, 4315 Hamlets/Harijan Bastis, Thandas are electrified.

Free power to agricultural sector has been provided by the State Government through subsidy. The subsidy provided by the State Government during 2016-17 amounted to Rs.8646.77 crore and in 2017-18 (Up to November 2017) it was Rs.4984.95 crore.

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

**Rural Energy:** Based on the cattle population in the State, 6.80 lakh biogas plants can be constructed, of which, up to November 2017, 4.48 lakh biogas plants have been constructed. Beneficiaries are selected by Grama Panchayat

level under National Biogas & Manure Management Programme. Karnataka Biofuel Policy is implemented through Karnataka State Biofuel Development Board. Soura Belaku Programme was started in the year 2009-10 for installation of Solar Street Lights at the Grama Panchayat level. The Programme is implemented through e-procurement in one selected pilot district from each revenue division.

### 1.11.2 Roads, Transport, Infrastructure and Communications

#### (a) Road development:

In the State, the average length of the PWD roads (viz; NH, SH & MDR) per 100 sq km area is 40.07 Km. Among the districts, the road length per 100 sq km in Mandya district has the highest road length of 69.34 Km and Kalburgi district has the lowest road length of 26.02 Km per 100 Sq Km. Further, the road length per 100 sq km in Chamarajanagar, Raichur, Bidar, Chikkaballapura, Vijayapura, D.Kannada, Yadgir, Chikkamagaluru, Chitradurga, U.Kannada, Ballari, Bagalakote, Kodagu, & Udupi districts is below the State average. All the National Highways and large extent of State Highways (99.88%) are covered with black top and 94.5% of Major District Roads are covered with black top. 18% of National Highways and 1% of State Highways have four lane widths. Similarly, 62% of NH, 19% of SH and 1.5% of MDRs have two lane width.

PMGSY has been implemented in the state to build all weather surface roads. Under this programme, Rs 4740.35 crore has been spent and 18536.54 km of road length has been asphalted as on November 2017. In order to implement the scheme more effectively, Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency has been formed during October 2005. In the 1771 (population between 250-499) and 10,296 habitations (Population less than 250) do not have road connectivity.

Under KSHIP-II, Phase-I, it is proposed to develop 833 km of roads with the assistance of World Bank and under the Asian Development Bank component, 615 km road length is proposed to be developed. Road length of 1284 km has been developed since inception incurring an expenditure of Rs.2895 crore.

KRDCL constructed 664 bridges and development of 1503 km length of road have

been completed. Under PPP, a length of 123 km ie Yelahanka-AP border road (74.35km) and Devanhalli-Kolar road (49 km) are being developed. Further, 360 km State Highway are being improved with World Bank co-finance (annuity) scheme at an estimated cost of Rs 1369 crore and these projects are expected to be completed during 2018 and construction of 195 bridges at an estimated amount of Rs. 1395.58 crore are being taken up.

Black spot rectification programme is initiated to reduce the accidents as enunciated in "Karnataka Road Safety Policy-2015". The Road safety policy aims at the reduction of road accidents by 25% and fatalities by 30% by the year 2020, also to achieve 15% reduction in fatalities caused due to road accidents by 2018. A separate head of account has been created for the black spot rectification programme from 2017-18 and a grant of Rs.75 crore is allocated. 83 black spots venerable corridor/stretches are taken up for rectification, of which 6 works are completed & remaining under progress.

**(b) Rural Roads:** The total length of rural roads, as on 30.11.2017, in Karnataka is 177542 km, of which 63374 km is asphalted, 23059 km have macadam surface, and 91109 km consists of mud roads. Improvement of roads and their maintenance is being taken up under Pradhan Manthri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Mukhya Manthri Grameena Rasthe Abhivruddhi Yojane (CMGSY) & RIDF schemes. Under PMGSY programme, Rs. 4740.35 crore has been spent and 18536.54 Km of road length has been asphalted up to November 2017. Under Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane, a sum of Rs.24105.00 lakhs have been provided in the annual budget for 2017-18. The funds so provided have been allocated to Zilla Panchayats as per Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa committee report for maintenance of roads.

#### (c) Road Transport:

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

**(i) BMTC:** The operational jurisdiction of BMTC went beyond BBMP limits by 25 kms of

Bengaluru, thus providing services to commuters in and around sub-urban of Bengaluru city. During 2017-18 (upto Nov-2017) BMTC has operated 11.50 lakh kms per day with a fleet of 6371 and workforce of 34141 earning on an average Rs. 4.89 crores of traffic revenue by providing transportation facility to 45 lakh commuters. The Corporation has also inducted 697 new buses and scrapped 474 old vehicles.

**(ii) KSRTC:** It operates in seventeen southern districts of Karnataka and provides services to 16093 villages out of 20792 villages, the percentage service provided being 77.4. It has operated 8106 schedules utilizing 8680 vehicles, operating 6959.47 lakh effective kms as against 6471.36 lakh effective kms. Operated during the last year period. It carries 27.91 lakh commuters daily with workforce of 38522 employees.

**(iii) NEKRTC:** It has its Corporate Head Quarters at Kalaburagi, 9-operating Divisions, 50-Bus Depots, 146-Bus stands, 9-Divisional Workshop, 1-Regional Workshop, 2-Regional Training Institutes (Humunabadh and Hagari bommanahalli). During the year 2017-18, the Corporation operated 4147 schedules utilizing 4503 vehicles, inducted 526 new vehicles and scrapped 501 old vehicles which were not fit for operation. It is operating 13.69 lakh km, and earning daily (gross revenue) of Rs.4.15 Crore.

**(iv) NWKRTC:** It has its Corporate Office at Hubballi and covers six Districts in the State. During 2017-18, the Corporation has a workforce of about 23889 employees, it operated 4761 schedules utilizing 5001 vehicles, operating 16.70 lakh Kms per day, earning gross revenue of Rs.480.00 lakh and carrying 22.50 lakh passengers on an average daily. NWKRTC has extended services to 4496 villages out of 4609 villages, the percentage service provided being 99.0%. As on 30-11-2017 it had one Central Office, 8 Divisional Offices, 49 depots, 166 bus stations, one regional Workshop and one Regional Training Institute.

As on November 2017 out of 18912315 vehicles 1764620 vehicles were transport vehicles. Out of 17145251 non-transport vehicles, 13745166 vehicles were two wheelers. From April 2017 to November 2017 Total 1040073 new vehicles have been registered.

#### **(d) Other Transport:**

##### **(i) Ports and Inland Water Transport:**

Karnataka has a coastline of 300 km with one major port and 12 minor ports. While the New Mangalore major port is under the control of Ministry of Shipping, Government of India, remaining 12 minor ports are under the control of the State Government. To provide better infrastructure facilities by developing minor ports under Private Investment, the "Karnataka Minor Port Development Policy-2014" was formulated and the process for development of Tadadi, Belekeri, Pavinakurve on PPP Mode was initiated.

##### **(ii) Anti Sea Erosion Works:**

During the year 2016-17 an amount of Rs. 25 crore has been spent under the head of Account 4711 and constructed 3000 m long anti sea erosion works at severe erosion places of 3 coastal districts. Rs. 12.97 crore budgetary allocation has been provided for the year 2017-18 for construction of 1000 m length long term sea erosion protection wall and works are under progress.

##### **(e) Railways:**

Karnataka has the lowest rail route and broad gauge densities as compared to other Southern States. The rail density in the State is 16.60 km per 1000 km. The State Government with a view to increase the rail density and increase the pace of implementation has agreed with Ministry of Railways for taking up new railway projects on 50:50 cost-sharing basis. Under Munirabad-Mehbhoobnagar out of 170Kms 27Kms between Ginigera-Chikkabankal Commissioned on 31.03.2017 for Passanger Traffic Track linking between Gangavati-Chikkabankal and bridge works at Gangavati-Koratagi section is in progress. And Targeted for commissioning in December 2017. Tumkur-Davanagere, Tumkur-Rayadurga, Chickmagalur-Sakaleshpur, Gadag-Wadi, projects land acquisition process is in progress. Under Hejjala-Chamarajnar project alignment and requisitioning of land is completed. Administrative approval is under consideration.

Under Ramanagara-Mysuru railway doubling line project, the entire line has been opened for traffic. The electrification work is in progress. The Bidar-Kalaburagi new railway line project is completed and commissioned on 29-10-

2017. Bengaluru-Hasana new railway line project is completed and commissioned on 26-03-2017. Bagalkot-Kuduchi new railway line project is nearing completion and targeted commissioning in 2017. Govt of Karnataka has approved setting up Railway Fiat Coach Factory at Yadagiri. Factory is inaugurated on 18.08.2017. For setting up of Kolar Coach factory in Kolar district, MoU has been entered into between railways and Government of Karnataka. Railway Board was reviewing the capacities of Rail Coach Factories in India Project report is under scrutiny by the Railways.

**(f) Kempegowda International Airport (KIA):**

KIA is the country's first Greenfield international airport, conceived under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The airport has been developed at a cost of Rs. 2470.29 crore at Devanahalli near Bengaluru. Present equity holding: GoK – 13%, GoI – 13%, Siemens – 26%, FIH Mauritius investment Ltd (Fair Fax)– 48%. 2nd runway earth works is completed and treated to commence operation by Sep- 2019. Development of Terminal-2 is in design stage and treated to commence operation by 2021. Widening of Trumpet Interchange is being planned to later to the increase in airport bond traffic. Development of alternate approach road taken up. Execution of road work by Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) and PWD in progress. Shifting of Electric lines are being taken up by KPTCL/Bescom.

**(g) Bengaluru Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL):**

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-1 complete network was completed on 17.06.2017 and commercial operations was started on this date.

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2 works are under progress. The Physical and Financial Progress is 17% & 15% respectively. The entire Phase-2 work is programmed to complete by March -2021.

**Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2A:** Silk Board to K.R. Puram 17 Km length is approved by the Government for Rs. 4202.00 Crore. Negotiations are underway with various corporates to raise the funds under innovative financing tender documents are being made ready.

**Phase-2B:** Nagawara Metro Station to Kempegowda International Airport Bangalore,

alignment for length of 29.062 kms has been approved by the Government of Karnataka. Presently, DPR has been approved by Government of Karnataka. Estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 5950 Cr. Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-3: The alignment survey for Phase-3 is under preparation.

**(h) Telecommunications:**

The overall teledensity of the State (i.e. number of telephone connections per 100 population) is 113.95, which is higher than the national average of 93.98. In the State there is also a wide gap between rural and urban teledensity. The rural teledensity as on 30-6-2017 stood at 57.73, while the urban teledensity was 172.98. The number of telephone exchanges has increased over the years. In the last 9 years, 142 new exchanges were added in the State. Though the number of exchanges has increased, the number of landline connections has declined significantly. The decline in landlines can be partly attributed due to increased private participation in the mobile telephony sector and switchover to mobile phones. The trends in postal services suggest that there is a decline in the total number of post offices over the years. The number of post offices which were 9862 in 2007-08 were reduced to 9661 in 2015-16. This may be due to merger of post offices in urban areas. One post office is added for the year 2016-17.

**1.11.3 Banking and Finance including Co-operatives**

Karnataka State has twenty six public sector banks, sixteen private commercial banks and three Regional Rural Banks (RRB) operating with number of branches is 10968 as at end of March 2017. The aggregate deposits of all the banks (Commercial, RRBs and Co-operative) stood at Rs. 772383crores and total outstanding advances of all the banks in the state stood at Rs. 563209 as at end of March 2017. The agricultural advances as on March 2017 were to the tune of Rs. 116007 crore and advances to weaker section stood at Rs. 80587crore. The advances to Small & Marginal farmers was to the tune of Rs. 78598. The normative allocation to the state for financial year 2017-18 was Rs. 800 crore towards implementation of works under RIDF-XXIII. The rate of interest charged on loans to State Government is at 4.75% with effect from 02.08.2017.

Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) has extended assistance During the FY:2017-

18 (April to November 2017) 591 cases to an extent of Rs.452.30 crore, disbursed Rs. 305.23 crore and recovered Rs. 503.15 crore. As on 30-11-2017, the short term (ST), Medium term (MT) and Long term (LT) loans issued by the co-operative credit system in the state was Rs. 5662.91crore, 273.99crore and 108.25crore respectively as against Rs.10769.00 crore, Rs.692.78 crore and Rs.440.41 crore issued a year ago indicating a marked improvement in the issue of all type of Agricultural loans.

## 1.12 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

### 1.12.1 Education

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

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

**(b) School Education (Elementary and Secondary):** School education in Karnataka is imparted through Lower Primary Schools (class I to V), Higher Primary Schools (class I to VII / VIII) and High Schools (VIII to X). The Education Department participation in elementary education is significant with 82.26 per cent of the lower and 62.11 per cent higher primary schools being managed by the Department. However, Department's participation is low in secondary education with only 30.06 per cent of the high schools being managed by the Government. While the Government schools are mainly located in rural areas, private schools are largely urban based. There are 61992 Elementary schools in the State, of which 25795 are LPS, 36192 are HPS during 2017-18. The State Rules under the RTE Act were notified in 2011. Over the years, the enrolment has decreased marginally in the primary stage. Enrolment during 2017-18 in primary (class I to V) and in upper primary (class VI to VIII) stage is estimated to be 54.04 lakh and 29.59 lakh respectively. The number of SC / ST children in class I to VII in the State is 1995347. During 2017-18, GER

and NER at lower primary are 102.96 and 96.39 respectively and at higher primary stage, they are 94.17 and 79.37 respectively. The dropout rate in LPS and HPS during the year 2017-18 is 1.62% and 2.56% respectively. A total of 284832 teachers of the sanctioned 321171 teachers (87.70%) are working in the LPSs and HPSs under the State Government (2016-17). In addition 22230 teachers sanctioned, 16640 teachers are working in aided schools at the elementary stage. The average Pupil-Teacher Ratio is 1: 23.18 at the elementary stage.

With significant gains in primary education, the State has set in motion the planning process for universalisation of secondary education to achieve the target of 85% enrolment in 14-18 age group in classes 9 to 12. The State has a total of 15560 secondary schools of which 4678 schools are run by the DoE, 578 SW and LB schools, 3799 by aided managements, 6433 by private unaided managements and 72 by others. The concentration of the secondary schools in the private unaided sector may be one of the reasons for the low access of children from marginalized groups to higher education. 29.96 percent of girls are enrolled in Govt. schools, and only 26.59 percent of them study in private unaided schools. A total of 108380 out of 37182 teachers are working in unaided secondary schools.

**(c) Pre-University Education:** As per the report of the Education Commission (1964-66), the State has adopted the 10+2+3 pattern of education since 1971-72 with one year pre university course having been converted in to a two year pre-university course. All colleges imparting PU education come under the purview of the Directorate. The PU-course provides for two languages and four electives, which are to be selected from a wide range of subjects classified under three different subject combinations – Arts, Science and Commerce. The Government participation is more in PU-education. The number of PU-colleges has been increasing over the years with increase in enrolment rate. It is observed that there is an attrition of around 17% to 20% between I and II years of PU-education.

**(d) Collegiate and Technical Education:** The Department of Collegiate Education oversees the administration of 412 Government First Grade Colleges and 319 Private aided colleges affiliated to 14 State universities through its 6 regional offices located at Bengaluru, Mysuru,

Mangaluru, Shivamogga, Dharwad and Kalaburagi. The number of students enrolled in graduation in both government and aided institutions are 486794. The average strength in each government college is 717.11 and each aided degree colleges is 599.83 Enrolments for degree courses are not increasing year by year with negative growth being observed in case of boys since 2010-11. This is certainly not a case of improvement in gender parity. Enrolment in Science courses is also very poor.

In 2016-17 there are 535 institutes across the State ranging from Degree to Diploma, Junior Technical Schools and Fine Arts Schools/Colleges. In order to provide the Human Resources and enhance the teaching efficiency of the staff, the teaching faculties have been deputed to higher education and also improve their skills through short term training programmes. In order to strengthen Technical Education, the Government of India with the assistance of World Bank has introduced Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) in three phases.

#### **(e) Medical Education**

There are 53 Medical Colleges (MBBS degree) in the State with a summated intake capacity of 6786 students. 16 colleges are run by the Government along with 8 other Super Speciality Institutions. The Governments presence is visible in nominal strength in other system. Relatively, the turnout of Ayurvedic doctors (GCIM) is quite significant. 4675 Doctors graduate from 72 Ayurvedic colleges. Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani Doctors serve rural Indian larger proportions. There are 294 Nursing Colleges recognized by Indian Nursing Council with a turnout of 17369 Nurses (B.Sc.graduates) every year, making Karnataka a nursery for nursing services not only for the State but also for other regions of India, Gulf countries and Europe.

**(f) Mass Education:** The Saakshar Bharath Programme was implemented with central and state grants in 20 districts of the state where female literacy is less than 50 percent. The aim is to provide literacy to rural non literates of 15+ age group with priority to women, SC, ST, Minority and General categories. 2017-18 the Saakshar Bharat Programme has been continued with a target of 6 lakhs illiterates in the 06 districts of Hyderabad Karnataka area, in 999 Gram Panchayat in 31 Blocks where the

literacy rate among the women is very low, the programme is being implented with an estimated cost of Rs.21.22 crore, 60000 voluntary teachers, 1998 Preraks, 24 district and 31 Block co-coordinators have been selected and trained. The main aim of the programme is to make 6 lakhs non-illiterates as literates before the end of financial year - 2018.

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

#### **1.12.2 Health and Family Welfare:**

Health is crucial to human happiness and welfare. WHO opines that better health provides an important contribution to economic progress, as healthy populations live longer, are more productive which save more. Achieving and maintaining health is an important ongoing process. However, despite the progress, the State has a long way to go in achieving the desired health goals. The State has made substantial progress in building credible health infrastructure at different levels.

**a) Health Infrastructure:** Karnataka has made significant progress in improving the health status of its people in the last few decades. The State has made substantial progress in building credible health infrastructure at different levels. The state has a wide institutional network providing health services both in urban and rural areas. There are 21 district Hospitals, 11 other Hospitals and 31 Autonomous and Teaching Hospitals and 146 Taluk / General Hospitals in the state. The primary health infrastructure in rural areas has fulfilled the norms required under the minimum needs programme at the aggregate level. There are 8871 sub-centers, 2359 primary health centers, and 206 community health centers catering to the health needs of the rural population. Added to it there are 126 Government, Government Aided, and Un-aided AYUSH Medical Institutions functioning in the state. However, despite the progress, the State has a long way to go in achieving the desired health goals.

**b) Demographic indicators:** The progress of the health indicators has been encouraging in the State during the last few years. The death rate has reduced to 6.7 per thousand by November 2017 and birth rate is declining at fast pace and is at 17.6 per thousand by November 2017. MMR has been reduced from 178 in 2011 to 133 for 100000 live births during 2017.

Karnataka has performed relatively better on population control. The Govt. of India had set a target of total fertility rate of 1.9 to be achieved by 2016. This has already been achieved in 2013 itself. IMR reduced from 38 per 1000 live births in 2010 to 24 per 1000 live births in 2017. Through this, the target of 24 per 1000 live births set for the year 2012 has been achieved with introduction several programmes to reduce IMR.

**c) Family Welfare:** The State offers an excellent family welfare programme operating through the existing health infrastructure. Around 69% target was achieved in sterilization in 2012-13 which decreased moderately to 65% by 2016-17, whereas during same period, the achievement of target in IUD increased from 61% to 66%. The other positive achievement was Institutional delivery for 2016-17 is more than 99%.

**d) Decrease in Malaria, TB Incidence:** The State is witnessing the downward trend of Malaria incidence. An overall decrease of 80% in total malaria cases and 90% in PF cases is achieved during 2016 as compared to 2006. The State is heading towards complete elimination of malaria. Karnataka has achieved the goal of elimination of leprosy in the year 2005. The prevalence rate of leprosy dropped from 40/10000 population in the year 1986 to 0.41/10000 population in 2017.

At present 09 districts have prevalence rate 0.50 to 1 (Chikkaballapura, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Yadagiri, Raichur, Bidar, Uttara Kannada, Koppal and Bellary).

**e) Major Health Programme Initiatives:** The Department of health and family welfare services implements various National and State health programs of public health importance and also provides comprehensive health care services to the people of the State namely Prasuti, Aaraike, Madilu, TayiBhagya, Janani Suraksha Yojane, Suvarna Arogya Chaitanya, Arogya Kavacha, Arogya Sahayavani-104 Nagu-Magu Dialysis Centres,

Vajpayee Arogyashree, Telemedicine,. Rajiv Arogya Bhagya for APL families, Jyothi Sanjeevini Scheme for State Government Employees, Rastriya Swasthya BhimaYojane (RSBY) for secondary care.

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

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

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



### 1.12.3 Human and Gender Development

Human Development Index is considered as a broad measure of human development. The comparison of Human Development Index (HDI) in Karnataka with that of the other major States in India over the period of three decades, shows that performance of Karnataka in human development has been improving over the years, with HDI value of 0.346 in 1981 having improved to 0.611 in 2012.

Karnataka has been in the forefront for publishing the Human Development Reports (HDRs) regularly at different levels. The first and the second State HDRs were brought out in 1999 and 2005 respectively and the third State HDR is under preparation and is expected to be brought out shortly. On pilot basis, four District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) for the districts of Kalaburagi (then Gulbarga), Mysuru (then Mysore), Udipi and Vijayapura (then Bijapur) were brought out in 2010. For the first time in the country, the DHDRs for all the 30 districts of the State were simultaneously brought out in 2014. Based on all the 30 DHDRs-2014 values of various HD-Indices for all the 30 districts, 176 taluks and 219 ULBs in the State, a document titled, "Human Development: Performance of Districts, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014 – A Snapshot" has also been brought out. For the first time in the Country, Grama Panchayat Human Development Index (GPHDI) was also computed for all the 5898 Grama Panchayats in the State and presented through a report titled, 'Human Development: Performance of Grama Panchayats in Karnataka – 2015'.

The engendering scenario in Karnataka has, of course, been gradually improving, with noteworthy significant healthy signs of female composition, empowerment and representation in some areas like demography, life expectancy, household decision making, PRIs, etc. However, there are certainly still many areas like literacy, education, employment, high level political spheres, region, etc., where the stark gender differences are still prevailing with significantly high level of female disadvantage factors (FDF). They need to be addressed with greater focus to ensure gender equality.

The Third Gender Community or the Trans-genders' Community has been a most neglected section of the society. Their issues are very unique and of genuine concern and

hence they need to be relegated to the backyard. The Government has launched the Karnataka Transgender Policy to create a discrimination free environment for transgenders and to bring them to the mainstream.

### 1.13 GENDER AND SOCIAL EQUITY

#### 1.13.1 Women and Child Development

According to 2011 Census, women comprise 49.31% of the total state population. The pattern is more or less same in the southern States of India. However, the percentage of SC women to total population is more in Tamil Nadu (10.03%) compared to Karnataka (8.53%) and All India (8.08%). But percentage of ST women to total population is more in Andhra Pradesh (3.49%) compared to Karnataka (3.46%) and other Southern States.

Development of Women and Children is at the core of the nation's human resource development efforts. The Department formulates policies and programmes and coordinates the efforts of both governmental and nongovernmental organizations to improve women and children. The department implements programmes in the areas of employment, training for women, awareness generation and gender sensitization. The emphasis is on helping women to become self sufficient and economically independent with the help of training and income generating activities so as to enhance their earning capacity and to bring up their status in life.

Women and Child Development Department has taken up various programmes with a view to ensure protection of Women and Children against negligence, abuse and exploitation and to guarantee their basic Human Rights, including survival, development and full participation in Social, Cultural, Educational and other endeavours necessary for their individual advancement and well being.

**a) Santhwana:** A scheme aimed at rehabilitation of women who have been subjected to atrocities like rape, domestic violence, dowry, sexual harassment, etc. In addition For economic empowerment, it is necessary for a woman to have access to and control over productive resources to ensure some degree of financial autonomy. The Stree Shakthi programme launched in 2000-01, aims at empowering rural women through the formation of self help groups (SHGs). Upto November-2017 the groups have saved

Rs.2837.26 crore since inception. Bank loans have been availed by 140024 groups to the extent of Rs. 6155.95 crore and there has been internal loan circulation to the tune of Rs. 5387.71 crore and used for taking up various Income Generating Activities. Several programmes like revolving fund, financial incentives, providing marketing facilities for the products produced by SHGs etc. are taken up by the department.

**b) Bhagyalakshmi:** A flagship programme implemented by Government of Karnataka aims at improving the sex ratio in the State by encouraging the birth of girl child in the BPL families. The programme also aims to eradicate social evils such as child labour, female foeticide, child marriage, and child trafficking. Two girl children born in a BPL family are eligible to enrol under the scheme. A fixed amount is being deposited with the selected financial partner institution. Maturity amount will be paid to the girl child after completing 18 years of age only after fulfilling Bhagyalakshmi scheme conditions. Under Bhagyalakshmi scheme During 2017-18 Rs.321.28 crores budget has been earmarked. So far Rs.227.40 crores has been released and 1,18,135 beneficiaries have been covered up to the end of November 2017.

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

**c) Karnataka State Women Development Corporation:** The Corporation has been implementing various schemes such as Udyogini, Women Skill Training Programme, Devadasis Rehabilitation programme, Marketing Assistance Scheme for the upliftment of the women. During 2017-18, 708 schemes are involved in the Yojane across Central, State and District sector. Allocation towards KMA for the current financial year is Rs.34318.23 crore, of which 1/3 allocation for women is Rs.11047.33 crore. An amount of Rs. 5433.54 crore was spent upto the end of November 2017.

The ICDS scheme was launched in 1975 for enhancing the health, nutrition and learning opportunities of infants and young children (0-6 yrs) and their mother. With time the services under the programme increased to include

supplementary nutrition, immunization, health checkup, referral services, pre-school, non-formal education etc. Now it has been decided to expand the programme to all blocks/taluku of the state with convergence of services under various schemes and programmes, namely health, education, safe drinking water so as to achieve the desired impact. The allocation under the programme has been increased substantially in recent years. Under this scheme, 62580 AWCs and 3331 mini AWCs were functioning. Under Supplementary Nutrition Programme, Supplementary nutrition will be provided every day.

Karnataka is the first state in the Country to introduce "Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane" scheme for the empowerment of women. The scheme is to earmark 1/3rd of resources for women in individual beneficiary oriented schemes and labour intensive schemes of the various departments of the Government. During 2017-18, 708 schemes are involved in the Yojane across Central, State and District sector. Allocation towards KMA for the current financial year is Rs.34318.23 crore, of which 1/3 allocation for women is Rs.11047.33 crore. An amount of Rs. 5433.54 crore was spent upto the end of November 2017.

Bhagyalakshmi, Kishori Shakthi Yojane, Stree Shakthi, Balassnehi, Sabala are some of the popular women and child development programmes implemented by the state government. These schemes are very helpful and have contributed for the socio-economic development of women and child. No doubt the Government programmes which are meant for women and child development bring changes in their social and economic status.

**Kishori Shakti Yojane:** Kishori Shakti Yojane is being implemented excluding 9 SABALA districts (Kalaburagi, Kolar, Bengaluru (Rural), Bellary, Vijayapura, Dharwad, Chikkamagaluru, Uttara Kannada & Kodagu) in rest of the 143 ICDS projects of 21 districts. Under KSY, 180 adolescent girls in each project are given 5 days residential training every year and supplementary nutrition is being provided to 2 adolescent girls in each anganwadi centre. Under this scheme 85882 beneficiaries are covered up to the end of November -2017.

**d) Balasnehi:** It is proposed to convert 5000 Anganwadi Centers to Shishu Snehi centres

under this scheme at the cost of Rs. 10,000/- per building.

**e) Mathru Vandana Scheme:** Government of India has announced new scheme under Honorable Prime minister's pan India. From 01.01.2017 an amount of Rs.5000 is transferred to beneficiaries account under direct beneficiary transfer to pregnant & lactating mothers in 3 installments. This scheme is limited to only first live birth. Rs. 11580.00 Lakh budget is allocated for the year 2017-18 and Rs. 9419.72 lakhs budget has been released.

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

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

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

As SCs continue to be deprived of adequate access to education, health care facilities, housing, sanitation, productive assets like land, etc., the Department of Social Welfare and the Development Corporations are implementing various schemes for their socioeconomic uplift.

In order to encourage children belonging to SC households, whose annual income is less than Rs. 6.00 lakh, a Pre-Matric scholarship of Rs. 1000 for boys and Rs.1100 for girls studying from 1st to 5th standards, Rs. 1150 for boys and Rs.1250 for girls studying from 6th to 7th standards and Rs. 1250 for boys and Rs. 1350 for girls studying 8th standard is being sanctioned annually. The scholarship for 9th to 10th standard students is sanctioned by Central Government. The State has provided pre-metric scholarships to 8.28 lakh students in 2016-17 as compared to 7.47 lakh students in 2015-16.

Post-matric scholarship is sanctioned for children whose parents' household annual income is less than Rs. 2.50 lakh. Maintenance allowance of day scholars will be credited directly to the student's bank account. The State has provided post-matric scholarships to 3.03 lakh students in 2016-17 as compared to 2.94 lakh students in 2015-16.

The progress of the scheme for prize money to meritorious students has increased from year to year. 64361 students have benefited from the scheme in 2017-18 (upto November 2017) compared to 65137 students in 2016-17. Pre-matric hostel facilities are being provided for students studying from 5th to 10th standards. 87977 students have benefited from the scheme in 2017-18 (upto November 2017) compared to 70512 students in 2016-17.

The Government is running 636 post-matric hostels by accommodating 67017 eligible students. A specific budgetary provision under all sectors of the State Annual Plan is made by the State Government for socio-economic development of SCs. The Karnataka Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan (Planning, Allocation and Utilisation of Financial Resources) ACT, 2013 came into effect from 20.03.2014. Accordingly, the funds are earmarked under SCSP as per SC population percentage (17.15%) of 2011 Census.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation has launched various programmes focusing on economic welfare of the SC community in the State. The corporation has adopted RTGS payments system to the beneficiary account directly in all the schemes in order to avoid delay and misuse of schemes funds.

#### (ii) Welfare Programmes for Scheduled Tribes:

In order to improve productive endowments and exchange entitlements among the ST households, the State Government has been implementing various programs in social and economic domains through Department of Scheduled Tribes Welfare and Karnataka Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation.

To provide quality education to the meritorious ST students studying at 5th standard and above are given admission in reputed residential or non-residential schools. All fees and maintenance charges are borne by the department.1231 students in the State were

benefited during 2016-17 while it was 1614 during 2015-16. In the current year upto November 2017, 361 students are already benefited.

An amount of Rs.1000 for boys studying from 1st to 5th standard, Rs. 1150 for those studying from 6th to 7th and Rs.1250 for those studying 8th standard will be provided annually. Similarly Rs.1100 for girl students studying from 1st to 5th standard, Rs. 1250 for those studying from 6th to 7th standard and Rs.1350 for those studying 8th standard is being sanctioned annually as pre-matric scholarship. During 2017-18 (upto November 2017), 189670 students are benefited under this scheme.

Financial assistance is being provided to ST students whose family income is less than Rs.2.50 lakh per anum and who are pursuing post-matric education including professional courses. This is a Central Sector Scheme (CSS) implemented to encourage the ST students to pursue college education in the State. For continuation of the college education, a cash incentives schemes to ST students is being implemented since 2009-10. The progress of the scheme has increased drastically from year to year. 26850 students have benefited from the scheme in 2017-18 (upto November 2017) compared to 23881 students in 2016-17.

The grant-in-aid under Article 275(1) is also being provided to take up special development programmes such as Self-Employment Scheme, Land Purchase Scheme, Gangakalyana Scheme & Micro Credit Scheme for the economic development of Scheduled Tribes households in the State. During 2017-18 (up to November 2017), 1822, 113, 3255 and 3408 persons were benefitted under these schemes respectively.

### **(iii) Welfare Programmes For Backward classes:**

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

Pre-matric and post-matric scholarships are being sanctioned to the backward class students whose annual family income is not more than Rs. 44,500. During 2016-17, 26.25 lakh students were benefited while the students benefited in 2015-16 were 16 lakhs.

In order to provide qualitative education to the

poor and meritorious students of BC whose annual family income is less than Rupees One lakh per anum, 133 Morarji Desai residential schools have been established in the State. During 2016-17, 31000 students were benefited while the students benefited during 2017-18 upto the end of November 2017 were 32133.

Students of backward classes with annual family income for category-I Rs.1.00 lakh and Category-2a, 2b, 3a and 3b is Rs.44,500 studying in pre matric and post matric courses are provided with free boarding, lodging and academic facilities in the hostels run by the Department of Backward Classes Welfare. 1.73 lakh students in the State were benefited during 2016-17 while it was 2.55 lakh during 2015-16.

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

In order to encourage the students of backward classes (with annual household income limit of Rs.1,44,000) to study in foreign universities, financial assistance is being provided for the students with aid for higher studies like Post-doctoral, Ph.D. and Master degrees in Foreign universities with a maximum allowance of Rs.10.00 lakh per annum. During 2017-18(upto November 2017), 21 students have availed the benefits.

The Department has also taken up different skill development training programmes for unemployed women under Koushalya Training scheme, Tailoring Training & Nursing Training Programmes. With a view to improve the socio-economic status of Nomadic Tribe / Semi Nomadic Tribe, a scheme has been under implementation in the State. 48000 persons in the group were benefited during 2016-17 while it was 45692 during 2015-16.

For the economic upliftment of the backward classes, the Government of India through

NBCFDC is providing funds to the State Corporation as loan with 4 to 6% rate of interest. During 2016-17, 9288 beneficiaries were benefited while it was 10660 during 2015-16. The Corporation is implementing several other schemes such as Term loan scheme, Mahila Samrudhi, Education loan, Micro Finance scheme, Krushi Sampada, Shilpa Sampada, New Swarnima for women.

#### **(iv) Welfare Programmes for Minorities:**

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

A cash incentive of Rs. 3000, Rs. 4000 and Rs.5000 is being provided per annum to the meritorious minority students (whose annual household income is not more than Rs. 2.00 lakh) studying in SSLC, PUC and Degree courses respectively. 2124 students were benefited in the State during 2016-17.

To enable unemployed boys/girls of minorities to take up self-employment activities, skill development programmes in nursing and trainings in Call Centre, Animation, BPO and Tally trainings are being conducted. 2250 beneficiaries were covered during 2016-17. During 2017-18 upto November 2017, the number of beneficiaries was 483.

For the upliftment of the religious minorities, specially for economic upliftment, Minorities Development Corporation Limited is implementing various development programmes like Shramashakti Scheme, Micro Loan Scheme, Ganga Kalyan Scheme and Arivu Loan Scheme. In 2016-17, a large number of minorities were benefited under these schemes.

Similarly, for the development of Christian Community, Directorate of Minorities is implementing various schemes through KMDC such as Arivu (Educational) Loan Scheme, ShramaShakthi Scheme, Micro Loan with subsidy Scheme and Interest subsidy Scheme for housing loans. During 2016-17 thousands of persons were benefited under these schemes.

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

The Government is providing assistance to persons with Disabilities in order to bring them to the mainstream of the society. Disabled

persons whose family income is less than Rs.17000 in urban and Rs.12000 in rural areas per annum with disability percentage 40 and above are entitled for maintenance allowance of Rs.500 per month and with disability percentage 75 and above are entitled for maintenance allowance of Rs.1200 per month. During 2016-17, 858517 persons were benefited by the scheme while it was 771548 during 2015-16. Similarly during 2016-17, 2398 persons were benefitted under Aids & Appliances & 39 persons were benefitted under Medical Relief Fund. Under District Sector Scheme NGO's are given grants to run Special Schools and Vocational Training Centres. 2685 persons were benefited during 2016-17 when compared to 1587 in 2015-16.

In order to encourage disabled students for continuation of their education, a Scholarship scheme is implemented for disabled students studying from 1st Std. to Post Graduate Courses. During 2016-17, 27548 persons were benefitted while it was 24320 in 2015-16. Similarly Sadhane and Prathibhe, Grameena Punarvasthi Yojane, Aadhara, etc., have also been implemented for their safeguard.

### **1.14 BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

#### **1.14.1 Special Development Plan**

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

As recommended by HPCRRRI, Special Development Plan is being implemented from 2007-08. The amount provided for various programmes under SDP has been increasing. To begin with, an amount of Rs. 1571.50 crore was provided in the financial year 2007-08 across various sectors of development. For the year 2017-18, an allocation of Rs. 3000 crore has been proposed. The total allocation from 2007-08 to 2017-18 works out to Rs. 28,438.61 crore. The amount released up to November 2017 was Rs. 20660.66 crore. The

amount released is 65.32 % of the planned allocations, but the utilization at Rs. 18,575.29 crore, i.e. 89.91% of the released amount.

A Special Cell has been established in the Planning Department to coordinate and monitor the implementation process. A state level monitoring committee was constituted under the Chairpersonship of Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner in December 2014. A Committee is constituted on 9th November 2016 under the Chairmanship of Shri N.Y. Gopalkrishna to implement the recommendations of Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Report. 39 Nodal officers have been appointed for monitoring the development programmes in 39 most Backward Taluks.

The Special Cell in Planning Department consolidates the financial and physical progress achieved under SDP in 114 backward taluks and submits the progress to the Government and High Power Committee. The Programme is implemented by 21 Departments of the State. The Special Cell provides necessary assistance for conducting the review meetings. Government has appointed Deputy Commissioners concerned as Nodal Officer and Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Panchayat concerned as Additional Nodal Officer of the respective Districts. Management Information System is developed with the help of NIC for online monitoring of taluk wise physical and financial progress of SDP schemes.

#### **1.14.2 Area Development Programmes**

The State Government has constituted two autonomous boards to address issues in the overall development of certain areas of the state viz., Malnad area and Maidan area. The thrust is on development of infrastructure viz., roads and bridges, rural and urban water supply schemes, minor irrigation works, soil conservation works and social sector works. In addition to these Area Development Boards, the State has constituted the Karavali Development Authority for preparation of Detailed Project Reports, Feasibility Reports for comprehensive development of coastal regions. The Karavali Development Authority has been empowered to carry-out projects such as construction of fish markets, bridges, commercial complexes, public amenities etc. from the financial year 2015-16.

The Malnad Area Development Board since its inception in May 1993, up to November-2017 has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 595.50

crore completing 19203 works. The Bayaluseeme Area Development Board since its inception in 1995, up to November-2017 has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 242.34 crore completing 6855 works. The Karavali Development Authority since its inception in 2008, up to November-2017 has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 36.13 crore completing 86 works.

The Government is implementing Karnataka Legislator's Local Area Development Scheme (KLLADS) since 2001-02. In order to accommodate local aspirations and needs better, and to ensure responsive planning and delivery of services, the Government has taken up schemes for asset creation, infrastructure development and employment generation for the benefit of the poor and weaker sections, whose planning and execution can be done at the Legislator's Constituency Level. For the Financial year 2017-18 an allocation of Rs.600.00 crore is provided in the budget. An amount Rs.449.00 crore has been released up to November 2017.

A special grant of Rs.50.00 crore each was provided for taking-up developmental works in the newly formed Yadgir and Chikkaballapur district. Out of Rs.50.00 crore, Rs. 48.85 crore has been released to Yadgir district and expenditure incurred upto the end of 30.11.2017 is Rs.44.36 crore. Out of Rs.50.00 crore, Rs.32.85 crore has been released to Chikkaballapur district and expenditure incurred upto the end of 30.11.2017 is Rs.29.41 crore.

A grant of Rs.5.00 crore each was provided to 9 naxal affected taluks for taking-up developmental works. Out of the allocated amount of Rs. 45.00 crore, Rs. 44.69 crore has been released so far.

The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) was started in 1993 by Central Government. Under this scheme, Central assistance is provided to States for expenditure to be incurred for the creation of community assets based on recommendations of the Hon'ble Members of Parliament. Under the scheme a sum of Rs. 5 crore per annum per Member of Parliament is released by GOI directly to the Deputy Commissioners of the Nodal Districts for execution of the works of development nature based on the locally felt needs recommended by the Member of Parliament concerned. Under this programme, an amount of Rs.1007.10

crore was released and an expenditure of Rs.845.91 crore was incurred since inception up to the November-2017.

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

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

The HKRDB finalised the action plan of 2017-18 for Rs. 1000 crore. The action plan is approved by Hon. the Governor of Karnataka during June 2017. Rs. 515.01 crore for Macro projects, Rs. 484.28 crore for Micro projects, Rs. 71.00 crore as Education Fund and for administrative and others have been earmarked in the action plan. In the action plan of 2017-18, HKRDB has earmarked 70% of budget for bridging infrastructure gaps and 30% for institutional gaps. Administrative charges continued to be 4% of institutional gap allocation. Rs. 1000 crore has been budgeted for 2017-18 against which Rs.500 crore has been released. The Board has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1741.30 crore as at the end of Nov. 2017.

### **1.15 EVALUATION OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES/SCHEMES**

Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) is an independent Authority evolved on the model of Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the Planning Commission, (now NITI Aayog) in 2011. The vision of the Karnataka Evaluation Policy of 2011 and KEA is to have a transparent, effective and efficient practice of evaluation of Government's development policies and programmes for optimal use of resources for maximizing the intended and measurable outcomes and citizen satisfaction.

KEA has completed 109 Evaluation Studies and the findings of these studies have helped the Departments to take up necessary corrections in the implementation mechanism

to achieve desired outcomes. At present 20 studies are in completion stage and 35 studies are being taken up during 2017-18. 34 Evaluation Consultant Organizations are empanelled and 11 Independent Assessors are on the panel for assessment of the evaluation reports and their grading. KEA is focusing more on improving the quality of the Evaluation Studies and capacity building of the line Departments as well as Evaluation Consultant Organizations by organizing training programmes. A Mobile-APP based solution for collection of field data in beneficiary oriented programmes and schemes, for Evaluation studies is being developed for accuracy of data and effective analysis. This will also help in creating future repository of data base on a secured server.

### **1.16 SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND LIVELIHOOD**

The Government of Karnataka has set up the Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood (SDEL) in 2016 to enable the state's youth to acquire necessary skills for decent employment, and to promote sustainable livelihood. Simultaneously, industry's need for skilled manpower will be satisfactorily met resulting in enhanced productivity and growth in all the three sectors of economy. 15 organisations are coming under skill development, entrepreneurship and livelihood activities.

Job seekers are provided opportunity to get direct employment, selecting apprenticeship training and skill development training by registering under kaushalkar.com. Already 7.32 lakh job seekers have registered under kaushalkar.com.

Skill development programmes under “Chief Minister's Koushalya Karnataka Yojane” is being implemented on a mission mode. Skill training and placement of 5 lakh candidates is targeted under this programme with stream-1 and Stream-2. In Stream-1, programmes is directly implemented by SDEL with the training target of 2.5 lakh candidates. Up to November 2017, 59,582 candidates are trained and 48,554 candidates are provided the placements. In Stream 2, the programme is implemented by various departments by themselves, with a training target of 2.5 lakh candidates. Up to November 2017, 36,387 candidates are trained and 11,439 candidates are provided the placements.

To provide skill training to 50,000 local artisans, especially women, in local handicrafts, handloom and other informal sectors for their sustained livelihood under stream-3 the “Chief Minister's Karnataka Livelihood Scheme” is implemented from 2017-18. Up to November 2017, 46,534 candidates were trained.

Various programmes are implemented to encourage skill Development, entrepreneurship and livelihood viz., the Karnataka Apprenticeship scheme, Centre of Excellence.

Under Sanjeevini – Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotion Society, Institution Building and Capacity Building, Mahila Kisan Shashaktikaran Pariyojane, Micro Enterprise Consultant Project. Along with this, SHG Bank linkage programme is taken as the key strategy for delivery of financial services to the poor in sustainable manner. During 2017-18 nearly 3,53,842 SHGs have been credit linked with banks with loan amount of Rs. 3,40,915 crores. Around 9175 SHGs have received Rs. 13.76 crores as revolving fund.

Under, Rajiv Gandhi Chaitanya Yojane from 2014-15 to 2017-18 up to November 2017, through this programme, 1,17,820 unemployed youth living in rural areas provided a better livelihood for self employment and wage employment. Under, Deen Dayal Upadaya Grameena Koushalya Yojane, out of the target 89,804 for training and placement

from 2016-17 to 2018-19, 34,199 candidates have been mobilised and enrolled, 25,478 rural unemployed youth were trained and 16,732 have been placed.

Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka (CEDOK) has also provided various training programmes for entrepreneurship awareness, entrepreneurship Development, training for trainers and for management development.

The Government Tool Room and Training Centre (GTTC) offers training Programmes at various levels with a view to address the ever growing requirement of qualitative technical manpower for diverse manufacturing environments.

Karnataka German Multi Skill Development Centre offers specialised skill training programme on par with international standards and in alignment with the Industry requirement, nearly 15802 trainees have been trained since inception till end of November 2017.

Karnataka Skill Development Corporation Ltd., provides various skill training programmes to the youth and thereby making them employable. 52 'Job melas' have been conducted for 150706 candidates from 2008-09 to 2017-18 are selected. Through these initiatives, the government has contributed to increase the employment and livelihood opportunities as well as to increase the standard of living of the youths in the State.



## STATE INCOME AND PRICES

### Chapter 2

#### Introduction:

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

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

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

### 2.1 STATE ECONOMY

#### 2.1.1 Gross State Domestic Product:

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

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

#### 2.1.2 Gross State Domestic Product-Overview for 2017-18

Karnataka has released the GSDP estimates for the year 2017-18(AE). In accordance to the estimates, the GSDP is estimated to be Rs.12,68,881 crore and is anticipated to grow at 12.1% at current prices. At constant (2011-12) prices GSDP is Rs.9,49,111 crore with an expected growth of 8.5%.

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

In 2017-18, the GSDP of Karnataka is anticipated to grow at 8.5% whereas the GDP at national level is 6.5% at constant(2011-12) prices. The **table 2.1** of growth rates gives a comparison of GSDP and GDP from 2011-12 to 2017-18.

The anticipated GSDP at Market Prices in the State during 2017-18 is expected to reach Rs.12,68,881 crore with a growth of 12.1%. At current prices, the anticipated GDP is equal to Rs.1,66,27,585 crore in 2017-18 with a growth rate of 9.0%. The share of Karnataka's GSDP in All India GDP is 7.6% during 2017-18. The growth rates of GSDP and GDP at current (2011-12) prices from 2011-12 to 2017-18 are presented in **Table 2.2**.

#### 2.1.4. Comparison between Advance Estimates of 2017-18 and First Revised Estimates of 2016-17

The Gross State Domestic Product of Karnataka at constant (2011-12) prices for the year is anticipated to grow by 8.5%. The GSVA growth rate of Agriculture and allied sector in 2017-18 has lowered to 4.9% compared to 5.7% in 2016-17 on account of the decline in the area producing Tur and Paddy by 3 lakh hectares and 2 lakh hectares respectively in Kharif 2017-18 compared to 2016-17. The industry sector (comprising mining &

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

Year	GSDP (Rs. Crore)	Growth Rate of GSDP (%)	GDP (Rs. Crore)	Growth Rate of GDP (%)
2011-12	6,06,010	-	87,36,329	-
2012-13	6,43,292	6.2	92,13,017	5.5
2013-14	7,04,849	9.6	98,01,370	6.4
2014-15	7,51,908	6.7	1,05,27,674	7.4
2015-16	8,13,497	8.2	1,13,86,145	8.2
2016-17	8,74,395	7.5	1,21,96,006	7.1
2017-18	9,49,111	8.5	1,29,85,363	6.5

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

2. Central Statistical Office, Government of India.

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

Year	GSDP (Rs. Crore)	Growth Rate of GSDP (%)	GDP (Rs. Crore)	Growth Rate of GDP (%)
2011-12	6,06,010	-	87,36,329	-
2012-13	6,95,413	14.8	99,44,013	13.8
2013-14	8,16,666	17.4	1,12,33,522	13.0
2014-15	9,12,647	11.8	1,24,67,959	11.0
2015-16	10,12,804	11.0	1,37,64,037	10.4
2016-17	11,32,393	11.8	1,52,53,714	10.8
2017-18	12,68,881	12.1	1,66,27,585	9.0

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

2. Central Statistical Office, Government of India.

quarrying, manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas & water supply) is expected to grow by 4.9% in 2017-18 against a growth of 3.7 % during 2016-17. Service sector is expected to grow at 10.4% during 2017-18, over 8.9% during 2016-17. Public Administration with 16.5%, Real Estate, Professional Services & Ownership of Dwellings with 11.5%, Trade and Repair Services with 11.0% and Other services (includes Education, Health and other remaining services) with 10.5% growth are major contributors to achieve the over all State economy growth rate.

Whereas the First Advance Estimates of All India Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2017-18 is expected to grow at 6.5%. The sectoral

growth rate of Agriculture, Industry and Services at All India level are anticipated at 2.1%, 4.4% and 8.3% respectively. The comparative table of sectoral Growth Rates of GSDP is presented in **table 2.3**.

### 2.1.5 Net State Domestic Product

The estimates of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) are derived from the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) by deducting Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) or Depreciation. For the year 2017-18 at current prices, NSVA growth of agriculture & allied activities, industry and service sectors are expected at 7.4%, 8.2% and 13.4% respectively which has led the NSDP to Rs.11,45,157 crore, showing a growth of 12.1% against 11.9% in 2016-17. Similarly at constant (2011-12)

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

Sl. No	Sector	2016-17 F.R.E.	2017-18 A.E.
1	Crops	7.5	5.3
2	Livestock	5.1	5.0
3	Forestry and Logging	-1.7	0.6
4	Fishing	-4.9	4.6
	<b>Agriculture and Allied Sector</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>
5	Mining and Quarrying	-22.8	2.8
6	Manufacturing	6.0	5.5
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Remediation Services	4.2	4.1
8	Construction	2.6	3.8
	<b>Industry Sector</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>
9	Trade & Repair Services	9.3	11.0
10	Hotels and Restaurants	7.0	8.5
11	Railways	7.8	8.7
12	Road transport	8.5	5.0
13	Water transport	7.3	8.5
14	Air transport	7.1	8.9
15	Services incidental to transport	2.4	4.6
16	Storage	7.1	7.2
17	Communication	5.9	5.6
18	Financial Services	5.7	7.3
19	Real Estate, Professional Services & Ownership of Dwellings	10.0	11.5
20	Public Administration	2.4	16.5
21	Other services	10.0	10.5
	<b>Services Sector</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>
	<b>Total GSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>
	<b>Product Tax</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>
	<b>Product Subsidies</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>
	<b>Total GSDP at Market Prices</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>

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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

prices the NSDP is estimated at Rs.8,48,692 crore showing a growth of 8.5% (**Table 2.4**). The NSVA growth of Agriculture & allied activities, Industry and Service sectors are expected to be 4.8%, 4.8% and 10.3 % respectively.

**Figure 2.1** shows the GSDP, NSDP and CFC at current prices from 2011-12 to 2017-18. The difference in GSDP and NSDP indicates the extent of consumption of fixed capital or depreciation.

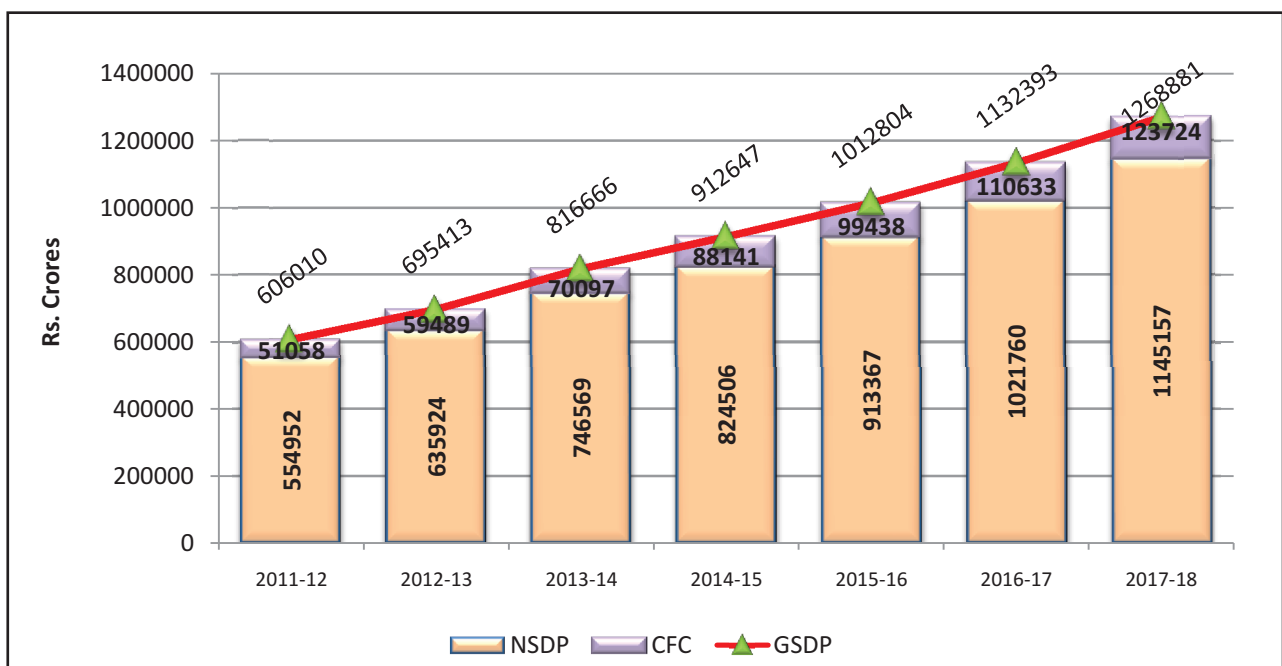
**Table 2.4 : NSDP at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices**

Sectors	NSDP at Current Prices		NSDP at Constant Prices (2011-12)	
	2016-17 F.R.E.	2017-18 A.E.	2016-17 F.R.E.	2017-18 A.E.
Agriculture	1,07,662	1,15,669	68,051	71,349
Industry	2,00,892	2,17,286	1,77,110	1,85,696
Services	5,95,757	6,75,370	4,51,928	4,98,660
<b>NSVA at Basic Price</b>	<b>9,04,311</b>	<b>10,08,325</b>	<b>6,97,088</b>	<b>7,55,705</b>
Product Tax	1,42,110	1,63,687	1,04,114	1,13,434
Product Subsidies	24,661	26,855	19,184	20,446
<b>NSDP at Market Price</b>	<b>10,21,760</b>	<b>11,45,157</b>	<b>7,82,018</b>	<b>8,48,692</b>

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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

**Figure 2.1: GSDP, NSDP and CFC at Current Prices**



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

The contribution of Agriculture & allied activities and Industry sector to the overall GSDP (from 11.53% to 11.10% and 22.94% to 22.27%, respectively) saw a marginal decrease in 2017-18 as against 2016-17. During the last few years, Services sector has been contributing as the largest component to GSDP.

It is evident from the **Table 2.5** that Service sector saw a marginal increase from 65.53% in 2016-17 to 66.63% in 2017-18. The contribution of 'Real estate, Professional Services & Ownership of Dwellings' is highest with 35.00% in 2017-18 followed by 'Manufacturing (13.88%)', 'Trade and Repair Services (9.27%)' and 'Crops (7.68%)'.

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

Sl. No	Sector	2016-17 F.R.E.	2017-18 A.E.
1	Crops	7.98	7.68
2	Livestock	2.29	2.26
3	Forestry and Logging	0.83	0.75
4	Fishing	0.43	0.41
	<b>Agriculture and Allied Sector</b>	<b>11.53</b>	<b>11.10</b>
5	Mining and Quarrying	0.51	0.52
6	Manufacturing	14.24	13.88
7	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	1.87	1.85
8	Construction	6.33	6.02
	<b>Industry Sector</b>	<b>22.94</b>	<b>22.27</b>
9	Trade & Repair Services	9.05	9.27
10	Hotels and Restaurants	1.62	1.63
11	Railways	0.36	0.36
12	Road Transport	4.24	4.11
13	Water Transport	0.02	0.02
14	Air Transport	0.20	0.20
15	Services incidental to Transport	0.05	0.05
16	Storage	0.05	0.05
17	Communication	1.65	1.60
18	Financial Services	4.85	4.80
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	34.17	35.00
20	Public Administration	2.43	2.59
21	Other services	6.83	6.95
	<b>Services Sector</b>	<b>65.53</b>	<b>66.63</b>
	<b>Total GSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

The sectoral composition of GSDP in 2016-17 and 2017-18 at current prices is given in Table 2.5. The sectoral composition of GSDP is shown in **Figure 2.2** by primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

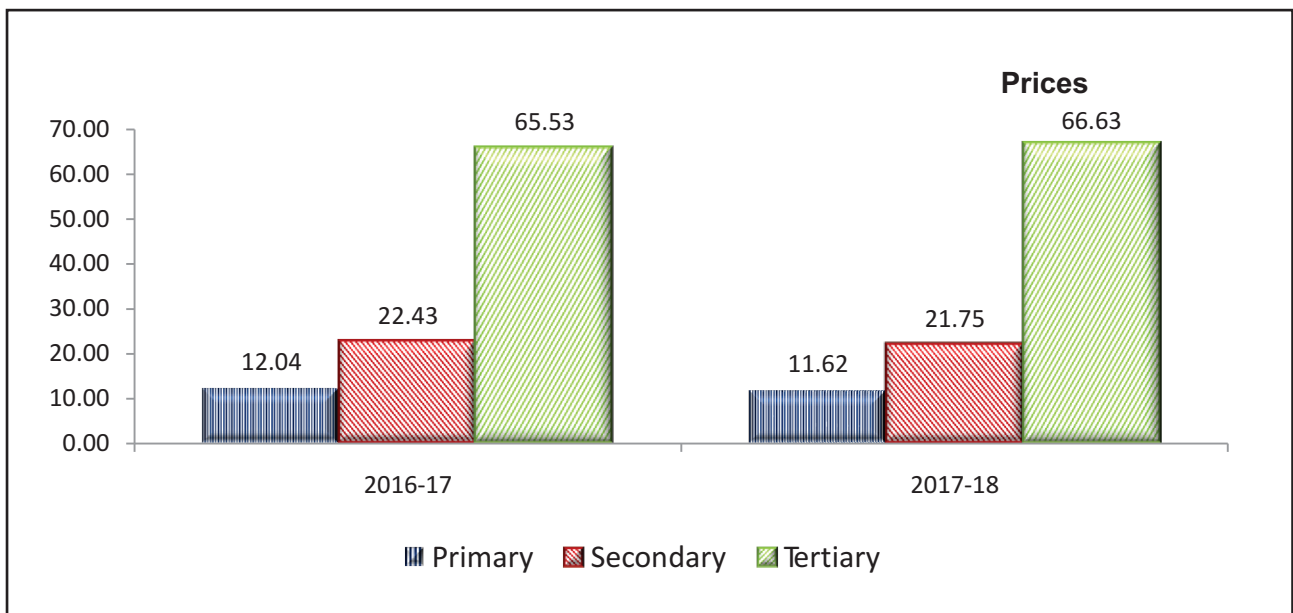
**2.1.7. Per Capita Income**

Per capita income is estimated by dividing NSDP at current prices with mid-financial year projected population (as on 1st October). Per Capita State Income (i.e. per capita NSDP) of

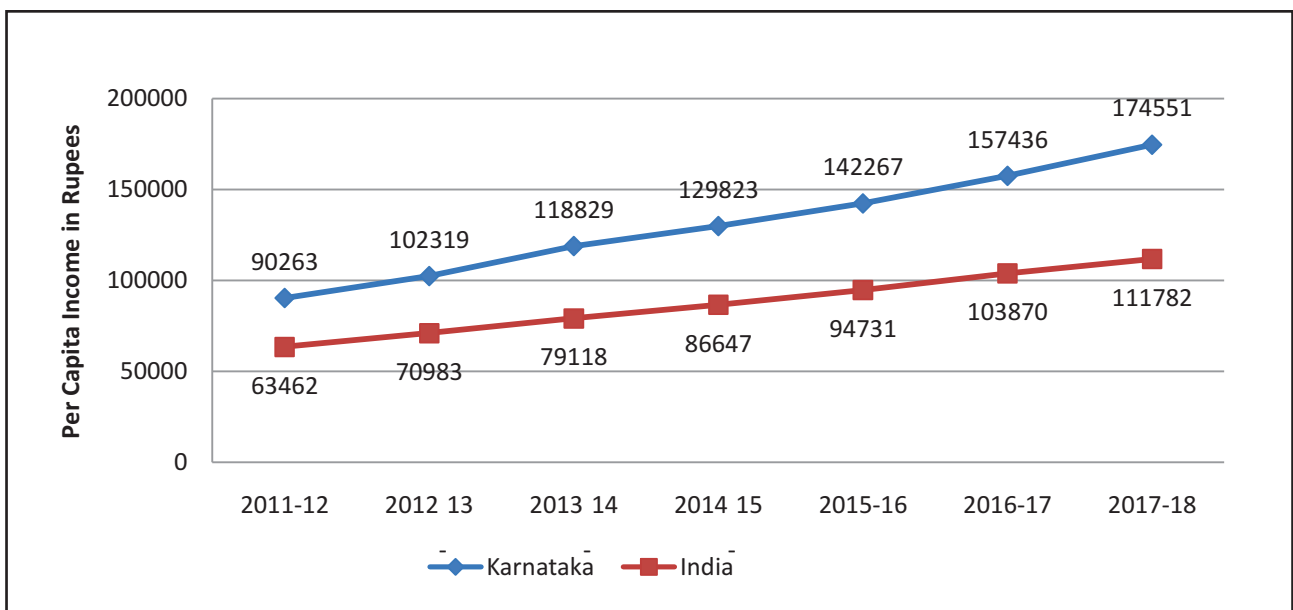
Karnataka at current prices is estimated to increase by 10.9% to touch Rs.1,74,551 during 2017-18, as against Rs.1,57,436 in 2016-17. Karnataka's per capita income is higher by 56.2% over All India Per capita income for 2017-18 which is Rs.1,11,782. **Figure 2.3** provides comparison of Per capita Income of Karnataka and All India from 2011-12 to 2017-18.

On comparison, the level of per capita State income at constant (2011-12) prices is also

**Figure 2.2 : Sectoral composition of GSVA at Current Prices**



**Figure 2.3 : Comparison of Per Capita Income**



expected to grow from Rs.1,20,496 during 2016-17 to Rs.1,29,362 for the year 2017-18 to reach an increase of 7.4%. Sector wise details of GSDP and NSDP for the years 2011-12 to 2017-18, both at current and constant (2011-12) prices are presented in **Appendices 2.1 to 2.4.**

### 2.1.8. Growth of NSDP and Per Capita Income

**Table 2.6** presents the growth of Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of the state over the years. The time series data from 1960-61 to 2017-18 is presented in **Appendix 2.5.**

### 2.1.9. Inter State Comparison

The comparison of GSDP or State Income and per capita income of Karnataka for 2015-16 with some important States (for which data is available in CSO website) alongside All India ranking is presented in **Table 2.7.**

### 2.1.10. District Income

The estimates of Gross and Net District Incomes at current and constant (2011-12) prices including Per Capita Net District Domestic Product at current prices for the year

2015-16 for all the 30 districts in the State are presented in **Appendices 2.6 and 2.7.**

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

Bangalore Urban District stood first in the total District Income as well as per capita district income for the year 2015-16. Bengaluru Urban District contributes 35.90% to GSDP at

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

Year	NSDP at Current Prices (Rs. Crore)	Per Capita Income (Rs.)
1960-61	692	296
1970-71	1,858	641
1980-81	5,587	1,520
1990-91	20,551	4,598
2000-01	96,348	18,344
2010-11	3,68,338	62,251
2011-12	5,54,952	90,263
2012-13	6,35,924	1,02,319
2013-14	7,46,569	1,18,829
2014-15	8,24,506	1,29,823
2015-16 (S.R.E.)	9,13,367	1,42,267
2016-17 (F.R.E.)	10,21,760	1,57,436
2017-18 (A.E.)	11,45,157	1,74,551

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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

**Table 2.7 : Comparison of State Income and Per Capita Income**

Sl. No.	State	State Income in Rs Crore	Rank	Per Capita Income in Rs	Rank
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,09,934	7	1,08,163	10
2	Bihar	3,81,501	14	31,454	16
3	Gujarat	10,33,791	4	1,41,504	6
4	Haryana	4,85,184	12	1,62,034	2
<b>5</b>	<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>10,12,804</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,42,267</b>	<b>5</b>
6	Kerala	5,56,616	9	1,47,190	4
7	Madhya Pradesh	5,43,975	11	62,334	14
8	Maharashtra	20,01,223	1	1,47,399	3
9	Odisha	3,41,887	15	68,293	13
10	Punjab	3,91,543	13	1,19,261	9
11	Rajasthan	6,72,707	6	82,325	12
12	Tamil Nadu	11,61,963	2	1,37,837	8
13	Telangana	5,67,588	8	1,37,955	7
14	Uttar Pradesh	11,20,836	3	46,299	15
15	Delhi	5,51,963	10	2,73,618	1
<b>All India</b>		<b>1,66,27,585</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>94,731</b>	<b>11</b>

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

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

current Prices followed by Dakshina Kannada (5.80%), Belagavi (4.49%).

At constant (2011-12) prices, contribution of Belagavi district to the primary sector GSDP is highest in 2015-16, due to a higher contribution in agriculture. Bengaluru Urban District tops in secondary and tertiary sectors due to high concentration of major industries and infrastructure facilities.

The per capita income (in rupees) at current prices for all 30 districts for the year 2015-16 is presented in **Figure 2.4**.

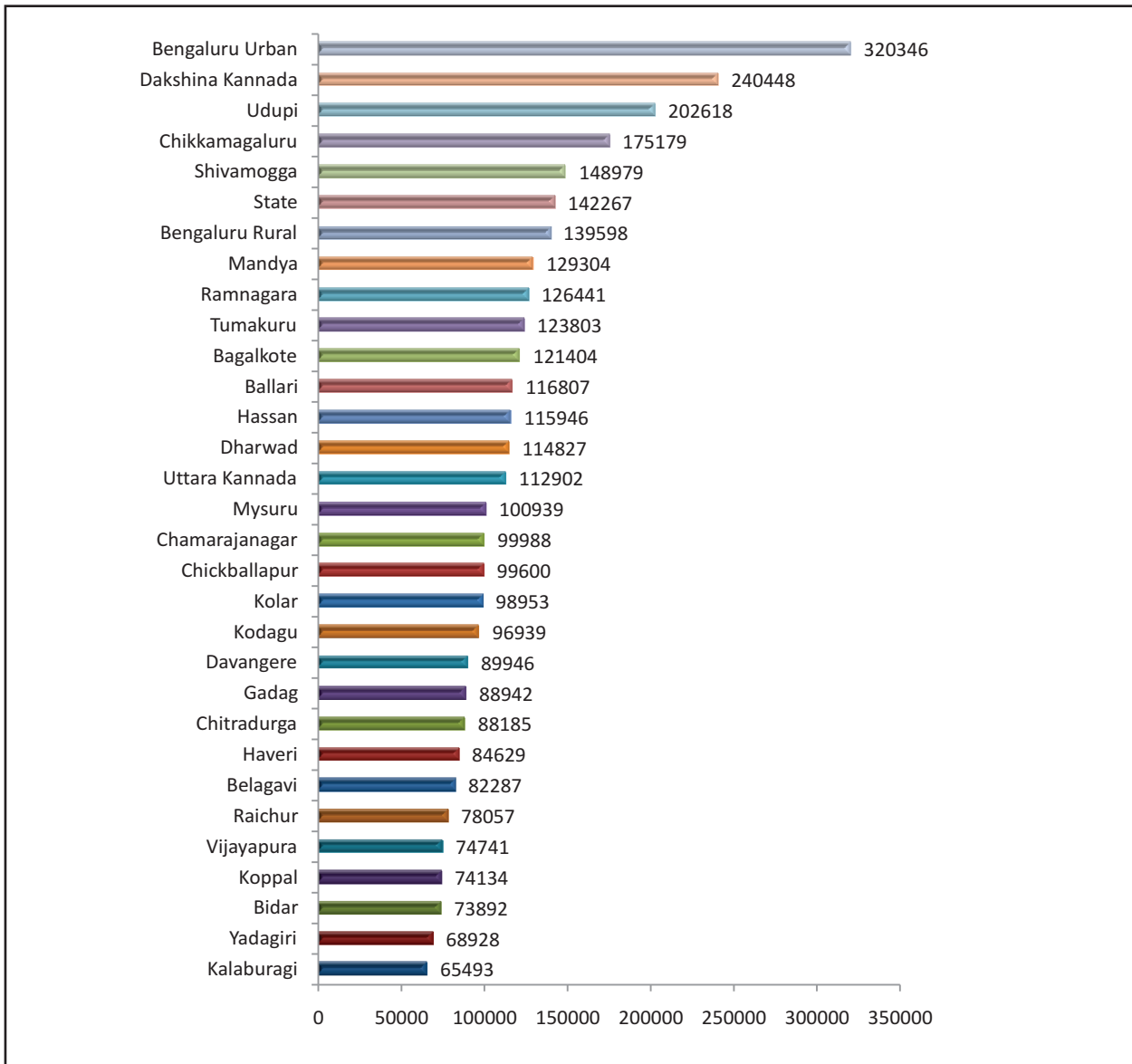
District income is also a measure of the level and growth of economic development prevailing in the district level. It is a useful policy indicator to monitor the nature and degree of inter-district variations as well as, disparities in the process of economic growth at the State level. A simple statistical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

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

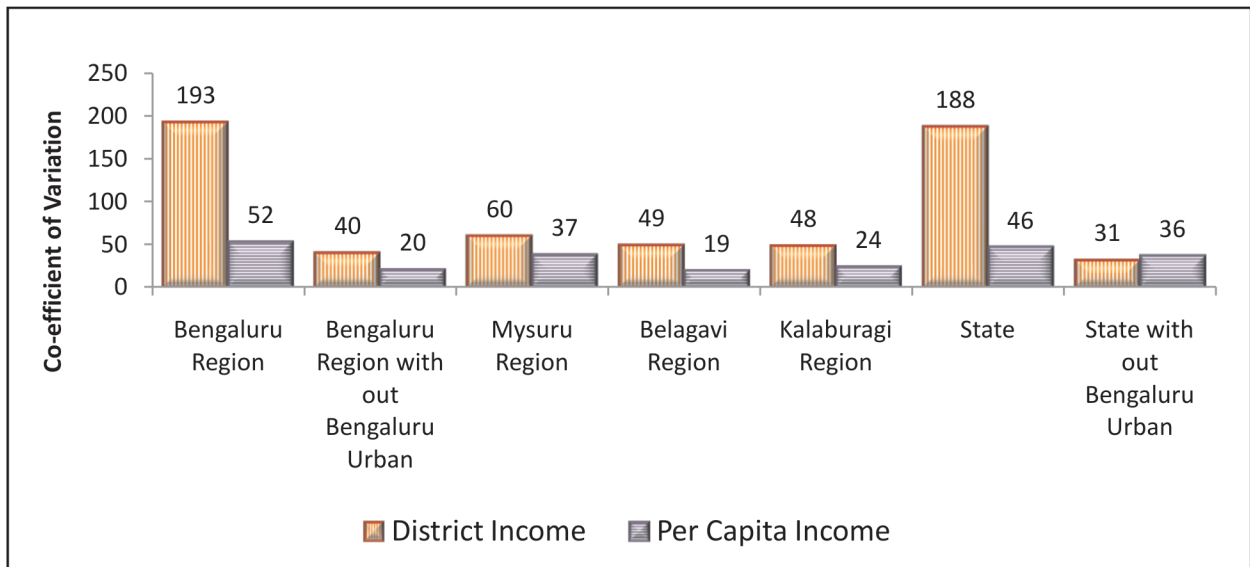
It can be observed from **Figure 2.6** that Kalaburgi the revenue region (comprising Ballari, Bidar, Kalaburgi, Koppal, Raichuru and Yadagiri districts), stood lowest in the per capita income. Kalaburgi region's per capita income is less than half of the per capita income of the Bengaluru region.



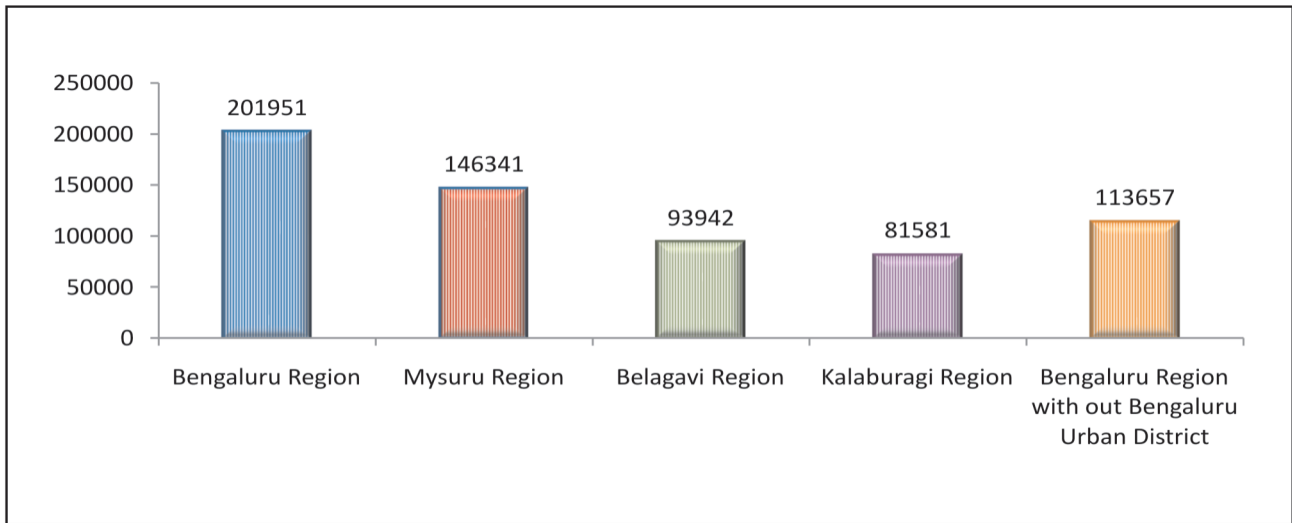
**Figure 2.4 : District wise Per Capita Income (in rupees) for the year 2015-16**



**Figure 2.5 : Inter-district variations of Gross District Income and Per Capita Income by Divisions in Karnataka for 2015-16**



**Figure 2.6 : Division wise Per Capita Income**



**2.2 PRICES**

**2.2.1 Introduction**

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

**2.2.2 Inflation**

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

**During 2017 -18**, based on inflation rate of All India **Wholesale Price Index (WPI)** is increased to 2.74% in 8 (April-November) months. During the corresponding period of previous year inflation rate was increased by 2.66% only.

**During 2017-18**, based on inflation rate of All India level **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** is increased to 3.97% in 8 (April-November) months. During the corresponding period of previous year inflation rate was increased by 2.21%.

**2.2.3 Wholesale Price Index:**

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

**2.2.3.1 All India Wholesale Price Index:** This Index is released by the Office of the Economic Advisor in the department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The base year for this index is 2011-12=100. For better representation and wider coverage, 697 commodities have been covered which includes 117 primary articles, 16 fuel and power items and 564 manufactured products.

**During 2016-17 and 2017-18 Wholesale price index analysis given below.**

- ❑ During 2017-18, the Index of all commodities is increased from 113.2 in April to 116.3 in November 2017, showing an increase of 2.74%.
- ❑ During 2016-17, the index of all commodities is increased from 109.0 in April to 111.9 in November 2016, showing an increase of 2.66%.
- ❑ The Annual rate of inflation, based on monthly WPI, stood at 3.93% for the month of November 2017(over November 2016)

**During 2017-18 (April-November) Group-Wise changes in WPI are as follows.**

- ❑ Primary Articles(Weight 22.62),The index for this major group rose by 6.44% in 8 months.
- ❑ Fuel and Power(Weight 13.15),The index for this major group rose by 3.60% in 8 months.
- ❑ Manufactured Products(Weight 64.23),The index for this major group rose by 1.15% in 8 months.

April to November of 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are presented in **Appendix 2.8** and **2.9** are contains details of annual all India wholesale price index. Group wise changes in WPI are shown under **Figure: 2.7**

### 2.2.3.2 33 Agricultural Commodities Wholesale Price Index of Karnataka State:

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

#### **During 2016-17 and 2017-18 (April-November) 33 agricultural commodities Wholesale Price index of Karnataka State analysis given below.**

- During 2017-18, the Index of Wholesale price is decreased from 1234 in April to 1185 in November 2017, showing an decrease of 3.97% in 8 months and from April to November 8 month's average is 1203 points.
- During 2016-17, the Index of Wholesale price index is increased from 1177 in April to 1208 in November 2016, showing an increase of 2.63% in 8 months and from April to November 8 month's average is 1197 points.
- In 2017, November index is 1185 and compared to 2016 November index (1208) the annual Index decreased to 1.94%.

#### **During 2017-18 (April-November) Group-Wise WPI is as follows.**

- During 2017, compared to April index to November index, index is decreased to 3.97%. Pulses group index is decreased by 16.02%, Oil seeds group decreased by 15.04%, Fibre group index decreased by 11.73%, cereals group index decrease by 4.57% and Gur and Sugar group index decreased by 2.78% has resulted in the decrease of the State index.
- During April- November 2017, Blackgram, Bengalgram Bajra, Groundnut and Tur commodities prices are decreased by 33.73%, 25.11%, 23.95% 17.69%, 16.98% respectively.
- Whereas Miscellaneous group index increased by 6.55% and Condiments and Spices group remains constant

WPI numbers of agricultural commodities in Karnataka since 2000-01 are given in **Appendix 2.10** and group wise index numbers for 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in **Appendix 2.11**. The trend of WPI for 33 agricultural commodities in Karnataka for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 are shown in **Figure. 2.8** and **Figure 2.9** shows the trends of Blackgram, Bengalgram, Bajra, Groundnut and Tur in Karnataka.

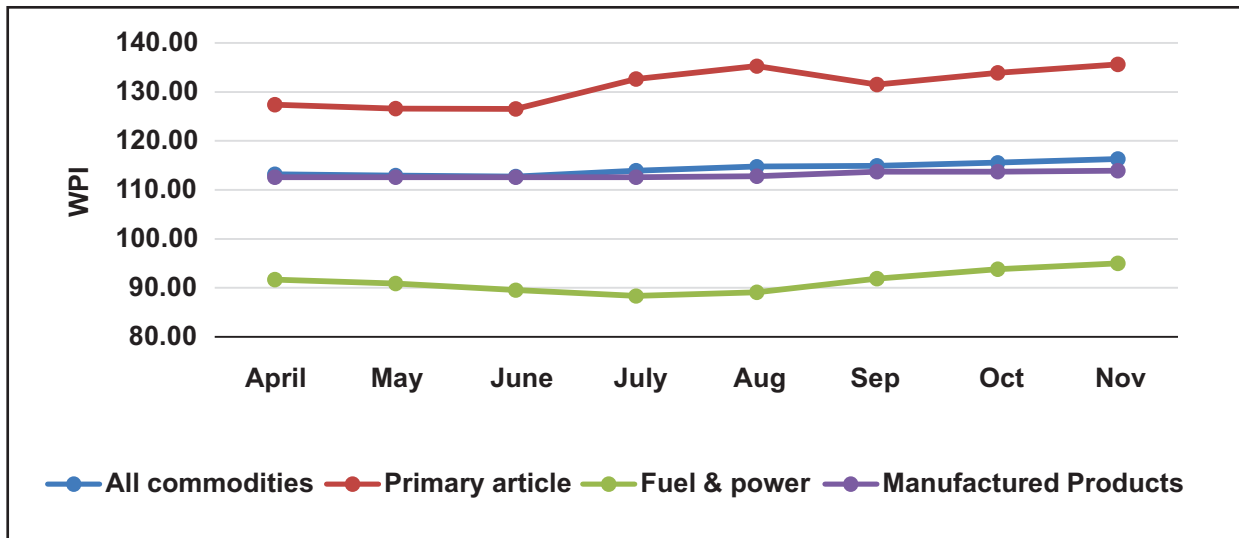
### 2.2.4. Consumer price Index:

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

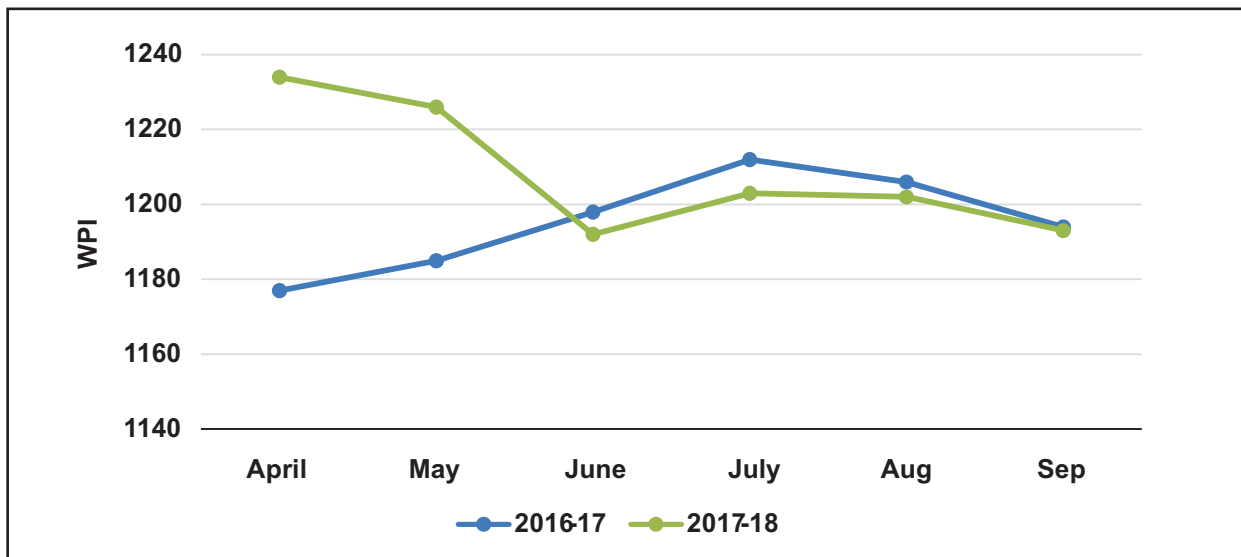
#### **During 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, All India level consumer price Index for industrial workers analysis given below.**

- All India level consumer price Index of November 2016 was 277 points, corresponding period of this year the points moved to 288, annual inflation rate increased by 3.97%. During 2015-16, index of November 2015 was 270 points, corresponding period of November 2016 the points moved to 277, annual inflation rate was 2.59%.
- During 2017-18 April-November 8 months average index is 283 points, compared to corresponding period of the previous year average index was 277 and inflation rate increased by 2.17%. During 2016-17 April-November 8 months average index was 277 points, compared to corresponding period of the previous year average index was 263 and inflation rate increased by 5.32%

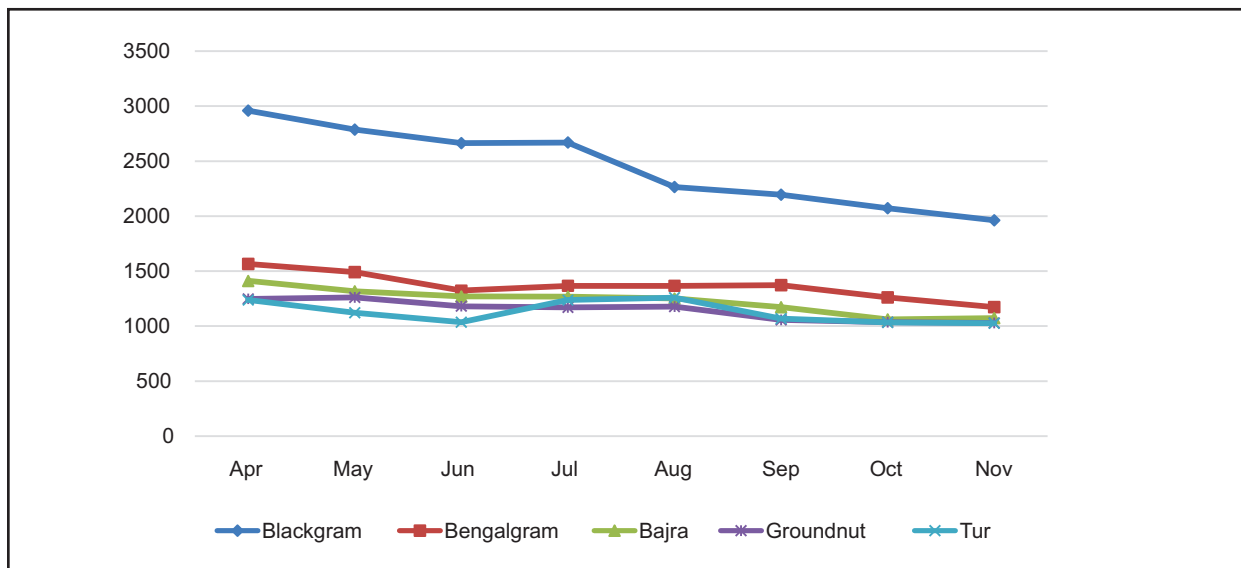
**Figure 2.7 : Group wise changes in WPI**



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



**Figure 2.9 : The trends of Blackgram, BengalgramBajra, Groundnut and Tur in Karnataka**



**2.2.4.1 Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers**

The target group of CPI-IW is workers of factories, mining, plantations, motor transport, docks, railways & electricity. This index is mainly used to determine the dearness allowance for the employees in both the public and private sectors. At the National level, CPI (IW) for Central series is constructed for 78 selected industrially developed centers across the country, with 5 of these center's based in Karnataka (Bengaluru, Belagavi, Hubballi-Dharwad, Madikeri and Mysuru). The base year for CPI-IW is 2001=100. Base year changing work is under progress. The trend of all India CPI-IW of 2016-17 and 2017-18 is shown in **Figure 2.10**.

During 2017-18, among 5 centers (Bengaluru, Belagavi, Madikeri, Hubballi-Dharwad, Mysuru) the index of Belagavi, Hubballi-Dharwad and Mysuru centres, compared to April 2017 in November 2017 increased by 5.28%, 4.42% and 3.44% respectively.

During 2017-18, the Index of Belagavi centre is moved from 284 in April to 299 in November 2017, from April to November 8 month's average is 292 points, compared to corresponding period of the previous year average index is 282, showing an increase of 3.55%.

The general index of Hubballi-Dharwad centre is moved from 294 in April to 307 in November 2017, from April to November 8 month's average is 301 points, compared to corresponding period of the previous year average index is 294, has increased by 2.38%.

The general index of Mysuru centre, from 291

in April to 301 in November 2017, from April to November 8 month's average is 297 points, compared to corresponding period of the previous year average index is 282, has increased by 5.32%. While that of food group index increased in Belagavi and Madikeri centres by 6.35% and 5.38%.

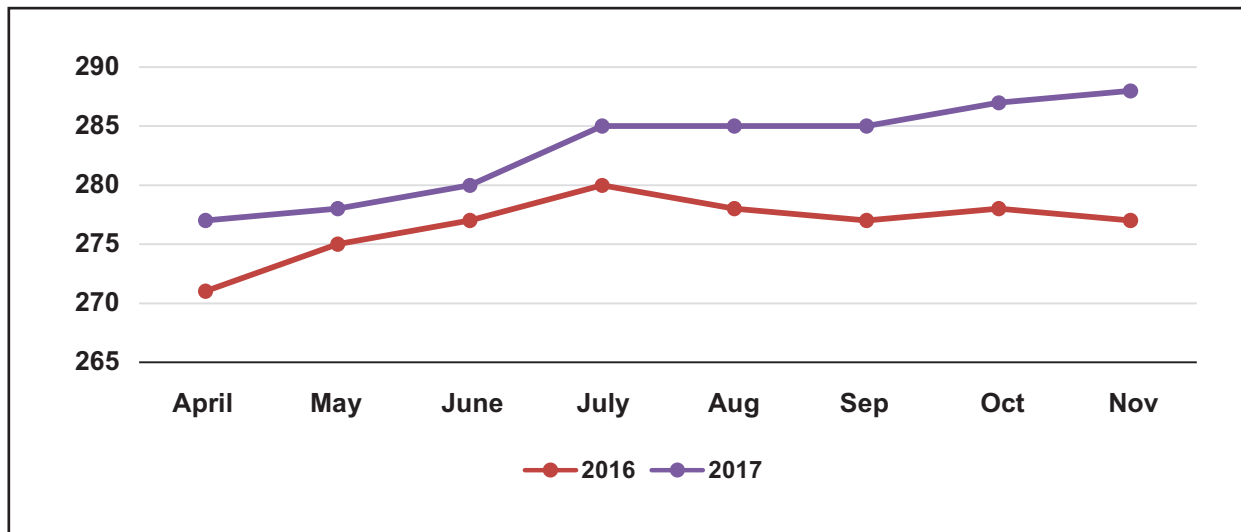
The details of food index of Belagavi and Madikeri centres during 2017-18 till November 2017 is depicted in **Figure 2.11** and Food and General index of Belagavi, Madikeri and Mysuru centers is depicted in **Figure 2.11a**. CPI-IW in April & November for the year 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18 in Karnataka and all India are presented in **Appendix 2.12**.

**2.2.4.2 State Consumer price index for Industrial workers**

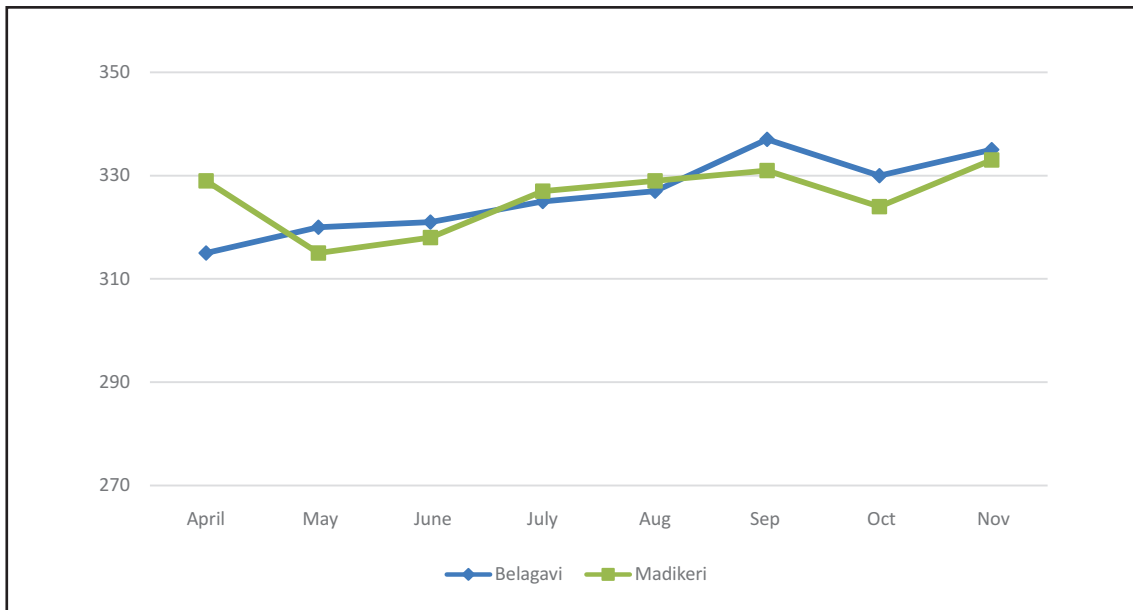
In Karnataka, the Directorate of Economics & Statics constructs CPI-IW for 11 centres viz. Ballari, Bhadravathi, Davanagere, Dandeli, Kalaburagi, Harihara, Hassan, Mandya, Mangaluru, Raichur and Tumakuru. The base year for the State series index is 1987-88=100.

During 2017-18, among the 11 State series centres, General index of Tumakuru and Harihara centers increased by 5.64% and 5.06% respectively. During 2017-18, the general Index of Tumakuru centre is increased from 692 in April to 731 in November 2017 showing an increase of 5.63% and from April to November 8 month's average is 712 points showing an increase of 6.27% compared to corresponding period of pervious year. (670) Tumakuru centre Food index increased from 976 in April to 1046 in November 2017, showing an increase of 7.17% and 8 months

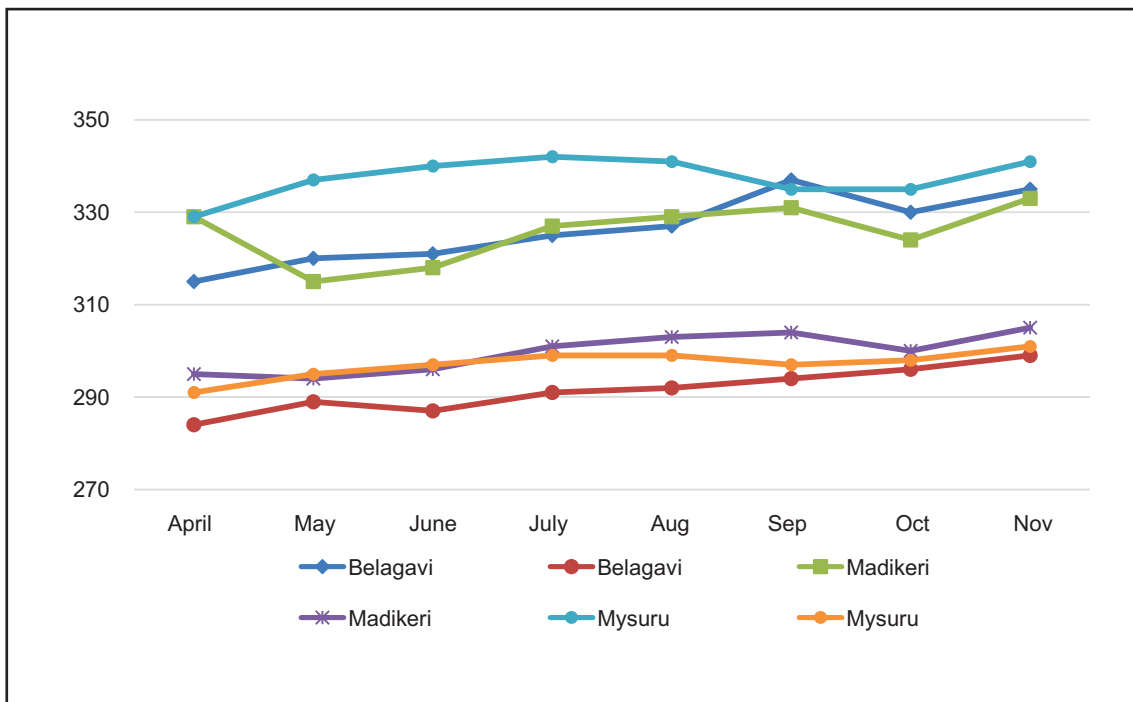
**Figure 2.10 : All India Consumer Price Index**



**Figure 2.11 : Food and general index of Belagavi and Madikeri**



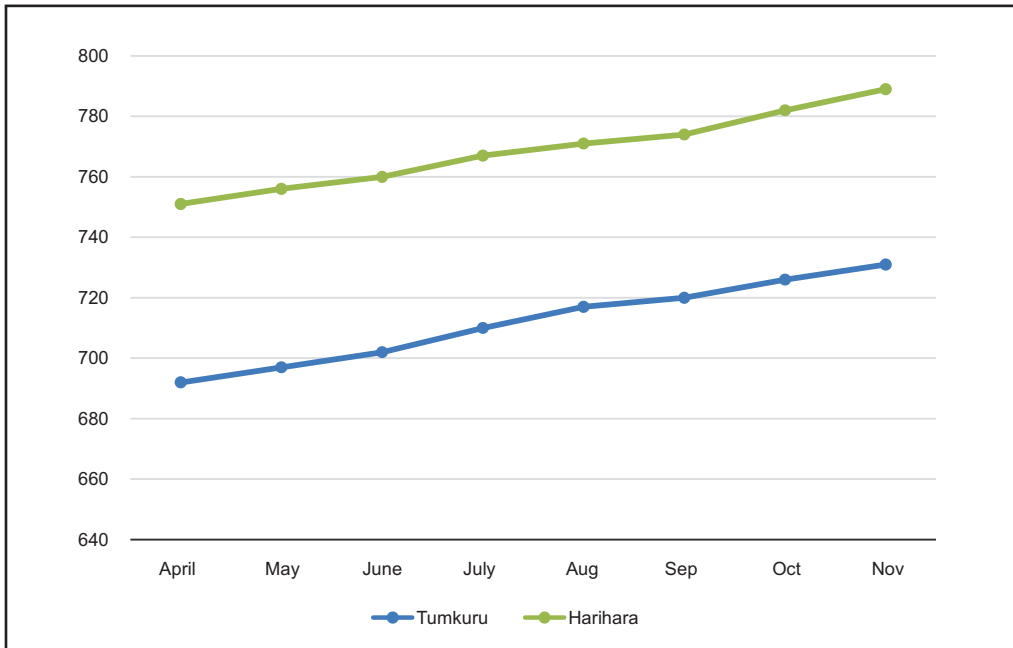
**Figure 2.11a : Food and general index of Belagavi, Madikeri and Mysuru centers**



average index from April to November is 1012 showing a increase of 5.74%. When compared with the corresponding period of previous (957) Harihara centre recorded the highest increase of Index from 751 in April 2017to 789in November 2017. The average general index from April 2017 to November 2017 of Harihara centre (769) has increased by 5.06%, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year the general index of this centre is

increased by 5.78%. During 2017-18, Harihara centre food index increased from 920 to 959 of April to November this 8 months average index is 938 points, showing increase of 4.24%, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year the index was increased by 5.27%. General index of Tumakuru and Harihara centers illustrate in **Figure 2.12**. Details of the CPI-IW for all India and Karnataka are presented in **Appendix-2.13,13a,13b and 2.15**

**Figure 2.12 : General index of Tumkuru and Harihara centers**



**2.2.4.3 Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers**

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

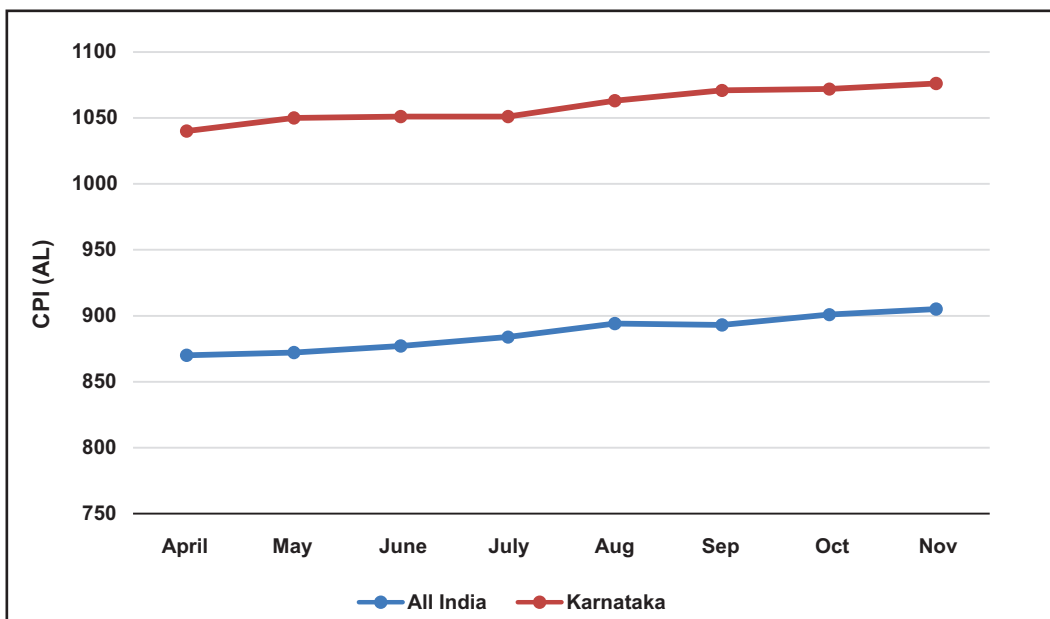
The general index in Karnataka recorded an increase of 3.46% in November 2017 over April

2017 as against 4.02% at all India level,

During 2017-18 (upto November 2017), in Karnataka, the average general index moved to 1060 from 993 during same period of 2016-17, thus showing an increase of 6.75%. At the all India level, this increase was 2.00%.

General Index during 2017-18 is illustrated in **Figure 2.13**. CPI-AL in April & November for the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are presented in **Appendix -2.14** and CPI-AL at all India and Karnataka from 2000-01 are given in **Appendix -2.15**.

**Figure 2.13 : Consumer Price Index of Agricultural Labourers**



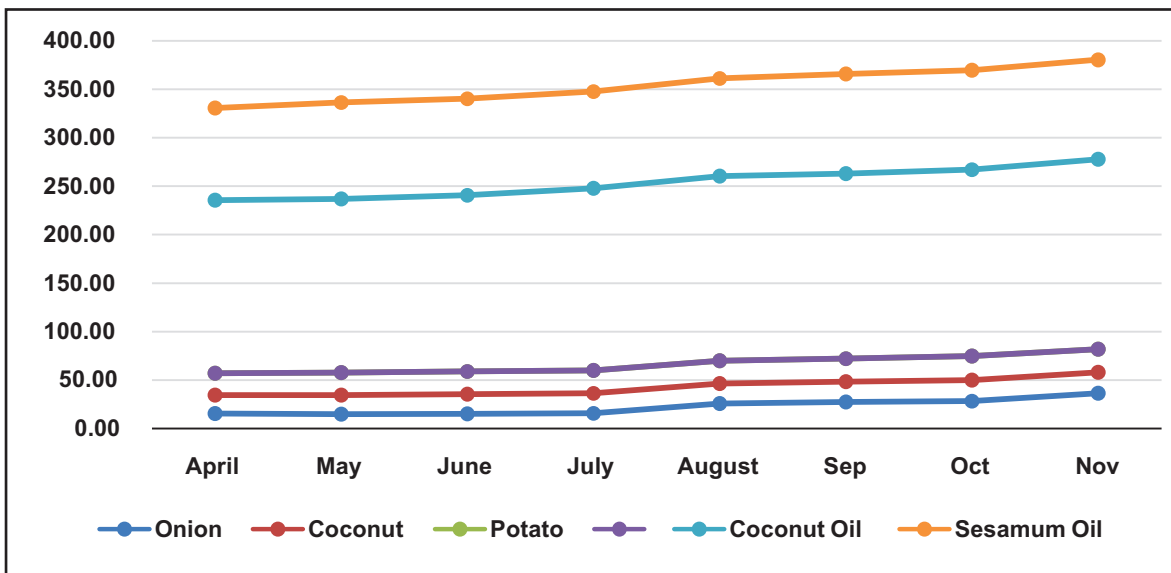
**2.2.5 Price Situation in Rural and Urban Karnataka**

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

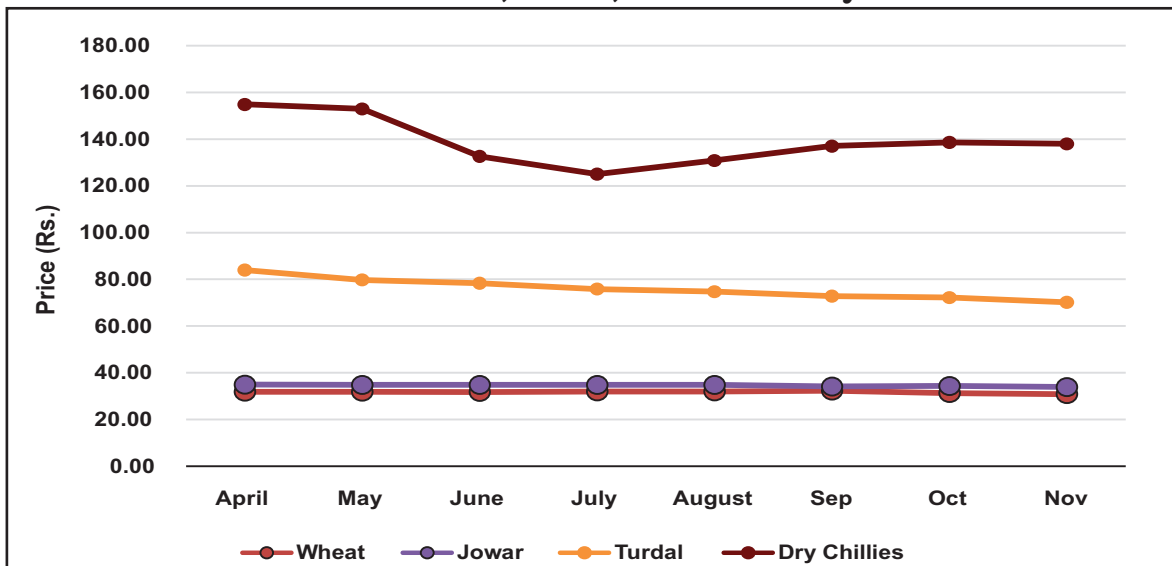
**(a) Price Situation in Urban Areas**

Every week, retail prices of 20 important commodities are collected from 20 urban centre's in the State in order to construct Urban Retail Price Index (URPI). During 2017-18, the URPI which was 3239 in April 2017 rose to 3489 in November 2017 showing an increase of 7.72%. The rise in index is attributed to the increase in prices of Onion (134.95%), Coconut (11.75%), Coconut Oil (9.57%), Sesamum Oil (7.80%) and Potato (6.44%). During this period Turdal, Dry Chillies, Wheat and Jowar decreased by 16.06%, 11.09%, 3.72% and 2.27%. The price trends of these commodities are graphically illustrated in **Figure. 2.14** and **2.15**.

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



**Figure 2.15 : The Price trends Wheat, Jowar, Turdal and Dry chillies**









## FISCAL DEVELOPMENT AND STATE FINANCES

### Chapter 3

Driven by various fiscal consolidation measures, Karnataka has managed its expenditure well even while enhancing its revenues. The State's fiscal deficit has increased marginally from 2.16% in 2016-17(RE) to the level of 2.61% of GSDP in 2017-18(BE), while the capital outlay has increased from Rs.24773.54 crore in 2016-17(RE) to Rs.32033.04 crore in 2017-18(BE). This indicates that entire borrowings are invested under capital outlay. The State's revenue receipts have increased to Rs.144891.54 crore in 2017-18(BE) from Rs.132867.26 crore in 2016-17(RE). The State continues to have an overall revenue surplus, albeit at reduced levels. In 2017-18(BE) development expenditure has increased to Rs.132157.84 crore compared to Rs.117065.86 crore in 2016-17(RE). Non-tax revenues has slightly decreased from Rs.7098.82 crore in 2016-17(RE) to Rs.6944.62 crore in 2017-18(BE). Education, Water resources, Social Security & Social welfare, Agriculture and Health sectors are significant components to the State's development expenditure.

### 3.1 FISCAL CONSOLIDATION

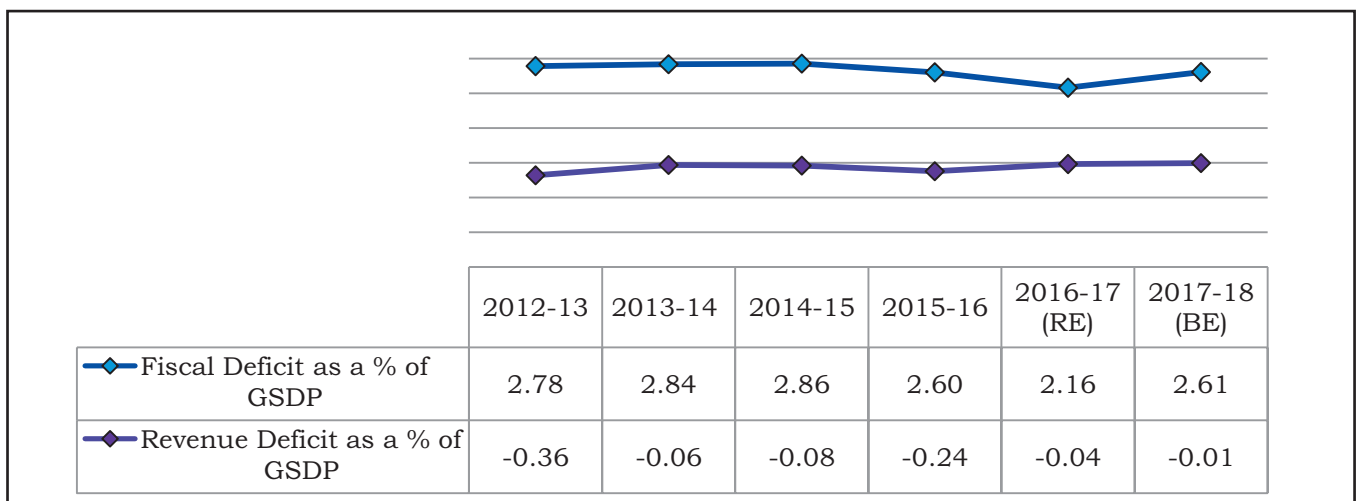
The State's fiscal consolidation efforts have continued to be effective with all the fiscal

indicators contained within the stipulated limits of the Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2002 (KFRA). The State has chosen on its own volition to bring in fiscal discipline in the management of its finances. The Government has been maintaining revenue surplus since 2004-05, as mandated by the KFRA. State has always maintained fiscal prudence as one of its policy goals. It is to the credit of the State that even during the economic slowdown period(2008-10)revenue surplus was continuously maintained. Over the last few years, the fiscal deficit could also be maintained within 3% of GSDP as mandated by the KFRA prompted by the Government of India. Time trends in fiscal and revenue deficits for the period 2012-13 to 2017-18(BE) are presented in **Figure 3.1**.

### 3.2 KARNATAKA VIS-A-VIS-OTHER STATES

Over the years, the State's major fiscal indicators continue to compare well with the 'all states' average. This is reflected in the information on various fiscal indicators presented in **Table 3.1**. The State has achieved revenue surplus consistently. Further, the State has capital outlay of 100.23% in the GFD as compared 98.72% of all States average in 2016-17(BE). The fact that the almost entire

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



Source: Economic Survey 2016-17, Planning Department, GoK and Overview of Budget 2017-18 GoK

fiscal deficits devoted to capital Expenditure is welcome as it helps sustain rapid growth. However, the State has a challenging task of restoring the larger revenue surpluses achieved in the recent past to enable higher infrastructure investments. Other important expenditure indicators such as proportion of State tax revenue in the revenue expenditure and non-development expenditure in aggregate disbursements place Karnataka in a better position.

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

### 3.3 STATE FINANCES

The State's fiscal consolidation efforts have been largely revenue led owing to the tax reforms and toning up of tax administration that have yielded buoyant revenue since the enactment of the FRA. The State's revenue receipts have increased from Rs.132867.26

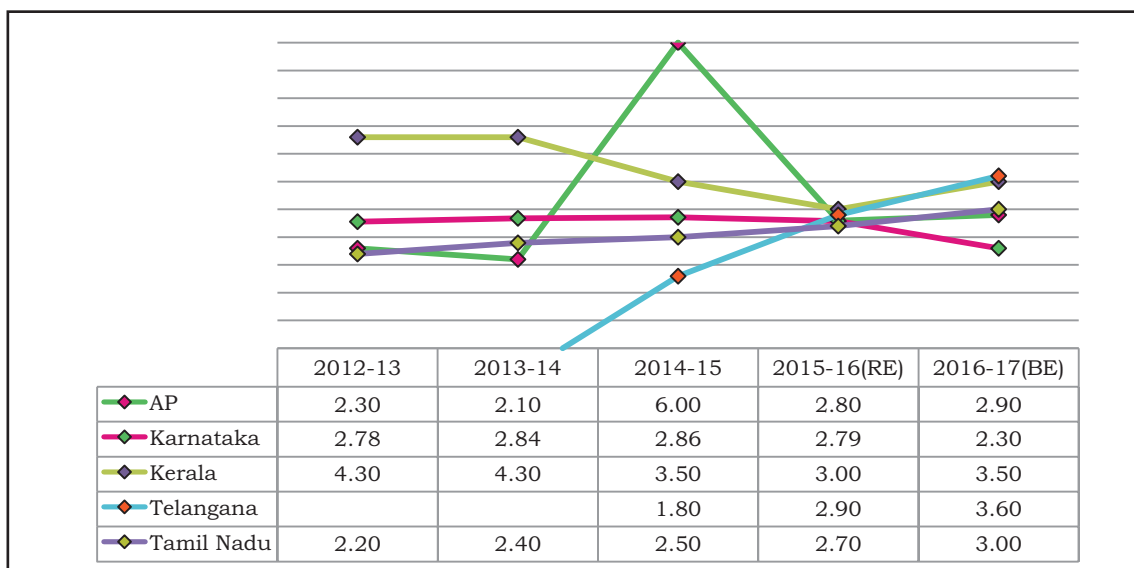
**Table 3.1: Major Fiscal Indicators of Karnataka**

Fiscal Indicators	2012-13 (Accounts)		2013-14 (Accounts)		2014-15 (Accounts)		2015-16 (RE)		2016-17 (BE)	
	KAR	All States	KAR	All States	KAR	All States	KAR	All States	KAR	All States
RD/GFD	12.98	10.40	-2.04	4.26	-2.71	13.97	-4.86	6.31	-2.03	-4.64
Capital Outlay/ GFD	106.69	98.83	99.18	88.98	100.20	83.10	102.77	77.45	100.23	98.72
Non-devpt. Expenditure/ Aggregate disbursement	21.50	28.80	23.00	29.60	22.50	28.00	22.00	25.70	22.10	27.40
STR/RE	87.03	76.81	85.67	61.20	81.88	56.40	85.28	53.00	85.11	54.10

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

Source: RBI-Study of budget,2016-17,Statement-1,4

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



Source: Economic Survey 2016-17, Planning Department, GoK and RBI report on a Study of Budgets, 2016-17

crore in 2016-17(RE) to Rs.144891.54 crore in 2017-18(BE) (**Table 3.2**).

On the expenditure front, capital outlay (outside the revenue account) as percent of GSDP has decreased from 3.57% in 2012-13 to 2.50% in 2017-18 (BE). This poses a great challenge and it is a matter of concern for Karnataka due to the infrastructure

State's own tax revenues have declined from 10.27% of GSDP in 2012-13 to 7.03% of GSDP in 2017-18(BE). There is an increase in the share of central taxes from 2.42% of GSDP in 2012-13 to 2.49 % of GSDP in 2017-18(BE). Share of grants from the central Government has decreased from 1.49% of GSDP to 1.26% of GSDP during the same reference period. However, these ratios have shown declining

**Table 3.2: Receipts and expenditure of Karnataka (Rs.crore)**

Items / Years	2012-13 (A/C)	2013-14 (A/C)	2014-15 (A/C)	2015-16 (A/C)	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)
Revenue receipts	78176.22	89542.53	104142.15	118817.31	132867.26	144891.54
Revenue expenditure	76293.26	89189.57	103614.29	117028.58	131804.76	144755.00
Capital receipts (net)	16845.47	19445.49	21983.89	21985.42	27431.96	36648.38
Capital Disbursements	18663.49	19868.12	22603.25	24206.19	28692.62	37055.92
Capital outlay (out side the revenue account)	15478.47	16946.86	19622.30	20713.03	24773.54	32033.04
% to GSDP						
Revenue receipts	14.96	14.57	15.20	16.14	11.89	11.32
Revenue expenditure	14.60	14.51	15.12	15.90	11.80	11.30
Capital receipts	3.22	3.16	3.21	2.99	2.46	2.86
Capital Disbursements	2.96	3.23	3.30	3.29	2.57	2.89
Capital outlay (out side the revenue account)	3.57	2.76	2.86	2.81	2.22	2.50

Source:(i) Economic Survey 2016-17, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Annual Financial Statement 2017-18 (iii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan, Finance Department, GoK 2017-2021.

Note: 1.Capital receipts(net) (i) Does not include Miscellaneous Capital Receipts. (ii) Includes contingency fund(net) and Public account(net)

inadequacies prevailing in the State. In this context, the Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) constituted by the Government of Karnataka has recommended that capital outlay needs to be insulated from revenue adversities.

### Revenue Receipts and Composition

The composition of revenue receipts during the 2012-13 to 2017-18(BE) accounts for the State's remarkable performance in its own tax collections (**Table 3.3**). The State's own tax revenue constitutes the largest share. The

trends in 2017-18(BE), this decrease is because of huge increase in GSDP in 2017-18(BE) compared to previous years. Non-tax revenue has revealed a decline and warrants attention.

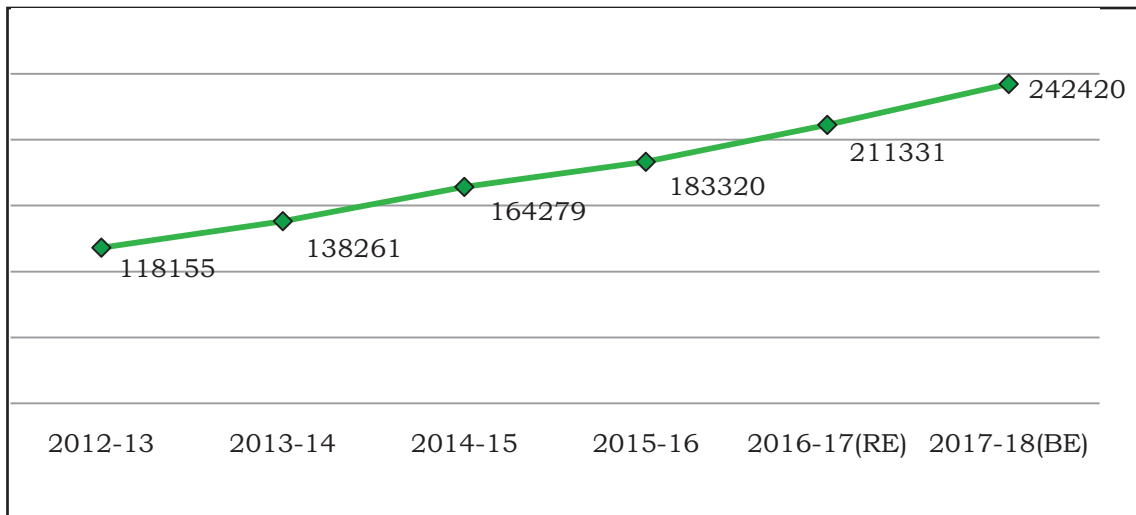
### Liabilities

The total liabilities of the State Government increased from Rs.118155 crore in 2012-13 to Rs.242420 crore in 2017-18(BE). The total liabilities are however, within the limit of 25% of GSDP (prescribed by the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission) (**Figures 3.3 & 3.4**).

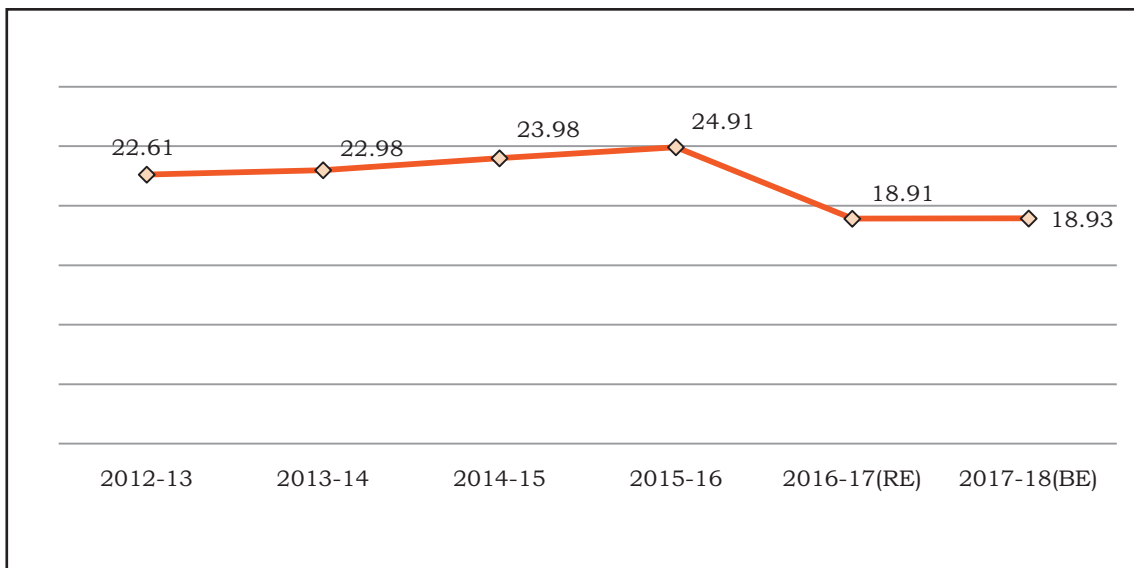
**Table 3.3: Composition of revenue receipts (% of GSDP)**

Year	2012-13 (A/C)	2013-14 (A/C)	2014-15 (A/C)	2015-16 (A/C)	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)
State taxes	10.27	10.38	10.24	10.27	7.36	7.03
Share of central taxes	2.42	2.25	2.14	3.26	2.57	2.49
Grants from centre	1.49	1.48	2.13	1.89	1.32	1.26
Non-Tax Revenue	0.76	0.66	0.68	0.73	0.64	0.54

Source: (i) Economic Survey 2016-17, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan (2017-2021), Finance Department, GoK.

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

Source: (i) Economic Survey 2016-17, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan(2017-2021), Finance Department, GoK.

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

Source: (i) Economic Survey 2016-17, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan(2017-2021), Finance Department, GoK.

### 3.4 BUDGETARY DEVELOPMENTS IN 2017-18

#### 3.4.1 Highlights

Owing to a recovery in the macroeconomic situation, the State has been in a position to enhance revenue collection. In 2017-18(BE), Receipts are expected to be Rs.18164.92 crore comprising Rs.144891.54 crore (79.78%) of revenue receipts and Rs.36723.38 crore (20.22%) of capital receipts. As compared to 2016-17(RE), revenue receipts are expected to increase by 9.05% and capital receipts are expected to increase by 33.40%, resulting in an overall anticipated increase of 13.23%. The State budget for 2017-18(BE) envisages an expenditure of Rs.181810.92 crore comprising Rs.144755.00 crore (79.62%) of revenue expenditure and Rs.37055.92 crore (20.38%) of capital expenditure. Expenditure during the year 2017-18(BE) is expected to grow by 13.28% over the previous year, with capital expenditure growing at a higher rate (29.15%) than that of revenue expenditure (9.83%). In addition, the State has managed to maintain a revenue surplus, however a reduced magnitude. The overall budgetary position of the State is reflected in **Table 3.4**.

Important budgetary indicators for the year 2016-17(RE) and 2017-18(BE) are presented in **Table 3.5**. The per capita State's own tax revenue has increased from Rs.12508.00 in

2016-17(RE) to Rs.13488.00 in 2017-18 (BE). Revenue from Sales tax/VAT is expected to increase from Rs.45602.10 crore in 2016-17(RE) to Rs.52600.00 crore in 2017-18(BE), indicating a growth rate of 15.35%.

On the expenditure front, it is interesting to note that development expenditure has an increase in per capita terms implying an enhanced per-head financial outlay that has accrued to the citizens of Karnataka. Development expenditure budgeted for 2017-18(BE) is of the order of Rs.132157.84 crore against Rs.117065.86 crore in 2016-17(RE), an increase of 12.89%.

#### 3.4.2 Receipts

Aggregate receipts are likely to increase considerably by about Rs.23986.26 crore in 2017-18(BE) over 2016-17(RE). Revenue receipts are expected to increase by Rs.12024.27 crore and capital receipts are expected to increase by Rs.11961.99 crore. Revenue receipts account for 79.56% of total receipts. Details of revenue and capital receipts are presented in **Table 3.6**.

##### 3.4.2.1 Revenue Receipts

Revenue receipts comprise of four major components viz. own tax revenue, non-tax revenue, devolution from GOI and GIA & contributions. The State's own tax revenue in

**Table 3.4: Overall Budgetary Position**

(Rs. crore)

	Receipts and Disbursements	2015-16 (A/C)	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)	%variation (2017-18 over 2016-17)
<b>A.</b>	<b>Receipts</b>				
<b>1</b>	Revenue Receipts	118817.31	132867.26	144891.54	9.05
<b>2</b>	Capital Receipts	22337.72	27528.96	36723.38	33.40
	<b>Total A: (1+2)</b>	141155.03	160396.22	181614.92	13.23
<b>B.</b>	<b>Disbursement</b>				
<b>1</b>	Revenue Expenditure	117028.58	131804.76	144755.00	9.83
<b>2</b>	Capital Disbursements	24206.19	28692.62	37055.92	29.15
	<b>Total B : (1+2)</b>	141234.77	160497.38	181810.92	13.28

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

Note: 1. Ways and means advances from RBI have not been included in the Capital receipts and expenditure; 2. Capital receipts includes contingency fund (net) & Public account (net).

Sources: Annual Financial Statement, 2017-18 and Volume I of Budget documents 2017-18.

**Table 3.5 Important Budgetary Indicators: Karnataka**

Sl. No.	Indicator	Unit	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)
1	Aggregate Receipts (Revenue + Capital)	Rs. crore	160396.22	181614.92
2	Revenue Receipts	Rs. crore	132867.26	144891.54
3	State's Own Tax Revenue	Rs. crore	82210.81	89956.56
4	Per Capita State's Own Tax Revenue	Rupees	12508.00	13488.00
5	Sales Tax / VAT Collection	Rs. crore	45602.10	52600.00
6	Share of Sales Tax /VAT in the State's Own Tax Revenue	%	55.47	58.47
7	Non-Tax Revenue including Grants from the Centre	Rs. crore	21896.51	23026.93
8	Share of Non-Tax Revenue in Revenue Receipts	%	16.48	15.89
9	Debt Receipts	Rs. crore	31036	37092.25
10	Share of Debts Receipts in Aggregate Receipts	%	19.35	20.42
11	Per Capita Receipts	Rupees	20215	21725
12	Aggregate Expenditure (Revenue + Capital)	Rs. crore	160497	181811
13	Developmental Expenditure	Rs. crore	117065.86	132157.84
14	Per Capita Development Expenditure	Rupees	17811	19816
15	Share of Developmental Expenditure in Total Expenditure	%	72.94	72.69

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

Per capita are calculated on projected population of 2016 and 2017 which is based on 2001&2011 population census

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2017-18.

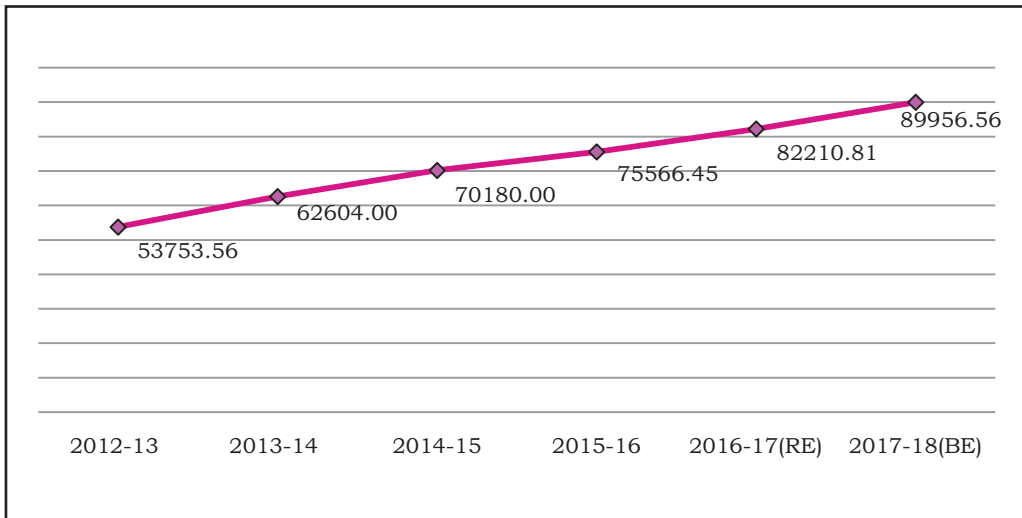
2017-18(BE) is anticipated to increase 9.42% and non tax revenue including grants from centre 5.16%. The share of state's tax revenue in the total revenue receipts is of the order 84.11 % in 2017-18(BE).

a) Tax Revenues: Karnataka's Tax to GSDP ratio (tax effort), has been good and compares well with other Indian States. The State's own tax revenues (SOTR) increased from Rs.53573.56 crore in 2012-13 to Rs.89956.56 crore during 2017-18(BE) at a CAGR of 10.96% (**Figure 3.5**). The tax effort declined in 2017-18(BE) largely due to huge increase in GSDP in 2017-18(BE) compared to previous years (**Figure 3.6**).

Composition of the revenue receipts, as described earlier, reveals that the State's own tax revenue has performed very well during the period under reference. Tax revenue mainly includes taxes on income & expenditure, entry tax, property and capital transactions, VAT, sale of goods, commodities & services, State excise, motor vehicle taxes and the State's share in central taxes. The budgeted tax revenue is anticipated at Rs.121864.62 crore in 2017-18(BE) as against Rs.110970.76 crore in 2016-17(RE). Sales tax/VAT is the main source of tax revenue comprising about 58.47% of own tax revenue in 2017-18(BE), with a growth rate of 15.35%. Revenue from State excise is expected to increase by 9.33%.

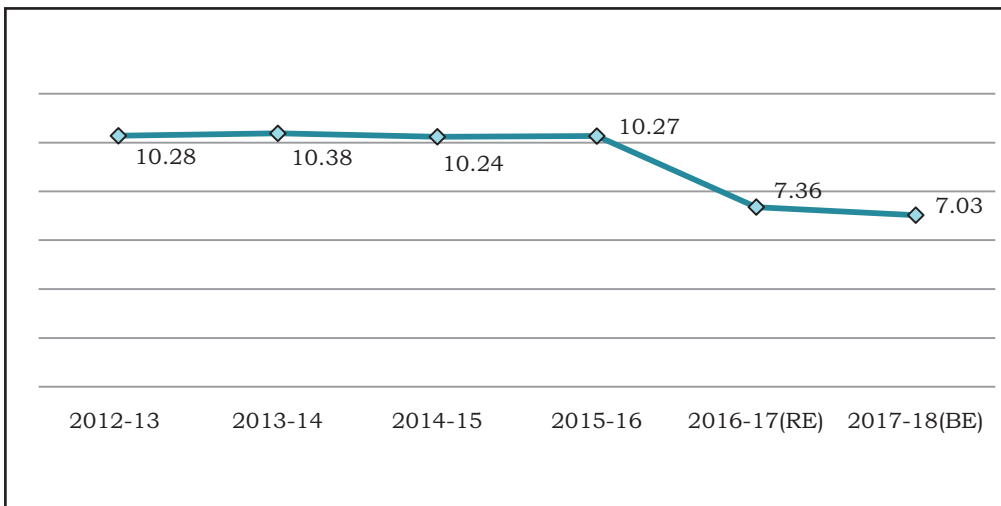


**Figure 3.5 State's Own Tax Revenue (Rs. crore)**



Source: (i) Economic Survey 2016-17, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan(2017-2021), Finance Department, GoK.

**Figure 3.6: Tax-GSDP Ratio**



Source: (i) Economic Survey 2016-17, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan(2017-2021), Finance Department, GoK.

b) The State's share in central taxes is anticipated to increase by Rs.3148.11 crore i.e. by 10.94%.

c) Non-tax Revenues: Non-tax revenue includes receipts from social, economic and general services, interest and dividends. The budget for 2017-18(BE) which has revenue from the above three services is Rs.6944.62 crore as against Rs.7098.82 crore in 2016-17(RE). This is an important fiscal challenge faced by the State which warrants necessary measures to recover user charges at optimal levels. The ratio of non-tax revenue to total receipts has been continuously very low over the years. Further, the State has one of the lowest non-tax revenues to the GSDP ratios in

the country. It is around 1% mark for the last five to six years. This is due to low recovery of costs. In many departments, the revision of user charges, fees & fines and other such non-tax receipts have not taken place for many years. Even with revision of rates and better collection mechanisms, the increase in revenues from this avenue may not be large due to existing low base. Expenditure Reform Commission has made a number of recommendations to enhance revenues from user charges.

d) Grants from Government of India are expected to increase from Rs.14797.69 crore in 2016-17(RE) to Rs.16082.31 crore in 2016-17(BE) (an increase of about 8.68%).

### 3.4.2.2 Capital Receipts

Capital receipts include loans from Government of India, internal debt-ways & means, open market loans (net), public account, recoveries of loans & advances and contingency funds (net). Capital receipts of Rs.36723.38 crore in 2017-18(BE) accounts for an increase of 33.40% over 2016-17(RE) level. Loans from the Government of India account for Rs.1670.74 crore i.e. 4.55% of the

capital receipts. There is an increase in internal debt-open market loans (Net) by 21.44% in 2017-18(BE) as compared to the previous year whereas recovery of loans and advances has decreased by 42.19%.

### 3.4.3 Expenditure

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

**Table 3.6: Revenue and Capital Receipts, Karnataka 2015-16 to 2017-18 (Rs. crore)**

Category of Receipts	2015-16 (A\C)	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)	% Variation 2017-18 over 2016-17	2015-16 (A\C)	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)
I. Revenue Receipts					% to total Revenue Receipts		
A. State's Tax Revenue	99533.52	110970.76	121864.62	9.82	83.77	83.52	84.11
(i) Taxes on Income and Expenditure	852.71	856.79	898.00	4.81	0.72	0.64	0.62
(ii) Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions of which	74713.74	81354.02	89058.56	9.47	62.88	61.23	61.47
(a) Sales Tax / VAT	40448.63	45602.10	52600.00	15.35	34.04	34.32	36.30
(b) Taxes on vehicles	5001.69	5450.00	6006.00	10.20	4.21	4.10	4.15
(c) State Excise	15332.88	16510	18050.00	9.33	12.90	12.43	12.46
(d) Taxes on Goods & Passengers	3125.30	3332.84	1187.00	-64.38	2.63	2.51	0.82
(e) Others	10805.24	10459.08	11215.56	7.23	9.09	7.87	7.74
State's Own Tax Revenue(i+ii)	75566.45	82210.81	89956.56	9.42	63.60	61.87	62.09
(iii) Tax Devolution from Centre	23967.07	28759.95	31908.06	10.95	20.17	21.65	22.02
B. Non-tax Revenues	5355.04	7098.82	6944.62	-2.17	4.51	5.34	4.79
C. Grants - in - aid from Central Government	13928.75	14797.69	16082.31	8.68	11.72	11.14	11.10
Total I: Revenue Receipts (A+B+C)	118817.31	132867.27	144891.54	9.05	100	100	100

**Table 3.6: Revenue and Capital Receipts, Karnataka 2015-16 to 2017-18 (Rs. crore)**

Category of Receipts		2015-16 (A\C)	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)	% Variation 2017-18 over 2016-17	2015-16 (A\C)	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)
<b>II. Capital Receipts</b>						<b>% to total Capital Receipt</b>		
(i)	Loans from Govt. of India	1271.02	1798.00	1670.74	-7.08	5.69	6.53	4.55
(ii)	Internal Debt (Net of W & M&MB)	18527.87	25256.79	30671.34	21.44	82.94	91.75	83.52
(iii)	Public A/c (Net)	2126.85	273.03	4246.10	1455.18	9.52	0.99	11.56
(iv)	Recovery of Loans & Advances	59.68	104.14	60.2	-42.19	0.27	0.38	0.16
(v)	Contingency Fund (Net)	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(vi)	Misc. Capital Receipts	352.30	97.00	75.00	-22.68	1.58	0.35	0.20
	Total II: Capital Receipts (i) to (vi)	22337.72	27528.96	36723.38	33.40	100	100	100
	Aggregate receipts: I+II	141155.03	160396.23	187666.96	14.65			
	Consolidated fund of receipts	140301.63	164104.40	182119.00	10.98			
	Total Tax Revenue as per cent of Total Receipts	70.51	69.19	64.94	66.99			

A/C: Accounts, RE: Revised Estimates. BE: Budget Estimates, W & M = Ways & Means, MB =Market Borrowings  
Source: Annual Financial Statement 2017-18

Rs.96601.16 crore in 2012-13 to Rs.186561.09 crore in 2017-18(BE). The developmental expenditure has increased from Rs.68067.53 crore in 2012-13 to Rs.132157.84 crore in 2017-18(BE) while the share of capital outlay (outside the revenue account) has increased from Rs.15478.47 crore in 2012-13 to Rs. 32033.04 crore in 2017-18(BE). The consolidated debt as a % GSDP has significantly decreased from 22.34%

in 2012-13 to 17.90% in 2017-18(BE), similarly the share of interest payments in GSDP has declined from 1.31% to 1.11% for the same reference period (**Table3.8**).

### 3.4.3.1 Functional Categories of Expenditure

Services provided by the Government are categorized broadly under three functional categories-General, Social and Community

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

Particulars	2012-13 (A/C)	2013-14 (A/C)	2014-15 (A/C)	2015-16 (A/C)	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)
Revenue Receipts	78176.22	89542.53	104142.15	118817.31	132867.26	144891.54
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	76293.26	89189.57	103614.29	117028.58	131804.76	144755.00
Development Expenditure	68067.53	76328.45	88904.72	100440.70	117065.86	132157.84
Social Services	34151.07	36102.76	43916.88	51948.07	60317.84	65701.73
Economic Services	33916.47	40225.69	44987.85	48492.63	56748.02	66456.11
General Services	20770.32	30475.59	28883.73	31790.69	34254.15	38996.60
Interest Payments	6833.00	7837.33	9403.98	10746.37	12291.27	14158.88
Wage Bill	15700.00	17808.00	19737.00	20475.00	22268.00	25392.00
Pensions	7227.00	9152.00	10118.00	11250.80	12122.96	13183.22
Capital Expenditure (CE) (outside the revenue account)	15478.47	16946.86	9622.30	20713.03	24773.54	32033.04
Total Expenditure (RE+CE)	91771.73	106136.43	123236.59	137741.61	156,578.30	176788.04
Outstanding Debt	116767.00	135318.00	158553.00	175623.00	201076.00	229209.00
Total Consolidated Fund	96601.16	110648.70	128624.97	142508.21	164478.59	186561.09

A/C: Accounts, RE: Revised Estimates. BE: Budget Estimates, Source: Annual Financial Statement 2017-18, GoK and Economic Survey 2016-17 Planning Department GoK.

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

Particulars	2012-13 (A/C)	2013-14 (A/C)	2014-15 (A/C)	2015-16 (A/C)	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)
Revenue Receipts	14.96	14.57	15.20	16.14	11.89	11.32
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	14.60	14.51	15.12	15.90	11.80	11.30
Development Expenditure	13.02	12.42	12.97	13.65	10.48	10.32
Social Services	6.53	5.87	6.41	7.06	5.40	5.13
Economic Services	6.49	6.54	6.57	6.59	5.08	5.19
General Services	3.97	4.96	4.22	4.32	3.07	3.05
Interest Payments	1.31	1.28	1.37	1.46	1.10	1.11
Wage Bill	3.00	2.90	2.88	2.78	1.99	1.98
Pensions	1.38	1.49	1.48	1.53	1.08	1.03
Capital Expenditure (CE) (outside the revenue account)	2.96	2.76	2.86	2.81	2.22	2.50
Total Expenditure (RE+CE)	17.56	17.27	17.99	18.72	14.01	13.81
Outstanding Debt	22.34	22.02	23.14	23.86	18.00	17.90
Total Consolidated Fund	18.48	18.00	18.77	19.36	14.72	14.57

A/C: Accounts, RE: Revised Estimates. BE: Budget Estimates, Source: Annual Financial Statement 2017-18, GoK and Economic Survey 2016-17 Planning Department GoK.

and Economic services and reflect the priorities of the Government by its various functions performed. The trends and composition of the functional categories of expenditure from 2012-13 reveal that the focus on social services covering the sectors such as education, health, housing, water supply etc., has significantly increased from Rs.34151.07 crore in 2012-13 to Rs.65701.73 crore in 2017-18(BE). The expenditure on economic services has increased from Rs.33916.47 crore to Rs.66456.11 crore, similarly the general services has increased from Rs.20770.32 crore to Rs.38996.60 crore during the same reference period. The increase in economic, social and general services is a welcome development given the human development and infrastructure concerns of the State.

### 3.4.3.2 Development Expenditure: An Inter-State Comparison

The State has a larger size of per capita development expenditure as compared to the

National average and that of many other States. Development expenditure comprises of spending incurred by the Government on programs relating to the social and economic services which in turn, contribute to the social and economic development of the State. The per capita development expenditure in Karnataka during 2014-15, 2015-16(RE) and 2016-17(BE) was Rs.13928, Rs.15591 and Rs.17413 respectively as compared to all State's average of Rs.10437, Rs.13545 and Rs.14404. Karnataka has one of the highest level of per capita development expenditure during the last three years compared to major States and All States Average, as can be seen in **Table 3.9**.

### 3.4.3.3 Expenditure Highlights: 2017-18

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

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

State	2014-15 (A/C)	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	19288	15517	17445
Assam	9073	15662	15499
Bihar	5668	8272	8741
Gujarat	12546	14259	14954
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>13928</b>	<b>15591</b>	<b>17413</b>
Kerala	11483	13553	16762
Madhya Pradesh	10433	12673	15003
Maharashtra	11450	13534	14045
Orissa	10741	14015	15567
Punjab	9053	11067	11696
Rajasthan	11407	19366	16777
Tamilnadu	13036	14505	15576
Telangana	12349	19362	26622
<b>Total: All States</b>	<b>10437</b>	<b>13545</b>	<b>14404</b>

Note: Per- capita development expenditure is calculated using the projected population of 2014, 2015 and 2016

Source: RBI-A Study of Budget 2016-17, Statement 11

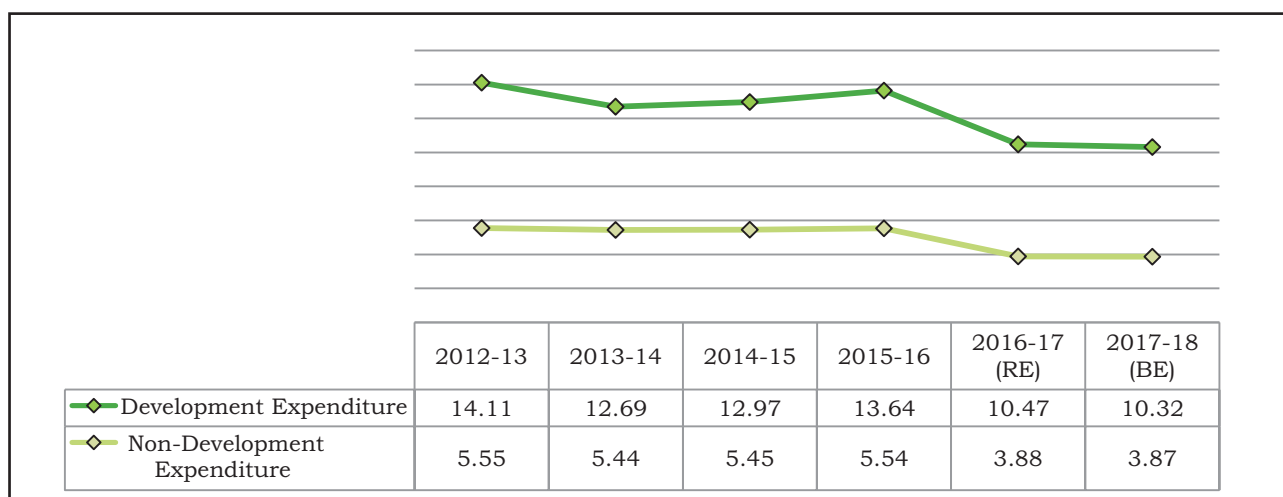
development and non development expenditure are depicted in **Figure 3.7**.

The share of developmental expenditure in the aggregate expenditure is 72.69% and is expected to increase by 12.89 % in 2017-18(BE) when compared to 2016-17(RE). The expenditure on social services is anticipated to increase by 8.93% from 2016-17(RE) to 2017-18(BE). Expenditure on economic services is expected to increase by 17.11% for the same reference period. Water & power development followed by agriculture and allied services have large share in the

Economic Services, while in social services, Education sector followed by Social security & welfare gets the largest share.

The non-development expenditure is expected to increase by 14.33% in 2017-18(BE) when compared to 2016-17(RE). Expenditure on administrative services increased by 32.70% followed by Compensation and assignment to local bodies 22.04%, Revenue expenditure on general services 14.86%, Interest payment and servicing of debt 13.12%, Repayment of GoI loans 12.55% and etc.

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



Source: (i) Economic Survey 2016-17, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Annual Financial Statement 2017-18, Finance Department, GoK.

**Table 3.10: Trends in Key Expenditure Components**

(Rs. crore)

Category of Expenditure	2015-16 (Accts)	%*	2016-17 (RE)	%*	2017-18 (BE)	%*	Percent Variation (2017-18 over 2016-17)	
<b>I</b>	<b>Developmental Expenditure</b>							
A	Economic Services of which	<b>48492.62</b>	<b>48.28</b>	<b>56748.03</b>	<b>48.48</b>	<b>66456.11</b>	<b>50.29</b>	17.11
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	12253.53	<b>12.20</b>	13467.83	<b>11.50</b>	15632.56	<b>11.83</b>	16.07
2	Rural Development	5222.36	<b>5.20</b>	6313.85	<b>5.39</b>	6424.03	<b>4.86</b>	1.75
3	General Economic Services	1956.86	<b>1.95</b>	6279.15	<b>5.36</b>	5674.13	<b>4.29</b>	-9.64
4	Water & Power Development	17460.54	<b>17.38</b>	18595.45	<b>15.88</b>	24713.72	<b>18.70</b>	32.90
5	Industry and Minerals	2001.78	<b>1.99</b>	1829.70	<b>1.56</b>	2417.30	<b>1.83</b>	32.11

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

Category of Expenditure		2015-16 (Accts)	%*	2016-17 (RE)	%*	2017-18 (BE)	%*	Percent Variation (2017-18 over 2016-17)
6	Transport and Communication	8951.17	<b>8.91</b>	9728.47	<b>8.31</b>	10887.39	<b>8.24</b>	11.91
7	Others	646.38	<b>0.64</b>	533.58	<b>0.46</b>	706.98	<b>0.53</b>	32.50
B	Social Services of which	<b>51948.07</b>	<b>51.72</b>	<b>60317.85</b>	<b>51.52</b>	<b>65701.73</b>	<b>49.71</b>	8.93
8	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	19442.36	<b>19.36</b>	21612.13	<b>18.46</b>	20599.59	<b>15.59</b>	-4.69
9	Medical & Public Health, Family Welfare, Water supply & Sanitation	9290.39	<b>9.25</b>	11344.99	<b>9.69</b>	12492.33	<b>9.45</b>	10.11
10	Social Security & Welfare Including SC & ST Welfare	13027.25	<b>12.97</b>	15620.73	<b>13.34</b>	18095.87	<b>13.69</b>	15.85
11	Housing and Urban Development	5874.94	<b>5.85</b>	8197.49	<b>7.00</b>	10681.15	<b>8.08</b>	30.30
12	Information and Publicity	91.48	<b>0.09</b>	155.78	<b>0.13</b>	282.99	<b>0.21</b>	81.66
13	Others	4221.65	<b>4.20</b>	3386.73	<b>2.89</b>	3549.80	<b>2.69</b>	4.81
	Total Development Expd. (A+B)	<b>100440.69</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>117065.88</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>132157.84</b>	<b>100.00</b>	12.89
<b>II</b>	<b>Non-Developmental Expenditure</b>							
(a)	Revenue Expenditure under General services	<b>30799.28</b>	<b>75.50</b>	<b>33091.78</b>	<b>76.19</b>	<b>38009.10</b>	<b>76.55</b>	14.86
(i)	Organs of the State	944.36	<b>2.31</b>	1131.88	<b>2.61</b>	1257.95	<b>2.53</b>	11.14
(ii)	Fiscal Services	960.89	<b>2.36</b>	1077.27	<b>2.48</b>	1216.26	<b>2.45</b>	12.90
(iii)	Interest payment & servicing of debts	11816.37	<b>28.97</b>	12826.27	<b>29.53</b>	14508.88	<b>29.22</b>	13.12
(iv)	Administrative Services	5711.26	<b>14.00</b>	5833.29	<b>13.43</b>	7740.87	<b>15.59</b>	32.70
(v)	Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	11366.40	<b>27.86</b>	12223.07	<b>28.14</b>	13285.14	<b>26.76</b>	8.69

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

Category of Expenditure		2015-16 (Accts)	%*	2016-17 (RE)	%*	2017-18 (BE)	%*	Percent Variation (2017-18 over 2016-17)
(b)	Compensation & Assignment to Local Bodies and PRIs	<b>6076.05</b>	<b>14.89</b>	<b>5889.55</b>	<b>13.56</b>	<b>7187.37</b>	<b>14.48</b>	22.04
(c)	Capital Expenditure	<b>3918.73</b>	<b>9.61</b>	<b>4450.18</b>	<b>10.25</b>	<b>4456.61</b>	<b>8.98</b>	0.14
(i)	General Services	991.41	<b>2.43</b>	1162.37	<b>2.68</b>	987.50	<b>1.99</b>	-15.04
(ii)	Discharge of Internal Debt (Net)	1887.22	<b>4.63</b>	2312.69	<b>5.32</b>	2342.26	<b>4.72</b>	1.28
(iii)	Repayment of Loans to G.O.I.	949.53	<b>2.33</b>	962.42	<b>2.22</b>	1083.22	<b>2.18</b>	12.55
(iv)	Loans & Advances to Govt. Servants	90.57	<b>0.22</b>	12.70	<b>0.03</b>	43.63	<b>0.09</b>	243.54
	<b>Total non-development Expenditure</b>	<b>40794.06</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>43431.51</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>49653.08</b>	<b>100.00</b>	14.33
	<b>Aggregate Expenditure I + II</b>	<b>141234.75</b>		<b>160497.39</b>		<b>181810.92</b>		13.28
	Developmental Exp as % of total Exp	71.12		72.94		72.69		
	Per Capita Development Expenditure (Rs)	15524.06		17818.25		19813.77		11.20
	III. Ways & Means & Market Borrowings	1273.45		3981.21		4750.17		19.31
	Consolidated Fund	<b>142508.20</b>		<b>164478.60</b>		<b>186561.09</b>		13.43

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

Note: Per capita is based on the projected population of 2015, 2016 and 2017

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

Source: Budget Documents 2017-18, GoK and Annual Financial Statement 2017-18 GoK



### 3.4.3.4 Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure

Plan and non-plan expenditure details are presented in **Table 3.11**. Of the aggregate expenditure (Plan + Non-plan) of Rs.172025.20 crore budgeted for 2016-17(RE), plan outlay(including central plan) amounts to Rs.86784.23 crore (50.44%). There has been a significant increase in the State plan outlay by Rs.557.34 crore in 2016-17(RE) over 2016-17(BE). The central Plan component has decreased by Rs.3.42 crore in 2016-17(RE) over 2016-17(BE). This is because all central assistance to CSS/CPS schemes got transferred to State Plan under Central Assistance to State Plan. Non-Plan expenditure is expected to increase by Rs. 358.04crore in 2016-17(RE) over 2016-17(BE). While the relevance of Plan and Non-plan

categorization is being increasingly questioned, from 2017-18 onwards, the distinction between plan and non-plan is removed. The composition in the current context helps to understand the distribution of expenditure between fresh programmes and past commitments.

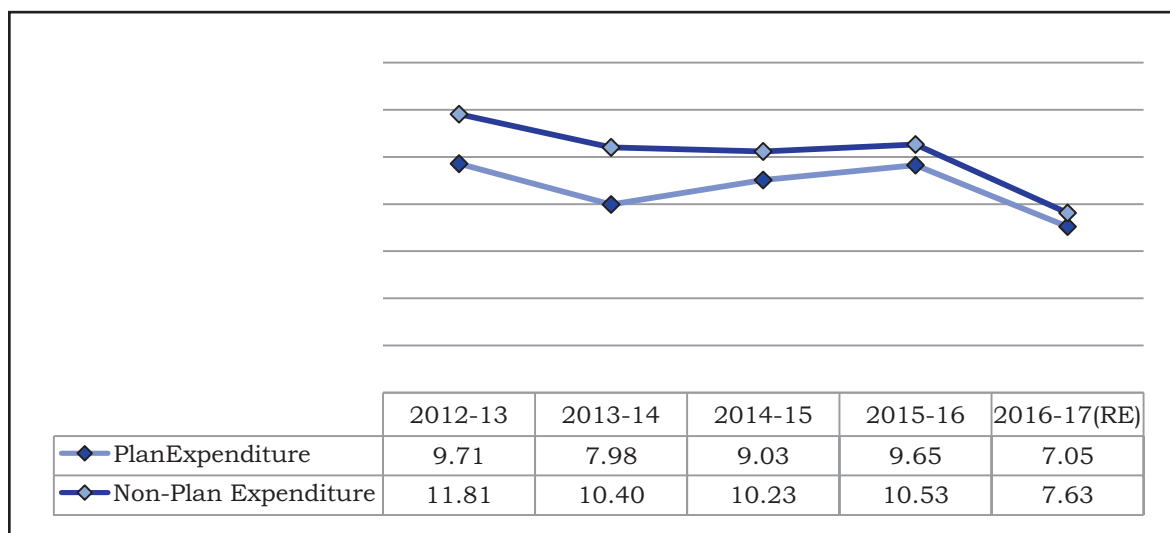
Trends in the share of plan and non-plan expenditure in the GSDP during 2012-13 to 2016-17(RE) are presented in **Figure 3.8**. Restricting the non-plan expenditure has been possible due to the austerity measures adopted by the Government from time to time such as restrictions on fresh recruitment, vehicle purchases, foreign tours and training, holding Government functions in star hotels and total ban on travel in business class in flights. However, the State government still has a fairly

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

Sl. No.	Items	2015-16 (Accts)	2016-17 (BE)	2016-17 (RE)
<b>I.</b>	<b>Plan</b>			
1	State Plan	71951.14	85375.33	85932.67
2	Central Plan	769.15	854.98	851.56
	<b>Total Plan Outlay (1+2)</b>	<b>72720.29</b>	<b>86230.31</b>	<b>86784.23</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Non-Plan Expenditure</b>	<b>77514.25</b>	<b>84882.93</b>	<b>85240.97</b>
	<b>Aggregate Expenditure</b>	<b>150234.54</b>	<b>171113.24</b>	<b>172025.20</b>

Note: R.E: Revised Estimates, B.E: Budget Estimates, Source : Details of Plan Provisions 2016-17 (RE), Finance Department GoK

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



Source: (i) Economic Survey 2016-17, Planning Department, GoK, Details of Plan Provisions 2016-17 (RE) Finance Department, GoK.

large amount of expenditure locked up under “committed expenditure” category discussed below.

**3.4.3.5 Committed Expenditure**

Committed expenditure on salaries, pensions, interest, subsidies, administrative expenditure, devolution to PRIs and ULBs, etc., constitute about 78 percent of the total uncommitted revenue receipts i.e. total revenue receipts less tied grants from Government of India, during the year 2016-17(RE) (Figure 3.9). The graph below traces the trends in the share of committed expenditure to the uncommitted receipts. As is evident from the graph, approximately 78% of uncommitted revenue receipts in 2016-17(RE) are committed. Hence, only 22% of uncommitted revenue receipts are available for new initiatives and existing capital expenditure commitment of the Government. With such limited fiscal space available for manoeuvrability, containing the committed expenditure which is largely revenue in nature via-a-via capital expenditure would be one of the key challenges currently faced by the state.

**3.4.3.6 Economic Classification of Expenditure**

Under the guidelines from the Central Statistical Organization, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics classifies Government expenditure by economic categories in the annual budget. This is useful for analyzing the economic significance of the budgetary transactions of the State

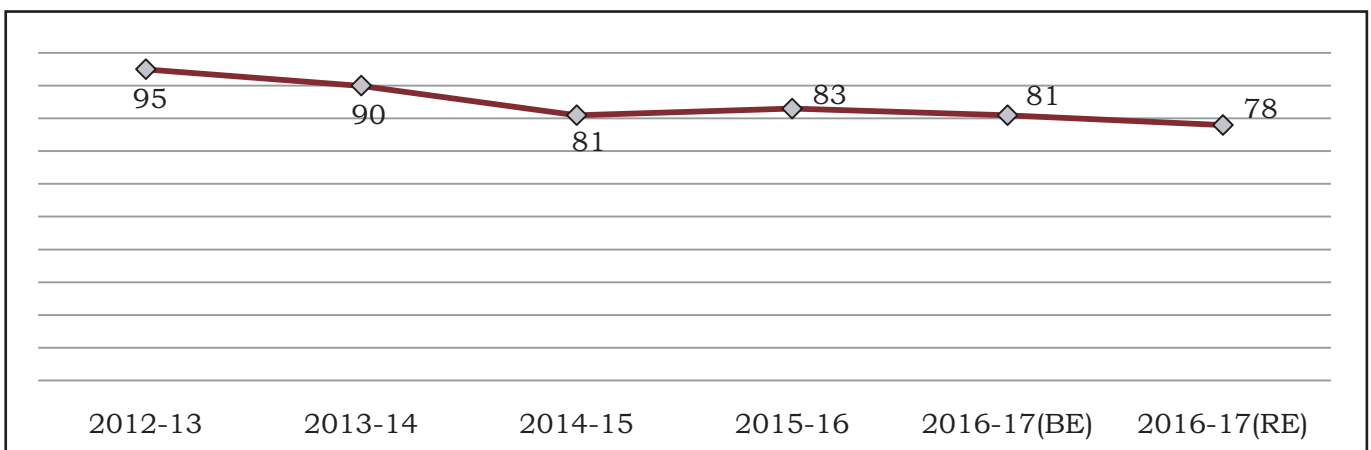
Government. It throws light on the extent of capital formation out of budgetary resources, savings of the Government, drawals of the Government on various resources of the State's economy and contribution of the Government to State income.

A summary of the total expenditure by economic classification for 2017-18(BE) in comparison with the preceding two years is presented in Table 3.12. In 2017-18(BE), in the final outlays, the Government's consumption is anticipated to increase by 19.77% over 2016-17(RE). The capital formation has increased by 9.18%. Consumption expenditure forms 27.73% of the total expenditure during the current year. Transfer payments to the rest of the economy are anticipated to go up by 12.79% during the current year. The share of transfer payments to the rest of the economy in total expenditure is 41.95%. within transfer payments, current transfers, which include interest and subsidies, are a major component (97.25%). Financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy that amounted to Rs.10330.23 crore in 2016-17(RE) have increased to Rs. 13471.28 crore in 2017-18(BE).

**3.5 CAPITAL FORMATION BY GOVERNMENT**

Details of capital formation by the Government are presented in Table 3.13. Gross capital formation by the Government is expected to increase by 9.18% in 2017-18(BE). The value of assets anticipated to be created in 2017-18(BE) is Rs.30380.16 crore of which Rs.3910.74 crore will be created by

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



Source: (i) Economic Survey 2016-17, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan(2017-2021), Finance Department, GoK.

**Table 3.12: Economic Classification of Expenditure of Karnataka State Budget 2017-18**  
(Rs.crore)

Sl. No.	Description	2015-16 (Accts)	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)	Percent Variation (2017-18 over 2016-17)
<b>1</b>	<b>Final Outlays</b>	<b>52469.29</b>	<b>61179.67</b>	<b>70382.97</b>	<b>15.04</b>
(a)	Government consumption Expenditure	30438.44	33453.29	40065.72	19.77
(b)	Gross Capital Formation	22379.52	27824.72	30380.16	9.18
(c)	Acquisition of Fixed Assets	-348.67	-98.34	-62.91	-36.03
<b>2</b>	<b>Transfer Payments to the Rest of the Economy</b>	<b>53711.54</b>	<b>53735.89</b>	<b>60607.97</b>	<b>12.79</b>
(a)	Current Transfers *	51668.30	52078.54	58943.87	13.18
(b)	Capital Transfers	2043.24	1657.35	1664.10	0.41
<b>3</b>	<b>Financial Investments and Loans to the rest of the Economy</b>	<b>9345.55</b>	<b>10330.23</b>	<b>13471.28</b>	<b>30.41</b>
<b>Total Expenditure (1+2+3)</b>		<b>115526.38</b>	<b>125245.79</b>	<b>144462.22</b>	<b>58.24</b>

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

Source: An Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget 2017-18, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka.

**Table 3.13 : Capital Formation by the Government of Karnataka 2017-18** (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Description	2015-16 (Accts)	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)	Percent Variation (2017-18 over 2016-17)
<b>1</b>	<b>Value of Assets Created</b>	<b>22379.61</b>	<b>27824.72</b>	<b>30380.16</b>	<b>9.18</b>
(a)	By Departmental Commercial Undertakings	2865.08	3098.22	3910.74	26.23
(b)	By Government Administration	19514.53	24726.50	26469.42	7.05
<b>2</b>	<b>Change in Stock in (a) &amp; (b) above</b>	<b>-0.09</b>			
<b>Total: Gross Capital Formation</b>		<b>22379.52</b>	<b>27824.72</b>	<b>30380.16</b>	<b>9.18</b>

Source: An Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget 2017-18, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

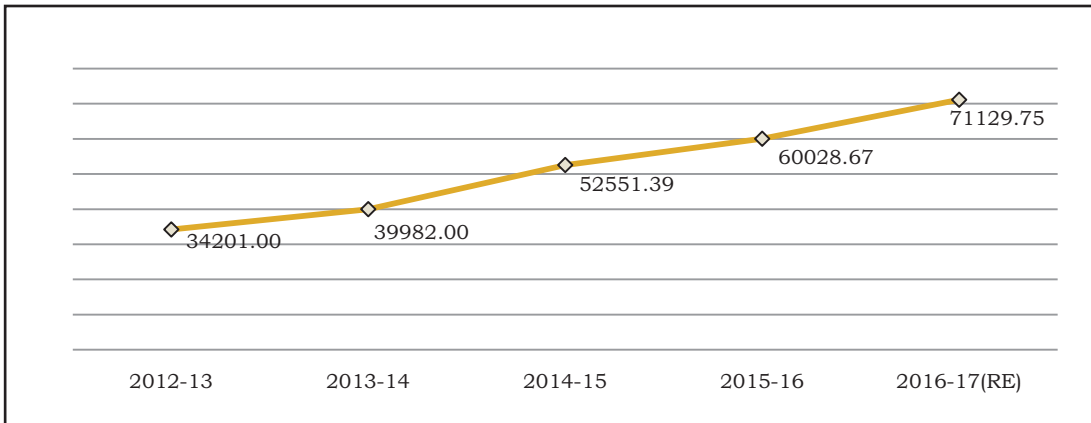
departmental commercial undertakings and Rs.26469.42 crore by the Government.

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

Karnataka's plan SBS has increased from Rs.34201.00 crore to Rs.71129.75 crore during the period (2012-13 and 2016-17(RE)) at

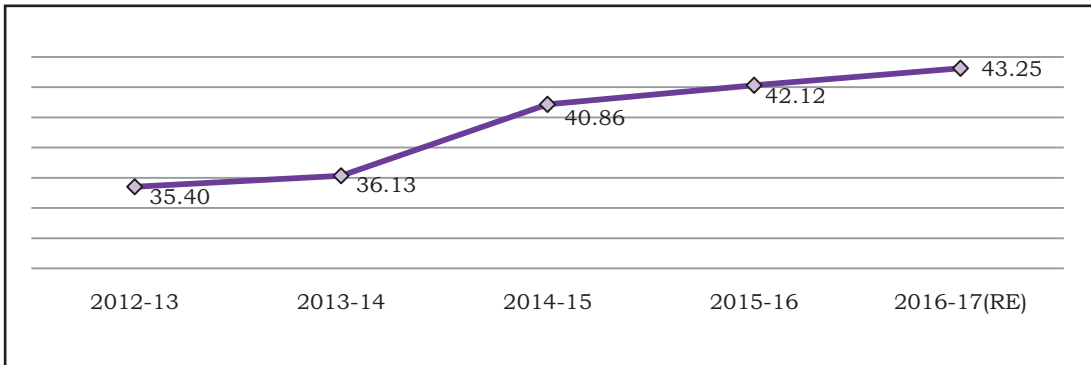
a CAGR of 15.77% (Figure 3.10). The SBS for Plan as a percentage of the budget increased from 35.40% to 43.25% during the same period (Figure 3.11). Relative to the GSDP, the SBS for as a % GSDP has slightly decreased from 6.53% to 6.37% for the same reference period (Figure 3.12), this is because huge increase in GSDP in 2016-17(RE).

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



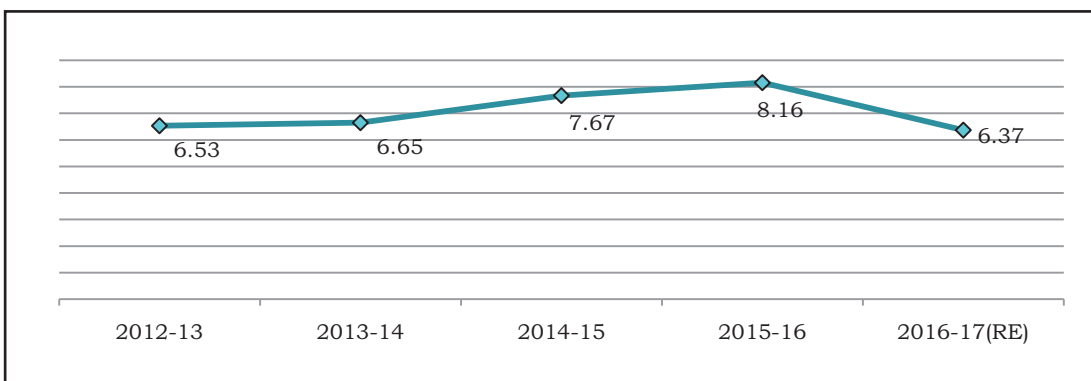
Source: (i) Economic Survey 2016-17, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Details of Plan Provisions 2016-17 (RE), Finance Department GoK

**Figure 3.11 : Share of SBS of Plan in the Budget**



Source: (i) Economic Survey 2016-17, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Details of Plan Provisions 2016-17 (RE), Finance Department GoK

**Figure 3.12 : Share of SBS of Plan to GSDP**



Source: (i) Economic Survey 2016-17, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Details of Plan Provisions 2016-17 (RE), Finance Department GoK

**a) Resources of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17):** The State's plan spending has been growing significantly. The out lay for the 12th Five Year Plan is at Rs. 255250.00 crore. Out of this around 40% is from Borrowings (net), 36% is from own resources, 13% from IEBR and remaining 11 % is from central assistance to State Plan. The anticipated expenditure in the 12th Five Year Plan is at Rs.307531.14crore (120.48%). In respect of % utilization of resources, it is high in State's Borrowings (net)at144.34% followed by Central Assistance at 113.98%, IEBR at 112.00% and State Own Resources at 99.21% (**Table3.14**).

**b) Inter-sectoral Outlays of Twelfth Five Year Plan:** The expenditure priorities of the State can be evaluated by the outlays on General, Social and Economic Services. It is desirable that the outlays should be enhanced for social and economic services, as they have a direct impact on the socio-economic indicators. The higher investment in socio-economic sectors is expected to improve the overall development indicators of the State. The core sectors which are performing well in 12th Plan are Welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities (196.36%), followed by Industries & Minerals (158.77%), Rural Development (157.09%), Agriculture and Allied (145.38%), Women & Child Development (140.15%)and Health (138.98%). The core sectors which are not performing well in the 12th Plan are Labour and Labour Welfare (95.75%) followed by Energy (80.61%), General Services (69.74%) and General Economic Services (68.51%). The plan performance by the major sectors during the 12thplan is presented in **Table 3.15**.

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

### 3.7 SCHEMES IN 2017-18 BUDGET

There are as many as 2275 schemes in 2017-18 with an allocation of Rs.206196.25 crore. Out of these 89 schemes (4% of total Plan schemes) each one has an allocation of more thanRs.500.00 crore and the sum of allocation of these 89 schemes is at Rs.125576.27 crore (60% of the Budget Size). For the remaining 2186 schemes the allocation is at Rs.80619.98 crore. This indicates that the rationalization of schemes is required so as to have focused approach on the outcomes by avoiding thin spread of resources. Distribution of number of schemes and their allocations in 2017-18 across departments is presented in **Table 3.17**.

### 3.8 DISTRICT SECTOR OUTLAYS FOR THE YEAR 2017-18

District sector out lays from 1995-96 to 2017-18(BE) is given in **Appendix 3.1**. The total outlay of the district sector programmes for the year 2017-18(BE) is Rs.32794.34 crore, of which Rs.10351.58 crore is allocated for Zilla Panchayath schemes which constitutes 31.56% of total district sector programmes. Similarly an amount of Rs.16232.48 crore is allocated for Taluk Panchayath schemes and Rs. 6210.28crore is for Grama Panchayath schemes which constitutes around 49.50% and 18.94% of the total outlay of the district sector programmes respectively. District wise break-up of the outlay is presented in **Table 3.18**.

**Table No. 3.14: Financial Resources of Twelfth Plan, Karnataka**

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	Items	Twelfth Plan Target (at Current prices)	Anticipated Achievement in The 12 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan	% Utilisation
1	State Borrowings (net)	101654.00(39.83)	146722.55(47.71)	144.34
2	State Own Resources	92095.00(36.08)	91371.33(29.71)	99.21
3	IEBR	33486.00(13.12)	37505.07(12.20)	112.00
4	Central Assistance	28015.00(10.97)	31932.19(10.38)	113.98
	<b>Total</b>	<b>255250.00</b>	<b>307531.14</b>	<b>120.48</b>

Source: Budget Document 2017-18, Finance Department, GoK and Economic Survey 2016-17 Planning Department GoK.

Figures in bracket indicate % to total.

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

Sl.No	Sectors	Twelfth Plan 2012-17 Outlay (At Current prices)	Anticipated Actual Expenditure in the 12th FYP	% Expenditure over the 12 <sup>th</sup> Plan outlay
<b>A.</b>	<b>Economic Services</b>			
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities (incl. Cooperation)	20939.11	30441.32	145.38
2	Rural Development	8396.35	13189.77	157.09
3	Special Area Programme (including HKDB, MADB & BADP)	4086.11	5328.12	130.40
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	41157.22	44871.75	109.03
5	Energy	26779.38	21586.57	80.61
6	Industry & Minerals	4777.25	7585.07	158.77
7	Transport	33224.38	37800.13	113.77
8	Science, Technology, Forestry, Ecology & Environments	2945.97	3158.21	107.20
9	General Economic Services	6739.46	4617.23	68.51
	<b>Total - A : Economic Services</b>	<b>149045.23</b>	<b>168578.17</b>	<b>113.11</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Social Services</b>			
10	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	21348.66	28810.80	134.95
11	Health	8983.05	12484.23	138.98
12	Water Supply, Housing & Urban Development			
12a	a) Water Supply	13009.7	13868.08	106.60
12b	b) Housing	9102.57	12140.23	133.37
12c	c) Urban Development	20964.36	24876.09	118.66
13	Information & Publicity	206	216.32	105.01
14	Welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs & Minorities	12893.75	25317.90	196.36
15	Labour & Labour Welfare	1540.74	1475.28	95.75
16	Social Security & Welfare	5875.03	6576.46	111.94
17	Women & Child Dev.	6564.86	9200.46	140.15
	<b>Total - B : Social Services</b>	<b>100488.72</b>	<b>134965.85</b>	<b>134.31</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>General Services</b>	<b>5716.04</b>	<b>3986.57</b>	<b>69.74</b>
	<b>Grand Total - State Plan</b>	<b>255249.99</b>	<b>307530.58</b>	<b>120.48</b>

Source: Economic Survey 2016-17, Government of Karnataka  
Budget Documents 2017-18, Government of Karnataka.

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

Sl. No.	State Budget	2015-16 (A/C)	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)	% Change in 2017-18 over 2016-17 total
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>I</b>	<b>Economic Services</b>				
<b>1</b>	Agriculture & Allied Activities (Including Co-operation)	12238.02	13410.57	15577.56	16.16
<b>2</b>	Rural Development	5222.36	6313.85	6424.03	1.75
<b>3</b>	Special Area Programme	558.33	458.47	607.96	32.61
<b>4</b>	Irrigation and Flood Control	8262.47	10719.20	15275.29	42.50
<b>5</b>	Energy	9169.87	7800.19	9438.43	21.00
<b>6</b>	Industry and Minerals	1808.7	1693.75	2096.81	23.80
<b>7</b>	Transport	8951.16	9728.47	10887.39	11.91
<b>8</b>	Science, Technology & Environment	88.05	75.10	99.02	31.85
<b>9</b>	General Economic Services	1954.85	6277.15	5672.13	-9.64
	<b>Total - I: Economic Services</b>	<b>48253.81</b>	<b>56476.75</b>	<b>66078.62</b>	<b>17.00</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Social Services</b>				
<b>10</b>	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	19442.34	21612.14	20599.59	-4.69
<b>11</b>	Health	5829.44	6822.43	7076.69	3.73
<b>12</b>	Water Supply, Housing & Urban Development				
<b>12a</b>	(a) Water Supply	3159.16	4172.56	5075.64	21.64
<b>12b</b>	(b) Housing	3978.64	4129.31	4803.19	16.32
<b>12c</b>	(c) Urban Development	1875.98	4068.18	5051.68	24.18
<b>13</b>	Information and Publicity	91.46	155.78	282.99	81.66
<b>14</b>	Welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs & Minorities	7576.61	9233.67	11471.23	24.23
<b>15</b>	Labour & Labour Welfare	579.63	565.39	936.25	65.59
<b>16</b>	Social Security & welfare (incl. Nutrition)	6780.41	7776.76	8189.57	5.31
<b>17</b>	Relief on Account of Natural Calamities	2084.15	1126.51	536.55	-52.37
<b>18</b>	Other Social Services	191.96	258.97	468.60	80.95
<b>19</b>	Secretariat Social Services	31.1	36.17	33.47	-7.46
	<b>Total - II: Social Services</b>	<b>51620.88</b>	<b>59957.87</b>	<b>64525.45</b>	<b>7.62</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>General Services</b>	<b>31790.69</b>	<b>34254.15</b>	<b>38996.60</b>	<b>13.84</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>Grant-in-aid and Contribution</b>	<b>6076.04</b>	<b>5889.24</b>	<b>7187.37</b>	<b>22.04</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>Public Debt</b>	<b>4110.19</b>	<b>7256.32</b>	<b>8175.65</b>	<b>12.67</b>
<b>VI</b>	<b>Loans and Advances</b>	<b>656.40</b>	<b>643.97</b>	<b>1597.40</b>	<b>148.06</b>
	<b>Total : State Budget</b>	<b>142508.01</b>	<b>164478.30</b>	<b>186561.09</b>	<b>13.43</b>

Source: Annual Financial Statement for the Year 2017-18

**Table 3.17: Department-wise schemes and their allocations in 2017-18 (BE)** (Rs. in crore)

Department	1-100 Allocations			101-200 Allocations			201-300 Allocations			301-400 Allocations			401-500 Allocations			≥501 Allocations			Grand Total		
	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total
Agriculture	29	14	43	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	1				4	38	15	53			
Animal Husbandry	55	13	68	2		2				1	1				1	58	14	72			
Commerce & Industries	46	10	56	1		1	1	1							2	50	10	60			
Co-operation	22	12	34				1	1	1	1	1				1	25	12	37			
DPAR	77		77	1		1										78		78			
DPAR-AR	5		5													5		5			
E-Governance	1		1	1		1										2		2			
Energy	5		5												5	10		10			
Finance	106		106	4		4						1			7	118		118			
Food & Civil Supplies	14		14						1		1				1	16		16			
Forestry & Wild Life	42	3	45	1		1	2	2	1	1	1					46	3	49			
Health & Family Welfare	80	35	115	4	1	5	2	1	3	1	3				2	89	39	128			
Higher Education	55		55	5		5	3	3	3	1	1				2	66		66			
Home	58		58	2		2	1	1	1	1	1				2	64		64			
Horticulture	40	15	55	4		4	1	1								45	15	60			
Housing	12		12	2		2			2		2				2	18	1	19			
Information Technology	19	1	20													19	1	20			
Infrastructure	16		16									1				17		17			
Kannada & Culture	42	1	43													42	1	43			
KSBPE	2		2													2		2			



Department	1-100 Allocations			101-200 Allocations			201-300 Allocations			301-400 Allocations			401-500 Allocations			≥501 Allocations			Grand Total		
	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total
	Labour	16		16				1		1							17		17		
Law	35		35							1						36		36			36
Medical Education	49		49	4		4	1		1							54		54			54
Minor Irrigation	36	6	42	3		3	1		1							41	6	47			47
Planning & Statistics	25	6	31					1	1							28	6	34			34
Primary & Secondary Education	45	14	59	2	2	4		1	1							52	23	75			75
PWD	58	3	61	7	1	8			8							76	4	80			80
RDPR	34	20	54	1	5	6		2	2		1	1	1	1		39	34	73			73
Revenue	97		97	3		3	1		1		2	1				108	0	108			108
Skill Development & Employment	15	2	17	2	1	3				1						18	3	21			21
Sports & Youth Empowerment	20	12	32													20	12	32			32
Tourism	4		4	1		1			1							6		6			6
Transport	31		31	3		3	2		2							38		38			38
Urban Development	221		221	8		8	9		9		5					251		251			251
Water Resources	50		50	7		7	2		2		1					67		67			67
Welfare of Minorities	20	7	27	6		6	1		1							28	7	35			35
Welfare of OBCs	14	12	26	6		6	2		2		1	2				23	14	37			37
Welfare of SCs	23	20	43	3	4	7	2	1	3		1	1				31	26	57			57
Welfare of STs	18	16	34	2		2			1		1					21	16	37			37
Women & Child Development	64	8	72	1		1										66	10	76			76
Debt Servicing	65		65	34		34	9		9		5	2				125		125			125
Information & Publicity	19		19													19		19			19
Parliamentary Affairs	31		31													31		31			31
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1716</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>1946</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>2275</b>

Source: Budget Document 2017-18, GoK

**Table 3.18: District Sector Outlay for the year 2017-18(B.E) (Rs. lakh)**

District	ZP Schemes	%	TP Schemes	%	GP Schemes	%	Total	%
Bangalore Urban	41643.79	4.02	77478.67	4.77	1319.00	0.21	120441.46	3.67
Bangalore Rural	13748.29	1.33	28180.42	1.74	1156.00	0.19	43084.71	1.31
Bagalkote	28155.17	2.72	59795.18	3.68	2128.00	0.34	90078.35	2.75
Belgaum	63601.55	6.14	122618.57	7.55	5621.00	0.91	191841.12	5.85
Bellary	27501.44	2.66	62733.79	3.86	2195.54	0.35	92430.77	2.82
Bidar	26480.51	2.56	56702.94	3.49	2058.00	0.33	85241.45	2.60
Bijapur	33426.72	3.23	70213.13	4.33	2481.00	0.40	106120.85	3.24
Chamarajanagar	14475.20	1.40	27211.87	1.68	1422.00	0.23	43109.07	1.31
Chikkaballapur	16533.27	1.60	37524.85	2.31	1657.28	0.27	55715.40	1.70
Chickmagalore	21971.25	2.12	40467.36	2.49	2341.00	0.38	64779.61	1.98
Chitradurga	30237.15	2.92	53486.37	3.30	2054.98	0.33	85778.50	2.62
Dakshina Kannada	23889.13	2.31	42748.60	2.63	2513.22	0.40	69150.95	2.11
Davangere	31920.07	3.08	57488.45	3.54	2432.00	0.39	91840.52	2.80
Dharwad	24088.17	2.33	42492.32	2.62	1513.76	0.24	68094.25	2.08
Gadag	18528.41	1.79	32247.98	1.99	1288.43	0.21	52064.82	1.59
Gulbarga	37060.46	3.58	81142.27	5.00	2870.70	0.46	121073.43	3.69
Hassan	29615.32	2.86	58823.88	3.62	1295.24	0.21	89734.44	2.74
Haveri	25613.21	2.47	46602.20	2.87	2331.38	0.38	74546.79	2.27
Kodagu	11542.03	1.12	14276.72	0.88	1156.00	0.19	26974.75	0.82
Kolar	18790.65	1.82	44640.35	2.75	1636.00	0.26	65067.00	1.98
Koppal	17758.86	1.72	41282.98	2.54	1696.00	0.27	60737.84	1.85
Mandya	24969.86	2.41	49099.75	3.02	2541.00	0.41	76610.61	2.34
Mysore	36819.28	3.56	69754.57	4.30	3012.00	0.49	109585.85	3.34
Raichur	23257.79	2.25	54943.09	3.38	2089.00	0.34	80289.88	2.45
Ramanagar	14369.29	1.39	30051.35	1.85	1346.21	0.22	45766.85	1.40
Shimoga	28659.15	2.77	54864.99	3.38	2776.75	0.45	86300.89	2.63
Tumkur	42338.65	4.09	82449.66	5.08	3535.00	0.57	128323.31	3.91
Udupi	14860.60	1.44	26784.97	1.65	1776.00	0.29	43421.57	1.32
Uttar Kannada	24654.89	2.38	51257.29	3.16	2426.00	0.39	78338.18	2.39
Yadgir	13696.80	1.32	32382.50	1.99	1366.00	0.22	47445.30	1.45
Lump sum – ZP	254951.04	24.63	73500.93	4.53	556993.51	89.69	885445.48	27.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1035158.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1623248.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>621028.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3279434.00</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Budget Documents of Zilla Panchayaths, (link documents) 2017-18

### 3.9 EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

There are thirteen external aided projects under implementation with assistance from the World Bank and other external agencies during the year 2017-18. Of these, five are in Urban Development, three in Public Works

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

**Table 3.19: Externally Aided Projects under implementation 2017-18 (Rs. Crore)**

S1 No.	Name of the Project and Department	Name of the aiding Agency	Project cost	Year of commencement/ Closing	Expenditure since inception upto end of 30-11-2017	Outlay for 2017-18
1	<b>Water Resource Department (MMI)</b> Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement	World Bank	581.18	2014-2018	252.30	176.46
2	Karnataka Integrated and Sustainable Water Resource Management (Tranche-1)	ADB	240.00	2015-2018	110.28	143.00
3	<b>Agriculture and Horticulture</b> Sujala III	World Bank	514.40	2013-2018	190.88	100.00
4	<b>Urban Development</b> Cauvery Water Supply Scheme, Stage IV, Phase II	JICA	5773.00	2005-2017	5076.43	240.00
5	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Programme	ADB	1980.00	2008-2016	1961.67	376.48
6	Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management (Tranche-1)	ADB	760.00	2015-2019	218.37	120.00
7	Karnataka Urban Water Supply Modernisation Project	World Bank	1037.80	2016-2022	27.75	118.00
8	Bus Rapid Transit System-Hubli Dharwad	World Bank	705.00	2013-2018	638.23	250.00
9	<b>Public Works</b> Karnataka State Highways Improvement Phase-II	World Bank	4522.50	2011-2018	2234.04	700.00
10	Karnataka State Highways Improvement Phase-II	ADB	2150.40	2011-2018	2020.37	360.35
11	Sustainable Coastal Protection & Management (Tranche 1)	ADB	911.00	2011-2020	244.17	102.76
12	<b>Rural Development and Panchayat Raj</b> Rapid Response to Food Price & Malnutrition (Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Pilot Project)	World Bank	27.30	2014-2018	12.88	8.00
13	Karnataka Panchayat Strengthening, Phase II (Gram Swaraj -Phase II).	World Bank	2000.00	Project is yet to be signed.	0.61	60.00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>21202.58</b>		<b>12987.98</b>	<b>2755.05</b>

Source: Project Monitoring Unit, Finance Department, GoK

### 3.10 CURRENT FISCAL CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

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

**1. Tax effort plateau:** Karnataka over the years consistently achieved the highest own tax revenue to GSDP ratio (tax effort) amongst all other States. Change in the GSDP base and methodology has affected this ratio. With increased tax base in GST, the situation is expected to improve in mid-run.

**2. Rising commitments on the Revenue expenditure front:** Though the size of the budget has gone up over the years, it is characterized by a substantial portion being in the nature of committed expenditure. The committed expenditure in terms of salary, pension and interest payments are primarily in the revenue account. The narrowing down of the revenue surplus gap is a clear indicator of the strain on the revenue budget.

The high percentage of committed revenue expenditure to revenue receipts reveals that the State has limited flexibility in allocation of its resources for new schemes. Revenue surplus of only Rs.137.00 crore in 2017-18(BE) leaves limited maneuverability on the revenue expenditure side. Hence the need of the hour is expenditure rationalization/ recalibration.

**3. Capital Expenditure:** Since revenue surplus is expected to be under strain, the capital expenditure would have to be met out largely from Capital Receipts include Nondebt Capital Receipts like revenue earned from sale of government assets, recovery of loans and advance etc. and Borrowings. This has resulted in increasing total liabilities. By weeding out non-essential schemes, imposing sunset clauses in schemes running for more than five years with no significant benefit, limiting non-development revenue expenditure and streamlining revenue collections, the State would have to target to build up adequate revenue surplus for use in capital formation and productive expenditure. The major challenge before the State will be to continuously focus on improving the outcomes of the expenditure so that the impact is visible in improvement of Human Development

Indicators (HDI) for the State and overall socio-economic growth.

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

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

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

**7. Low non-tax revenue:** Non-Tax Revenue as a percentage of revenue receipts is declining over the past several years. The ratio of Non-Tax Revenue to GSDP has been negligible mainly on account of low and declining cost recoveries, poor performance of Public Enterprises and uneconomic pricing of implicit subsidies. One of the major reasons for the stagnation of Non-Tax Revenue is lack of regular and periodic monitoring by the Administrative Departments and the non-revision of user charges periodically. A committee has been setup to revise the non tax revenue by reviewing the rate fixed earlier and to bring in a system for regular revision of these rates.

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

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

**The following New initiatives have been taken by the State**

**a. Comprehensive Decision Support System:** The State is implementing a Comprehensive Integrated Decision Support System in a time bound manner for the transparent resource allocation, better decentralized monitoring and improved implementation of all the plan schemes and programmes. This system would capture information on the progress of the State Government's Schemes directly from the implementation points and enable the Government to formulate comprehensive District and Block Plans. The system will ensure need based equitable distribution of resources to every Block and District and their better utilization through decentralized participatory monitoring.

**b. Goods and Service Tax (GST):** GST has been introduced in the State in 2017-18. GST is expected to have positive impact on economic activities in the long run; in the medium term the revenue realization compared to the existing tax structure is expected to be negatively impacted. In addition to loss due to transitional problems, revenue loss because of the shift from origin based taxation to destination based taxation, subsuming of taxes like Entry Tax, that will only get partially compensated and a relatively lower Revenue Neutral Rate. However, this loss is expected to be compensated by the Central Government for the first five years from the date of implementation of GST.

**c. Centrally Sponsored Schemes:** Government of India has reduced earlier 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes into 28 by bringing the concept of Umbrella Schemes. These 28 schemes have been classified into three categories viz., (i) Core of the Core Schemes, where in existing sharing pattern will be continued (ii) Core Schemes have sharing pattern 60:40 (Centre: State) and (iii) Optional Schemes have sharing pattern(50:50).

**d. Removal of Distinction between Plan and Nonplan:** The distinction between Plan and Nonplan in the budgetary system was brought in when the plan model of economic growth was adopted in the country. It is expected that with the removal of this distinction a direct link between spending and outcome could be established which will be useful in assessing the efficiency of public expenditure. The Union Government removed this distinction in Government Expenditure from the Financial Year 2017-18 onwards. For the reason cited above, the State Government has also removed this distinction in the Government Budget from the Financial Year 2017-18.

**e. Gender Budget:** The State is one of the pioneers in Gender Budget Initiatives and preparing Gender Budget documents since 2007-08. The Gender Budget document indicates the quantum of allocations made through schemes intended for welfare and empowerment of women. All government programmes/Schemes wherein women beneficiaries are atleast thirty percent have been classified into categories A and B. Category-A covers schemes which benefit women 100 percent. There are 68 schemes under this category in 2017-18(BE) and allocation under these schemes is at Rs.5901.83 crore which is about 4% of the State Budget. Category-B covers schemes, wherein women beneficiaries are 30-99 percent. There are 790 schemes under this category in 2017-18(BE) and allocation for these schemes is at Rs.69791.08 crore which is about 38% of the State Budget.

**f. Khajane II:** It is an integrated Financial management System being implemented by the Finance Department Khajane -II shall enable all Financial Transactions of the Government of Karnataka on a single platform in an online integrated environment with other stake holder systems. At present, trail run of various expenditure modules pertaining to the

Treasury Department is under progress for the department of Treasury, Police and Forest across the State. Similarly, trail run of Receipts module is under progress with the department of Transport, Factories and Boilers, Excise and Traffic Police.

**g. Delegation of Fund release powers to Administrative Departments:**

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

**h. Fiscal Management Review Committee:**

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

- (i) Critically examine expenditure and priorities them with a focus on capital expenditure in order to generate productive assets that will help the economy to expand in the longer run.
- (ii) For effective usage of available resources, departments to move over to Medium Term Planning. Departments to explore possibility of PPP model wherever feasible.
- (iii) To critically assess the existing subsidies net from the point of their effectiveness and to prune down non-merit subsidies in a phased manner to keep expenditure under sustainable levels.

- (iv) The fund transferred by the Central Government as per the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission has resulted in drastic reduction in allocation of various centrally sponsored schemes. On account of this the committee suggested to set up a review committee at suitable level to critically assess the necessity of continuation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes where central share has been reduced below 50%.
- (v) On account of revised methodology prescribed by the 14th Finance Commission there would be sizable contraction in the borrowing space available for the State. It is advised to explore means to maximize the revenue surplus as it will be critical for funding the capital expenditure.
- (vi) Continuous review and monitoring of tax efforts including enforcement to reach the target set out in budget estimates.
- (vii) Follow up with departments for improving their non-tax revenues by regular revision of fees, user charges etc.
- (viii) Effective use of Extra Budgetary resources of State PSUs.
- (ix) In order to maintain a correlation with the actual expenditure needs of the State, the budgetary borrowings have been resorted to only in the 3rd and 4th quarters of the FY 2015-16. FMRC appreciated the same practice and advised to continue the practice in future.
- (x) Approvals for new initiatives and works requiring implementation over multiple years to be based on fiscal sustainability of the total expenditure rather than expenditure during the year of approval only and thereby avoid build up of fiscal stress due to unfunded expenditure commitments.
- (xi) Prioritization needs to be done to use the available funds first for projects that are nearing completion so that immediate benefits accrue to the public.

- (xii) In order to augment the revenues, continued efforts be made to improve own revenue receipts through increased efficiency in tax administration as well as monitoring and to make optimum use of central funds available under various schemes.
- (xiii) To rationalize existing Government schemes so as to have focused approach on the outcomes by avoiding thin spread of resources.
- (xiv) In order to keep the non developmental expenditure in check and make more & more resources available for developmental expenditure, regulation on creation of new posts, and filling up vacancies in non-core spheres be continued.

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

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

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

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

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

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





## INVESTMENT AND EXPORTS

### Chapter 4

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

#### **Ecosystem advantage in Karnataka - Talent, Innovation Culture & Infrastructure:**

1. 80% of the Fortune 500 companies have their outsourcing operations in Karnataka.
2. 50% of world's SEI CMM level 5 certified companies
3. Bengaluru ranked as No.1 – 'Best place to live and work' by the Global HR Consultancy Mercer
4. Bangalore ranked second in the Global Startup ecosystem growth index by 'Compass'.
5. 100K Skilled engineers and PhDs graduating annually.
6. #1 largest software exporter in the country contributing one-third of the total exports.

#### **4.1. Investment in Karnataka**

Karnataka is a pioneer in introducing many reform initiatives adopted in India and has been highly proactive in attracting private

investment. Lucrative policies incentivizing private domestic and foreign investments are framed from time to time. These policies along with an investment friendly climate in the State have helped the State attract large-scale private investment, especially in information and communication technology (ICT) and biotechnology sectors. KBITS, established under the Department of IT, BT and S&T by the Government of Karnataka, is specially meant for the promotion and facilitation of investments in the State.

#### **4.1.1 Policy Framework for Attracting Private Investments**

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

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

incentives in attracting investment into the backward regions. The current industrial policy 2014-19 of the Government of Karnataka is a reflection of these broad objectives for promotion of industrial investment and development in the State.

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

#### 4.1.2 Karnataka's Investment Climate

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

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

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

#### 4.1.3 Investment flows into Karnataka

Karnataka Udyog Mitra (KUM) is a single contact point for all investors who are looking at setting up enterprises/business in Karnataka. As the nodal agency, its role is to facilitate investments and execute initiatives to enable a smooth transition from the stage of receiving investment proposals to the eventual implementation of the project. It acts as a secretariat for State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC) for projects above Rs.15.00 Cr upto Rs.500.00 Cr and the State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC) for projects above Rs.500.00 Cr. The abstract of the projects approved by SLSWCC and SHLCC are given in **Table 4.1 and 4.2.**

**Table 4.1: Projects approved by State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC) 2007-08 to 2017-18**

Year	Approved Projects	Investments (Rs. In crores)	Employment (In Nos.)
2007-08	727	10266.92	349015
2008-09	310	5181.62	135623
2009-10	359	7749.88	115932
2010-11	439	6879.64	110505
2011-12	410	5328.50	65549
2012-13	675	9350.79	141821
2013-14	209	3558.21	43759
2014-15	72	1996.33	24248
2015-16	252	3,600.63	79960
2016-17	256	19572	95608
2017-18 (up to Nov.2017)	150	10181.57	13261
<b>Total</b>	<b>3859</b>	<b>83666.09</b>	<b>1095321</b>

Source: Karnataka UdyogMitra, Bangalore

**Table 4.2 : Projects approved by State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC) 2007-08 to 2017-18**

Year	Approved Projects	Investments (Rs. In crores)	Employment (In Nos.)
2006-07	66	92055.84	781966
2007-08	108	160522.82	1996504
2008-09	50	105266.20	410842
2009-10	110	288548.57	284934
2010-11	186	187185.70	580161
2011-12	60	34188.8	165165
2012-13	100	133109.77	1158001
2013-14	46	38733	127692
2014-15	36	52148.05	31819
2015-16	28	89,770.47	171324
2016-17	13	14226	60497
2017-18 (Up to Nov.2017)	7	9466.90	66216
<b>Total</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>1215403.69</b>	<b>5835111</b>

Source: Karnataka Udyog Mitra, Bangalore

Karnataka Biotechnology and Information Technology Services was authorized as the Single Window Clearance Agency for investments related to IT sector under the i4 Policy. All projects below Rs.100 Cr were approved by State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC) and above Rs.100 Cr. by State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC).

Karnataka accounts for a significant share in the total FDI that flows into India. The statistics provided in **Table 4.3** reveal that the State had 4.90% share in the total FDI taking place in India in 2016-17. Karnataka attracted FDI of US \$27095 to Sep. 2017, constituting 7.5% of the all-India FDI.

#### 4.1.4 Investment in Information Technology

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

Bangalore was the first city in India to set up a Satellite Earth Station for high speed communication services to facilitate software exports in 1992. The State made a giant leap in the Information Technology sector by establishing the Country's first extended facility of the International gateway and network operations centre at the Software Technology Park of India (STPI) in the Electronic city. Karnataka is home to over 3500 IT companies, contributing to over 32 billion USD (Rs. 2.20 lakh Crores) of exports, giving direct employment to over 10 lakh professionals and creating over 30 lakhs indirect jobs. The industry contributes to over 25% of the State's GDP. The share of Karnataka in Information Technology exports is nearly 38% of the country's exports.

#### 4.1.5 Karnataka i4 Policy (IT, ITES, Innovation, Incentives Policy)

The Government has brought out new IT Policy i.e., Karnataka i4 Policy (IT, ITeS, Innovation Incentives Policy) where in several incentives are being offered to new IT / ITeS and other knowledge based sectors to set up their facility in Tier 2/3 Cities across Karnataka.

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

Year	Karnataka	All India	Percentage
2007 - 08	1581	23901	6.61
2008 - 09	2026	27331	7.41
2009 - 10	1029	25834	3.98
2010 - 11	1332	19427	6.86
2011-12	1533	35121	4.36
Total (2007-12)	7501	131614	5.70
2012 - 13	1023	22424	4.56
2013 - 14	1892	24299	7.78
2014-15	3444	30931	11.13
2015-16	4121	40001	10.30
2016-17	2132	43478	4.90
April 2000 to Sept. 2017	27095	357466	7.57

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

### Highlights of the i<sup>4</sup> policy

- Employment Linked Incentivization of Land Allotment (E-LILA) outside Bangalore Urban and Rural Districts' Limits
- Land allotment for IT / ITeS, Animation-Computer Graphics Imagery (CGI) / Knowledge based industries at concessional rates.
- Allotment linked to employment generation for investments outside Bangalore Urban and Rural Districts.
- Thrust to promote Tier 2/3 cities.
- Incentives available only for direct end users.
- Land will be allotted at the rate of 1 acre for every 1000 jobs created.
- Start-up companies to be provided plug and play space with internet at concessional rates of Rs. 5-15/- per sq. ft. depending on location.
- Department of IT, BT and S&T to act as Single Window Agency for clearance of IT / ITeS / Start-ups / other Knowledge based industries.
- Exemption of Karnataka Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Rules, 1964 to IT / ITeS / Start-ups / other Knowledge based industries for a period of 5 years.
- IT / ITeS / Start-ups / Animation / KPO / Knowledge based industries to be treated at par with Public Utilities.
- Reimbursement of PF/ESI of Rs.2000 Per month per employee for 2 years for all new employment created in Tier 2/3 Cities.
- Industrial Power Tariff will be applicable to all IT / ITeS / BPO / Telecom / KPO / Start-ups / Animation / KPO / Knowledge based industries
- Stamp Duty Exemption of 75% in Mysore and Mangalore for IT / ITeS / Start-ups / other Knowledge based industries in addition to other locations.
- Skill development programme to train unemployed youth in basic IT/BPO/ESDM/Telecom etc.

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

#### 4.1.6 Centre of Excellences

The Department of IT, BT and S&T in association with the Industry Association/ Partners and Academic Institution, has proposed to set up Centres of Excellence in emerging areas such as AI, Data Science, Robotics, Cyber Security etc. The objective is to set up world class R&D infrastructure and enable development of cutting-edge technologies which will be used by the Industry Partners. These are industry led programmes and the new skill sets emerging out of these centres would be incorporated in the training programmes organized by the Government and make the youth employable. The Department of IT, BT and S & T would be funding the COEs in PPP mode towards the CAPEX and OPEX.

#### a) Centre for Excellence in Cyber Security

As per the Budget speech of FY 2017-18 on setting up of Centre of Excellence in Cyber Security and subsequently Government Order No: ITD 148 ADM 2017, Bengaluru, dated: 04-07-2017, approving an estimated amount of Rs. 27.53 Cr for setting up of the centre with essential infrastructure and operational expenditure for five years. Karnataka Biotechnology and Information Technology Services (KBITS), Department of Information Technology, Biotechnology and Science & Technology is delegated with powers to bear an expenditure of Rs.9.32 Cr during the current financial year out of the government grants.

Subsequently, Department had conducted Cyber threat workshop to better understand the nature of threat the industry is facing. As per the outcomes of the workshop, Department has learnt that it shall have a strategic partner who will act as a knowledge entity to provide strategic direction on the Cyber Security.

Accordingly, KBITS has on boarded E&Y as a strategic /Knowledge Partner. Department is working closely with the KP to get a buy in from industry to partner to the Centre. So far 7-8 industry partners have signed Letter of Intent and shown their interest to partner with the center. The Centre Of Excellence is likely to be launched in due course.

#### **b) Centre for Excellence in IoT**

The Center of Excellence for IoT India, is a joint initiative by MeitY, ERNET and NASSCOM and supported by Govt. of Karnataka. It is a Digital India Initiative to jump start the IoT ecosystem in India taking advantage of India's IT strengths and help country attain a leadership role in the convergent area of hardware and software.

The main objective of the CoE IoT is to help Indian Startups in IoT to leverage cutting edge technologies to build market ready product. Through CoE IoT Startups Program, we aim to build industry capable talent in an entrepreneurial ecosystem by providing Incubation, Funding, Acceleration, Industry Connect and Mentoring.

CoE IoT India, a deep tech IoT startups accelerator at its core, is an initiative to build an IoT ecosystem in India that connects various entities such as startups, enterprises, venture capitalists, government, and academia.

We enable startups in areas of IoT, Big Data, AR/VR, AI, and Robotics to reach their maximum potential.

It has incubated 24 startups currently. 45 seats are occupied by the startups.

#### **c) Centre for Excellence in Aerospace and Defense**

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

As per the Government order ITD 291 ADM 2016, Bangalore, dated 22nd Feb 2017 the Total cost of the project is Rs.288.68 Cr. The contribution from Government of Karnataka is Rs.33.46 Cr.

The Centre was launched on 17th July 2017 at the Nagarbavi VTU centre. The centre has successfully trained 3 batches of 25 students each as on date.

#### **d) Centre for Excellence in Data Science and Artificial Intelligence**

As per the Budget speech of FY 2017-18 on setting up of Centre of Excellence in Data Science and Artificial Intelligence and subsequently Government Order No: ITD 78 ADM 2017, Bengaluru, dated: 04-07-2017, approving an estimated amount of Rs. 33.40 Cr. for setting up of the centre of Excellence and operational expenditure for five years. The CoEs will be established on a 'hub-and-spoke' model, where Bangalore as a Hub and there will be 3 spoke locations in the tier 2 cities of the State.

The project cost of the project, over a period of Five (5) years, is estimated at Rs.3340.05 lakhs, of which the Government contribution will be 80% i.e., Rs.2672.05 lakhs. Government contribution will be split as: Government of India to share 30% of the project cost and Government of Karnataka share is 50%. In case of any delay and / or shortfall in Government of India funding, Government of Karnataka will fulfil the gap as necessary. The balance 20% of project cost shall be borne by Industry (underwritten by NASSCOM). NASSCOM will have separate MoUs with Industry / Strategy partners like technology providers, solution providers, and user enterprises, as required, who will contribute the Industry share.

Karnataka Biotechnology and Information Technology Services (KBITS), Department of Information Technology, Biotechnology and Science & Technology is delegated with powers to bear an expenditure of Rs.279.25 Lakhs during the current financial year out of the government grants.

The CoE will be established in association with NASSCOM. In the first year the Evaluation of the CoE will be done by the Government representatives and Industry experts, depending upon the report of the Experts group action will be taken to release the funds for the 2nd year and also establishment of spoke locations. On behalf of Government KBITS has signed a MOA with NASSCOM on 12-10-2017 and releasing the funds of Rs. 100 lakhs immediately.

Accordingly, Department is working closely with NASSCOM and NASSCOM will get the industry partners as soon as possible. The Centre of Excellence is likely to be launched in the month of December.

#### **e) Centre for Excellence in Machine Learning and Robotics:**

Karnataka Knowledge Commission has identified artificial intelligence and robotic development as technology of the future and for adoption of data analytics in decision making. Accordingly, it is proposed to establish artificial intelligence and robotics centre at IIIT, Bengaluru. As per the Budget speech of FY 2017-18 on setting up of Centre of Excellence in Artificial Intelligence and Robotics at Indian Institute for Information Technology, Bangalore (IIIT-B). KBITS has received the proposal from IIIT-B, the proposal with an approximate estimated cost of Rs. 85 crores and the proposal is under examination. and Rs. 5 crore will be incurred for this financial year.

#### **4.1.7 Karnataka's Electronics Systems Design and Manufacturing Policy (KESDM):**

Karnataka is known to be a centre of hi-tech industry, contributing significantly to the country's revenues from information technology, biotechnology, ESDM, aerospace and other technology sectors. Karnataka's GDP stands at USD 120 billion and is growing at a healthy 7 percent per annum. It has an industrial output of USD 61.5 billion and a cumulative FDI of USD 18.30 billion since April 2000 to September 2015. Karnataka contributes to more than a third of IT, ITeS and electronics exports in the country. The value of total exports of the state is USD 52 billion which contributes to 13 percent of India's exports to the world.

Karnataka is the fourth largest contributor to electronic industrial output in the country and contributes to 10% of the country's electronic industrial output with a recorded growth rate of 18% CAGR during 2008-2013. It has the second fastest growing start-up ecosystem in the world and is home to billion-dollar Indian start-ups.

The best and the largest global companies across sectors have their R&D and innovation centres here. Karnataka is the second largest chip design hub in the country with a presence of 85 chip designing companies and was the

first state to rollout initiatives for innovation centres, skilling centres and dedicated ESDM clusters. Around 3000 personnel are trained annually in the KESDM sector.

#### **KESDM Policy 2013:**

The Govt. of Karnataka was a pioneer in announcing the first Semiconductor policy in 2010 and following it up with the ESDM policy in 2013. The objective of the policy was to facilitate, promote and develop the "ESDM" sector in the State of Karnataka and make Karnataka a preferred destination for investment in Telecommunications, Defense, Medical, Industrial, Automotive, Consumer Products, applications and components, parts, and accessories required for the aforesaid products and applications. Some of the notable achievements of Govt. of Karnataka's ESDM initiatives are as follows:

- ❑ Karnataka continues to be one of the foremost states in the country with the highest number of chip design companies in the country. It is home to major R&D and innovation centres of multinationals and attracts top talent from across the globe.
- ❑ More than 2 Lac people are employed in the sector in the state, with close to 70% of India's chip designers based out of Karnataka. This is supplemented by ready availability of fresh graduates from the state's many colleges, with some specialising in ESDM related courses from top institutes like IIIT-Bengaluru.
- ❑ A Brownfield EMC has been approved at Mysuru and is currently being operationalized in the Hebbal industrial area in Mysuru. This brownfield cluster will have state-of-the-art facilities for the local ESDM industry to enable them to move higher up the product value chain. Another brownfield cluster is proposed to be setup in Hubballi, which has been approved by the Government and is currently under operationalization.
- ❑ Govt. of Karnataka, in association with NASSCOM initiated a Centre of Excellence on IoT in 2016. The centre is operational with 15 companies incubated within the CoE and focus on harnessing the potential of IoT technologies and products.
- ❑ The Government has also initiated setting up of a VLSI Incubation Center to provide an incubation facility to VLSI and Design

startups. The Center will also provide plug-and-play tools and software such as design tools for startups to focus on IP creation and/or access to IPs. Simultaneously, the center will also promote VLSI and design through skill development programmes.

- KBITS, under the Dept. of IT, BT and S&T facilitated the policy's incentives under the guidance of a Screening Committee that included prominent industry members. Since the launch of the previous policy, incentives worth approximately INR 6 Crores were disbursed to multiple companies in the state.
- The Govt. of Karnataka launched the KARSEMVEN fund during FY 2014-15 to provide funding to Karnataka's ESDM companies, with a total corpus of INR 100 Crores and Govt. of Karnataka contribution of INR 25 Crores. The fund has raised INR 93.4 Crores, with more than INR 21 Crores disbursed to various companies during the last 2 years.

#### **KESDM Policy 2017-22:**

The Government of Karnataka has come up with new KESDM Policy:

#### **Vision**

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

#### **Goals**

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

- Stimulate the growth of 2000 ESDM startups during the policy period.
- Enhance value addition done in Karnataka by 50%.
- Create 20 Lacs new jobs in the ESDM industry by 2025; both direct and indirect, thereby increasing the total workforce in the sector to ten times the present number.
- Effect a quantum jump in the overall revenues of Karnataka's ESDM companies to USD 40 billion by 2025.
- Significantly grow the ESDM exports from the state to USD 16 billion by 2025.

#### **Strategies**

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

#### **4.1.8 Penetration of ITBT into regions other than Bengaluru:**

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



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

Till date, around 29 companies have registered with the Directorate of IT & BT and Rs. 3,10,36,707/- has been disbursed to the companies as fiscal incentives to the companies, as outlined in the KESDM Policy 2013.

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

The Institute is presently offering Bachelor's degree in streams of Electronic and Communications and Computer Science Engineering. The first batch of students was admitted in the academic year 2015-16.

The Board comprises representatives of Govt. of India, Govt. of Karnataka, private partner and eminent personalities drawn from the fields of Education, Administration & Industry.

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

#### **4.1.9 Karnataka Start up policy 2015-2020**

The Department of IT, BT and S & T takes immense pride in announcing the "Karnataka

Startup Policy 2015-2020" with the aim of encouraging new innovations and technologies across the State. To enable the Karnataka Startup Ecosystem, a dedicated Council headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and a Monitoring & Review Committee Headed by the Chief Secretary have been constituted.

A Karnataka Startup Cell has been set up to address the needs and demands of the rapidly expanding Startup Community and promote Karnataka's Startup Ecosystem.

Some of the highlights of the Start up Policy are as under

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

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

#### **a) Start-up Warehouse**

The Government of Karnataka in line with its i4 policy has set up a Start-up Warehouse in Bengaluru. The facility has been fully set up and has been operational. The Next Gen Start-up Warehouse is housed in the premises of Diamond District, Old Airport Road, Bengaluru. The area is spread over an area measuring about 36,000 sq. ft. and has a seating capacity of 450 with a 100% power backup, leased internet line, a vibrant ambiance, Conference room with AV facility, over 10 meeting rooms, cafeteria and

housekeeping facilities. This state of the art facility will be open to professionals/entrepreneurs at a concessional rate of Rs.5-15 per sq.ft per month. The facility offers subsidized co-working space which will help the Start-ups to make use of the ecosystem and in turn help the companies which are in their nascent stages to attract angel investors, VC's and enterprises to play a major role in Bengaluru and helping more such Start-ups to thrive and succeed.

The Government of Karnataka, Department of IT, BT and S&T/KBITS has committed to extend financial support of Rs. 500 lakhs per year for three consecutive years and has released Rs.1000 Lakhs till date.

The new facility includes –

- A. **Hack-cellerator:** A space for idea-stage entities to test and build new ideas and products.
- B. **Start-up Warehouse:** A dedicated co working space for Start-ups.

The Startup Warehouse incubates startups from a diverse range of verticals and it is the ultimate place for entrepreneurs to learn, work, and accelerate their companies. At present, the Startup Warehouse Program is operational in Bengaluru, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Pune, Kochi, Vizag, Delhi, Chennai, Noida and Gurgaon (virtual warehouse).

37 startups have been able to raise \$31million in funding through various forms like Pre-Seed, Seed, Angel Investments, VC and Government Grants.

- **NASSCOM BPM Summit - October 12-13 2017 – Attended by 500 delegates.**  
20 start ups were given kiosk space for showcase and 15 companies presented to 20 CIOS
- **NASSCOM Design and Engineering Summit – 21-22 September 2017 – Attended by 600 delegates**  
20 start ups were given kiosk space for showcase and 15 companies presented to 20 CIOS
- **NASSCOM Product Conclave – 2-3 November 2017 – Attended by 2100 delegates**  
200 Startups were given kiosk space for showcase, 4 live funding close door sessions, Over 20 exclusive pitch sessions with investors

- **India Fintech Day- 13 September 2017 – Attended by 500 delegates**

25 Fintech Startups were given time to pitch to investors and CIOS

- b) **The Internet & Mobile Association of India (IAMAI)**

GOK-Mobile 10X Start-up Hub is a initiative of Government of Karnataka in partnership with Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI).

Hub is set up as Centre for Apps Excellence for innovation and entrepreneurship in Apps development

It provides early stage Apps startups and developers with highly affordable co-working space, training centre, testing lab and design centre conveniently located in the center of the city

42 startups have been incubated in Mobile 10X Accelerator till date from the inception of the accelerator, 18 startups have been graduated and 10 Startups have raised a total funding of about INR.10.85 Crores through various modes like pre-seed, seed, angel investments. 1 startup has won Idea2PoC grant and 2 under Grand Challenges.

- c) **Gok Incubator for Tech Start-Ups (GIFTS) at 91springboard**

Dept. of IT, BT and S&T, Govt of Karnataka through transparent and unified tendering process [ e-procurement platform] has identified a private partner, M/s Springboard Solution Pvt. Ltd as Program Manager (PM) to operate its 1st incubator operated on a truly PPP mode.

The "GoK Incubator for Tech Start-ups" (GIFTS) is intended to support and nurture startups that are involved in the domain of Information and Communication Technologies through the development of software / hardware products and services. The core focus is on development of software, embedded solutions, internet applications, SMAC etc

This support from the GoK has substantially reduced the per seat cost for 150 seats out of the total 270 seats in the incubator and co working space, from INR 10,000/- to INR 3,000/- with high quality support services, enabling a reasonably large proportion of incubatees to grow to the next stage.

42 startups have been incubated and 28 startups have been graduated till date. The total external funding raised by 17 startups is INR.17.5 Crores through various forms like Pre-seed, Seed, Angel, VC and Government Grants.

#### d) Bangalore Bioinnovation Centre

The Bangalore Bioinnovation Centre (BBC) is an initiative of Karnataka Biotechnology and Information Technology Services (KBITS), Dept of IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka with a liberal funding support from Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Government of India. It is located within Bangalore Helix Biotechnology Park at Electronic City. The Centre is a world class Incubation Centre with Common Instrumentation Facility in a 10 Acre campus with total built up area of above 50,000 sq ft.

A total of 19 startups are incubated at BBC and 4 startups have graduated. The total investments bought in by BT Startups incubated at BBC would amount around INR.14Crores through Pre-Sees, Seed, Angel Investment, VC and Idea2PoC and Government Grants.

#### Major event conducted:

Start up BIO 2017 was conducted in association with IBAB to showcase and create a platform for start ups in Biotech. The event was organized on 25-26 April 2017.

#### e) Elevate100

ELEVATE100 was launched by the Department of Information Technology and Biotechnology, Government of Karnataka to identify and nurture innovative startups. Through this initiative the Department of ITBT, GoK provisioned a comprehensive entrepreneurship platform for startups, gave Grant-in-aid, Mentoring from industry

specialists, Networking opportunities, Pilot with different departments and Incubation facilities to startups. This is an enabler for the Department to make available INR.400 crore funds from various departments under various schemes and promote Startups across multiple sectors.

The top 111 technology based startups are selected from a pool of 1650 applications received for Elevate100 from across the state. A total grant of INR.20 crores is allocated for the winners as recommended by the committee through IDEA2PoC grant scheme which is upto INR.50 Lakhs is being given to the Startups. The Startups from various sectors are promoted via this event for instance 4 in Aerospace & Aviation 4 (received grant of 110 Lakhs), 4 in Agriculture (received a grant of 100 Lakhs), 5 in AVGC (received a grant of 133 Lakhs), 2 in Cleantech (received a grant of 40 Lakhs), 16 in ESDM (received a grant of 360 Lakhs), 29 in IT/ITES (received grant 550 Lakhs), 16 in Medtech (received grant 390 Lakhs), 11 in BT (received grant 295 Lakhs).

These startups have been chosen based on the Novelty/ Innovation in their product or solution, Business model, potential to create Social Impact and solve consumer needs, Team Strength and Budget Allocation to their project. Many successful startup winners are already finding more traction in industry and launching their innovative products with the help of the grant funding received from the Government.

#### f) Startup Speed Dating with VC/ Accelerators/ Enterprises

A session for startups Speed Dating was organized during Bengaluru Tech Summit on 18th of Nov 2017 in order to get startups with VC/ Accelerators/ Enterprises in a close interaction so that the startups can exhibit

**Table 4.4 : Incubator Seating Status in Partner**

Partner Incubator	Total Seating Capacity	Seats occupied	Seats available
NASSCOM	350	161	189
IAMAI	94	75	19
91 Spring Board	150	120	30
BBC	31	21	10

their product/ solutions to raise funds/ support from the stakeholders. A total of 42 people, from different Venture Capital Firms, Enterprises and Accelerators participated in the session where they had a brief interaction of 15 mins each with all together 78 startups in a span of 2 hours.

#### g) Startup Portal

A dedicated Startup Portal has been set up which facilitates online registration of Startups and also filling up of applications for various incentives. A total of 2233 as Startups, 44 as Incubators, 28 as Investors and 53 Individuals as mentors have signed up on Karnataka Startup Portal.

#### h) Booster Kit for Startups

14 MoUs inked by KBITS, Department of IT & BT with various organizations. The Booster Kit Service providers will be a giving various facilities to startups at discounted rates.

Booster Kit is a collection of software tools and services which is offered by organizations to startups through Karnataka Startup Cell, KBITS. MOA has been signed with below mentioned Corporates/Institutions for various services exclusively for Startups registered with Karnataka Startup Cell, as a special offer/package **Table 4.5**.

#### i) International Collaboration & Partnerships:

MOU has been signed with the City of Hague, Netherlands and Finland for collaboration in different areas including facilitation of startups to explore the market opportunities in counterpart countries.

AHackathon was held in Hague in October, 2016 and 5 Hackers from Karnataka were selected and funded by Hague.

#### j) Grand Challenge – Karnataka:

Grand Challenges - Karnataka is an initiative of the Government of Karnataka, under the newly launched Start-up Policy, 2015-2020 of the government, to scout for new technologies or innovations that can offer solutions to some of the longstanding issues pertaining to the state of Karnataka. Grand Challenges, Karnataka aims to channelize innovations for social impact, and in the process support the establishment and growth of start-ups.

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

**Table 4.5: MOA between Corporates /Institutions and Karnataka Startup Cell**

<p><b>i) Financial Services:</b> YesBank Kotak</p>	<p><b>ii) Legal Services:</b> IPEXcel Argus Indian Law Practice (ILP)</p>
<p><b>iii) Cloud Services:</b> Amazon Launchpad Digital Ocean Google</p>	<p><b>iv) Internet &amp; telephony:</b> Airtel</p>
<p><b>v) Consulting:</b> PWC Assocham</p>	<p><b>vi) Marketing:</b> Zoho</p>
<p><b>vii) Scoring and comprehensive analysis:</b> Growth Enabler</p>	

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

The funding support offered by the Department under this scheme is in the form of grant-in-aid. The funding level is upto Rs. 10 lakhs each, monitored and nurtured over a six-month period under Phase I. After the completion of six months, one out of the selected innovations will be shortlisted for further funding of upto Rs. 50 lakhs for a period of 12 -15 months for Phase II. The department has successfully completed conducting 6 Challenges under Grand Challenge Karnataka, which has been given in **Table 4.6**.

Totally, 17 startups have been selected to test and demonstrate their solutions/ products in the first phase within a span of 6 months.

**k) CIF's to be setup in Tier-II cities and Jalahalli Bangalore**

Government of Karnataka has planned to Create Incubation infrastructure, in which the State would require a globally and nationally well known accelerators and incubators to set

up world class incubation centers and accelerators. Such centers will be able to provide all necessary infrastructure for the given sector such as R&D Labs, common centre for prototyping, common testing/QA/QC labs, design studios and tool rooms, Fab labs, Biotech Wet Labs, Green Houses, Animal Houses, Office Spaces, Small and Large Conference Rooms, Office Spaces for Skunk Works and other modern amenities as required and shared services.

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

The details on the financial allocation for the five incubators at different locations for the next five years which includes capital expenditures, operational expenses, and fees for hub support involved in the Creation and operation of the incubators are as tabulated in **Table 4.7**.

**Table 4.6 : Details of Grand Challenge – Karnataka**

Challenge	Challenge topic	Number of awardees selected under Phase I funding	Status/ Remarks
Challenge 1	Water & Sewage Management	3	Phase I funding initiated
Challenge 2	Plant Disease & Pest Infestation Diagnostics	5	Phase I funding initiated
Challenge 3	Effective Delivery of Primary Health Services	5	Phase I funding initiated
Challenge 4	Tackling under nutrition	4	Phase I funding initiated
Challenge 5	Traffic congestion at Bengaluru	-	The awardees Selection is in process
Challenge 6	Water conservation	-	The awardees Selection is in process

**Table 4.7 : Details of the financial allocation for the five incubators at different locations for the next five years**

Sl. No	Location of the incubator	Part A	Part B					
		Capita l exp	Operational Expenditure					
			1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	
1	Jalahalli Metro Station, Bengaluru	200 lacs	60 lacs	60 lacs	48 lacs	48 lacs	24 lacs	
2	Managaluru	200 lacs	60 lacs	60 lacs	48 lacs	48 lacs	24 lacs	
3	Shivamoga	200 lacs	60 lacs	60 lacs	48 lacs	48 lacs	24 lacs	
4	Mysuru	200 lacs	48 lacs	48 lacs	30 lacs	30 lacs	18 lacs	
5	Belagavi	200 lacs	48 lacs	48 lacs	30 lacs	30 lacs	18 lacs	
6	Total (a)	1000 lacs	276 lacs	276 lacs	204 lacs	204 lacs	108 lacs	2068 (a)
7	Fees for Hub support							200 (b)
8	<b>Grand total</b>							<b>2268 (a+b)</b>

**Table 4.8 : Name of the subscribers, their final committed amount through KARSEMVEN Fund**

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

Currently, the incubation centre at Jalahalli Metro Station, Bengaluru is under progress and work will be initiated at Plama Mall, Mangaluru shortly.

**1) Venture Capital Funds:**

KBITS, Department of IT & BT is providing Venture Funding to early stage and mature Startups/Companies . The below mentioned VC funds have been instituted:

**1. Karnataka Semiconductor Venture Capital Fund (KARSEMVEN Fund):**

KARSEMVEN has been registered with SEBI with target corpus of Rs. 96.15 Cr. The fund has been operationalized during May 2014 after the initial closing is achieved (Rs. 50 Cr). The fund final closing has ended during May 2017. Post final closing, the final committed corpus of KARSEMVEN Fund has been frozen at Rs.92.95 Cr. **Table 4.8**

**Investment by the Fund:**

KARSEMVEN Fund has received Rs. 25.65 Cr as subscription from subscribers and recently

requested to draw Rs. 9.06 Cr in proportion to their subscription. The deployment of funds by way of investments is given in **Table 4.9**.

In addition to the above, the Investment committee has sanctioned additional amount of Rs. 4 Cr to Pinaka Aerospace, and have given in-principal approval to invest in 4 units amounting to Rs. 21 Cr for which detailed appraisal is under progress.

**2. KITVEN Fund 3 (Biotech)**

KITVEN Fund – 3 (Biotech) has been registered with SEBI (Category 1- Alternate Investment Fund) with target corpus of Rs. 50 Cr. KBITS. The fund has achieved its first closing during May 2017 after receiving commitment of Rs. 28 Cr Name of the subscribers, their committed amount. **Table 4.10**

Investment committee has been formed and the Fund Managers had convened 1st meeting of the Biotechnology on 31st May 2017, Investment committee approved undertaking detail appraisal for 4 companies with investment outlay of approx. Rs. 12 Cr.

**Table 4.9: name of the subscriber and their final committed amount through KARSEMVEN**

Sl.No	Name of the subscriber	Final committed amount
1.	Graphene Semiconductor services Pvt Ltd	Rs. 4.95 Cr
2.	Prodigy Technolventions Pvt Ltd	Rs. 3.20 Cr
3.	Pinaka Aerospace solutions Pvt Ltd	Rs. 4.00 Cr
4.	SenseGiz Technologies Pvt Ltd	Rs. 3.00 Cr
5.	Greendzine Technologies Pvt Ltd	Rs. 5. 00 Cr
6.	Remidio Innovative Systems Pvt Ltd	Rs. 5.50 Cr
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 25.65 Cr</b>

**Table 4.10: Details of KITVEN Fund 3 (Biotech)**

Name of the Subscriber	Committed received
KBITS (including Agriculture dept GoK, KBITS)	Rs.13 Cr + Rs. 5 Cr from Agri dept, GoK
KSIIDC	Rs. 5 Cr
SIDBI	Rs. 5 Cr
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 28 Cr</b>

### 3. KITVEN Fund 4 (AVGC)

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

The Fund has already received firm commitment of Rs. 15 Cr from KBITS and KEONICS.

#### 4.1.10 Sponsorship of Startups to attend International Events:

##### a) GITECH TECHNOLOGY WEEK:

GITECH Technology Week was held from 08th - 12th October 2017 at Dubai World Trade Centre (DWTC), Dubai.

GITECH Startup Movement was held at GITECH Technology week, which hosted more than 1000+ Startups from 95+ countries with innovative series of Startup competitions, where the best Startup got an opportunity to win USD 1.5 Million.

Karnataka Biotechnology & Information Technology Services (KBITS), Department of IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka, has selected four eligible Startups [i) DrLive Software Pvt Ltd ii) Open Appliances Private Limited, iii) Symbosim simulations Private Limited, iv) Agnir innov LLP], through online application and has funded Rs.75,000/- per Startup for their participation.

##### b) JAPAN IT WEEK 2017:

JAPAN IT WEEK 2017 was held from 8th - 10th November 2017. This event was advantageous to many IT companies for expanding their business into IT solutions, big data, security solutions, etc. in biomedical research, drug discovery, Genomic research and pharma R&D, Database Management, Solutions, Genome Database Management, Security Measures (System and Services), Data Storage Services/Solutions, Analysis Software/Tools, Big Data Integration Platforms, Hadoop, Genetic Data Acquisition, Contract Analysis, etc. This was a BIG business opportunity to enter the Japanese IT industry.

Karnataka Biotechnology & Information Technology Services (KBITS), Department of

IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka, invited applications from Karnataka based Startup Companies for participating in JAPAN IT WEEK 2017 to showcase their company for attracting overseas business.

Through selection process top 6 eligible companies were sponsored Rs.75, 000/- each for their participation. The companies are i) Airtory Interactive Private Limited, ii) Weecare IT solutions, iii) Retisense Tech India Private Limited, iv) Ajay Sensors and Instruments, v) CoRover, vi) Prodigy technovations.

#### 4.1.11 KARNATAKA ANIMATION VISUAL GAMING & COMICS (KAVGC) POLICY:-

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

##### a) Digitization of Art Colleges (DAC) Phase II

After successful implementation of Phase I in the above 7 colleges, Government is introducing the project in 20 more colleges in the current financial year. Out of 20 DAC Colleges, project is being implemented in 11 colleges.

The List of 11 colleges selected in phase II are as below.

1. Shanthinikethana Chitrakala Mahavidhyalaya, Chickmagalur
2. Shri Vivekanand Kalamandir, Raibag
3. ALVA's College, Moodbidari
4. Yogesh Chitrakala Mahavidyalaya, Bidar
5. Shri Ravivarma Arts Institute, Mysuru
6. Sree Kalanikethana School of Arts, Mysore
7. Ravidra Kalanikethana, Tumkur
8. Beynon-Smith College of Fine Arts, Belagavi
9. Vijaya Chitrakala Mahavidyalaya, Ilkal, Bagalakot
10. Nutan Lalit Kala Mahavidyalaya, Raichur
11. Mahalasa School of Arts, Mangaluru

Annual financial outlay for DAC Phase II: Rs 110 lakh / year. An MoU has been signed between KBITS & ABAI for implementing the scheme. ABAI inturn has entered in to an MoU with the above 11 Fine Art Colleges for implementing the scheme.



For the remaining 9 colleges, the process to select these colleges is initiated in association with ABAI and after final selection, the DAC Phase – II Project will be implemented in these colleges thus taking the total No. of Art colleges to 20 in the second Phase.

The financial assistance to each college in phase II has been enhanced from Rs 5 lakh to Rs 7.5 lakh and administrative fee for ABAI has been enhanced from Rs 2 lakh to Rs 2.5 lakh. Annual financial outlay for DAC Phase II is Rs 200 lakh.

Total financial outlay is Rs 10 lakh per annum per college. The Grant for first year has been released to ABAI and the project is being implemented

#### **b) Setting up of AVGC (Post Production) Lab**

The State Government through KBITS, in conjunction with the Association of Bengaluru Animation Industry (ABAI) has proposed to setting up of an Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming and Comics (Post Production) Lab in Bengaluru, Karnataka on Public Private Partnership (PPP) Basis. In line with the AVGC Policy of the Government of Karnataka, Authority desires to promote the sector across the State by bringing in the latest technologies, fresh and innovative ideas and the required investment.

The proposed AVGC Lab is envisaged to be a state of the art facility that will provide the industry in Bengaluru and Karnataka a holistic technological boost in all aspects of the AVGC sector.

The State Government is looking to partner with a private sector player in the capacity of an individual partnership or consortium, on a PPP mode.

In order to identify the Private partner, ABAI has selected M/s Grant Thornton (GT) as Transaction Advisor (TA) to assist in Tender process and identify the Private partner.

On the Development of the Detailed Project Report, M/s GT has submitted Report on the project Infrastructure, draft RFP and Concession Agreement. Same is being reviewed by KBITS along with Finance & Legal team.

#### **c) Brief about the Digital Media City:**

The State Government through KBITS, in conjunction with the Association of Bengaluru Animation Industry (ABAI) has proposed to

develop a digital media city with core digital and support infrastructure which will provide an ecosystem of solutions to media/AVGC the Media City. The Media City is an environment which facilitates quality production of entertainment by bringing the entire value chain of a media unit under one roof bringing players connected in the media domain such as Broadcasters, Studios, Post-Production companies, Animation, VFX facilities, Equipment rental companies, etc. The core aim of the project is to create a state of the art infrastructure facility for the Animation, Visual effects and Gaming industry to provide various services such as Core Media Services, Support Media Services and Ancillary Services.

The State Government is looking to partner with a private sector player in the capacity of an individual partnership or consortium, on a PPP mode.

In order to identify the Global Private partner, ABAI has selected M/s Ernst & Young as Transaction Advisor (TA) to assist in Global Tender process and identify the Private partner.

M/s E&Y has submitted the DPR for the initial land identified for this CoE, as the land identified has litigation, new land will be identified shortly.

#### **4.1.12 ICT Skills Development Society:**

##### **1. Major projects of ICT Society**

##### **(A) Electronic System Design Manufacturing (ESDM)**

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

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

provision to provide skilling in ESDM sector to 15,000 youth per state. MoUs have been signed with (I) National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology, GoI (II) Electronic Sector Skill Council of India and (III) Telecom Sector Skill Council of India.

The policy envisions to skill 90,000 youth in the area of the Electronics and Telecom by 2019. The programs are designed for 8th standard pass onwards till graduation (non-engineering) from any stream, i.e. science, commerce, arts or any other. Scheme provides a career opportunity to the youth in the promising area of electronics and telecommunication. The skills are imparted by GoI recognized private training providers by means of three components (i) Theory (ii) Lab session (iii) Field training. Trained youth are evaluated and industry recognized and accepted certificates are issued by Project Monitoring Units such as TSSC (Telecom Sector Skill Council), ESSCI (Electronics Sector Skill Council of India) and NIELIT (National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology) GoI. These trainings come free of cost to the youth belonging to SC, ST and Economically Weaker Sections. Total of 80 approved courses have been proposed.

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

To encourage Entrepreneurship and Innovation, it is proposed to establish incubation centers in ICT sector in association with the selected Engineering Colleges at District Headquarters. Government of Karnataka had constituted the Karnataka ICT Group (KIG) Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri. Mohandas Pai to examine the global changes being driven by a knowledge economy and to realign Karnataka's ICT policies to meet the challenges of the future and sustain its growth. Based on the World Bank's Tequip-II report 09 Engineering Colleges in the State have been selected for setting up of incubation centers in Karnataka.

In Phase –II, another 10 Colleges have been selected for NAIN project.

### **(C) Chetana Empowering Girls with Technology**

The Department of IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka has one amongst its mandate to nurture and mentor the local talent to empower them with high-end technology to provide wings to their dreams.

With this aim, the Department, has crafted a program titled "Chetana" to be which was launched in April 2016. This program is targeted at enabling Girls who have topped in Secondary School Examination from Government Schools across Karnataka to educate, empower, mentor and support them. This, highly talented human resource from Karnataka was invited to a 5-day residential camp and presented with a laptop each on their arrival. Various activities during the camp included training sessions to use the laptop, exposure to state-of-the-art facility at Infosys and other industry campuses in Mysore, group building excises, sports events, Design thinking workshops, Movie show, nature walk, yoga, Interaction session with leaders from various domains like science, technology, arts, medicine, sports etc.

These "Chetana – Scholars" will be hand-held for two years post-the camp. Specific residential programs have been designed to impart "One Skill in each interaction" for consecutive 2 years.

In the first year of its inception, i.e. 2016 a total of 356 girls' toppers from Government Schools in Karnataka participated in the 5-day residential camp conducted at Infosys campus in Mysore. Samsung generously donated chrome books for the Chetana Scholars and also conducted the hands-on session to use the laptops.

Chetana 1.2 Winter School Program was conducted for the same Girls who have topped in Secondary School Examination from Government Schools across Karnataka. The program was conducted from October 16th to 27th at Bangalore. These "Chetana Scholars" were divided into groups and sent to 05 top Institutions. A total of 283 girl's toppers from Government Schools in Karnataka participated in the 10-days orientation in these institutes. The Top 5 Institution which supported Chetana Winter School Program were Indian Institute of Science, University of Agricultural Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Institute of Bioinformatics and Applied Biotechnology and M S Ramaiah Institute of Management.

### **Chetana Orientation Camp – Second Batch**

Orientation camp for second batch was conducted during 5th, May 2017 to 11th, May 2017 at Mysore Infosys Campus for 349 girls

toppers from Government Schools in Karnataka. M/s.SAMSUNG have sponsored the tablets and M/s.BSNL have sponsored 4G-SIM card to CHETANA scholars. Various activities like group building exercises, sports events, Design thinking workshops, Movie show, nature walk, yoga, Interaction session with leaders from various domains like science, technology, arts, medicine, and sports were conducted.

#### **D) YUVA YUGA**

“YUVA YUGA” scheme is an industry-led initiative to encourage and promote skill development for youth throughout Karnataka. The objective of this scheme is to encourage and promote skill development for youth throughout Karnataka by aligning skilling efforts of the industry and all existing skilling schemes of GOI / GOK to create an industry ready skilled workforce in IT,ITeS, ESDM, Telecom & AVGC sectors. Specifically, the scheme aims to:

- ❑ Enables and mobilizes a large number of youth to take up Industry designed quality skill training to become employable and earn their livelihood.
- ❑ Increase productivity of the existing workforce and align skill training with the actual needs of the state.
- ❑ Encourage standardization of the certification process and put in place the foundation for creating a registry of skills.

ICT Society is implementing this project; Government of Karnataka has released an amount of Rs.10.87 Crores. It is propose to train 1 lakh youths in skill development.

#### **(E) WI-FI in Gram Panchayats across Karnataka State**

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) today plays a significant role in not only dissemination of knowledge, but also in contributing to the growth of the economy. Internet connectivity is a prerequisite in today's economy driven by technologies. Access to high-speed internet is therefore need of the hour in not only urban areas but also in rural areas. There are a number of Telecom Service (TSPs) and Internet Service Providers (ISPs) providing internet services in the urban areas but hardly any in the rural areas. Government of Karnataka aims to ensure that people living in the rural are also provided free access to internet to bridge this digital divide

and providing connectivity through 'WI-FI Hotspots' is the best medium for this.

ICT Society is implementing Wifi connections in 2150 Grama panchayaths, across Karnataka state. Wifi Services shall have a backhaul of up to 10 mbps with 4 Access Points at each location covering an area 1.5 square km. This wifi connections enables all digital services implemented by Government of Karnataka and also Government of India to the rural villages. The cost of the project is Rs.43 Crores

#### **4.1.13 Karnataka GIS**

Karnataka GIS, the flagship programme of the Govt. of Karnataka is implemented by KRSRAC. The Karnataka-GIS is generating, organising and designing both spatial and MIS database of the GoK Departments and developing web and mobile GIS applications as decision support system. The project has so far made the following achievements.

- ❑ Karnataka-GIS is in the process of establishing a spatial framework for Karnataka. Spatial framework is a common geographic referenced foundation spatial data on which K-GIS data layers will be assembled and maintained. The spatial framework consisting of datum, projection and bounding limits allow accurate registration, transformation and visualization of the spatial information. The field work to create spatial framework consisting collection of primary, secondary, tertiary and terrestrial reference points has been initiated. The terrestrial reference points are control points surveyed on ground with respect to clearly identifiable object on the images of high resolution.
- ❑ The Karnataka-GIS has so far organized and validated 199 GIS layers grouped under 16 categories; some are layers of assets numbering more than 8 lakhs belonging to GoK Depts.
- ❑ These asset layers have been taken onto K-GIS portal developed by K-GIS.
- ❑ The K-GIS portal launched by the Hon'ble Minister of IT, BT and Tourism in the ITE. Biz 2016 on November 30, 2016 has functionalities to query on attribute, location and distance and to query and make analysis.

- Web applications and dashboards have been developed as part of decision support system for 10 of the GoK depts.
- Mobile applications have been developed to collect data on assets and sync them to the database.
- Mobile applications developed-for guiding the field staff to the point of soil sample collection and to sync the data collected in the field under Soil Health Mission; for guiding the field staff to the insured field parcel and collect data on the crop-stand; and for guiding the needy to a nearest emergency service – under K-GIS are noteworthy and widely used.
- The K-GIS has so far conducted 30 training programmes in the various geospatial domains for the benefit of GoK departments as well as the KRSRAC staff.

#### 4.1.4 INVESTMENT IN BIOTECHNOLOGY

##### a) INVESTMENT IN BIOTECHNOLOGY

Karnataka, the Biotech Capital of India, is home to one of the earliest and most thriving biotech ecosystems in India. The support for industry and startups comes from the strong biotech research base in Karnataka, comprising of many nationally and internationally renowned biotechnology research Institutions. Currently, Karnataka's Biotech industry comprises of ~ 380 small, Medium and Large sized companies and ~194 Startups, together forming 60% of the biotech companies in India. The number continues to grow with most of the well-known companies continuing to choose Karnataka as destination for their operations. Karnataka is the preferred destination for biopharma and bioservices industry, especially clinical trials, contract research and manufacturing activities. Karnataka is also strong on bioagri, medical devices and bioinformatics. The major hubs for Biotechnology include Bengaluru, Mysuru, Hubli - Dharwad, Tumkur, and Mangalore, with new potential hubs under development, across the State.

The Indian biotech industry was valued at US\$18.7B in 2015 and has shown steady double digit growth. Karnataka as the hub of biotechnology in India, reflected a market size of US\$ 6.5B contributing 35% of the total revenue generated by the Indian biotechnology industry. The State employed nearly 54% of the country's biotech workforce and the biotech export revenues contribution of Karnataka is

Rs.33351 Crores (USD \$ 4.91bn) in 2015-2016. The domestic revenue is valued at Rs.11072 Crores (USD \$ 1.63 bn).

One of the early developments in Karnataka has been the Constitution of the Vision Group on Biotechnology (VGBT) in the year 2000. The main objectives of VGBT are as follows:

- Advice Government of Karnataka on policy initiatives.
- Spearhead various initiatives to facilitate development of the biotech industry in the State and beyond.
- Meet frequently to discuss progress and launch of new initiatives.

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

##### b) Achievements of the Millennium Biotech Policy – I and II

The first two millennium biotech policies with input from members of VGBT guided implementation of several initiatives.

**i) STRENGTHENING OF INFRASTRUCTURE** through the development of institutions namely:

- a. IBAB (Institute for Bioinformatics and Applied Biotechnology), Bengaluru
- b. CHG (Centre for Human Genetics) Bengaluru. Both institutes are affiliated to University of Mysore to award M.Sc degrees. IBAB also awards PhD degrees from Manipal University.
- c. IABT (Institute for Agricultural Biotechnology) in Dharwad. IABT offers M.Sc and Ph.D. Degrees in Molecular Biology and Biotechnology
- d. CFB (Centre for Biotechnology) in Bagalkot; Establishment of Centre for Biotechnology was initiated in the campus via MoU between KBITS and UHS, Bagalkot on 23rd November 2013 with total budget of Rs.8.5 Crores. The building has been designed tofor setting up of

Molecular Biology, Genetic Engineering and Tissue Culture Laboratories. Horticulture – Agriculture relevant areas of focus are as below.

- Molecular Breeding for Leaf Curl Virus Disease Resistance (ToLCV) in Tomato,
- Establishment of field gene bank and characterization of accessions for bacterial blight, wilt and genetic diversity in Pomegranate,
- Conservation of endangered genotypes, creation of genetic variability and in vitro mass multiplication of popular and rare (>nutritious) varieties of Banana, and
- Establishment of field gene bank for *Garcinia cambogia* and *Garcinia indica* ecotypes of Western Ghats and their (-) HCA characterization and genetic diversity.

**ii) PROMOTION OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP:**

Setting up of incubation and common instrumentation facilities (IC\_CIFs) across Karnataka to accelerate innovation. These include

a) Bangalore Bioinnovation Centre (BBC) in Bengaluru in collaboration with DBT-GOI to focus on all domains of Biotechnology; BBC currently has 23 incubatees.

b) GoK-Agri- IC\_CIF in Dharwad in collaboration with UAS-Dharwad to focus on Agri Biotechnology; In first round of selection 3 incubatees were selected and second round of incubate selection need to be conducted.

c) GoK-NPIC\_CIF in collaboration with CFTRI in Mysuru, to focus on Nutri-Nutraceutical and Phyto-Pharmaceutical technologies. The NPIC\_CIF comprise of total 8000 Sq.ft. area with for hosting incubatees. 3000 Sq. ft. area was developed as Stage -1 with 3 incubation suites and Common Instrumentation Facility. 5 applicant-incubatees were screened out of which 2 incubatees were selected. Development of remaining 5000 Sq. ft. area is under progress.

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

**iii) FURTHER SUPPORT:** Bio-IT Centre (GANIT Labs) established at IBAB has been extended with support by providing a total budget outlay of INR 9.5 Crore for a period of five years for undertaking training and collaborative research in the area of Genomics by utilising the Next Generation Sequencing facilities at the Centre. Plans are also in place to leverage the existing infrastructure of IBAB and CHG to develop this cluster as a Centre for Advanced Genome Bioinformatics and facilitate the development of a genome databank for the storage of DNA of patients with rare diseases, endangered species and socio-economically important species in Karnataka.

**iv) FOCUS ON EMERGING AREAS:** In recent years, the State has focused on the development of emerging areas, including Synthetic Biology, Cancer Genomics, early diagnosis and management of rare diseases through these institutions.

□ Synthetic Biology Group at IBAB Government has approved establishment of Synthetic Biology Group with total budget of 9.85 crores for a period of 3 years. A small group led by a Principal Investigator has begun and first installment of Rs.2 crores funds has already been released

□ Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) Project. Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) facilities set-up at Bio-IT Centre for training and research with total budget of Rs.1433.52 Lakhs for a period of 5 years.GO approved for 946.02 Lakhs budget. 1st instalment of 300 lakhs has been released.

**v) OTHER EMERGING AREAS** such as medical device technology, microbiome, antimicrobial resistance, animal and marine biotechnology are being promoted by encouraging multidisciplinary collaboration, translational research and promotion of entrepreneurship.

**vi) TO FOCUS ON SKILL DEVELOPMENT,** under the Millennium Biotechnology Policy - II, the State established 12 Biotechnology Finishing Schools. These institutions contributed to the development of industry-ready skilled workforce in biotechnology. In the second phase, the BTFS programme was renamed 'Biotechnology Skill Enhancement Programme (BiSEP) and is aimed at making

students industry employable or self-employable after course completion. As per Biotechnology Policy – II, Twelve 12 Biotechnology Finishing Schools (BTFS) were established in the State to provide much needed Industry-ready human resource for Biotech Industry. The program has completed the first cycle of 5 years. Total 828 Students enrolled for the programme and 735 of them successfully completed the course with overall job placement record of ~70% after 100% industry internship. The first phase of programme ended in September/ October 2016. The modified second phase of the same program has now renamed as “Biotechnology Skill Enhancement Programme (BiSEP)” has been expanded to include 18 institutions spread across 8 districts in the State with total budget of Rs. 44.17 Crores for five year period with Government of Karnataka contributing Rs.31.21Crores and Government of India contributing Rs.12.96 Crores. Under the program a total of 1800 students are expected to be trained in nine domains of Biotechnology over a period of five years.

**vii) International Collaboration:** Boston Bangalore Biosciences Beginnings (B4) Program:KBITS promoted a collaboration between IBAB and South Asia Institute(SAI), Harvard University for B4 Program. The program was initiated by signing a MoA between DBT and IBAB for funding scholars by fellowship to support their Post Doctoral studies at Harvard University. Four PhD scholars from reputed institutes in Karnataka have been selected for Post Doctoral studies in Boston area with funding support from DBT, GoI 2.87crores per year.GoK released Rs. 20.38 lakhs for conducting Young Scientist Program, 2 weeks workshop on Neurosciences for graduates selected across India. The program has completed 1 year. A similar workshop this time focusing on 'Genomic Applications in Healthcare& Translational Research' is being planned through a joint collaboration between IBAB- GoK, DBT, GoI and SAI to occur from 10th – 23rd December 2017 in the premises of IBAB.

### **viii) Karnataka Biotechnology Policy – V 3.0 (2017-2022)**

The new policy was cleared by the cabinet on 4th October 2017, is aimed at fostering development of bio-economy by supporting research and development in emerging technologies such as bio-agriculture, marine

biology, rare disease management, synthetic biology, bioinformatics, stem cell and regenerative medicine, anti microbial resistance, bioengineering, medical devices and microbiome.

The new policy seeks to promote the capital-intensive industry by offering certain fiscal incentives and concessions such as anchor unit subsidy, reimbursement of preparation of project report, interest subsidy, reimbursement of quality certification costs, patent registration and international marketing. The financial implication of these incentives is pegged at Rs. 26 crore over the next five years. This apart, the new initiatives to be taken under the policy would require around Rs. 172 crore.

### **Objectives of Biotechnology Policy 2017-22**

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

#### 4.1.5 Outcomes and Challenges

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

The State is taking up initiatives for the set goals of achieving IT revenues of Rs.4 lakh crore by 2020, direct employment of 20 lakh by 2020. The industry group setup by the State Government has recommended some initiatives to leverage the unique opportunities that the State offers in the IT space. The key initiatives are use of technology in education; talent development and job creation; increasing innovation for sustainable value addition; entrepreneurship development; going beyond Bengaluru by developing emerging ICT Centres; leveraging the global ecosystem by developing relationship with other Countries; development of physical infrastructure; increased focus on Electronics Systems Design and Manufacturing; Branding etc.

The Challenges for achieving the set goals are: development of physical infrastructure, development of IT infrastructure, manpower development and making available land. The various State agencies concerned with development of physical infrastructure have

taken note of the potentialities of the growth of IT and BT sectors in tier 2/3 cities. Department of IT, BT and S&T, through KEONICS and STPI has developed IT infrastructure in Hubballi, Mysuru, Mangaluru, Kalaburgi, Bagalkote & Shivamogga. With the unveiling of the Karnataka Startup policy, the State especially Bengaluru, has emerged as the Startup capital of the country, being home to over 7,000 Startups. Initiatives such as setting up of Startup Warehouse, incubators, accelerators, common instrumentation facilities, new age incubation network centres in a select few engineering colleges across the State programs like Elevate, Idea2PoC, Grand Challenges etc., have placed the State as the second best technology hub in the world.

The various efforts and policy formulations of Government of Karnataka have certainly helped exporters from Karnataka, Electronics & Computers Software have shown positive growth in the exports, Bengaluru, being silicon city of country continues to attract more investments in IT sector and also provides largest employment opportunities for the youth of Karnataka. The sectors like Aerospace components, Readymade garments, Coffee products, pharmaceuticals, Agriculture & processed food products, Gems & Jewellery, Cashew, Marine have shown a positive growth in exports during 2016-17. Data from the RBI shows that during the first 2 quarters (April to September) of FY 2017-18, Karnataka attracted \$ 4.7 billion of FDI compared to \$ 2.13 billion during the FY 2016-17.

More efforts are required to be made to increase the export infrastructure, like Establishment of more Inland Container Depots, Container Freight Stations, Easy Clearances at these places, Construction of Cold Storages and Warehouses at Airports and Seaports to handle more perishable goods, Flowers & Vegetables, Pharmaceuticals, Cashew, Marine products and such other products. Further, the establishment of an office of Director Commissioner for SEs at Bengaluru may act as major initiatives to create an "Ease of Doing Business" for exporters in Karnataka.

#### 4.2. Exports of Karnataka

Karnataka has a long tradition of overseas trade. Historically, Karnataka has been a major exporter of commodities like coffee, spices, silk, cashew nuts, handicrafts and agarbathies. In the last two decades, the State has emerged as a major player in the export of

electronic and computer software, engineering goods, readymade garments, petrochemicals, gems and jewellery, agro and food processing products, chemicals, minerals and ores, marine products, etc. Karnataka has carved out a niche for itself in the global market place as the knowledge and technology capital of the Country. The State has made rapid and spectacular strides in the new economy. Information technology, biotechnology and research and development institutions have enhanced Karnataka's achievements at national and global levels. Karnataka accounts for more than one third of electronics and computer software exports from the country. It is also a leader in exports of readymade garments, gems and jewellery, petrochemicals and engineering commodities from Southern Region.

#### 4.2.1 Export performance of Karnataka

Karnataka ranks 1st in software / service exports and stands 4th in merchandise exports in the national export basket. Karnataka is in the processes of establishing a continuous database on exports among the states in India. Visvesvaraya Trade Promotion Centre (VTPC) under the aegis of Department of Industries and Commerce of the Government of Karnataka is the official institution for compilation and publication of the export data by 19 commodities from Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Kolkata, Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), Commodities Boards and other State agencies. Trade & industry bodies have also supported for the creation of database.

#### Vision

To place Karnataka in the forefront of India's International Trade.

#### Mission

To create an environment by strengthening the infrastructure and facilitate sustained growth of exports and enhance the State's share to 25% (in \$ terms) in National Exports by 2020 and to substantially increase the present exports in tune with National Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20.

#### Strategies

- To facilitate the sustained growth of exports in the State.
- To upgrade / strengthen the critical infrastructure required at the point of

production and at the point of evacuation.

- To create awareness and conduct programmes for the development and promotion of exports.
- To facilitate addressing of issues / bottlenecks that are hindering the growth of exports.
- To foster a healthy liaison / constant coordination with Trade Promotion Agencies & Trade Promotion Councils.
- To participate in the International Exhibitions and to arrange trade delegations / B2B meetings for the promotion of trade.
- Dissemination of trade enquiries.
- To identify potential countries & products of the State for promotion of exports.
- To have in place, State policy initiatives and prepare strategies for the sustained growth of exports.
- To encourage development of skilled manpower for the use of Industry & Trade.

Karnataka has shown growth of exports of 7.41% in terms of crores during 2016-17 as compared to the year 2015-16. Karnataka's exports in terms of value in 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (April-Sept.) are shown in **Table 4.11**.

Karnataka's exports as a percentage of GSDP has a fairly large share and has also increased significantly over the period. The share of exports in GSDP which was 7.36% in 1993-94, has grown to 30.20% in 2016-17.

Karnataka's exports amounted to about Rs. 548890 crore in 2016-17 which constituted about 18.78% of the Country's exports in that year. The share of merchandise exports in the National exports constitutes around 7.10% and software / service exports around 39% for the year 2016-17.

Exports of electronics and computer software and other service sector constitute the largest share in the State's exports. Its share was of the order of 39% in 2016-17. The other commodities which have substantial share in Karnataka's exports in 2016-17 are Engineering (62%), Cashew (40%), Basic chemicals and Pharma (19%), Plastic (14%) and Iron and Ore (13%) and Chemical & Allied Product (Granite & Paper Product) (8%). There is a decline in exports of Silk Product (20%), Processed food (18.65%), Handicraft (11%).



**Table 4.11 : Export Performance of Karnataka****(Value in Rs. crore)**

Sl. No.	Commodity	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18* (April-Sept.)
1.	Electronics and Computer Software	362,235.00	385,440.00	419,112.68	196,895.15
2.	Readymade Garments	9,821.00	14,427.00	14,546.27	7,518.12
3.	Petroleum	40,882.00	11,934.00	11,459.95	4,224.75
4.	Engineering	20,958.00	20,472.00	33,275.54	1,7599.28
5.	Iron Ore and Minerals	749.00	804.00	910.70	631.84
6.	Silk Product	554.00	478.00	379.08	150.41
7.	Coffee	4,973.00	3,096.00	3,284.48	2,071.61
8.	Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics	5,896.00	10,828.00	12,910.05	6,506.76
9.	Agriculture and Processed food including seeds and beverages	1,383.00	5,177.00	4,211.37	1,951.06
10.	Gems and Jewellery	21,998.00	32,983.00	35,154.67	10,017.24
11.	Cashew & Cashew Kernals	1,505.00	719.00	1,007.41	637.71
12.	Handicrafts	548.00	1,253.00	1,114.69	608.11
13.	Leather Products	543.00	355.00	370.92	317.73
14.	Chemicals & Allied Products	955.00	480.00	518.72	256.13
15.	Marine Products	1,313.00	764.00	1,052.16	513.87
16.	Plastic Goods	376.00	783.00	892.65	448.79
17.	Spices	1,126.00	323.00	318.42	190.79
18.	Wool & Woollen Products	191.00	6.00	1.00	6.06
19.	Others	5,777.00	20,710.00	8,369.90	4423.22
<b>Total</b>		<b>481783.00</b>	<b>511032.00</b>	<b>548890.66</b>	<b>254968.63</b>

Source:Visvesvaraya Trade Promotion Centre, Government of Karnataka

Karnataka's exports were Rs.2,54,968.63 crore during the period of April-Sept. 2017. Export of electronics and software constitutes the largest share in the State's exports. The other commodities with significant share in exports in 2017-18 (up to Sept. 2017) are engineering products, Cashew, Basic Chemicals & Pharmaceutical.

Higher export performance is an important determinant of increasing degree of openness to export trade. Degree of openness is measured by the ratio of value of exports to GDP at National level and by the ratio of value of exports to GSDP at the State level. This is remarkably higher than that of all India (at about 11%). Increasing degree of openness to trade is an indicator of economic globalization. From this viewpoint, the levels of Karnataka's economic globalisation have been higher than at all India level.

#### 4.2.2 Policy support for exports

Foreign trade is in the Central List of the Indian Constitution. The Government of India is empowered to formulate all rules and regulations for foreign trade applicable for the country as a whole. The role of the State Government is complementary by way of providing supportive and special promotional measures for promoting foreign trade, especially in regard to exports of goods and services.

The Government of Karnataka has taken explicit measures for export promotion through various policies as under:

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

- ❑ Karnataka Aerospace Policy 2013.
- ❑ Karnataka i4 Policy 2013.

The State is providing various incentives & concessions to the MSME sector for technology upgradation / technology transfer to enhance their competitiveness and capabilities to compete in the international market. The State Government has contemplated various initiatives along with incentives and concessions for the promotion of exports in the New Industrial Policy 2014-19, which are as follow:

#### A. Export Promotion Measures

- ❑ Creation of export infrastructure
- ❑ Thrust to SEZs in the State.
- ❑ Encouragement for the development of ICD/CFS on PPP mode.
- ❑ EOUs are to be declared as Public Utility Services (PUS) to create conducive environment for exports.
- ❑ Exporters with good track record will be issued Green Card to enable smooth movement of goods.
- ❑ Banks to issue Gold Cards for exporters with proven transaction record.
- ❑ Development of infrastructure for specific sectors:
  - Agro & Food Processing
  - Textile & Readymade garments
  - Chemical industry
  - Pharmaceutical
  - Engineering (Automobile, Aerospace & Precision tools)
  - Electronics
  - Electricals
  - Gems & Jewellery
  - Plastics
  - Leather Products
  - Handicrafts
  - Marine products

#### B. Incentives & Concessions:

- a) Exemption from Entry Tax
- b) Refund of certification charges.
- c) Refund of cost incurred for Export Consultancy / Market Intelligence Studies.
- d) Brand Promotion and Quality Assurance.

- e) Refund of fees for individual entrepreneurs incurred on Certification Courses on Export-Import Management.
- f) Support for establishment of CFS and other export infrastructure.
- g) Support for creation of Export Facilitation facilities, R&D and testing services
- h) Market Development Assistance for Trade Promotion and overseas Trade Delegations.
- i) Reimbursement of Export Credit Guarantee Insurance.
- j) Support for development of exports in Gherkins, Rose, Onions and Floriculture

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

- To boost Exports in Agriculture and Processed Foods Sector, two major Cold Chain Facility for Export of Mango and other Horticulture Products, Storage and Packing Facilities are completed in APMC, Hubballi and APMC, Bagalkote. The total Investment is Rs. 23.01 crore and an amount of Rs. 18.42 crore is provided as Grants under ASIDE scheme.
- Bengaluru is a major Export Centre for Flowers, Vegetables, Fruits and other Perishable Goods. Under ASIDE Scheme a Joint Venture of Air India and Singapore Airlines (AISATS) has established a COOLPORT at a cost of Rs. 46.00 crore, out of which Rs. 9.09 crore has been funded under ASIDE grants at KIAL, Bengaluru.
- At Bengaluru an Indian Flower Auction Board (IFAB) has been established with co-ordination from Horticulture Department at an estimated cost of Rs.5.00 crore and

ASIDE funding to the tune of Rs. 3.75 crore has been provided.

- Belagavi District is known for Sugarcane and Grapes. An Organic Jaggery making unit which has high potential for exports has been implemented in Kudchi in Belagavi District under ASIDE scheme with an investment of Rs. 15.82 crore and an amount of Rs. 10.00 crore is provided under ASIDE scheme. Another project of Jaggery making of Rs. 14.00 crore is approved in the State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) on 30-07-2016 and it is proposed to provide ASIDE grants to the tune of Rs. 7.00 crore.
- Similarly, a Dry Grape (Resin) Processing, Packaging and Exporting unit has been established at Kudchi in District, Belagavi at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.32 crore under which ASIDE grant of Rs. 12.00 crore is provided.

#### New Projects proposed to promote Exports

**1) Cashew Technology Development Centre at Kumta in Uttara Kannada District:** During the year 2016-17, Government of Karnataka has announced the project for establishment of Cashew Technology Development Centre at Kumta in Uttara Kannada District which is the part of Karnataka's Budget. This project is being implemented by the Department of Industries and Commerce. This project proposal was approved in the 18th SLEPC meeting held on 30-7-2016 for a total project cost of Rs.10.30 crore. **Table 4.12**

Government of India has approved the project under Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme with its TIES share of Rs. 3.31 Cr and has released Rs. 1.00 Cr as first installment during the year 2017-18.

**Table 4.12 : Details of project cost of approved to Cashew Technology Development Centre (Rs. in Crores)**

Sources	Project Cost
GOI fund	3.31
GOK fund	6.49
SPV	0.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.30</b>

DC, Uttara Kannada has allocated 3 acres of Government land free of cost for this project and possession of the land has been taken over by Joint Director, DC, Uttara Kannada, Government of Karnataka has already release Rs. 1.00 Cr during the year 2016-17 and allocated a sum of Rs. 3.75 Cr in the current year budget, out of which an amount of Rs. 1.00 Cr has been released.

Infrastructure Development Corporation, Karnataka, Bengaluru has been asked to work as Technical consultants to prepare the documents for identification of an agency for operation and maintenance.

**2) Upgradation / Modernization of infrastructure facility for Marine products in Tadadi port, Kumta Taluk, Karwar District:** Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka has announced the upgradation / Modernization of infrastructure facility for Marine products in Tadadi port, Kumta Taluk, Karwar District during his 2016-17 Budget speech. Accordingly, Government of Karnataka has proposed to develop the infrastructure facility at Tadadi fishing harbour for promoting exports of Marine products under ASIDE scheme. This project proposal was approved in the 18th SLEPC meeting held on 30-7-2016 for a total project cost of Rs.13.34 crores. **Table 4.13**

Government of India sanctioned Rs.5.00 Cr being 50% grants, under Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) and released Rs.2.00 Cr as first installment. Government of Karnataka has also released Rs.2.00 Cr as first installment during the year 2016-17. Further GOK, has made a budget allocation of Rs.1.00 Cr for the year 2017-18 out of which an amount of Rs. 50.00 Lakhs has been released.

Other Promotional Activities Organized by VTPC

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

In order to encourage growth and development of exports from the State, the Government of Karnataka has established a dedicated nodal agency, Visvesvaraya Trade Promotion Centre (VTPC) for promotion of International Trade. In addition to compiling of data on the State's exports, VTPC conducts various capacity building programmes and also provides services across market intelligence, export documentation, finance and other critical areas to the exporting community. VTPC also organizes several export-related programmes for both prospective and existing exporters in the State. Export awareness programmes are also conducted at district/ potential places. VTPC has established Export Information Centres at Dharwad & Mysuru to facilitate exporters of the State. The promotional activities of VTPC for exports are asfollow:

- Export Awareness Programmes.
- Export Training Programmes.

**Table 4.13: Details of project cost of Upgradation / Modernization of infrastructure facility for Marine products in Tadadi port (Rs. in Crores)**

Sources	Project Cost
GOI fund	5.00
GOK fund	5.00
Contribution from KFDC	3.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.34</b>

- ❑ Export Management Training Programmes.
- ❑ Seminars, Workshops & Conferences.
- ❑ Interaction and Open House Meetings.
- ❑ Participation in National/International Exhibitions & Trade Fairs.
- ❑ Financial Support to the all Artisans, SC, ST, Women Entrepreneurs of Micro and Small enterprises, who participate in the Trade Fair and Exhibitions.
- ❑ Conferring State Export Awards for Export Excellence.
- ❑ Market Development Assistance to industries / exporters for their Overseas Visits for business promotion.
- ❑ ASIDE Scheme.
- ❑ WTO and IPR Relay Cell.
- ❑ Incubation Centre & Facilitation Cell.
- ❑ Assistance to the traders/exporters in certification for the export/ import of commodities.
- ❑ VTPC is authorized to issue certificate of origin (non preferential)
- ❑ Conduct of Short term courses in association with IIFT, New Delhi.
- ❑ Trade Point to provide live trade enquiries, Global Directory Services & Online Trading Facility.
- ❑ Secretariat services for promotion of SEZs and EOUs in the State
- ❑ Liaison office for International Help Desk.

#### 4.2.4 Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

In order to support the efforts of the Govt. of India in development and promotion of SEZs in the State, the Government of Karnataka has formulated a State policy for SEZs as per the Central SEZ Act 2005 & Rules 2006. The Policy aims to provide a hassle-free environment for the manufacturing & service sectors and to attract FDI. The salient features of the State Policy for SEZs are as below:

- ❑ Single point clearance to SEZ developers & units.
- ❑ Acquisition of land on consent basis.
- ❑ To set up SEZs on waste, dry and single crop land.
- ❑ Delegation of Labour Commissioner's powers to Development Commissioner – SEZ.

- ❑ Monitoring and Review committee is constituted to monitor and review the implementation of SEZs under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Govt. of Karnataka.

The fiscal package of incentives & concessions extended to SEZ developers and SEZ units includes:

- ❑ Exemption from State taxes for all purchases from domestic tariff area excluding petroleum products.
- ❑ Exemption from stamp duty and electricity duty.
- ❑ Capital subsidy for common effluent treatment plant.

The Board of approval of SEZ constituted under SEZ Act 2005 has granted formal approvals for 61 SEZs in the State. SEZs numbering 26 are operational in the State with an investment of Rs54,748.43 crores and generating employment for 274637 persons. Currently there are 240 SEZ units functioning in these SEZs. The value of exports from these SEZs during the year 2016-17 accounted to Rs.66,985.49 crores.

#### 4.2.5 Incentives for Exports from Govt. of Karnataka as per Industrial Policy 2014-19:

1. Exemption from payment of Entry Tax
2. Refund of Certification Charges
3. Refund of cost incurred for Export Consultancy/Market Intelligence Studies
4. Brand Promotion and Quality Assurance
5. Refund of Fee for an individual entrepreneur incurred for certification courses on Export Import Management
6. Support for Establishment of CFSS and other Export infrastructure
7. Support for creation of Export facilitation facilities, R&D and Testing services
8. Market Development Assistance:
  - a) For South American countries assistance up to 1.75 lakhs is provided as below:
  - b) For Other countries assistance up to 1.50 lakhs is provided as below:
9. Reimbursement of Premium paid for ECGC

10. Financial assistance for MSME, SC/ST, Artisans and Women Entrepreneurs
11. Support for Development of exports in Gherkins, Rose Onions and Floriculture.

#### **4.2.6 Outcomes and Challenges:**

The various efforts and policy formulations of Government of Karnataka have certainly helped exporters from Karnataka. Electronics & Computers Software have shown positive growth in the exports. Bengaluru, being silicon city of country continues to attract more investments in IT Sector and also provides largest employment opportunities for the youth of Karnataka. The sectors like Aerospace components, Readymade garments, Coffee products, pharmaceuticals, Agriculture & processed food products, Gems & Jewellery,

Cashew, Marine have shown a positive growth in exports during 2017-18.

More efforts are required to be made to increase the export infrastructure, like Establishment of more Inland Container Depots, Container Freight Stations, Easy Clearances at these places, Construction of Cold Storages and Warehouses at Airports and Seaports to handle more perishable goods, Flowers & Vegetables, Pharmaceuticals, Cashew, Marine Products and such other products.

Further, the establishment of an office of Director General of Foreign Trade at Belagavi (already established since January 2017) and an exclusive office of Joint Development Commissioner for SEZs at Bengaluru may act as major initiatives to create an "Ease of Doing Business" for exporters in Karnataka.

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT

### Chapter 5

#### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

Real India is still a rural India as 61 percent of Karnataka's population and 69 percent of Indian population lives in rural area. With economic development, the shift of labour from agriculture to other sectors has gathered momentum in last two decades. As a consequence, though the contribution of agriculture to GDP has come down to 14 percent, yet, the share of agriculture in employment still remains significant at 54.6 percent in India, it is 54.8 percent in Karnataka. Therefore, India and Karnataka are still largely rural agrarian economies. Therefore, the focused approach to promote rural development is the real path to achieve the desired goals in economic as well as human development.

The proportion of rural population in total population is declining over the time period. The decline is faster in Karnataka as compared to India. The decline in the proportion of rural population is 4.58 percent between 2001-2011 for Karnataka, and it is 3.30 percent for India. This is evident from the **Table 5.1**.

#### 5.2 RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Development of rural areas has a bearing on improving agricultural production and related economic activities, availability of natural and financial resources and their development. The

rural development programmes are implemented through Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department towards promoting effective and inclusive rural development. The rural development programmes focus on providing quality life to the rural people through provision of housing, drinking water, sanitation, roads and connectivity and employment.

#### Housing

Housing is a basic and very important need for every citizen. Housing not only provides social security to human beings but also provides status in the society. Housing has evolved as a prime component over the period of time not only in providing shelter but also providing employment opportunities and in development of locations. To meet the growing demand of housing, the State Government has been proactive in its housing policies. Housing for the poor and down-trodden assumes greater importance both in Rural and Urban areas in the State. Every successive Government has given greater attention to the problem of housing scarcity and increased the budgetary allocation over the years.

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

This Corporation has been established by the State Government on 20th April 2000 as a

**Table 5.1 : Trends in Rural Population- Karnataka and India- 1961-2011**

Years	Karnataka	India
1961	77.7	82.03
1971	75.5	80.09
1981	71.10	76.69
1991	69.07	74.28
2001	66.01	72.19
2011	61.43	68.89

Source: Census of India 1961-2011

nodal agency to implement all the State and Central Government Sponsored housing schemes for economically and socially weaker sections of the Society both in rural and urban areas. The main objectives are:

- ❑ To provide housing to the Socially and Economically Weaker sections of the society.
- ❑ Speedy implementation of scheme
- ❑ Transparency in implementation,
- ❑ Smooth flow of funds to ensure that the funds are reached to the ultimate beneficiaries in time
- ❑ To encourage cost effective technology in construction through District Nirmithi Kendras
- ❑ Strengthening of Nirmithi Kendras.

### EWS - Highlights of Scheme:

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

- ❑ EWS housing improves the quality of life of poor
- ❑ Generates employment (2097 lakh man days of direct and 1048 lakh man days of indirect employment has been generated).
- ❑ Reduces the gap in the housing demand
- ❑ Ensures economic development

From 2000-01 to 2017-18 (Upto November 2017), 37.88 lakh houses have been constructed under various housing schemes and 3.35 lakh sites were distributed. The Scheme-wise houses completed and sites distributed are given in **Table 5.2**.

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

Year	Houses Constructed under Social Housing Schemes							House Sites		
	Rural Ashraya / Basava Vasathi Yojane	Rural Ambedkar	Urban Ashraya / Vajpayee Urban Scheme	IAY / PMAY (G)	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Nivasa Yojane	Devraj Urs Housing Scheme	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
2000-01 To 2009-10	1289690	142028	135220	406552*			1990575	112431	55286	167717
2010-11	48422	3692	685	95311			148110	22992	16983	39975
2011-12	69529	4722	4071	26769			105091	24334	16861	41195
2012-13	126439	5938	8985	108493			249855	13737	16270	30007
2013-14	207594	4101	6975	98815			317485	4279	6654	10933
2014-15	185073	3313	9678	104098			302162	8140	2929	11069
2015-16	113375	2704	8460	100514		4754	229807	8021	1981	10002
2016-17	123535	0	9518	96030	13786	14206	257075	6202	7251	13453
2017-18**	67613	0	8170	35894	65845	10817	188339	5888	5080	10968
<b>Total</b>	<b>2231270</b>	<b>166498</b>	<b>191762</b>	<b>1072476</b>	<b>79631</b>	<b>29777</b>	<b>3788499</b>	<b>206024</b>	<b>129295</b>	<b>335319</b>

Figures shown from 2000-01 to 2009-10 are cumulative.

\* Figures shown are from 2004-05 onwards

\*\* Figures are shown up to November 2017



**Public Expenditure on EWS Housing:**

Investments on economically weaker section housing schemes have been increased year by year during the last decade i.e. 2000-01 to 2017-18. The State has spent Rs. 22936.77 crore, of which Rs.7576.03 crore on centrally sponsored and Rs. 15360.74 crore on the state sponsored EWS housing schemes. **(Table 5.3)**

During 2014-15 to 2016-17, 7,89,044 houses were constructed under various housing schemes as against the target of 9,50,000. Against the target of 60,000 house sites 34,524

sites have been distributed. During 2017-18, 1,88,339 houses have been constructed at the end of November 2017 as against the target of 4,00,000 houses. In case of house sites scheme as against the target of 10,000 sites 5,888 sites in rural area and 5,080 sites in urban area totally 10,968 sites have been distributed up to the end of November 2017. Details are given in **Table 5.4 & 5.5.**

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

**Table 5.3 : Public Expenditure incurred by RGRHCL on Social Housing Schemes in Karnataka 2000-01 to 2017-18 (Rs. Crores)**

Year	Rural Ashraya / Basava Vasathi Yojane	Rural Ambedkar / Dr. B.R Ambedkar Nivasa Yojane	Social Housing Schemes in Rural and Urban Areas					Total
			Indira Awaas Yojana/ Pradhna Mantri Awas Yojane (G)	Urban Ashraya/ Vajpayee Urban Scheme	Devraj Urs Housing Scheme	Pradhana Mantri Awas Yojane(U)	Rajeeva Awas Yojane	
2000-01 To 2009-10	3000.93	299.90	1285.71*	345.35				4931.89
2010-11	219.24	25.27	482.49	3.43				730.43
2011-12	494.68	33.60	302.67	103.58				934.53
2012-13	977.64	27.73	805.89	108.72				1919.98
2013-14	1372.99	22.13	477.93	98.25				1971.30
2014-15	1381.63	8.45	1112.88	111.61				2614.57
2015-16	1371.28	0	1263.89	76.04	73.94			2785.15
2016-17	1561.58	656.48	1175.08	117.87	228.96	48.57		3788.54
2017-18**	1029.48	1343.23	530.76	131.30	135.45	85.68	4.48	3260.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>11409.45</b>	<b>2416.79</b>	<b>7437.30</b>	<b>1096.15</b>	<b>438.35</b>	<b>134.25</b>	<b>4.48</b>	<b>22936.77</b>

Figures shown from 2000-01 to 2009-10 are cumulative,

\* Figures shown from 2004-05 onwards

\*\* Figures are shown upto November -2017

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

Schemes		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18**	Total		
Rural	Ashraya / BasavaVasathi Yojane	Target	190000	165000	145000	170000	670000	
		Completed	185073	113375	123535	67613	489596	
	Ambedkar	Target	0	0	0	0	0	
		Completed	3313	2704	0		6017	
	IAY/PMAY(G)	Target	100000	115000	115000	85000	415000	
		Completed	104098	100514	96030	35894	336536	
	Devaraj Urs Housing Scheme	Target	-	5000	15000	15000	35000	
		Completed	-	4754	14206	10817	29777	
	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Nivasa Yojane	Target	-	-	50000	105000	155000	
		Completed	-	-	13786	65845	79631	
	Urban	Ashraya / Vajpayee Scheme	Target	10000	15000	25000	25000	75000
			Completed	9678	8460	9518	8170	35826
<b>Total</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>300000</b>	<b>300000</b>	<b>350000</b>	<b>400000</b>	<b>1350000</b>	
		<b>Completed</b>	<b>302162</b>	<b>229807</b>	<b>257075</b>	<b>188339</b>	<b>977383</b>	

\*\* Figures are up to end of November 2017

**Table 5.5 Progress of House site Schemes**

Financial year	Rural House Site		Urban House Site		Total	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2014-15	10000	8140	10000	2929	20000	11069
2015-16	10000	8021	10000	1981	20000	10002
2016-17	10000	6202	10000	7251	20000	13453
2017-18**	10000	5888		5080	5080	10968
<b>Total</b>	<b>40000</b>	<b>28251</b>	<b>30000</b>	<b>17241</b>	<b>65080</b>	<b>45492</b>

\*\* Figures are shown up to end November -2017

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

Series Year	Rural Ashraya/ Basava Vasathi Yojane	Rural Ambedkar/ Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Nivasa Yojane		Devaraj Urs Vasathi Yojane	IAY/PMAY (G)		Urban Ashraya/ Vajpayee Urban Scheme
2000-01 to 2003-04	20,000	20,000			20,000		25,000
2005-06	25,000	20,000			25,000		25,000
2006-07	30,000	No target			25,000		No target
2007-08	No target	30,000			25,000		No target
2008-09	40,000	40,000			35,000		No target
2009-10	No target	40,000			40,000		No target
2010-11*	50,000	50,000			No target		50,000
2010-11 (01.04.2012)	75000	-		-	-		75,000
2011-12	No target	50,000			50,000		No target
2012-13	No target	No target			75,000		75,000
2013-14	1,20,000	No target			1,20,000		1,20,000
2014-15	1,20,000	No target			1,20,000		No target
2015-16							
General	1,20,000			1,20,000	1,20,000	Gen	1,20,000
SC/ST	1,50,000	Rural	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	SC/ST	1,50,000
		Urban	1,80,000				
2016-17							
General	1,20,000			1,20,000	1,20,000	Gen	1,20,000
SC/ST	1,50,000	Rural	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	SC/ST	1,50,000
		Urban	1,80,000				
2017-18		SC/ST					
General	1,20,000	Rural	Urban	Gen	1,20,000	Gen	1,20,000
		1,75,000	2,00,000	SC/ST	1,50,000		

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

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

This scheme was introduced during 1991-92 to provide housing for rural houseless poor. Annual income of the beneficiary was Rs.32,000. Till 2004-05 the beneficiaries were selected by the Ashraya Committees headed by the local MLA. From the year, 2005-06 onwards the beneficiaries are selected by Gram Panchayaths through Gram Sabhas as per the Panchayat Raj Amendment Act. Under this Scheme, 21.63 lakh houses have been constructed during last 17 years i.e. from 2000-01 to 2016-17. Out of the Total target 30% is earmarked for SCs, 10% for STs and 10% for minority beneficiaries and other scheme 40% of the target has been earmarked for SCs/STs. Rural Ashraya Scheme was renamed as Basava Vasathi Yojane during 2010-11. The unit cost was fixed at Rs. 1.50 lakh from 2013-14, of which Rs. 1.20 lakh is subsidy and remaining Rs. 30,000 being the beneficiary contribution or loan from the bank.

During the last 3 years 4,21,983 houses have been completed against the target of 5,00,000 houses. For the year 2017-18 it is targeted to complete 1.70 lakh houses So far (up to November 2017), 67,613 houses have been constructed. District wise break-up is furnished at **Appendix 5.2**.

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

This scheme is being implemented in both Rural and Urban areas for providing housing facility to the houseless families of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe during 2015-16. Under this scheme, Government is providing Rs.1.75 lakh and Rs.2.00 lakh as subsidy in rural and urban areas respectively. The income limit of every beneficiary in Rural areas is Rs.32,000/- and in urban areas is Rs.87,600/-.

For the year 2016-17, 13,786 houses have been completed as against the target of 50,000. For the year 2017-18, 65,845 houses have been completed as against the target of 1,05,000 as at the end of November 2017. District wise break-up is furnished at **Appendix 5.3**.

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

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme was introduced during 1989-90 for rural houseless holds who are below the poverty line. 60% of the target is earmarked for SCs/STs, 15% for minorities and remaining 25% for general category of the people. As per the enhanced unit cost of Rs.1.20 lakh, from 2015-16, subsidy from the Centre works out to Rs. 72,000 and Rs. 48,000 is to be borne by the State. For SC's/ST's the State Government is providing an additional subsidy of Rs. 30,000. During the last thirteen years (from 2004-05 to 2016-17) 10,36,582 houses have been constructed under the scheme.

During last 3 years 3,00,642 houses against the target of 3,30,000 have been constructed. During the current year 35,894 houses have been completed against the target of 85,000, till November 2017. District wise break-up is furnished at **Appendix 5.4**.

#### **D. Urban Ashraya/Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme**

This is State Sponsored scheme implemented for urban poor and it was introduced by the Government in the year 1991-92. The annual income of the beneficiary is Rs.32,000/-. The beneficiaries are selected by the Ashraya Committee comprising both official and non official members appointed by the Government and this committee is headed by the local MLA.

During 2010-11, the Government of Karnataka has renamed the Urban Ashraya Scheme as Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme. From 2013-14 the Government has fixed the unit cost of Rs.2.00 lakhs per house. In this for General Category Rs.1.20 lakhs is provided as subsidy by the State Government, Rs.30,000/- is compulsory beneficiary contribution and balance Rs. 50,000/- is the bank loan or the beneficiary contribution. For SC/ST category Rs.1,50,000/- is provided as a subsidy by the State Government, balance Rs.50,000/- is the bank loan or the beneficiary contribution. For the year 2017-18 the target has been fixed only for generally category. The unit cost per house is Rs.2.00 lakhs, in which Rs.1.20 lakhs is provided as subsidy and Rs.30,000/- is beneficiary contribution and remaining Rs.50,000/- is bank loan.

During last 17 years, i.e. 2000-01 to 2016-17 1,83,592 houses have been completed. During last 3 years the Company has constructed 27,656 houses as against the target of 50,000 houses and 2017-18 till November 2017, 8,170 houses have been completed as against the target of 25,000. **Appendix 5.5.**

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

This scheme is started from 2014-15 for special category i.e. Physically handicapped, leprosy cured persons, HIV Affected families, devadasis, nomadic tribes, safai karmacharies, people affected by communal Riots, Exploits, free bonded labourers, widows, orphans living on foot-path, transgender etc. The selection of beneficiaries will be done by the District Committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner.

For the year 2015-16, 4754 houses have been constructed as against the target of 5,000 houses and during 2016-17, 14206 houses have been completed as against the target of 15,000. For the year 2017-18 as against the target of 15,000 houses 10,817 houses have been completed. Details are given in **Appendix 5.6.**

#### **F. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing for All (PMAY-HFA):-**

Government of India has launched Housing For All Mission with enhanced scope and coverage. A family can avail housing under any of the following verticals under this mission.

1. In-situ” Slum Redevelopment using land as Resource
  2. Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme
  3. Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)
  4. Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement
- All 214 cities as per Census 2011 would be covered under this Mission. It is proposed to dovetail existing housing schemes of GoK with HFA.
  - The economic parameter of family is defined by GoK as follows:
    - BPL Household-upto Rs.87,600/-
    - EWS Household Rs. 87,600/to 3,00,000/-
    - LIG Household Rs.3,00,000/ up to Rs.6,00,000/-.

Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, the project cost of Rs.8076.45 crores has been

approved for 681 projects for construction of 174759 houses, in which Central share is Rs.2621.39 crore and State Government share is Rs.2730.52 crore and beneficiary contribution is Rs. 1927.35 crore and urban local bodies share is Rs.797.19 crore

As against the 174759 target 17205 houses has been completed and 36277 houses under various stages. Rs.134.15 crores has been spent.

#### **G. Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) :-**

- Government of India had launched Rajiv Awas Yojana, a flagship programme on June, 2011, for integrated development of slums. The primary objective of the RAY is to improve and provide housing, basic civic infrastructure and social amenities in intervened slums.
- There would be an upper ceiling of 5 lakh per DU for cities with population more than 5 lakhs. This ceiling would be at 4 lakhs per DU for smaller cities with population less than 5 lakhs. Upper ceilings, as above, would also include cost of civic infrastructure and social amenities.

#### **H. Infrastructure facility:**

The Government is providing Rs. 25 to 30 lakh per acre towards providing basic amenities like Drainage, Road, Drinking Water, Electricity etc for newly developed layouts from 2011-12. For this Rs.10.00 crore was provided in 2017-18 budget, as against this Rs. 2.91crores is spent during current financial year (November 2017).

#### **I. House Site:**

During 2000-01 to 2016-17 3,24,351 sites have been distributed (2,00,136 sites in rural areas, 1,24,215 sites in urban areas). For the year 2017-18 it has been targeted to distribute 10,000 sites as against this 10,968 sites have been distributed so far i.e. till November 2017 5,888 sites in rural areas and 5,080 sites in urban areas. District wise break-up for sites distributed during last 3 years is given at **Appendix 5.7 and 5.7(a).**

#### **New Schemes for 2017-18**

#### **Chief Minister's One Lakh Bengaluru Housing Scheme**

In 2017-18 budget Honorable Chief Minister has announced “Chief Minister's 1 Lakh Bengaluru Housing Scheme will be implemented in Bengaluru”. For this scheme

the Government is providing Government land at free of cost. The unit cost per flat is Rs.5.00 lakhs. In which Rs.1.5 lakhs Central share and State Govt. subsidy of Rs.2.00 lakhs for SC/ST and Rs.1.20 lakhs for General category (Ambedkar & Vajpayee housing scheme) and remaining Rs.1.5 lakhs for SC/ST and Rs.2.3 lakhs for General category from beneficiary contribution or bank loan.

### Applicant Eligibility Criteria

1. Annual family income not more than Rs.87,600/-.
2. Houseless family (no house anywhere).
3. Should not have availed Government housing benefit from any Government agency.
4. UID or Aadhar number is mandatory.
5. Should be resident of Bengaluru (BDA limit).

### J. Survey on Socio Economic Caste Census

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

### Budget Allocation for the year 2017-18

The State has provided Rs.4543.51 crore for the implementation of different housing schemes. Against this allocation, Rs.2141.54 crore has been released and Rs.3526.53 crore have been spent till the end of November 2017, by utilising the balance amount.

### Highlights of Scheme:

The Government sponsored EWS housing schemes are helps to the society directly and also indirectly.

- EWS housing improves the quality of leaving standard of poor beneficiary
- Under various Government Sponsored EWS housing Schemes 2273lakhs direct and 1136 lakhs indirect employments have been generated so far.
- This reduces the housing stock in the country in massive scale.
- Indirectly it is one of the basis for country's economic development.

### Challenges:

Some of the challenges faced by the Company are

- Delay in selection of beneficiaries, wrong identification of beneficiaries
- In case of distribution of sites to site less families, due to drastic increase in the land cost and non availability of Government lands in both rural and urban areas the Government could not able do much in this scheme as compared to the total demand.
- In all the housing programmes the houses has to be constructed by beneficiary himself. Delay in selection of beneficiaries incorrect of identification of beneficiaries.
- Steep increase in the land cost and non availability of land in both rural and urban areas. Hence the required demand cannot be met.
- Lack of interest on the part of the beneficiaries to take up construction be themselves as they are mandated to do so.
- Non support from the financial institutions in providing loans to the beneficiaries and due to their non repayment capacity unable to achieve the expected target. the
- Non availability of sites in urban areas.
- There is no proportionate increase in subsidy as compared to increases in construction cost.

### New initiatives:

- Usage of 'Indira Mane' mobile app used under Housing Schemes.
- According to GPS based physical progress the fund will be released through Adhar based account.
- The Aadhar is mandatory to avoid bogus/duplicate.
- Developed the new website to ensure the transparency in the implementation.
- Introduced of GPS technology under housing schemes.
- The beneficiary list is approval through online using Digital Signature.
- The SMS is sent to the Implementing Officers and beneficiaries at every stage i.e. after approval of the list, Opening of bank account, release of funds etc.
- The beneficiary-wise information made available to the public in the Company's website <http://ashraya.kar.nic.in>
- Adoption of fast track technologies under Housing Schemes.

### 5.3 RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

#### A) Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Ltd

The Karnataka Land Army Corporation Limited was established as an undertaking of the Government of Karnataka on 9th August 1974. The name of the Organization was changed from Karnataka Land Army Corporation Limited (KLAC) to Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Limited (KRIDL) with effect from August 2009. The organization was started with an authorized Government share capital of Rs.1.00 crore and subscribed capital of Rs.25.00 Lakh. The authorized share capital was enhanced to Rs.15.00 crore. The Government of Karnataka in the year 2006 has further subscribed Rs.12.00 crores as share capital and thus as on date subscribed share capital of the company is Rs.12.25 crores. The Organization has the objective of undertaking Civil construction of tanks, irrigation works, low cost housing, Roads, culverts and buildings etc. in rural areas employing rural youth. Currently the Organization has a turnover of Rs.1808.57 crores (upto November-2017) with a staff strength of around 801 including 300 highly dedicated and qualified civil engineers handling civil works all over the State. The main objective of the Organization is to undertake developmental works in rural areas including employment oriented works entrusted by the State Government Departments, Statutory Boards and Local Self Government under various schemes and programmes. The works are executed directly at Government (PWD) scheduled rates without the involvement of contractors. The Organization is a designated agency of the State Government for the purpose of Departmental execution of works.

The Company has achieved highest turnover of Rs.2263.00 crores during the financial year 2016-17. (Provisional) The company has achieved a net profit of Rs.120.00 crores (un-audited) after providing Income Tax and also action is under consideration to pay as dividend to the State Government. In 2017-18 upto November-2017 the company has achieved a progress of Rs.1808.57 crores and profit generated is around Rs,115.00 crores. The company is making sincere efforts to increase the turnover by approaching different Government Departments to obtain entrustment of works.

#### B. Western Ghats Development Programme:

Western Ghats Development Programme is being implemented in 40 talukas of 11 districts in the State. This programme was earlier a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. But, from the year 2015-16 the Centre has not released any assistance to the programme. The State Government for the year 2017-18 has released a sum of Rs.446.00 lakhs for the programme.

Developing hilly areas, conservation of forests and maintenance of ecology, providing irrigation facilities to the farmers of hilly region, providing agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, animal husbandry activities to the residents of hilly areas, providing marketing to the outputs generated at these areas, providing vented dams-cum-foot bridges for cultivation of second crop in the year etc., are the main objectives of this programme.

#### Other objectives of this programme include:

- ❑ Capacity building for effective implementation of the programme by providing training facilities to the officers of Hilly Area Development Programme (HADP) and Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP)
- ❑ Programme of eco-preservation and eco-restoration with a focus on sustainable use of bio-diversity
- ❑ Soil and water conservation through land development activities such as leveling, bench terracing, land reshaping, amalgamation of paddy fields, land reclamation, contour bunding etc.,
- ❑ Water harvesting and erosion control structures like check dams, vented dams, nala bunding, boulder bunds and checks, gully checks, ravine reclamation structures etc.,
- ❑ Construction of farm ponds, diversion channels, waterways, vegetative filter strips etc., to regulate the flow and disposable of excess water
- ❑ Focus on the needs and aspirations of local communities ensuring community participation in the strategies for conservation of bio-diversity and sustainable livelihoods.
- ❑ Development of watershed based activities
- ❑ Development of spreading of technology/ instruments/ materials which are useful to the hill economy/society which are

suitable to the small holdings to provide bio-fertilizers, seeds and other inputs.

- Providing gap filling infrastructure such as laying of water pipelines, construction of foot bridges etc.,

### C) Fourteenth Finance Commission Grants

14th Finance commission grants have commenced from 2015-16 to 2019-20. The grants are released in two installments annually entirely to Gram Panchayaths are shown in **Table 5.7**.

The Grants provided would be used for

- Improvement of Civil Amenities by providing Water Supply and Sanitation.
- Maintenance of Under Ground Drainages and Solid Waste Management.
- Rain Water Underground Drainages.
- Maintenance of Community Properties.
- Maintenance of Street Lights, Pavements and Roads.

- Maintenance of Burial Grounds and Crematory.

### Grama Swaraj Yojane

The World bank assisted Grama Swaraj-Project-Karnataka Panchayath Strengthening project Rs.600 crores was implemented since 2006-07 to 2013-14. The main objective of the project is to enable people to improve their standard of living condition in 39 most backward taluks, especially providing services as decided and prioritized by the rural people and more emphasis was given for capacity building of Panchayath Raj Institutions. Further it was decided to take up Grama Swaraj Project - Phase II at total cost of Rs.2000.00 crore with World Bank assistance. Preliminary work in this regard like, preparation of operation manual, study on social and environmental protection has been completed. Action is being taken to enter MOU with Government of India and World Bank.

The State Project Monitoring Unit had conducted an end line survey (Empirical

**Table 5.7 : Releases for the year 2015-16 to 2017-18 under 14th Finance Commission Grant (Rs in Crores)**

Year	Particulars of FC Grant	Amount received by State Government	Amount transferred to Gram Panchayath (100%)
2015-16	1 <sup>st</sup> Installment of General Area Basic Grants	501.43	501.43
2015-16	2 <sup>nd</sup> Installment of General Area Basic Grants	470.93	470.93
<b>Total:</b>		<b>972.36</b>	<b>972.36</b>
2016-17	1 <sup>st</sup> Installment of General Area Basic Grants	684.16	684.16
2016-17	2 <sup>nd</sup> Installment of General area basic Grants	684.04	684.04
2016-17	General Performance Grants	179.45	179.45
<b>Total:</b>		<b>1547.65</b>	<b>1547.65</b>
2017-18	1 <sup>st</sup> Installment of General area basic Grants	790.22	790.22
2017-18	2 <sup>nd</sup> Installment of General area basic Grants	789.95	789.95
<b>Total:</b>		<b>1580.17</b>	<b>1580.17</b>



Impact Evaluation Study) of the project and the report has been accepted and circulated to planning, finance and State Institute of Rural Development, Mysore. The major outcomes of the Project are as follows.,

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

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

### **Grama Vikasa/Suvarna Gramodhaya**

Provision has been made for formulation of the integrated programmes for being implemented in Rural Karnataka with a view to lead the assured life from slavery to the right to life. Every village of the Karnataka has been made free from waste, litigation, debit open defecation and fear for thorough change, through which all the various programmes meant for implementation in a time bound to Karnataka civil people could be high percentage for the State of Karnataka.

Action has been taken to provide basic rural infrastructure facilities as well as to formulate better social system so that it would provide succor to lead the quality life in the rural part of the people. Assured programmes is formulated to protect community atmosphere, public health system construction of toilet for every household and individual.

In order to fulfill the intentions of the scheme and also to provide full safety of living, construction of Sheep/ Buffalo under MGNREGS has been taken up in Karnataka State which is pioneer State with a view to provided rural connectivity on priority basis, it has been decided to provide all the weather roads for to and fro to the village and house and our field ie communication under "our field our

<b>Year</b>	<b>Work details of Suvarna Gramodhaya scheme</b>
2013-14 to 2017-18 (Upto Dec- 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Villages selected under 4<sup>th</sup> phase and 5<sup>th</sup> phase are in the order of 200 and 2193 respectively</li> <li>• Funds require for Rs.1161.22/- crores</li> <li>• Amount released:Rs.1048.67+Rs.176.02 (opening balance)</li> <li>• Amount spent is Rs.1224.69 crores</li> <li>• Number of villages having works completed:2000</li> </ul>
<b>Year</b>	<b>Work details of Grama Vikasa Yojane</b>
2015-16 to 2017-18 (Upto Dec- 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of villages selected under Grama Vikasa Yojane:939</li> <li>• Funds allocated: Rs.750.00 crores</li> <li>• Releases:Rs.678.85 crores</li> <li>• Expenditure:Rs.678.85 crores (TNMC- Expenditure)</li> <li>• Works under progress (March 2018 works will be completed)</li> </ul>

way of MGNREGS". Action is taken to provide quality rural connectivity roads to the villages which do not have proper roads.

### **Swaccha Grama:**

In order to develop the villages comprehensively in the State "Swaccha Grama" scheme has been brought into force during 2000-01. For the total sanitation of the rural area five point formula has been adopted as indicators in the villages comprising road, drainage, toilets, school toilets, chimney and displacement wastages works. Under communication participatory scheme was brought into operation (10% of Beneficiary contribution of the total estimate.)

1300 villages under 1st phase at an estimated cost of Rs.20.00lakhs per village under this scheme.1000 villages under 2nd phase at an estimated cost of Rs.10.00 lakh per village, 500 villages under 3rd phase at an estimated cost of Rs.10.00 lakh per village thus totaling to 2800 villages which have been selected at an total estimated cost of Rs.360.00 crores for execution of works. Scheme has been closed after execution of works.

After the organization of vishala Karnataka programmes are evolved on account of the celebration of the Suvarna Karnataka out of the evolved programmes, "Kugrama- Sugrama" programme is one under this scheme it is aimed to develop socially and financially of the most backward village of each taluk.

242 villages selected under this programme are considered for the implementation of works at an estimated cost of Rs.48.40 crores. It has been proposed to take up each work at the cost of Rs.20.00 lakhs per village. Scheme has been closed after execution of works.

### **Suvarna Gramodhaya**

On the eve of the celebration of the Suvarna Mahosthava by the State and for the continued remembrance Government of Karnataka had revised all the erstwhile schemes with a view to develop the villages in year 2006-07, Suvarna Gramodhaya scheme was introduced. For the implementation of the scheme Rs.2500/- is earmarked to every person of the village. Likewise Rs.1.00 crore maximum amount is set apart for each village having 4000 population and in case population is less funds

will be fixed in conformity with the population words taken up for implementation in all most all the villages have been completed in five phases under the scheme. However action is being taken to complete all the works under this scheme in the current year.

### **Grama Vikasa Scheme**

Considering the demand for the development of the villages it was announced in the budget for 2014-15 that Rs.750.00 crores was earmarked for 1000 villages. at the rate of Rs.75.00 lakhs per village for the development of the Grama Vikasa.

Rs.676.59 crores was released so for 939 villages selected under the purview of the 189 Rural assembly constituencies in the State works were under progress. Works are completed in almost all the villages under the scheme and action is being taken to complete the residual works during the current year. Details are shown in **Table 5.8**.

Works commenced in the previous years for the villages selected under Suvarna Gramodaya Yogane are by and large incomplete. Hence 2393 incomplete works were continued for completion.

### **Chief Minister Grama Vikasa Yojane**

As per the announcement made in the budget of 2017-18, by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in the budget for 2017-18, Chief Minister Grama Vikasa Scheme has been taken up in 1000 villages at a total cost of Rs.1000.00 crores at an estimated cost of Rs.1.00 crore per village.

Provision is made to select villages as per the choice by 189 Rural assembly constituencies and State legislative council members. For implementation of this scheme during 2017-18 throughout the State, to compete it in a period of two years, a comprehensive guidelines has been brought in force.

Accordingly approval has been accorded to the list of 875 villages selected by legislative assembly and legislative council members. An amount of Rs.300.00 crores is earmarked for the year 2017-18 upto the end of November 2017, Rs.189.00 crores has been released and an amount of Rs.81.00 crores has been spent upto the end of Dec. 2017. Details are given in **Table 5.9**.

**Table 5.8 : Details of District-wise Allocation, releases and Expenditure of Grama Vikasa Yojana****(Rs. In Lakhs)**

Sl. No.	District	Assembly Constituencies	No of Village Selected	Allocation of funds	Released	Expenditure Upto Dec - 2017
1	Belgam	17	78	6675.00	6250.64	6250.64
2	Bagalkote	7	34	2625.00	2625.00	2625.00
3	Bijapur	8	27	3075.00	2475.00	2475.00
4	Gulbarga	8	38	3000.00	2400.00	2400.00
5	Bidar	6	25	2325.00	1925.00	1925.00
6	Raichur	6	28	2250.00	1849.06	1849.06
7	Koppala	5	21	1875.00	1875.00	1875.00
8	Gadag	4	32	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00
9	Dharwad	4	23	1725.00	1725.00	1725.00
10	Uttar Kannada	6	38	2925.00	2433.50	2433.50
11	Haveri	6	28	2250.00	2250.00	2250.00
12	Ballary	8	33	3000.00	2400.00	2400.00
13	Chitradurga	6	30	2475.00	2475.00	2475.00
14	Davangere	8	37	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00
15	Shivmogha	6	31	2400.00	2000.00	2000.00
16	Udupi	5	25	1875.00	1875.00	1875.00
17	Chikkamanglore	5	28	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00
18	Tumkur	10	53	3975.00	3475.00	3475.00
19	Chikkaballapur	5	30	2250.00	1850.00	1850.00
20	Kolar	6	32	2400.00	1894.00	1894.00
21	Banglore (U)	6	24	2250.00	1714.00	1714.00
22	Banglore (R)	4	20	1500.00	1300.00	1300.00
23	Ramnagara	4	21	1575.00	1575.00	1575.00
24	Mandya	7	36	2700.00	2300.00	2300.00
25	Hasan	7	38	2850.00	2850.00	2850.00
26	Dakshina Kannada	7	37	2625.00	2737.50	2737.50
27	Kodagu	2	10	750.00	750.00	750.00
28	Mysore	8	41	3075.00	2492.00	2492.00
29	Chamrajnagar	4	20	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00
30	Yadgiri	4	21	1575.00	1163.50	1163.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>189</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>75000.00</b>	<b>67659.20</b>	<b>67659.20</b>

**Table 5.9 : Districtwise Number of villages selected under Chief Minister Grama Vikasa Yojana**  
(Rs . In Crores)

Sl. No	District	Constituencies	Allocation of villages	No of Selected of villages			Allocation of funds	Releases	Expenditure Upto Dec. 2017
				Villages selected by MLA	Villages selected by MLC	Total			
1	Belgam	17	68	64	2	66	66.00	17.00	10.00
2	Bagalkote	7	30	30	3	33	33.00	7.00	3.00
3	Bijapur	8	32	28	2	30	30.00	8.00	3.00
4	Gulbarga	8	34	34	3	37	37.00	8.00	2.00
5	Bidar	6	24	23	2	25	25.00	6.00	6.00
6	Raichur	6	24	24	3	27	27.00	6.00	3.00
7	Koppala	5	20	20	20	20	20.00	5.00	2.00
8	Gadag	4	19	19	1	20	20.00	4.00	2.00
9	Dharwad	4	19	19	2	21	21.00	4.00	2.00
10	Uttar Kannada	6	33	33	33	33	33.00	6.00	3.00
11	Haveri	6	27	27	3	30	30.00	6.00	2.00
12	Ballary	8	34	34	2	36	36.00	8.00	2.00
13	Chitradurga	6	26	26	3	29	29.00	6.00	2.00
14	Davangere	8	33	33	4	37	37.00	8.00	2.00
15	Shivmogha	6	27	27	6	33	33.00	6.00	2.00
16	Udupi	5	20	20	4	24	24.00	5.00	2.00
17	Chikkamanglore	5	23	23	2	25	25.00	5.00	3.00
18	Tumkur	10	44	44	5	49	49.00	10.00	5.00
19	Chikkaballapur	5	24	24	1	25	25.00	5.00	2.00
20	Kolara	6	25	25	1	26	26.00	6.00	2.00
21	Banglore (U)	6	24	24	6	30	30.00	6.00	2.00
22	Banglore (R)	4	18	18	1	19	19.00	4.00	2.00
23	Ramnagara	4	16	16	6	22	22.00	4.00	2.00
24	Mandya	7	31	31	4	35	35.00	7.00	2.00
25	Hasan	7	32	32	1	33	33.00	7.00	3.00
26	Dakshina Kannada	7	29	29	29	29	29.00	7.00	4.00
27	Kodagu	2	10	10	2	12	12.00	2.00	2.00
28	Mysore	8	32	32	1	33	33.00	8.00	3.00
29	Chamrainagar	4	19	19	1	20	20.00	4.00	1.00
30	Yadgiri	4	16	16	16	16	16.00	4.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>189</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>875.00</b>	<b>189.00</b>	<b>81.00</b>

### 5.3.1 Rural Water Supply

The Government of India and the State, under NRDWP programme is implementing Rural Water Supply Schemes to provide adequate and safe Drinking water to the rural Population. The norm for providing potable drinking water is 55 litres per capita per day (LPCD) with a provision of 3 litres for drinking, 5 litres for cooking, 15 litres for bathing, 10 litres for washing utensils and domestic applications, 10 litres for ablution/toilets and 12 litres for washing cloths and other uses. A 'Habitation' is a locality in a village with a cluster of families. Considering the average size of the family as 5 persons, a 'habitation' should include 20 families totaling 100 persons, with the exception in hilly areas, where the habitation can have a population of less than 100 persons. Fully Covered (FC) habitations are those with entire population is provided with drinking water as per norms. Partially Covered habitations are those where supply of drinking water is less than 55 LPCD. Habitations with access to safe drinking water source/point (from public/ private source) of at least 10 LPCD and less than to 55 LPCD, within 1.6 kms in the plains and within 100 meters in hilly areas are characterized as PC. Not Covered (NC) habitations are those where the coverage under safe water from all sources is below 10 LPCD and/or habitations with quality affected at source viz., excess salinity, iron, fluoride, arsenic or other toxic elements or biologically contaminated. Access to safe drinking water and sanitation is indispensable for a healthy life. 4.01 Cr persons live in rural areas of Karnataka in 60,248 habitations. As per the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the concept of FC and PC are modified from conventional LPCD supply to percentage of population covered by water supply schemes. District wise details are furnished in **Table 5.10**.

During 2017-18, the drinking water infrastructure of the State comprises 2,25,640 bore wells fitted with hand pumps, 38,842 piped water supply schemes and 51,426 Mini water supply schemes. As on 01/04/2017 among the 60,248 rural habitations, 1265 habitations are water quality-affected. Water scenario in rural area of Karnataka is shown in **Table 5.11**.

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

In order to meet adequate and

safe drinking water supply requirements in rural areas, particularly in areas where coverage is less than 55 lpcd and in those villages which are affected by water quality problems due to over dependent on ground water based water supply schemes, Bharat Nirman a novel programme for building infrastructure and basic amenities in rural areas was launched at the instance of the GOI, during 2005. Phase- I of the Programme was implemented during 2005-06 to 2008-09. Phase-II is implemented from 2009-10. Details of physical progress are shown in **Table 5.12**, financial target and achievement from 2011-12 to 2017-18 in **Table 5.13**.

#### (i) Action Plan 2017-18

In accordance with the guidelines of NRDWP, Action plan for 2017-18 have been formulated to cover habitations coming under 0-25%, 25-50% category and quality affected habitations to upstage them to 100% coverage category by providing 55 LPCD. In addition, spill overworks of 2016-17 and earlier years, in more than 50% coverage category are also incorporated. It is also intended to cover about 1265 habitations affected by water quality under this action plan. To achieve the above target, annual action plan 2017-18 for rural water supply programme is approved with an allocation of Rs.2200.00 Cr. Details are shown in **Table 5.14**.

#### (ii) Source Sustainability Measures

Groundwater is the main source of water supply for rural drinking water needs in the State. Due to over exploitation of groundwater for irrigation and other uses, conservation of water for drinking purposes is, therefore imperative. Accordingly, construction of 20 pits and trenches, 316 check dams, 48percolation tanks, 30 dug wells, 26 roof top harvesting structures and 355 other

**Table 5.10 : Drinking Water status in habitations as on 01-04-2017**

Sl. No.	District	MVS habs covered 2017-18	Water Quality affected Habitations	Total MVS habs covered for 2017-18 (Nov 2017)
1	Bagalkot	6	14	19
2	Bangalore Rural	0		0
3	Banglore Urban	0		0
4	Belgaum	22	9	45
5	Bellary	59	35	4
6	Bidar	0		0

**Table 5.10 : Drinking Water status in habitations (as on 01-04-2017)**

Sl. No.	District	MVS habs covered 2017-18	Water Quality affected Habitations	Total MVS habs covered for 2017-18 (Nov 2017)
7	Bijapur	64	139	83
8	Chamarajanagar	191	10	298
9	Chik Ballapur	54		0
10	Chikmagalur	0		0
11	Chitradurga	58	37	0
12	Dakshin Kannad	0		0
13	Davangere	14	59	26
14	Dharwad	0		0
15	Gadag	211	32	24
16	Gulbarga	1	9	11
17	Hassan	0		0
18	Haveri	0		0
19	Kodagu	0		0
20	Kolar	0		0
21	Koppal	0		0
22	Mandya	6	5	18
23	Mysore	155	21	85
24	Raichur	13	13	0
25	Ramanagaram	0		0
26	Shimoga	29	22	0
27	Tumkur	39	26	109
28	Udupi	0		0
29	Uttar Kannada	0		0
30	Yadgir	1	2	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>923</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>722</b>

**Table 5.11 : Rural Water Scenario in Karnataka**

Service levels of water (LPCD)	Habitations (No)
Total Habitations	60,248
Quality affected habitations	1,265
MVS Habitations covered	923
Quality Affected Habitations	433
Total Habitations targeted under MVS schemes	1356

Norm for Rural Area = 55 lpcd)

**Table 5.12 : Water Supply Coverage under Bharat Nirman/NRDWP**

Year	Total Coverage	Coverage of Habitations (No.)					
		0-25%	25-50%	50-75%	75-100%	Above 100%	Quality Affected
2011-12	8757	8	2237	761	596	2783	1495
2012-13	13284	1338	4197	1213	637	3876	2023
2013-14	17522	2942	5506	4715	1921	490	1948
2014-15	15149	1805	4346	4028	2917	999	1054
2015-16	19791	1805	5435	5380	4055	2088	1164
2016-17	14442	6246	18908	12868	12167	8191	1868
2017-18	1356						433

**Table 5.13 : Financial Target and Achievement under NRWDP (Rs. in Crores)**

Year	Target	Achievement
2011-12	1656.74	1118.52
2012-13	1864.65	1807.11
2013-14	2056.89	1833.18
2014-15	1479.54	1656.89
2015-16	1569.35	1838.17
2016-17	1980.00	2497.87
2017-18 (upto Nov17)	2200.00	1710.75

sustainable structures are proposed **Table 5.15** for groundwater recharge as per the action plan of 2017-18. 10% of the grants from the Centre is earmarked for these sustainability schemes (i.e. this programme is 60% sponsored by GOI). Works amounting to Rs. 59.83 Cr are included in the 2017-18 action plan, with expenditure of Rs. 15.17Cr.

### (iii) Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme (WQM&SP)

The MOU signed between the department and State Pollution control Board (KSPCB) for State Referral Laboratory. State has established 30 district-level & 100 Taluk level laboratories to monitor the quality of drinking water in rural Karnataka and to meet drinking water standards. Field water testing kits have been distributed to all the 6,022 Gram Panchayaths to test the water during pre and post-monsoon seasons. If the chemical/biological parameters are beyond the permissible limits in the water samples, the values along with samples are sent to the district/Taluk level laboratory for confirmation. Training is also imparted to village water and sanitation committee (VWSC) for testing water quality using the testing kits. In 2017-18, under the WQM&S programme, Rs. 28.19 Cr Action plan is approved and Rs. 13.35 Cr fund available. **(Table 5.16)**

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

Acute water quality problems have been identified in 1265 habitations, of which (103 habitations) are proposed to be covered in 2017-18. Rs. 47.15 Cr is earmarked for water quality focus funding (chemical) exclusively for tackling habitations with arsenic and fluoride contamination.

## 2. Desert Development Programme (DDP)

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

## 3. Multi Village Scheme Project

Drinking water supply schemes under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission have been formulated in rural areas with surface water as source to tackle water quality problem. Habitations having chemical contamination like Arsenic, Fluoride, TDS, Nitrate and Iron in drinking water are provided safe drinking water after treating the surface sources.

- 544 including KUWSB MVS schemes costing Rs.8025.00 Cr are administratively approved under NRDWP, 13th Finance and Jal Nirmal since inception. Out of these schemes 412 schemes are completed with an expenditure of Rs. 3639.75 Cr.
- 101 schemes are under progress with an expenditure of Rs. 1565.20 Cr.
- The estimate cost of these 31 schemes is Rs.568.11 Cr. **(Table 5.18)**

Under the 13th Finance Commission Schemes, 387 RO units have been approved. 375 plants are installed and commissioned

**Table 5.14 : Target and achievement under Action Plan 2017-18 (Rs. in Crores)**

Sl. No.	Target Habitations	Habitations	Habitations covered	Action Plan amount	Expr. (upto Nov. 2017)
1	Habitations covered under MVS Schemes	923	527	2200.00	1710.75
2	Quality Affected MVS Schemes	433	195		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1356</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>2200.00</b>	<b>1710.75</b>



**Table 5.15 : Ground water Conservation Measures****(Rs. in Crores)**

<b>Structure</b>	<b>No.</b>
Pits & Trenches	20
Check Dam	316
Percolation Tanks	48
Dug Wells/ Injection Wells	30
Others	355
Ooranies/ VillagePonds/Traditional Water Bodies	18
Roof Top Harvesting	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>813</b>
Total Estimated cost (Rs. in crore)	153.99
Expected expenditure for 2017-18 (Rs. in crore)	21.91
No. of structures completed upto Nov 2017	277
Expenditure upto Nov 2017 (Rs. in crore)	15.17

**Table 5.16 Water Quality Management and Surveillance Programme 2017-18**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Rs. in Crores</b>
1	IEC Activities	30.04
2	HRD Activities & Community Involvement	3.61
3	Establishment	6.26
4	MIS , R&D	5.95
5	Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance	28.19
	<b>Total</b>	<b>74.05</b>

**Table 5.17 : Physical & Financial Progress under Desert Development Programme (2010-11 to 2017-18)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Financial (Rs. Cr)</b>		<b>Physical (Nos)</b>	
	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
2010-11	68.60	48.60	562	354
2011-12	137.80	103.30	962	703
2012-13	268.11	211.64	1281	1036
2013-14	205.09	188.55	2088	1495
2014-15	481.43	451.80	1622	1100
2015-16	509.32	432.00	2069	1783
2016-17	151.29	116.37	523	437
2017-18 Up to Nov-2017	125.03	34.20	742	180

**Table 5.18 : Progress Report of Multi- Village Schemes**

Sl. No.	District	Total No. of MVS Schemes	No. of MVS Schemes completed	No. of MVS Schemes Targeted for 2017-18	MVS Schemes completed from April 2017 till November 2017
1	Bagalkote	37	30	3	3
2	Bangalore (R )	0	0	0	
3	Bangalore (U )	0	0	0	
4	Belgaum	69	64	7	4
5	Bellary	71	60	7	1
6	Bidar	4	3	0	
7	Bijapur	38	27	7	4
8	Chamarajanagar	5	5	2	2
9	Chickballapur	3	2	0	
10	Chickmagalur	7	2	0	
11	Chitradurga	7	1	3	
12	D.Kannada	5	3	0	
13	Davanagere	36	23	4	1
14	Dharwad	15	14	0	
15	Gadag	22	19	5	3
16	Gulbarga	25	24	3	2
17	Hassan	10	7	0	
18	Haveri	18	17	0	
19	Kodagu	1	1	0	
20	Kolar	2	1	0	
21	Koppal	16	12	0	
22	Mandya	19	12	3	3
23	Mysore	29	16	10	3
24	Raichur	34	22	1	
25	Ramanagar	5	3	0	
26	Shimoga	11	5	3	
27	Tumkur	34	27	5	5
28	Udupi	6	1	0	
29	U. Kannada	7	6	0	
30	Yadgir	9	5	2	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>545</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>31</b>

with an expenditure of Rs.27.85 crores. The list is attached below. **(Table 5.19)**

### 5.3.2 Rural Sanitation

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

Aim of SBM: Karnataka has been the forerunner in putting forth concerted efforts to implement total sanitation in the rural parts of the State. The State has been implementing a number of sanitation programmes right from 1985, with the assistance of Central Government and external agencies like Danida, Royal Netherlands, World Bank, UNICEF and other development partners. With a view to give special emphasis to rural sanitation, “Nirmal Grama Yojane” has become operational in 1995 and was implemented for 8 years. Afterwards the Centrally sponsored scheme of “Total Sanitation Campaign” was in operation from 2005 to 2012 and this scheme was renamed as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan from 1st April 2012 and it was again rechristened as

“Swachh Bharat Mission” with effect from 2nd October 2014.

#### The aims and objectives:

The objectives of the scheme is to ensure every Family, Schools and Anganwadis in rural areas have easy access to toilet facilities, roads are clean, wastages, and water once used are treated and disposed off in a proper and hygienic manner and ultimately to achieve total sanitation in rural areas.

**Aim and Objectives of SBM** The aim and objective of NBA is to improve the standard of living of the rural population by educating them on the need of sanitation, individual cleanliness, family and community oriented cleanliness; to provide sanitation facilities to all schools and anganawadis in the villages, to inculcate good habits among the rural children; to see that community themselves dispose of solid and liquid waste in proper manner. Achieving success in all these areas is the primary objective of NBA/SBM.

**Table 5.19: Water Purification Plants Progress Report , Sanctioned Under 13th Finance Commission Grants**

(Rs in Crores)

Sl. No.	District	No. of Plants allocated	No. of Plants Installed	No. of Plants Commissioned	Estimated Amount in Lakhs	Expenditure in Lakhs
1	Tumkur	30	30	30	172.61	150.64
2	Gadag	45	45	45	444.46	444.46
3	Chitradurga	30	30	30	318.00	258.40
4	Mandya	15	15	15	128.82	53.26
5	Raichur	30	30	30	299.85	299.85
5	Hassan	5	5	5	48.94	28.54
6	Tumkur	27	27	27	217.70	150.25
7	Gulbarga	50	42	42	443.90	282.00
8	Yadgiri	20	19	19	193.76	141.00
9	Koppal	35	32	32	342.57	213.47
10	C.b.pur	50	50	50	503.37	421.73
11	Kolar	50	50	50	473.40	341.55
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>3587.38</b>	<b>2785.15</b>

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

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

#### Primary components of NBA:

Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (G) (effective from 02.10.2014) both BPL and R-APL beneficiaries (APL beneficiaries restricted to SCs/STs, small & marginal farmers, landless laborers with homestead, physically handicapped and women headed households) are eligible for payment of incentive of Rs.12,000 (Central Government Rs.7200 and State Government Rs.4800) and Rs.15000/- to SC & ST (Rs.3000/- over and above from the grant of SCP and TSP) from 2.10.2014 for those who construct individual house hold toilets for the work orders issued on 2.10.2014 and afterwards.

#### Solid and Liquid Waste Management :-

With a purpose to achieve total cleanliness in rural areas, more importance is being given for management of solid and liquid waste disposal and 10% of the total project outlay of the district is earmarked for this purpose. The share of Centre and State in this regard is 60:40 respectively. The Central Government has made a provision for payment of Rs.7.00 lakhs to Rs.20.00 lakhs to each Gram Panchayat depending on the Household of the GP for management of Solid and Liquid disposal.

#### Implementation Methodology:

The responsibility of implementation of SBM(G) programmes and activities fully vests with the Gram Panchayat institutions.

#### Objectives

- 1) Construction of individual household toilets for families in the rural areas who do not have toilets.
- 2) To improve the standard of living of the rural people and reformation in the health of the rural people
- 3) Suitable disposal of waste and used water generated in the villages.
- 4) Construction of community toilets for the people in a village who do not have a place of their own for construction of individual toilets in a place where it can be easily accessible
- 5) To inculcate the habit of sanitation and cleanliness among rural children.
- 6) Maintenance of rural sanitation or production centers.
- 7) Maintenance and supervision of community toilets, keeping cleanliness

around the premises of water sources, maintenance of drainages etc.

Details of SBM are given in **Table 5.20, 5.22 & 5.23.**

## 2. Nairmalya State Awards:

The State has prioritized implementation of sanitation in rural areas. To encourage Panchayat raj institutions in this direction and to inculcate competitive spirit among grama panchayats, the State has initiated Nairmalya Awards. The award is being instituted to accelerate the campaign to achieve sustainability in the villages which has already been awarded Nirmal Grama Puraskar. Besides, awards are also being given to Best School, Best Anganawadi and also certificates/mementoes to best achievers. Details are in **Table 5.21.**

### IEC Activities

Intensive IEC activities are held to keep the people informed about the concept and implementation of SBM. Normally, IEC activities are carried out by making use of print and TV media, wall writings, dramas,

declarations, jathas, short documentaries. Apart from this, NGOs plays a vital role in the implementation. In addition, information about the campaign is passed on through house visits, personal/group discussions, indoor/outdoor games, meetings, songs, quiz, oath taking, padayatras, shramdhan. The IEC activities are also being held through leadership by head of villages, speeches by religious leaders, etc.

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

6 districts viz., Kolar, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Mandya, Ramanagar & Shimoga have been declared as ODF districts on October 2nd 2017.

### Grameena Gourava Yojane:

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

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

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

Rs.10.00 crore out of the total allocation provided under NBA is earmarked for the above awards.

implementation of Sanitation Scheme has been taken up.

### Community Toilet and Bathing Complexes:

It was decided to provide Community Sanitary Complex cum Bathroom with the facility of independent continuous water supply system, electricity supply, hair dryer, dressing room and also with the facility of commode to physically handicapped and aged persons to the SC/ST families where they are concentrated (60% and above,) and who do not have place to construct Individual Household toilets, at a cost of Rs.30.00 lakhs per unit – 5

units in every taluk (SCP-3 /TSP-2) will be built during the FY 2017-18 and expenditure will be met out of -SCP/TSP fund.

Action taken for effective implementation of Sanitation Scheme, evaluation report and actions taken on evaluation report etc.

- 1) A baseline survey of families having individual household toilet and not having has been conducted and the details of beneficiaries identified has been uploaded in Panchatantra for information of public.
- 2) Action has been taken to issue Work Orders to the eligible beneficiaries in a

**Table 5.22 : Details of physical progress from the year 2012-13 to 2017-18 under SBM (NBA)**

Year	IHHLs	School Latrines	Anganwadi Latrines	Community Sanitary Complexes	Solid & Liquid Waste Management
2012-13	296429	1758	687	131	75
2013-14	505517	1503	1416	88	101
2014-15	876919	1906	2766	95	60
2015-16	708309	-	-	63	109
2016-17	744519	-	-	171	60
2017-18 (end of Nov-17)	1062227	-	-	79	41

**Table 5.23 : Financial Progress under Swachh Bharat Mission (G) from the year 2012-13 to 2017-18**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Release of funds			Expenditure		
		Central	State	Total	Central	State	Total
1	2012-13	15910.43	3442.18	<b>19352.61</b>	6963.69	2704.8	<b>9668.49</b>
2	2013-14	6594.68	2866.00	<b>9460.68</b>	16136.74	3839.01	<b>19975.75</b>
3	2014-15	31236.37	14189.67	<b>45427.01</b>	43133.01	16067.84	<b>59200.85</b>
4	2015-16	33545.41	21331.81	<b>54877.22</b>	38412.21	19204.46	<b>57616.67</b>
5	2016-17	40252.55	31802.83	<b>72055.38</b>	47010.94	31340.63	<b>78351.57</b>
6	2017-18 (end of Nov-17)	54739.06	35762.89	<b>90501.95</b>	54307.19	36204.79	<b>90511.99</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>182278.50</b>	<b>109395.38</b>	<b>291674.85</b>	<b>205963.78</b>	<b>109361.53</b>	<b>315325.32</b>

transparent manner by issuing work orders in through Panachatantra.

- 3) Targets have been fixed for Gram Panchayats and they have been directed to select the beneficiaries in the Grama Sabha and it is targeted to construct 12.89 lakh toilets in the year 2016-17.
- 4) The details of incentive paid to the beneficiaries is uploaded in the IMIS of Central Government for information of public.
- 5) Social Audit is being conducted to ensure that the beneficiaries have constructed toilets and using them.
- 6) The progress is reviewed every month by senior through Satcom / Video Conference (VC) with the concerned officers/officials
- 7) With a view to make payment of incentive for construction of HILL directly to the account of beneficiaries. payment through e-FMS system has been developed and introduced in all the 30 districts and payment is being made through this system to all eligible IHHL beneficiaries.

**Evaluation:** Social audit of toilets constructed is being conducted during the current year.

#### **Capacity building activities:**

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

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

implementation of SBM for the elected representatives at the level of GPs, Taluks, and District levels.

- The officials at the level of Districts are being appointed as Nodal Officers of Taluks and entrusted with the responsibility of reviewing the progress of implementation and to achieve the target

#### **5.3.3 Rural Energy Programmes**

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

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

Biogas is a clean, non-polluting, smoke and soot-free fuel, containing methane gas produced from cattle dung, human waste and other organic matter in a biogas plant through a process called anaerobic digestion. The digested slurry will be good quality manure for agriculture. This centrally sponsored scheme implemented since 1982-83 is mainly a women oriented programme. The Centre has increased the subsidy rate with effect from 8th May 2014. Details of subsidy, are given in **Table 5.24A**. The cattle population in the State can augur construction of 6.80 lakh biogas plants. Beneficiaries are selected by the grama panchayats. The details of progress achieved is given in **Table 5.24B**.

##### **B) The Karnataka State Bio-fuel Policy-2009**

The Karnataka State Bio-fuel Policy has come into force from 1st March 2009. Karnataka Bio-fuel Policy is implemented through Karnataka State Bio-fuel Development Board. Rs.181.00 lakh is provided for 2016-17. Rs.135.50 lakhs has been released to

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

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

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

Karnataka State Bio-fuel Development Board for implementation of various activities.

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

Soura Belaku programme, started during 2009-10 aims at installation of Solar Street Lights at grama panchayat level. The Programme is implemented in selected pilot district - one from each revenue division. The programme is implemented through e-Procurement. Rs.400.00 lakh is provided during 2017-18. Details of target and achievements are furnished in **Table 5.25a to**

### 5.25h.

### D) Institutional support for rural energy development

MGIRED primarily providing awareness / training for Grama Panchayat / Taluk Panchayat / Zilla Panchayat elected representatives, officers of RDPR & other related departments, School & College students, teachers, NGO, SHGs, General Public etc., on Renewable Energy and related subjects such as Energy Conservation, Environment Protection, Rain Water Harvesting, Improved Cook Stoves, Forestry

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

Year	Physical (Nos)		Financial (Rs.in lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement (S+C)	Target (S+C)	Achievement (S+C)
2007-08	4000	4573	756.50	337.57
2008-09	10000	6579	645.29+120.00	557.90
2009-10	10000	6954	841.33+120.00	693.37
2010-11	16000	12902	1463.08+120.00	997.79
2011-12	15000	10531	1503.20+120.00	1359.93
2012-13	12000	11985	1495.20	1161.19
2013-14	10300	9700	1465.91	1300.62
2014-15	10500	8419	1139.24	1018.38
2015-16	16000	6444	1256.00	1341.13
2016-17 (Up to the end of Nov 2017)	10000	3000	1344.00	527.59

**Table 5.25a : Physical and Financial progress under Soura Belaku Yojane 2009-10**

( Rs. lakhs)

District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Bagalkote	178	50.00	178	50.00
Ballary	178	50.00	178	50.00
D Kannada	178	50.00	219	50.00
Shivamogga	180	50.00	204	50.00
Total	714	200.00	779	200.00



**Table 5.25b : Physical and Financial progress under Soura Belaku Yojane 2010-11**  
(Rs. lakhs)

Name of the district	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Chamarajanagara	180	50.00	180	50.00
Dharwad	180	50.00	180	50.00
Kolar	180	50.00	0	12.50
Raichuru	180	50.00	180	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>162.50</b>

**Table 5.25c : Physical and Financial progress under Soura Belaku Yojane 2011-12**  
(Rs. lakhs)

District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Belagavi	450	110.00	458	110.00
Chitradurga	208	50.00	254	50.00
Dharwad	208	50.00	257	50.00
Koppala	208	50.00	277	50.00
Mysore	208	50.00	224	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1282</b>	<b>310.00</b>	<b>1470</b>	<b>310.00</b>

**Table 5.25d : Physical and Financial progress under Soura Belaku Yojane 2012-13**  
(Rs. lakhs)

District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Tumakuru	210	55.00	311	55.00
Chikkamagaluru	210	50.00	255	50.00
Gadag	210	50.00	288	50.00
Dharwad	210	55.00	244	55.00
Kalaburagi	210	50.00	273	50.00
Bidar	210	50.00	210	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1260</b>	<b>310.00</b>	<b>1581</b>	<b>310.00</b>

**Table 5.25e : Physical and Financial progress under Soura Belaku Yojane 2013-14**  
(Rs. lakhs)

District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Gadag	252	70.00	326	70.00
Kolar	252	60.00	276	60.00
Mandya	252	60.00	302	60.00
Uttara Kannada	252	60.00	302	60.00
Yadgiri	252	60.00	329	60.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1260</b>	<b>310.00</b>	<b>1535</b>	<b>310.00</b>

**Table 5.25f : Physical and Financial progress under Soura Belaku Yojane 2014-15****(Rs. lakhs)**

District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Gadag	315	71.25	240	71.25
Mysore	315	71.25	315	71.25
Haveri	315	71.25	260	71.25
Bagalkote	315	81.25	375	81.25
Kalburgi	50	15.00	50	15.00
Total	1310	310.00	1240	310.00

**Table 5.25g : Physical and Financial progress under Soura Belaku Yojane 2015-16****(Rs. lakhs)**

District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Bagalkote	350	77.50	330	77.50
Ballari	350	77.50	325	77.50
Gadag	350	77.50	220	77.50
Mandya	350	77.50	360	77.50
Total	1400	310.00	1235	310.00

**Table 5.25h : Physical and Financial progress under Soura Belaku Yojane 2016-17****(Rs. lakhs)**

District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Gadag,	286	55.80	190	55.72
Bagalkote	286	55.70	195	55.73
Kalburgi	286	55.70	160	55.71
Mysore	286	55.70	195	55.71
Ramanagara	286	55.70	177	55.71
Kolar	284	55.70	252	55.71
Chikkaballapura	286	55.70	195	55.71
Belagaum	45	10.00	45	10.00
Total	2045	400.00	1409	400.00

etc. During 2016-17 - 192 Training / Skill Development programmes were held covering 12578 participants. Total amount spent was Rs. 58.81 lakhs towards administrative expenses and training expenses. During 2017-18 it is proposed to conduct 123 trainings for 6400 beneficiaries.

MGIRED is committed itself to the following activities

1. Capacity Building
2. The institute has been importing Skill Development Training towards for
  - a. ITI students on installation and maintenance of solar PVs and solar water heaters.
  - b. SHGs on Sarala Stove construction.
3. Days of significance related to Energy & Environment like World Earth Day, World Environment Day, International Biofuel day, Akshaya Urja Diwas were celebrated in the Institute and created awareness on a large scale. Further workshops on Roof top solar photovoltaic power system and net energy metering and Home composting & terrace gardening,” and Special Training Programmes for IFS Officers on Energy Conservation, Grid Connected PV Systems – Design and Installation, Certified four days training on photovoltaic technology, etc were also conducted to create awareness and also develop skills

**4. Remote village energy programme :-**

MGIRED has taken up Remote Village Energy

Programme with an effort to reach out to the people located in unreachable areas and deprived of basic amenities such as electricity.

The beneficiaries are provided SPV/PCO hydro/Small wind individual or community based power facilities based on feasibility in addition to providing smokeless chullas. Beneficiary contribution of 10% of the project cost is mandatory to ensure feeling of ownership.

**1 Pradhana Manthri Gram Sadakyojana (PMGSY)**

PMGSY was launched in the State during December 2000 with the objective of providing rural connectivity by way of all weather roads to eligible habitations having a population of 500 and above by the end of 2007. Under this programme, Rs 4740.35 crore has been spent and 18536.54 km of road length has been asphalted as on November 2017. In order to implement the scheme more effectively, Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency has been formed during October 2005. The agency is involved in preparation of detailed project reports in each stage, implementation of the works (as approved by Government of India) as per the required standards and, release of grants provided by Government of India. As on date, the State still yet to connect 1771 (population between 250-499) unconnected habitations. The details of rural connectivity for the year 2016-17 is shown in **Table 5.26**.

**Chief Minister Gram Sadak Yojana:**

Under Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste

**Table 5.26 : Rural Connectivity as per District Rural Road Map (DRRP)**

Year	2016-17
Bituminous Surface (Kms)	63374
Metal Surface (Kms)	23059
Earthen/Gravel Roads (Kms)	91109
Un Connected Habitations (Nos)	1771 habitations (with Population ranging from 250 to 499) & 10,269 habitations (having less than 250 Population)
Remarks	Up to end of 2012-13 it was reported as 2235 unconnected habitations. Now as per 2013-14 DRRP 1771 (population between 250-499) Nos of Unconnected habitations are identified.

Abhivruddi Yojane (Head of Account-3054) a sum of Rs.24105.00 lakhs have been provided in the annual budget for 2017-18. The funds so provided have been allocated to Zilla Panchayats as per Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa Committee report for maintenance of rural roads.

#### 5.3.4.3 NABARD:

**RIDF Nabard-16(2010-11):** The Government has administratively approved 251 Roads & Bridges works for Rs.15126.60 lakhs & 153 Foot Bridges works for Rs.733.44 lakhs during the year 2010-11. Out of 251 Roads & Bridges works, 244 works are completed & 7 works are dropped. Out of 153 Foot Bridges works 126 works are completed, 27 works are dropped.

**RIDF Nabard-17(2011-12):** The Government has administratively approved 473 Roads & Bridges works for Rs.18888.50 lakhs & 126 Foot Bridges works for Rs.1516.00 lakhs during the year 2011-12. Out of 473 Roads & Bridges works, 461 works are completed & 12 works are dropped. Out of 126 Foot Bridges works 105 works are completed, 1 work is under progress & 20 works are dropped.

**RIDF Nabard-18(2012-13):** The Government has administratively approved 199 Roads works for Rs.7330.00 lakhs & 2 Foot Bridge works for Rs.65.00 lakhs during the year 2012-13. Out of 199 works,195 Works are completed & 4 works are dropped. Out of 2 Foot Bridge works, both are completed.

**RIDF Nabard-19(2013-14):** The Government has administratively approved 391 Roads & Bridges works for Rs.14095.43 lakhs during the year 2013-14. Out of 391 Roads & Bridges works, 342 works are completed, 4 works are under progress & 45 works are dropped.

**RIDF Nabard-20 (2014-15):** The Government has administratively approved 366 road &79 Bridge works for Rs.18820.00 lakhs & 2290.00 lakhs respectively. 87 MI(ZP) Tank works for Rs.1374.50 lakhs during the year 2014-15. Out of 366 Road & 79 Bridge works, 354 road works & 73 Bridge works are completed. 2 road works are under progress & 10 road works and 6 Bridge works are dropped. Out of 87 Tanks works 84 works are completed & 3 MI works are dropped, due to site problem.

**RIDF Nabard-21 (2015-16):** The Government has administratively approved 108 Road works for Rs.6274.50 lakhs during the year 2015-16. Out of 108 road works, 87 works are completed,15 works are under progress & 6

works are dropped, due to repetition problem.

**RIDF Nabard-22 (2016-17):** The Government has administratively approved 110 Road & 14 Bridge works for Rs.5220.50 lakhs & Rs.634.00 lakhs respectively during the year 2016-17. Out of 110 road works,93 works are completed,15 works are under progress & 2 works are dropped. Out of 14 Bridge works,10 works are completed,1 work is under progress and 3 works are dropped and then Govt has administratively approved 194 MI works for Rs.8520.05 lakhs. Out of 194, 49 Tank work are completed, 84 under progress, 59 yet to be stated and 2 MI works are dropped.

**RIDF Nabard-23 (2017-18):** The Government has administratively approved 116 Road works for Rs.7292.80 lakhs & 5 bridge works for Rs.370.00 lakhs during the year 2017-18. Out of 116 road works and 5 bridge works, all works are yet to started.

#### Issues and Challenges

There is pressure to focus on maintenance of roads rather than new coverage owing to bad maintenance and shortage of funds at times.

#### 5.4 RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOOD

##### 5.4.1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guaranteed Scheme

MGNREGS is being implemented in all the districts of the Karnataka State since 2006-07. This is being implemented as central sponsored scheme. This is a right based and demand based programme. The core objectives of the scheme are as follows.

- 1) Providing not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand, resulting in evaluation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability.
- 2) Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor.
- 3) Pro actively ensuring social inclusion.
- 4) Strengthening PRIs

MGNREGS in comparison with the erstwhile employment programmes is different, as it has been emerged under the Act. It has a separate salient features which are as follows:

1. The MGNREGA has given rise to the largest employment programme in human history and is unlike any other wage employment programme in human history

and is unlike any other wage employment programme in its scale, architecture and thrust. Its bottom-up, people-centered, demand-driven, self-selecting, rights-based design is distinct and unprecedented

2. The MGNREGA provides a legal guaranteed for wage employment.
3. It is a demand based programme where work can be given to the wage seekers on demand.
4. Legal provisions are made under the Act to pay unemployment allowance and compensation allowance in case of failure to provide work on demand and delays in payment of wages for the works undertaken.
5. Funds will be shared between the GoI & GoK are in the ratio of 90:10 nearly. Labour material ratio shall be maintained at 60:40 labour portion of 60% is fully borne by GoI & Material portion is to be shared between GoI & GoK in ratio of 75:25
6. Labour material ratio to be maintained at 60:40. For all the works taken by the GPs and other implementing agencies, the cost of the material component including the wages of the skilled and semi-skilled works shall not exceed 40% at the District level.
7. Participatory planning exercise at each tier of the panchayath shall be conducted every year in the period specified and methodologies laid down by the State Government. All works to be executed by the GPs shall be identified and placed before the Gram Panchayaths and such works which are to be executed by TP or other implementing agencies, shall be placed before the TP or DP along with expected outcomes.
8. Gram Panchayaths are responsible for identification of the works in GP area to be

taken up under the scheme as per the recommendation of the Gram Sabha and Ward Sabha and for executing and supervising such works.

The annual allocation for 2017-18 as approved by the GoI for the labour budget of MGNREGA for Karnataka is Rs. 4169.30 crores and the person days approved for generation of employment for the current year is 1000.00 lakh person days. As at the end of November 2017 an amount of Rs. 2182.26 crores has been spent and 624.84 lakh person days generated through which 15.81 lakh households have been provided employment. During this period 13532 households have completed 100 days of employment. The progress achieved under MGNREGS is shown in **Table 5.27**.

#### **5.4.2 Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotional Society (KSRLPS)**

The SGSY scheme has been restructured as DAY-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM). Every State has to establish State Mission to implement this scheme. Accordingly KSRLPS-Sanjeevini society has been established under RD&PR department in the Empowered State. The implementation of the scheme has commenced from 2013-14 in Karnataka. The Committee of the Ministry of Rural Development has approved an Annual Action Plan (2017-18) under NRLP for Rs. 15.00 crore (including special project) and under NRLM for Rs.84.00 crore. During 2014-15 20 taluks, and during 2015-16, 64 taluks were covered under the scheme with intensive approach. The remaining 92 taluks in the State are planned to be covered under intensive approach during 2016-17. Under NRLM an amount of Rs. 67.04 Crore has been released and Rs.46.01 Crores expenditure is incurred as end of October 2017. Similarly, under NRLP, Rs. 9.70 Crore has been released and incurred an expenditure of Rs.8.06 crores. The details are shown in **Table 5.28**.

**Table 5.27: Progress achieved under MGNREGS during 2017-18 up to the end of November 2017**

Sl. No	District	Available Funds (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)	Person days generated (in Lakhs)	Employment provided to Households	Works		
						No of Works under taken (Nos)	Completed (Nos)	Under Progress (Nos)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bagalkote	6020.77	6009.24	15.45	0.43	22571	6352	16219
2	Ballari	9778.36	9763.65	33.16	0.86	37796	7999	29797
3	Belagavi	20297.8	20268.33	58.94	1.61	92950	18057	74893
4	Bengaluru	402.35	401.33	1.46	0.033	5919	532	5387
5	Bengaluru Rural	3173.09	3166.08	8.31	0.19	14492	3561	10931
6	Bidar	3853.42	3830.52	11.17	0.32	26891	3205	23686
7	Chamarajanagara	4978.77	4952.85	15.76	0.38	23559	3420	20139
8	Chikkaballapura	5106.84	5088.05	14.97	0.37	31148	3705	27443
9	Chikkamagaluru	4828.99	4821.07	13.66	0.35	23774	4216	19558
10	Chitradurga	17461.3	17426.34	46.64	0.98	44009	5486	38523
11	Dakshina Kannada	3611.74	3610.84	9.86	0.22	27899	6733	21166
12	Davanagere	8644.6	8544.14	20.66	0.51	31708	5756	25952
13	Dharwar	4315.79	4305.46	11.42	0.36	31830	4472	27358
14	Gadag	6177.4	6158.35	16.07	0.54	29002	6717	22285
15	Hassan	9805.19	9785.59	29.29	0.72	58618	10996	47622
16	Haveri	9633.58	9607.9	28.91	0.66	36334	8254	28080
17	Kalaburagi	5572.53	5546.15	15.74	0.47	28760	5435	23325
18	Kodagu	835.91	834.84	2.55	0.068	6182	775	5407
19	Kolar	5342.31	5315.36	15.35	0.44	40255	5508	34747
20	Koppal	8100.87	8055.08	22.77	0.58	31619	4830	26789

**Table 5.27: Progress achieved under MGNREGS during 2017-18 up to the end of November 2017**

Sl. No	District	Available Funds (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)	Person days generated (in Lakhs)	Employment provided to Households	Works		
						No of Works under taken (Nos)	Completed (Nos)	Under Progress (Nos)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21	Mandya	6294.82	6297.06	19.26	0.58	49012	8034	40978
22	Mysuru	6315.78	6308.7	18.4	0.47	53901	5454	48447
23	Raichur	14016.4	13985.44	50.13	1.07	36472	5083	31389
24	Ramanagara	18087.7	18066.78	46.08	0.76	62287	9830	52457
25	Shivamogga	6367.32	6364.98	20.35	0.73	27232	4761	22471
26	Tumakuru	12706.6	12672.64	32.66	0.79	74444	8676	65768
27	Udupi	1409.55	1409.14	4.46	0.13	12030	1850	10180
28	Uttara Kannada	2967.31	2963.06	8.61	0.31	19892	3923	15969
29	Vijayapura	7174.31	7139.81	19.35	0.52	36504	3475	33029
30	Yadgir	4553.47	4509.34	13.41	0.36	18750	3054	15696
31	State	13074	1017.63					
<b>Total</b>		<b>230908.87</b>	<b>218225.75</b>	<b>624.85</b>	<b>15.81</b>	<b>1035840</b>	<b>170149</b>	<b>865691</b>

**Table 5.28 : Releases and Expenditure Details of NRLM and NRLP, 2017-18**

Rs. in Crores

Particulars	NRLM	NRLP
Approved amount	84.00	15.00
Releases	67.04	9.70
Expenditure	46.01	8.06

## 5.5 RURAL GOVERNANCE

The series of rural development programs initiated from the sixties, especially with the adoption of the target group approach emphasizing on targeting growth to weaker sections and backward sub-regions, have given primacy to decentralized planning.

Karnataka has been a pioneer State in the decentralized governance, more specifically in nurturing Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution in Indian Democratic Republic saw the dawn of powerful local governments all over the country. Karnataka was the first state in the country to enact the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, during 1993 incorporating the features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. Elections are being successively held to the three-tiers of PRIs. Politically, there is a broad consensus and sincere commitment in favour of decentralisation that finds a place in the ideologies of all political parties in the State. The Panchayati Raj System in the state has been stabilized with the conduct of five elections. An outstanding feature of the Panchayati Raj System in Karnataka is the determined effort to empower the voiceless section of society by providing for specific reservation not only in its membership but also to the post of Chairpersons of these Institutions. It is a matter of great pride that women have been provided with 50 per cent reservation both in membership and authority positions. More significantly, in order to promote participatory governance the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 has been further amended for enhancing the quality of people's participation through greater empowerment of Gram Sabhas and Ward Sabhas thereby bringing in transparency and accountability in the functioning of PRIs

### 5.5.1 Decentralised Planning as the Strategy

Accelerating rural development and ensure benefits of development reach equitably call for the evolution of an appropriate rural development planning strategy - a strategy that strengthens various indicators of rural development as also brings a qualitative change in their reach to all sections of the society. In order to achieve this objective, the Government of India opted for a strategy of decentralized planning and entrusted the responsibility of planning and implementing rural development programs to the

decentralized government bodies like PRIs in rural areas and urban local bodies in urban areas. With the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1993 the PRIs have acquired a statutory status, become integral part of our polity and more importantly, they have been recognized as 'institutions of self-government'. They have been given the important responsibilities of preparation and implementation of Plans to ensure economic development in rural areas and to ensure social justice in the distribution of benefits of such development process (Article 243G). Consequently, decentralized governance and planning have emerged as strategies for initiating socio-economic transformation in rural areas with the prime objective of developing rural infrastructure and improving the living conditions of the rural people, especially the weaker sections.

Gram Panchayaths has to prepare 5year development plan on the basis of basic needs of the people and other local necessity. These vision plans has to include priority basis schemes and this has to be submitted to the Taluk Planning and development committee within October Month. Taluk Planning and development committee has to examine all these planned report and submit it to the district planning committee for further consideration. All these reports are in digital form. District planning committee will consider all these reports on the basis of available resources and annual grants. District planning committee after scrutinising all these plan schemes submit consolidated report to the state decentralised planning and development committee which is headed by the Honorable Chief Minister.

### 5.5.2 Role of Civil Society Organisations in Decentralised Planning Process:

The Karnataka Government has amended Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 wherein it has introduced new sections as mentioned in **Column (I)** to the act for realization of the concept of decentralization.

Civil society originally referred to social groups organised for emancipating themselves from the oppressive rule of feudal lords and tyrant rulers. But today the term connotes a wider meaning and embraces a plethora of institutions outside the State. The civil society is a voluntary organisational structure intended to promote the well-being of its members by self-management of their own



affairs with little or no interference from political regime. In recent years, civil society has come to assume a greater role in the life of people because of the following reasons: (i) In the modern world, the needs and aspirations of people have multiplied beyond imagination such that the State alone cannot fulfill all these needs. (ii) The State by its very nature is less responsive to people's needs on account of the bureaucratic structure it has built. (iii) Interventions by the State are not cost effective as it operates with huge administrative machinery. On the other hand, civil society, being people's organisation, can be more responsive to the needs of the people and, being participative in its approach, it can also be cost effective. In view of these merits, civil society has obviously assumed a greater role today.

The decentralized planning emphasized on participation of people, their organisations and NGOs in the planning and implementation process which in turn provided some space to civil society. The latter in its new form was to play the role not only of assisting the panchayats by giving to them technical inputs on the basis of their own analysis of the prevailing socio-economic situation but also to motivate people to participate in the development process including monitoring of, and taking up development projects for, the benefit of the weaker sections and backward regions. In other words, the civil society is expected to play the role of capacity building among Panchayat functionaries.

The NGOs, as an important component of the modern civil society, are looked upon as change initiators in the rural society and input providers to rural governments. Because of their vast experience of working at the grass root level and the committed and trained cadres they have with them, the country reposes great faith in their ability to build capacities among local governments.

### **5.5.3 Decentralised Planning in Karnataka**

After effecting the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, Karnataka was the first State to pass a new legislation in 1993, viz., The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993. The Act provides for a three-tier structure of Panchayati Raj with Zilla Panchayats (at the district level) Taluk Panchayats (at the Taluk level) and Gram Panchayats (at the village level). The Bill for constituting panchayats, which was introduced on 1st April 1993, came

into force from May 18, 1993. In conformity with the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution, the 1993 Act has entrusted a wide range of functions (Schedule I, II and III) to panchayats. To carry out these functions, the Gram Panchayats receive an annual grant of Rs. 10 lakh per GP - for GPs with population of less than 8000 and for those with more than 8000 population an increment of Rs. 1 lakh for every 1000 population is provided. Rs. 638.04 crore has been allocated to the grama panchayats during 2016-17. GPs have also powers to levy tax on buildings and lands, levy water rate, tax on entertainment, vehicles, advertisement and hoarding and collect market fee, fee on bus stands and on grazing cattle. Both the Taluk and Zilla Panchayatis are allowed to charge fee on their property used by others and they do not have powers to levy taxes. In addition, both the Grama Panchayatis and the Taluk Panchayatis get proceeds from cess on land revenue, surcharge on stamp duty levied by the State Government. Except for these, the panchayats have to depend solely on the resources transferred from the Government.

The powers and functions of the Grama, Taluk and Zilla Panchayatis have been listed in sections 58, 145 and 184 of KPR ACT, 1993. As per the three schedules (I, II, III) the panchayatis are authorised to carry out functions such as preparation of annual plans, annual budgets and sectoral schemes for promotion of agriculture, animal husbandry, rural housing, drinking water, roads and bridges, rural electrification, education, rural sanitation, public health, women and child development, social welfare, public distribution system, maintenance of community assets, cooperative activities and promotion of libraries. Section 309 of 1993 Act provides for the preparation of development plan by the grama panchayatis, taluk panchayatis and zilla panchayatis. Furthermore, Section 310 of the Act makes it mandatory for the state to constitute District Planning Committees (DPCs) in each district which are required to consolidate the plans prepared by the panchayatis and municipal bodies and to prepare the draft district development plan of the district by taking into consideration the needs of the spatial planning, physical and natural resources and the level of infrastructure development. Dr. D M Nanjundappa's Report on Redressal of Regional Imbalances also recommended that

DPCs in each district should do the planning keeping 'taluk' as the primary unit in the planning process.

The PRIs prepare the action plans as per the allocations, discuss them in the various Standing Committees and place them in the general body meetings and seek guidance of the District Planning Committees after which the implementing officers start executing the plans/programmes. In the preparation of plans the ward sabhas and grama sabhas play a crucial role and their recommendations and suggestions do figure in such action plans emphasising the fact that the plans so prepared are the byproduct of people's wishes and demands. Thus, the entire planning process can be termed as 'participatory planning processes.

#### **5.5.4 Recent Policy Initiatives to strengthen Decentralised Planning Process**

Karnataka comprises of 6,022 Gram Panchayats, 176 Taluk Panchayats and 30 Zilla Panchayats. The State has to its credit entrusting major responsibilities and devolving all the 29 functions (a first State to do so in the country as a whole) to the panchayats as enlisted under the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. In recent years, the State Government has been taking a proactive stance to strengthen the decentralised governance and planning process and to that effect has introduced many administrative innovations like the following:

- (i) The responsibility of plan formulation and implementation has been devolved to the panchayats by transferring funds, functions and functionaries.
- (ii) Introduction of social auditing in the form of Jamabandhi to ensure transparency in the system.
- (iii) Ombudsmen are appointed at the district level to ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of important programmes like MGNREGS.
- (iv) Computerisation of Grama Panchayatis, Taluk Panchayatis and Zilla Panchayatis.
- (v) Drawing of salary by the Grama Panchayati Secretaries from the Grama Panchayati account; ensure more accountability to their Panchayatis
- (vi) In order to strengthen the Grama Panchayats for effective implementation of programmes, effective utilization of

grants, one post of Panchayat Development Officer in each of the 5627 GP and 2500 Second Division Accounts Assistant posts in the larger GPs have been created.

- (vii) Grama Panchayat Budget and Accounts Rules, 2006 has been enacted to ensure transparency in the maintenance of accounts. Besides, Double Entry Accounting System has been introduced.
- (viii) The State has launched capacity building programmes such as - certificate course for panchayati members, imparting functional literacy to illiterate Grama Panchayati members, training through satellite networks to elected panchayati functionaries at ANSSIRD, Mysore.
- (ix) As envisaged in the 73rd Constitutional Amendment guidelines for effective functioning of District Planning Committees are finalized.
- (x) The honorarium to the elected representatives of PRIs has been doubled.

The Karnataka Panchayath Raj (second amendment) Act, 2015 has been amended and published on the thirty first day of December 2015. The salient features of the new amendment are insertions of new sections 309A to 309 H of the Principal Act. Section 309(4) and 309-A to 309-H where in it is clearly mentioned the strategy to follow in preparing the development plan from the grass root level Janavasti Sabha. These planning proposals have to be scrutinized at the gram panchayat level/G.P./T.P/Z.P development committees. Vision plan has to be prepared at the Gram Panchayat level on the basis of the necessity and available Grants.

Section 310B has been inserted to constitute Karnataka state Decentralised Planning and Development Committee, headed by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka to formulate development plans and annual economic review to be presented along with the budget document.

#### **The functions of the Karnataka state decentralized planning and development committee are:**

- a) The Karnataka state decentralized planning and development committee (KSDPDC) shall link the plans of districts and other planning units to provide for mutual consultation and negotiations between them and also provide the

framework for integrating the sectoral and spatial aspects of urban and rural plans.

- b) The process of consolidation and integration by the KSDPDC shall not alter the plans prepared by the districts.
- c) The committee may, while preparing the consolidated plan, consult such institutions and organizations as the Government may, by order, specify.
- d) Soon after the process of consolidation and integration is completed, the committee shall forward the consolidated plan to the Government.
- e) The committee shall also look after formulation of policy matters related to local development and regional development, co-ordination of districts and state plans and designing policies to strengthen local bodies.

### 5.5.5 Activity Mapping

The State has evolved a detailed range of 'Activity Mapping' for all the three panchayats. Broadly, the activity mapping visualises both Zilla Panchayatis and Taluk Panchayatis as planners, facilitators and owners of common executive machinery, Grama Panchayats as the cutting edge of local service provision, and Grama Sabha and Ward Sabhas as instruments of downward accountability. The new activity mapping framework devolving functions has to be accompanied by adequate devolution of finances and functionaries. To translate this into reality, the Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj in coordination with other departments has devolved certain functions, functionaries and finances to PRIs.

All the 29 subjects enumerated in part IX of the constitutions has been transferred to the PRI Institutions along with funds, functions and functionaries. Accordingly activity map is issued as per section 240 of the KPR Act 1993. Role and responsibility in implementing the schemes of these subjects are clearly mentioned in activity map.

## 5.6 FISCAL DECENTRALISATION IN KARNATAKA

The State Government has taken steps to improve the administrative and economic conditions of Panchayat Raj Institutions. In this regard, action is taken to bifurcate the larger Grama Panchayats and recognize on the basis of geographical condition. At present

6022 Grama Panchayats exists along with 176 Taluk Panchayats and 30 Zilla Panchayats.

### 5.6.1 Decentralized Planning Process – Allocation of Funds to District Sector

Panchayat Raj Institutions have been strengthened during 2017-18 by converging plan and non plan programmes. The decentralised planning process as described in the plan documents begins with the determination of annual plan size at the state level, and allocation of funds to the district sector. Then district sector allocation for various programmes is done in consultation with the Chief Executive Officer of each Zilla Panchayat, District level Sectoral officers and State level Department officers. After this, the data is provided to Finance Department to integrate the district sector data with the State and also to print budget link documents. The Budget Link Documents are placed before the Legislature as a part of State Budget. Once the budget is passed, the link documents are made available to the Zilla Panchayath for the preparation of Action Plans at ZP, TP and GP level. **Table 5.29** provides information on allocations to the different sectors in the annual plans of 2012-13 to 2017-18

As may be seen in Table 5.29 sectors like education, rural employment, welfare of women and children, welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, rural housing has been the priority sectors of panchayats having been receiving better allocation compared to other sectors. It can also be seen that there is a perceptible increase in the allocation made to these sectors across the plan years.

To increase the resources of Grama Panchayats, the tax levying coverage area and criteria has been revised. Building and land tax has been levied based on their market value in Grama Panchayat limit. Provision has been made for Grama Panchayats to levy taxes on mobile tower, wind power based electricity generating plants and solar energy based electricity generating plants in Grama Panchayat area.

## 5.7 ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Decentralization of planning process is taking at slow pace in the State. The basic challenges are:

- Elected representatives play an important role in the effective implementation of the

(Rs. lakh)

Table 5.29 - Sector wise Allocation of the District Sector State Plan Funds

Sl. No.	Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Public Works						16760.00
2	Education	175653	234354	299565	340237	367238	1404503.00
3	Sports & youth services	2223	2770	2929	2483	3116	4926.00
4	Art & Culture and Library	69	88	104	166	194	240.00
5	Medical & Public health	14254	17700	19035	21455	21965	108131.00
6	Family welfare	35297	42195	46803	50246	50340	46153.00
7	Rural water supply	22939	22983	23652	51488	62586	162385.00
8	Rural Housing	53668	28225	101999	102000	114700	150675.00
9	Welfare of SCs & STs	40151	53090	55244	61064	91921	221888.51
10	Welfare of BCs	9715	14690	18663	22622	25431	68601.49
11	Welfare of Minorities	1490	1816	2116	2769	3610	
12	Labour, Employment & Trg.	118	120	465	471	473	1379.00
13	Welfare of Women & Children	77226	92798	96785	102271	106656	119549.00
14	Welfare of Disabled & Sr. Citizens**	651	814	1049	1158	1273	
15	Nutrition	37557	68825	56855	61742	64347	156693.00
16	Agriculture	4090	4192	4273	2967	2965	20275.98
17	Soil and Water Conservation	20429	17995			0.00	3356.00
18	Horticulture	2242	2127	2207	2442	2642	10464.11
19	Animal Husbandry	11761	14145	15469	16002	17549	50156.00
20	Fisheries	643	714	771	907	1061	2900.00

(Rs. lakh)

**Table 5.29 - Sector wise Allocation of the District Sector State Plan Funds**

Sl. No.	Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
21	Forest	2288	2469	2779	3235	3899	14308.00
22	Co-operation	480	524	517	586	583	571.00
23	Agriculture Marketing	155	205	252	367	486	540.00
24	Area Development & RD programmes	7182	7258	23610	12928	40466	458735.00
25	Rural Energy	1925	1896	1569	1686	1894	1764.00
26	Rural Employment - NREG	151280	151280	151000	151000	151000	178264.00
27	Grants to PRIs including ZP Office Buidings	90292	91459	101003	104126	96206	13754.00
28	Minor Irrigation	74	76	76	100	99	2578.00
29	Village & Small Industries	316	567	613	697	843	10092.21
30	Sericulture	466	502	554	631	763	1568.47
31	Roads & Bridges	15518	15517	15920	13935	15205	43885.00
32	District Planning Unit	316	317	1748	489	1184	2603.00
33	Handlooms & Textiles	274	287	290	325	356	1055.32
34	Civil Supplies						16.00
35	Hill Areas						446
36	Science & Technology	151	152	157	176	202	218.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>780893</b>	<b>892150</b>	<b>1048070</b>	<b>1132771</b>	<b>1251253</b>	<b>3279434.00</b>

Source: Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics, \*\*Merged under welfare of women and Children

decentralized planning, it is necessary to enhance the capacity building through requisite training, for accelerated and growth oriented plan.

- For better participation of civil society to enhance in the implementation of development programmes it is necessary

to create awareness among them and also build up knowledge through capacity building programmes.

- Spatial planning is essential to reduce the regional imbalances.

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT

### Chapter 6

#### Introduction:

Urbanization is sine quo non of economic development. The State today is in rapid process of urbanization. It is expected to reach the urban population to 50% of total population by 2026. Urbanization gives rise to various issues and problems like

- (i) Urban poverty and Slums.
- (ii) Increased pressure on basic services/civic amenities of housing, water supply, sanitation, electricity,
- (iii) Increased demand for urban schooling and healthcare,
- (iv) Solid waste management and maintenance of roads.
- (v) Environment-pollution and degradation. Addressing these concerns is a big challenge for the State Government.

In the State, Urban Development Department is responsible for all matters relating to urban areas in the State. The Urban Development Department comprises of the following Boards/Corporations/ Departments/ Urban Development Authorities /Urban Local Bodies:-

- BBMP and other 10 City Corporations - 11
- BDA (Bengaluru Development Authority) and Other UDAs- 30
- BWSSB (Bengaluru Water Supply & Sewerage Board)
- KUWS & DB (Karnataka Urban Water Supply & Drainage Board)
- DMA (Directorate of Municipal Administration)
- DULT (Directorate of Urban Land Transport)
- BMRDA (Bengaluru Metropolitan Region Development Authority)
- BMRCL (Bengaluru Metro Rail Corporation Limited)
- KUIDFC (Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development & Finance Corporation)
- DTCP (Directorate of Town & Country Planning).

- City Municipal Council- 57
- Town Municipal Council- 114
- Town Panchayats- 91
- Notified Area Committee-04

The total number of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Karnataka is 277.

#### 6.1 Trends in Urbanisation

Karnataka is 7th most urbanized State in India. As per Census 2011,38.6% (i.e. 2.35 crore) out of total population of 6.11 crores reside in urban areas (**Table 6.1**). In terms of urbanization, the State has witnessed an increase of 4.68 per cent in the proportion of urban population during the last decade. For the first time since independence, the absolute increase in population has been more in urban areas than in rural areas. Karnataka's urban population has grown by 31.27% between 2001 and 2011, compared with 28.85% in the previous decade. The growth of urban population between 2001 and 2011 is also higher as compared to the growth of 7.63% in the rural population in the same period. The percentage of Urban population in the State is above national average in all the censuses and the gap is increasing over the years. The intra State distribution of the urban population indicates that, among the districts, Bengaluru is the most urbanised district with 90.94 per cent of its population residing in urban areas (**Table 6.2**) followed by Dharwad district (56.82 per cent), Dakshina Kannada district (47.67 per cent), Mysuru district (41.50 per cent) and Bellary district (37.52 per cent).The least-urbanised district in the State is Kodagu with 14.61 per cent, preceded by Koppal district (16.81 per cent), Mandya district (17.08 per cent), Chamarajanagar district (17.14 per cent) and Yadgir district (18.79 per cent). The district wise details are given in **Appendix 6.1**.

#### 6.2 Urban Housing

Growth of Urban cities had led to growing demand for housing. Keeping this in view, housing is emerging as a prime component over the period of time not only in providing shelter but also in providing employment

**Table 6.1: Trends in Urbanization in Karnataka and India (1951-2011)**

Year	Karnataka's total Population (lakhs)	% of Urban Population in Karnataka	% of Urban Population in India
1951	194	22.95	17.29
1961	236	22.33	17.96
1971	293	24.31	19.91
1981	371	28.29	23.33
1991	448	30.91	25.71
2001	527	33.98	27.78
2011	611	38.57	31.16

Source: Census of India, 2011

**Table 6.2 : Urbanization within Karnataka - 2011**

Top Five Districts			Bottom Five Districts	
Sl. No.	District	Urban Population in %	District	Urban Population in %
1	Bengaluru	91	Kodagu	15
2	Dharwad	57	Koppal	17
3	Dakshina Kannada	48	Mandya	17
4	Mysuru	41	Chamarajanagar	17
5	Bellary	38	Yadagiri	19

Source: Census of India, 2011

opportunities and in development of locations. To meet the growing demand of housing, the State Government has been pro-active in its housing policies. Further, housing for the poor and down-trodden assumes greater importance both in rural and urban areas in the State. The State has increased the budgetary allocation over time along with formulation of facilitating policies and guidelines.

According to Census 2011, about one-third of the households in the State live in one-room tenements; nearly 30 per cent live in two-room tenements. It is observed that a significantly higher proportion of households are living in one- or two-room tenements in the northern districts of the State as the area is poor and more backward.

The State, one of the few states, which have their own housing programmes for the EWS both in rural and urban areas apart from the centrally sponsored housing schemes for the EWS. In addition, the Karnataka Housing Board (KHB) caters to housing needs of low income, middle income and high-income

groups. The Karnataka Slum Development Board(KSDB) is responsible for improvement of slums and resettlement of slum dwellers.

### 6.2.1 Karnataka Housing Board:

KHB is endeavoring to meet the rise in housing demand by undertaking various measures like layout formation, Construction of houses, land development schemes under the joint venture scheme policy approved by Government of Karnataka and KHB Act. At present KHB is implementing the schemes approved by the Government such as 100 housing scheme, Suvarna Karnataka Housing Scheme and 225 Housing Schemes approved during 2010-11. These projects are demand driven. Detailed Projects Reports are being prepared by qualified agencies and are monitored by Professional Management Consultants. The Schemes are offered to Pre-qualified turn-key contractors who will execute all the works such as civil works, electrical, water supply, sanitation, sewerage treatment plant works, landscaping including development of open spaces, parks and gardens etc.,



**Objectives of the KHB-**

- ❑ Survey of Housing demands in urban cities and Towns.
- ❑ Acquisition of land (Government and Private) for Housing schemes.
- ❑ Implementation of housing schemes as per demand, land and zonal rules as per transparency act.
- ❑ Allotment of Sites/Houses through lottery under KHB regulation act 1983.

**I. 100 HOUSING PROJECTS**

100 Housing Projects scheme is being implemented since 2002. The progress achieved is as follows:-

- ❑ 98 Schemes have been completed at a cost of Rs. 1014.70 crore. Out of these schemes 6057 houses and 28047 sites have been constructed/ developed.
- ❑ One scheme at a cost of Rs. 12.62 Crore, is under implementation to develop 321 sites and to construct 10 houses and the other one scheme is in formulation stage.

**II. Suvarna Karnataka Programme**

The Board has proposed to take up 50 Housing Schemes at various places under Suvarna Karnataka Scheme at a cost of Rs.1406.48 Crore with Government approval during July 2007. The Various stages of implementation of the Programme are as follows.

- ❑ 39 Schemes have been completed at a cost of Rs. 1104.57 crore. Out of these schemes 1483 houses and 20599 sites have been constructed/developed.
- ❑ 4 schemes at the cost of Rs. 347.79 Crore is under implementation to develop 1036 sites and to construct 947 houses.
- ❑ 7 schemes are under formulation

**III. 225 Housing Schemes**

Government has accorded approval (in May 2010) to take up 225 housing schemes during the year 2010-11 to develop 305786 sites and construct 131051 houses. Out of these schemes:-

- ❑ 9 Schemes have been completed at a cost of Rs.108.72 Crore. In these completed schemes, 277 houses and 1442 sites have been constructed /developed.
- ❑ 31 schemes at the cost of Rs.4412.27 Crore are under implementation to develop 57749 sites and construct 3507 houses.

- ❑ The Procurement of land is in progress for the remaining schemes.

**IV. Other Schemes**

- ❑ 53 Housing schemes were approved at a project cost of Rs.7888.04 Crore to during September 2012 to develop 130471 Sites and to construct 6867 Houses.
- ❑ One Scheme has been completed at a cost of Rs. 33.57 Crore. Out of this completed scheme, 20 houses and 633 sites have been constructed /developed.
- ❑ Out of the above schemes 4 Schemes are under implementation at a cost of Rs.719.81 Crore to construct 160 houses and develop Sites 8100
- ❑ Remaining schemes are under formation.

**V. Progress of Housing Schemes -completed and allotment completed.**

There are 20 places identified across the State to develop 32405 Sites at a project cost of Rs.752.65 Crore. The details of various housing schemes completed under KHB are given in **Table 6.3**. Allotment of Houses and Sites are being done as per the KHB Allotment Regulation 1983 based on demand survey. The details of allotment from 2006-07 to 2017-18 under various categories are as per **Table 6.4**. The details of Budget and expenditure are as per **Table 6.5**.

**Deposit Contribution works**

Karnataka Housing Board has undertaken deposit contribution works as per the directions by the Government. Upto October 2015 the details of works undertaken and progress are as follows-

- ❑ 501 building projects have been completed, amounting to Rs.781.95 Crore.
- ❑ 49 building projects are under progress amounting to Rs.503.33 Crore.
- ❑ 164 buildings Projects amounting to Rs.973.66 Crore are under formulation.
- ❑ KHB will have to take necessary action to construct at least 50% houses/flats for EWS/LIG category in each of their housing schemes.
- ❑ Government land shall be allotted on priority to KHB.
- ❑ KHB cross-subsidized the land cost of EWS/LIG Houses so as to bring it down the costs of these categories of houses to affordable limits.

**Table 6.3 : Details of various housing schemes under KHB**

Year	Completed Projects						No. of Properties			Project Cost (Amt. in lakhs)
	100 HP	SKHP	225 HP	Board Scheme	53 Scheme	Total	Houses	Sites	Total	
Upto 2003						950	109605	17174	126779	
2003-04	15	0	0	0	0	15	275	2623	2898	7366.36
2004-05	14	0	0	6	0	20	585	2355	2940	5843.43
2005-06	15	0	0	5	0	20	263	3724	3987	6471.94
2006-07	6	0	0	3	0	9	552	2242	2794	5239.27
2007-08	5	0	0	5	0	10	186	1671	1857	3592.07
2008-09	11	0	0	2	0	13	764	4592	5356	9059.28
2009-10	7	2	0	0	0	9	367	1947	2314	5016.19
2010-11	10	5	0	0	0	15	768	6097	6865	21267.57
2011-12	6	11	1	0	0	18	2661	6176	8837	46510.25
2012-13	4	6	2	3	0	15	510	5350	5860	20393.86
2013-14	0	9	4	0	0	13	546	10423	10969	72136.09
2014-15	3	5	2	0	0	10	226	5715	5941	17988.00
2015-16	1	2	3	1	1	8	613	5194	5807	34396.35
2016-17	1	0	3	3	0	7	105	3079	3184	12113.66
2017-18*	0	0	1	0	0	1	247	1180	1427	10550.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1133</b>	<b>118273</b>	<b>79542</b>	<b>197815</b>	<b>277944.32</b>

\* Upto November 2017

**Table 6.4 : Details of year wise allotment**

Year	Houses					Sites					Other (CA/ Com. Shops)	Grand Total
	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	TOTAL	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	TOTAL		
Upto 2006					105466							105466
2006-07	0	2093	1273	281	3647	0	1779	2162	528	4469	0	8116
2007-08	5	1326	784	245	2360	5	1147	1358	573	3083	0	5443
2008-09	19	316	537	75	947	4	2396	2162	1049	5611	0	6558
2009-10	53	275	169	6	503	12	1398	1090	667	3167	92	3762
2010-11	0	144	127	20	291	152	3192	3068	2217	8629	55	8975
2011-12	1	628	478	135	1242	1935	2503	2575	1192	8205	268	9715
2012-13	48	523	536	127	1234	1963	4069	4684	2615	13331	376	14941
2013-14	58	460	485	137	1140	1244	1871	1588	988	5691	265	7096
2014-15	0	122	235	85	442	650	2231	1546	670	5097	366	5905
2015-16	158	217	28	403	806	1408	2028	1695	678	5809	54	6669
2016-17	9	366	442	54	871	1552	1859	2317	794	6522	28	7421
2017-18*	13	300	481	96	890	503	1086	1082	530	3201	0	4091
<b>TOTAL</b>	364	6770	5575	1664	119839	9428	25559	25327	12501	72815	1504	194158

\* Upto November 2017

- ❑ KHB will also examine the possibility to take up EWS/LIG flats on PPP mode based on viability as per guidelines.
- ❑ KHB is adopting fast track and efficient construction technology.

Since inception KHB has constructed 119533 houses and allotted 72706 sites.

### 6.2.2 Urban Ashraya Scheme / Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme

This is a State Sponsored scheme implemented for urban poor and it was introduced by the Government in the year 1991-92. The annual income of the beneficiary should be Rs.32,000/- or less. The beneficiaries are selected by the Ashraya Committee comprising both official and non official members appointed by the Government and this committee is headed by the local MLA.

### Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme

During 2010-11 the Government of Karnataka has renamed the Urban Ashraya Scheme as Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme. From 2013-14 the Government has fixed the unit cost of Rs.2.00 lakhs per house. In this for General Category Rs.1.20 lakhs is provided as subsidy by the State Government, Rs.30,000/- is compulsory beneficiary contribution and balance Rs. 50,000/- is the bank loan or the beneficiary contribution. For SC/ST category Rs.1,50,000/- is provided as a subsidy by the State Government, balance Rs.50,000/- is the bank loan or the beneficiary contribution. For the year 2017-18 the target has been fixed only for general category.

During last 17 years i.e. 2000-01 to 2016-17 1,83,592 houses have been completed. During last 3 years the RGRHCL has constructed

**Table 6.5 : The details of budget and expenditure****(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	100HP		SKPH		225 HP		Board Scheme		Shopping Complex		53 HP	
	Bud.	Expr.	Bud.	Expr	Bud.	Expr	Bud.	Expr	Bud.	Expr.	Bud.	Expr.
2006-07	24324.79	17985	6946	-	-	-	206	249	1384.75	30.36	-	-
2007-08	24324.79	15183.08	6946	-	10003	6042	735	-	1384.75	30.36		
2008-09	10992.91	5425.52	41294	-	-	-	12968	1014.89	459.38	19.71		
2009-10	9772.75	7819.78	5104	-	-	-	17388	709.63	395	432.38		
2010-11	10175.87	24637	34284	13985	-	-	15065	5813	505	-		
2011-12	9124.00	2170.58	51731.88	15801.88	68706.19	17558.91	720	6259.66	-	-		
2012-13	1590.03	1340	28683.10	21806.63	50658.16	36197.16	1387.68	890.62	-	-	27865	17068
2013-14	486.46	25.36	7720.88	9430.55	65212.85	63941.81	5600.58	4669.21	-	-	10599.60	4065.43
2014-15	396.81	0.30	11008.75	4162.12	30262.23	26356.11	2241.52	1428.02	-	-	8876.42	3139.32
2015-16	573.67	196.18	1535.21	1486.00	24243.87	12317.00	648.85	822.07	-	-	5450.89	2876.64
2016-17	404.95	151.62	2009.19	1167.58	22049.37	7886.84	915.88	220.52	-	-	12280.35	1352.48
2017-18*	583.00	62.01	2450.00	718.63	25000.00	3374.80	1091.00	589.18	-	-	12540.00	307.47

\* Upto November 2017

27,656 houses as against the target of 50,000 houses. In 2017-18, 8,170 houses have been completed as against the target of 25,000 upto November 2017.

### 6.2.3 Devraj Urs Housing Scheme:

This is a scheme formulated during 2014-15 for special category i.e. Physically handicapped, leprosy cured persons, HIV affected families, devadasis, nomadic tribes, safaikarmacharies, people affected by communal riots, exploits, free bonded labourers, widows, orphans living on foot-path, transgenders etc. The selection of beneficiaries done by the District Committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner. Under this scheme the unit cost per house is Rs.1.20 lakhs for General category and Rs.1.50 lakhs for SC/ST beneficiaries.

During last 2 years the RGRHCL has constructed 18,960 houses as against the target of 20,000 houses and during 2017-18 till November 2017, 10,817 houses have been completed as against the target of 15,000.

For the year 2017-18 a proposal was submitted to provide Rs.150 crores in the budget for construction of houses and as against this Rs.70.50 crores has been provided in the budget.

### Infrastructure facility:

The Government is providing Rs. 25 to 30 lakh per acre towards providing basic amenities like Drainage, Road, Drinking Water, Electricity etc for newly developed layouts from 2011-12. For this Rs.10.00 crore was provided in 2017-18 budget, as against this Rs. 2.91crores is spent during current financial year upto November 2017.

#### 6.2.4 Housing demand survey

RGRHCL has conducted a survey of Houseless and Siteless in the State during 2003. Accordingly, 12,99,789 House-less and 12,98,813 Site less peoples have been identified. Later in the year 2009 hut-dwellers survey has been conducted to make the state as hut-less State. As per the survey around 10.50 lakh hut-dwellers have been identified in the State. Gulbarga, Tumkur, Belgaum Yadgir and Raichur are the five districts with highest number of hut dwellers.

Presently the Government has conducted 2011 Socio Economic and Cast Censes Survey. During the survey family living in Kaccha houses and rented houses have been identified as houseless. As per survey 70,93,378 houseless families have been identified. This survey includes both APL/BPL families. After this survey 16,49,814 houses have been provided. **(Table 6.6).**

#### 6.2.5. House Sites:

The Government is implementing the Rural House Site Scheme in rural areas and Vajpayee Urban Site Scheme in urban areas for EWS site-less families in the state. In rural areas 30 X 40 and in urban areas 20 x 30 sites are provided at free of cost. In rural areas beneficiaries are selected through gram sabha and in urban areas through ashraya committee. This scheme was introduced by the Government in the year 1992-93.

During 2000-01 to 2016-17, 3,24,351 sites have been distributed (2,00,136 sites in rural areas, 1,24,215 sites in urban areas). For the year 2017-18 it is targeted to distribute 10,000 sites as against this 5,888 sites in rural areas and 5,080 sites in urban area together totally 10,968 sites have been distributed so far i.e. till November 2017. District wise break-up is furnished in **Table 6.7(A) & 6.7 (B).**

#### 6.2.6 Nanna Mane (Affordable Housing for Low income groups)

During 2010-11 the Government of Karnataka has introduced a new scheme for above poverty line (APL) people to provide affordable houses to the low income group families (LIG). These are Auto drivers, film Industry workers, unorganised sector workers, Beedi workers, Hamals Street, Vendors, etc. The annual income of the beneficiary is limited to Rs.1.00 lakh per annum. In this regard the Government has taken up 4 projects during 2011-12 in and around Bangalore. i.e.

Talaguppa near Bidadi, Singanayanahalli and Hunasamaranahalli near Yelahanka, Kodathi under G+2 concepts. The unit cost of the flat is Rs.3.90 lakh, to 6.00 lakh.

#### 6.3 Urban Slums development

The population living in urban slums in Karnataka has increased from 14.02 lakh to 32.91 lakh in a decade. This is a rise from 7.8 per cent of the total urban population to 13.9 per cent now. Bengaluru district has 21.94 per cent of the total slum population, and every fifth person in the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) limits lives in a slum. An analysis of the 2011 Census data shows that Bengaluru is followed by Bellary and Dharwad, which have 6.09 per cent and 6.21 per cent share of the total urban population in slums, respectively. Udupi, Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu reported less than 1 per cent of the population in slums.

The Karnataka Slum Development Board is implementing the following schemes, viz.

- Slum Improvement Programme (State)
- Centrally sponsored Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)
- Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)
- Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)
- Prime Minister Awas Yojana (HFA)

##### 6.3.1. (a) Slum Improvement Programme

During 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 92.50 crore has been sanctioned in budget for providing basic amenities and this amount was utilized for improvement of slums. In the current year 2017-18, out of the budgeted outlay of Rs. 142.50 crore, an amount of Rs. 87.16 crore has been utilized (Including OB) up to end of November 2017.

##### (b) Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) : Initiative under JNNUM

This programme was launched to assist cities & towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the slum dwellers. Among 65 cities in the country, Bangalore and Mysore cities from Karnataka State have been selected under this programme. For BSUP programme, Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development & Finance Corporation (KUIDFC) has been made as the nodal agency for monitoring of the scheme and Karnataka Slum Development Board (KSDB) as the implementing agency in the state. The main

**Table 6.6A : District-wise numbers of hut-dwellers**

SECC-Data (Rural)									
Dist	Total Households	Houseless							TOTAL
		Grass/Thatch/Bamboo	Plastic/Polythene	Mud/Unburnt bricks	Wood	Stone not packed with mortar	Rented	House less families	
Bagalkot	240555	14073	1169	6804	8995	70342	16552	157	118092
Bangalore	269172	1157	761	21906	662	2343	131825	299	158953
Bangalore Rural	158426	694	399	30525	834	3665	19145	108	55370
Belgaum	735630	50395	6052	183795	17785	134607	45088	589	438311
Bellary	290257	12690	1111	39163	5878	46686	23378	113	129019
Bidar	240566	6986	4109	29087	6302	69929	5661	32	122106
Bijapur	292629	16812	1570	6865	4596	90761	17802	130	138536
Chamarajanagar	203466	5089	782	71801	5164	6815	6431	24	96106
Chikkaballapura	218901	4106	471	25362	758	8306	10270	272	49545
Chikmagalur	206997	1404	734	72968	2214	9838	11373	229	98760
Chitradurga	282921	16074	753	50912	2861	35019	12856	194	118669
Dakshina Kannada	276202	864	640	111652	1723	34867	13689	130	163565
Davanagere	278261	6496	1210	77185	2873	27397	15082	147	130390
Dharwad	160538	3445	310	73979	3867	17297	7713	76	106687
Gadag	134976	10129	776	40580	1821	27310	9563	47	90226
Gulbarga (Kalaburagi)	314651	15479	2797	22758	4845	105350	14990	79	166298
Hassan	348175	1558	907	170573	2519	20784	15877	156	212374
Haveri	257562	12914	1717	108016	2404	41592	14458	115	181216
Kodagu	114715	1001	664	49189	618	2956	11690	180	66298
Kolar	226042	2272	733	41107	2363	9557	9574	164	65770
Koppal	222255	10460	1991	43626	4572	46549	17394	72	124664
Mandya	351462	3191	808	104609	1961	30530	15165	288	156552
Mysore	416354	4014	2334	186903	3369	5441	19598	72	221731
Raichur	267156	52385	6316	51539	4623	39501	12080	151	166595
Ramanagara	195562	2675	2095	49476	1219	4998	13440	59	73962
Shimoga	257688	8929	1221	107671	3660	8087	13241	121	142930
Tumkur	488277	15032	1541	88452	4419	35681	24581	376	170082
Udupi	200232	738	453	52429	798	16673	8501	161	79753
Uttara Kannada	240456	6042	370	81820	2553	27108	11015	54	128962
Yadgir	158580	13702	2324	15334	2194	48551	7817	128	90050
<b>Rural Grand Total</b>	<b>8048664</b>	<b>300806</b>	<b>47118</b>	<b>2016086</b>	<b>108450</b>	<b>1028540</b>	<b>555849</b>	<b>4723</b>	<b>4061572</b>

**Table 6.6B –District-wise no. of hut-dwellers SECC-Data (Urban)**

Dist	Total House holds	Houseless							
		Grass / Thatch / Bamboo	Plastic / Polythene	Mud / Unburnt bricks	Wood	Stone not packed with mortar	Rented	House less families	TOTAL
Bagalkot	107193	1714	744	5381	3299	21963	25596	277	58974
Bangalore Urban	2317877	7669	7239	57195	4655	14792	1428897	2724	1523171
Bangalore Rural	51192	46	53	4686	153	290	23327	31	28586
Belgaum	220830	5993	1460	44462	2245	15705	60735	405	131005
Bellary	164110	4992	648	11638	2068	9881	51279	172	80678
Bidar	77833	746	1979	10663	1575	14354	14784	38	44139
Bijapur	85551	512	234	4612	530	17953	22661	143	46645
Chamarajanagar	39499	795	70	8437	371	252	9738	20	19683
Chikkaballapura	54848	641	80	4100	100	642	21550	39	27152
Chikmagalur	51569	321	38	10408	340	690	20443	46	32286
Chitradurga	61114	2202	210	7138	207	858	22461	88	33164
Dakshina Kannada	146529	472	311	22170	769	12888	32650	447	69707
Davanagere	127595	1306	194	15321	852	2705	52059	86	72523
Dharwad	209344	2131	257	42109	931	5149	68394	223	119194
Gadag	69882	4144	268	17995	773	5231	16483	43	44937
Kalaburagi	155365	1894	1083	5359	2277	21743	52833	134	85323
Hassan	77638	134	119	12460	266	814	34494	140	48427
Have ri	65770	1076	60	18934	622	4064	17598	249	42603
Kodagu	16855	54	56	3223	81	578	6816	19	10827
Kolar	89064	439	316	4925	533	1446	40269	32	47960
Koppal	42430	1387	366	4838	1565	4395	12739	14	25304
Mandya	64825	873	61	7945	267	1453	23461	110	34170
Mysore	232071	1467	701	16397	992	1497	88260	76	109390
Raichur	86973	5594	660	6342	801	5665	21471	27	40560
Ramanagara	51797	489	594	5924	307	230	18523	10	26077
Shimoga	139979	1464	357	27865	885	1633	51989	96	84289
Tumkur	131293	1596	197	12928	334	903	54020	403	70381
Udupi	39495	163	143	5157	355	2466	5994	91	14369
Uttara Kannada	77701	462	125	15060	223	7729	17643	60	41302
Yadgir	34177	898	488	1692	585	6125	9054	138	18980
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5090399</b>	<b>51674</b>	<b>19111</b>	<b>415364</b>	<b>28961</b>	<b>184094</b>	<b>2326221</b>	<b>6381</b>	<b>3031806</b>

**Table- 6.7 (A) : Year wise sites distributed under Rural House Sites Scheme**

Sl. No.	District	2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-17		Total		2017-18	
		Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed Upto Nov-2017
1	Bagalkot	301	162	271	171	330	135	902	468	327	14
2	Ballari	346	0	321	58	324	0	991	58	332	0
3	Belagavi	944	310	921	150	877	0	2742	460	890	0
4	Bengaluru Rural	169	92	160	0	147	89	476	181	157	277
5	Bengaluru Urban	156	826	182	1014	203	0	541	1840	205	145
6	Bidar	332	0	303	0	289	0	924	0	298	0
7	Chamarajanagar	215	226	215	0	223	103	653	329	220	0
8	Chikkaballapura	279	195	255	0	231	211	765	406	243	0
9	Chikkamagaluru	378	618	410	97	376	356	1164	1071	381	516
10	Chitradurga	348	42	320	306	297	80	965	428	301	1138
11	Dakshina Kannada	358	409	382	474	404	982	1144	1865	403	293
12	Davanagere	399	202	417	111	397	258	1213	571	396	806
13	Dharwad	217	156	216	66	219	0	652	222	224	73
14	Gadag	196	988	174	435	173	212	543	1635	182	937
15	Hassan	432	4	468	228	451	1	1351	233	434	0
16	Haveri	360	716	361	330	366	106	1087	1152	356	74
17	Kalaburagi	398	171	379	53	456	137	1233	361	438	0
18	Kodagu	175	68	176	0	174	763	525	831	166	0
19	Kolar	260	0	270	0	228	0	758	0	251	0
20	Koppal	240	505	229	0	277	459	746	964	258	432
21	Mandya	405	105	414	0	388	139	1207	244	378	56
22	Mysuru	419	155	410	168	450	122	1279	445	437	18
23	Raichur	283	864	282	659	299	277	864	1800	295	135
24	Ramanagara	231	0	225	0	204	522	660	522	211	54
25	Shivamogga	450	74	471	2681	478	136	1399	2891	451	78
26	Tumakuru	564	290	559	114	524	42	1647	446	530	433
27	Udupi	248	280	269	504	263	1072	780	1856	273	166
28	UttaraKannada	356	0	360	14	348	0	1064	14	393	0
29	Vijayapura	334	522	366	203	377	0	1077	725	362	84
30	Yadgiri	207	160	214	185	227	0	648	345	208	159
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>8140</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>8021</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>6202</b>	<b>30000</b>	<b>22363</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>5888</b>



**Table- 6.7 (B) : Year wise sites distributed under Vajapayee Urban House Sites Scheme**

Sl. No.	District	2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		Total		2017-18	
		Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed Up to Nov-2017
1	Bagalkot	572	54	548	0	465	1063	1585	1117	0	214
2	Ballari	500	21	488	0	492	231	1480	252	0	154
3	Belagavi	709	0	668	582	752	60	2129	642	0	140
4	Bengaluru Rural	219	0	210	0	202	0	631	0	0	450
5	Bengaluru Urban	356	0	496	0	599	118	1451	118	0	0
6	Bidar	296	0	261	0	278	0	835	0	0	0
7	Chamarajanagar	250	0	214	0	233	0	697	0	0	422
8	Chikkaballapura	296	0	264	0	278	0	838	0	0	62
9	Chikkamagaluru	259	0	290	0	211	0	760	0	0	18
10	Chitradurga	223	0	227	297	201	68	651	365	0	98
11	Dakshina Kannada	377	361	324	57	334	0	1035	418	0	0
12	Davanagere	372	273	306	0	373	4031	1051	4304	0	44
13	Dharwad	313	52	311	246	684	0	1308	298	0	397
14	Gadag	305	0	384	400	238	989	927	1389	0	648
15	Hassan	287	0	332	0	248	0	867	0	0	256
16	Haveri	360	1	379	0	323	0	1062	1	0	0
17	Kalaburagi	468	241	431	54	458	0	1357	295	0	98
18	Kodagu	145	0	182	0	121	0	448	0	0	0
19	Kolar	310	0	299	0	296	0	905	0	0	0
20	Koppal	232	1926	238	7	288	439	758	2372	0	185
21	Mandya	255	0	308	0	221	0	784	0	0	0
22	Mysuru	395	0	391	0	348	0	1134	0	0	0
23	Raichur	296	0	294	163	336	0	926	163	0	0
24	Ramanagara	258	0	211	0	247	0	716	0	0	742
25	Shivamogga	413	0	414	80	351	50	1178	130	0	845
26	Tumakuru	473	0	462	0	331	100	1266	100	0	15
27	Udupi	193	0	178	0	182	60	553	60	0	0
28	Uttara Kannada	438	0	434	0	397	0	1269	0	0	0
29	Vijayapura	251	0	282	0	287	0	820	0	0	186
30	Yadgiri	179	0	174	95	226	42	579	137	0	106
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>2929</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>7251</b>	<b>30000</b>	<b>12161</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5080</b>

objective of this programme is to provide basic services to slum dwellers including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery of other already existing universal services of the Government for education, health and social security.

The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) has sanctioned to construct 18180 houses including infrastructure in 3 phases in the selected slums of Bangalore city with an estimated cost of Rs.522.23 crores and 6328 houses in Mysore city with an estimated cost of Rs.203.97 crores. The funding pattern between GOI and GOK for Bangalore city is 50:50. The state share includes beneficiary contribution of 10% for SC/ST and for others is 12%. For Mysore city GOI share is 80% and the remaining 20% is borne by GOK.

For the first time in the country, Karnataka Slum Development Board has adopted Cost effective and Fast Track Construction Technology called "Foam Technology" for ground floor houses and for G+3 houses This Technology is eco friendly, more stable long lasting and user friendly. The conventional bricks and cement blocks are totally avoided. Since inception of BSUP programme, out of 24508 houses 24080 houses are completed and 428 houses are at various stages of construction. The phase wise details of the project and the expenditure incurred are

appended in **Table 6.8**. Thus 98 percent of the houses sanctioned are completed.

### 6.3.2 Rajiv Awas Yojana :

Government of India has introduced a new scheme called "Rajiv Awas Yojana" on the lines of Indira Awas Yojana during 2009-10 budgets to make the country slum free by providing infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers. Under this programme Karnataka has been selected to make slum Free State by 2022.

Government of India has introduced this scheme to make the country "Slum Free". This scheme will be in force for the year 2013-2022. In the first phase cities under 10 City Corporations i.e., Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Tumkur, Shimoga, Davanagere, Hubli-Dharwad, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Bellary were selected for the construction of houses with basic infrastructure. In addition, another 30 cities/towns in the State and as per revised guidelines of the scheme, cities with more number of slums, district headquarters, religious centre, historical cities, cities with cultural and tourism centers, cities having more number of SC/ST's and minorities were selected. It is intended to provide houses with basic infrastructure to slum dwellers.

Under this scheme, it was proposed to construct houses with basic infrastructure to the slum dwellers. 40 DPR's were approved by the central govt. to construct 36438 houses with the estimated cost of Rs. 1846.13 crores at Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Tumkur,

**Table 6.8 : Phase wise details of the project and expenditure**

**(Rs. crore)**

Sl. No.	Name of City	No. of Houses Sanctioned	Total Project Cost(Revised)	Amount Released (Rs.Crore)	Expenditure (Rs.Crore)	No. of houses completed
<b>PHASE- I</b>						
1	Bangalore City	11603	261.17	243.60	259.20	11430
2	Mysore City	2788	67.58	60.93	64.36	2788
<b>PHASE-II</b>						
1	Bangalore City	3151	124.28	105.10	113.50	3089
2	Mysore City	2500	90.93	77.38	74.04	2500
<b>PHASE-III</b>						
1	Bangalore City	3426	136.79	109.78	114.24	3233
2	Mysore City	1040	47.76	40.42	38.70	1040
<b>Total</b>		<b>24508</b>	<b>728.51</b>	<b>637.21</b>	<b>664.04</b>	<b>24080</b>

Davanagere, Hubli-Dharwad, Gulbarga, Belgaum, Kolar, Mandya, Chitradurga, Robertsonpete, Madugiri, Sira, Hassan, Ramanagar, Koppal and Yadgiri.

The Objectives of the programme are:- 1. Conducting socio-economic survey and GIS mapping. 2. Creating conditions of living that are dignified, healthy and productive for all. 3. Seriously addressing the target of affordable housing for all in urban areas. 4. Adopting sustainable strategies that durably redress the shortage of urban land, amenities and shelter that lead to the creation of slums. 5. Providing housing on Public Private Partnership. 6. Conducting the IEC activities to create awareness for health, education, sanitation, training, capacity building and environmental to slum dwellers.

Among the 40 projects sanctioned to Karnataka, the 17 projects have got approval by the Board have been taken up for construction before 31-3-2015. Work is under progress for construction of 19897 houses for Rs. 1030.55 crores.

During 2017-18, Rs.392.68 crores has been allocated in the budget of which Rs. 98.17 crore has been released. Totally Rs.552.26 crores have been released by GOI & GOK. The constructions of 5276 houses are under progress. Rs. 747.27 crores has been spent and 13134 houses have been completed.

#### **(d) Housing For All :**

##### **Prime Minister AwasYojan Phase-1 – “Housing for All”:**

CSMC has accorded approval to 15 cities/ towns of Karnataka State to construct 16293 houses in 98 slum areas at the project cost of Rs. 893.19 crores under Centrally sponsored programme Prime Minister Awas Yojana-HFA. Tender called and agency fixed for constructions. 10555 houses are under different stages of construction and Rs. 882.19 crores has been released by GOK, out of that Rs. 19.90 crores has been spent up to end of September 2017.

##### **Prime Minister Awas Yojan Phase-2 – “Housing for All”:**

CSMC has accorded approval to 8 cities and towns of Karnataka State to construct 9741 houses with infrastructures at the project cost of Rs. 489.27 crores under centrally sponsored programme PMAY-HFA. The construction works is in progress

##### **Prime Minister Awas Yojan Phase-3 – “Housing for All”:**

Hon' Chief Minister announced in the 2017-18 budget for 50,000 houses to be constructed for slum dwellers in Karnataka. Administrative approval has been obtained in 23rd CSMC meeting held on 21-6-2017 to construct 49368 DU's in 338 slum areas of 84 cities/ towns of

**Table 6.9 : Details of Prime Minister Awaze Yojana Housing for all**

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Phase-1</b>	<b>Phase-2</b>	<b>Phase-3</b>	<b>Total</b>
No.of Projects Sanctioned	20	10	99	129
Total Houses	16293	9741	49368	75402
Project Cost (in crores)	882.19	489.27	2661.84	4033.30
Central Share	244.39	146.11	740.52	1131.02
State Share	284.46	159.92	745.02	1189.40
ULB's share	274.52	135.96	239.23	649.71
Beneficiary Contribution	78.82	47.28	937.07	1063.17
Work in Progress	10555	-	-	10555
Released Amount (GOI+GOK)	87.67	-	-	87.67
Expenditure	19.90	-	-	19.90

Karnataka at the cost of Rs. 2661.84 crores along with centrally sponsored scheme PMAY-HFA programme. The construction works is in progress.

Following table shows the details of progress and expenditure incurred under PMAY-HFA Phase-3.

### 6.3.3 Pourakarmikas Gruha Bhagya Yojane :

The State Government has launched housing scheme for permanent Pourakarmikas who have completed 10 years of service. Under the schemes, maximum of 500 sq.ft of house will be constructed with the 80% financial assistance from the State Government. The balance 20% is to be borne by the beneficiary PK. G+3 houses will be constructed if land is available with the ULB. If the Pourakarmikas own a site, financial assistance will be given to construct a house on his site, Government has released Rs.10.00 crore under the scheme during 2014-15 and an amount of Rs.50.00 crores was released for the year 2015-16. Rs. 5.00 crores released for the year 2016-17 and Rs.24.75 crores released in the year 2017-18.

Till date, 3165 pourakarmikas from all ULBs including BBMP and BWSSB and of 30 districts have been identified as beneficiaries and got benefitted under the scheme. This year (2017-18) 2080 beneficiaries have been identified and first installment is released. The various stages of the works are under progress.

### 6.4 Urban Infrastructure

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

### 6.4.1 Water Supply

A number of water supply projects have been taken up to augment water supply to meet the existing shortage of water supply to the urban areas in the state. In view of the enormous cost and problems associated with the augmentation of water supply, the following issues have become relevant:

- Conservation of the water resources of the State
- Adoption of alternative methods of augmenting supply
- Reducing water losses
- Pricing of water
- Scope for private sector participation
- Institutional framework

#### (a) Water supply schemes

The State Government has approved the funding pattern for water supply scheme in July 2011. Accordingly the funding pattern for water supply schemes is given in **Table 6.10**.

During the year 2017-18, there are 19 on-going Water Supply Schemes with the budget allocation of Rs.330.50 crore. It is proposed to commission 8 projects during 2017-18, among these 5 Water Supply Schemes are commissioned and remaining Schemes are in progress. The physical and financial details of water supply schemes are given in **Table 6.11**.

#### (b) KUIDFC and Water Supply

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

**Table 6.10 : Funding Pattern for Water Supply Schemes**

Category	Government Grant	Loan from financial institution	ULB Share
City Corporation	40	50	10
City Municipal Council	60	30	10
Town Municipal council	75	20	5
Town Panchayat	95	--	5

**Table 6.11 : Progress of Water Supply Schemes**

Sl. No.	Year	Financial (Rs. In Crores)		Physical	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1	2008-09	304.74	156.90	26	19
2	2009-10	315.07	199.40	17	9
3	2010-11	255.86	133.58	21	10
4	2011-12	160.03	176.44	17	11
5	2012-13	186.31	276.33	11	8
6	2013-14	175.97	218.06	9	4
7	2014-15	176.00	305.43	13	7
8	2015-16	149.16	208.14	11	12
9	2016-17	197.53	213.85	11	8
10	2017-18 (Up to November 2017)	116.23	121.87	5	5

Projects/Schemes are Karnataka Urban Water Supply Modernization Project (KUWSMP), Karnataka Integrated & Urban Water Management Investment Programme (KIUWMIP) of Water Supply and Under Ground Drainage Programme in 16 ULBs.

Augmentation of water supply work amounting to Rs. 11.25 cr has been completed in Madikeri Savanur, Chintamani, Hassan, Jewargi, Sira, Holenarasipura and Chitradurga.

24x7 Water Supply works is being implemented in the towns of Haliyal, Nanjangud and Magadi at an estimated cost of Rs. 62.60 cr. Distribution network of 267.74 km have been laid and 21037 houses are connected with water supply. Work completed in Haliyal. Nanjangudu & Magadi works are Zone wise commissioning under progress. Work expected to be completed by Feb-2018.

### (c) Municipal Investment Component

This component provides investment support for urban infrastructure improvement in selected 32 ULBs of the State. The ULBs have been grouped into 4 packages of 9, 5, 10 and 8 ULBs. Out of a total 90 works, 85 works have been completed, 5 works are under progress.

### 6.4.2 Sanitation (Including Sewerage and Drainage)

The GOI vision for urban sanitation in India is set forth as: "All Indian cities and towns

become totally sanitized, healthy and livable and ensure and sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens etc. with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and women". As per the NSUP 2008 Karnataka State has proposed the State Sanitation Policy as mentioned below:

- ❑ Final City Sanitation Plan reports of all the 8 towns completed.
- ❑ SIUD is preparing CSP reports for towns through All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIILSG)
- ❑ To improve the sanitary condition in urban areas, construction of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) is proposed in Doddaballpur, Tiptur, Chikkaballpur and Humnabad.
- ❑ The work of STP in Chikkaballpur is completed and in Dodaballapura the same is nearing completion. Construction of STP is underway in Humnabad and Tiptur.

### (a) Under Ground Drainage (UGD) Schemes

The funding pattern for UGD schemes as approved is given in **Table 6.12**.

During the year 2017-18 there are 45 on-going Under Ground Drainage Schemes with Budget allocation of Rs.397.09 Crores. It is proposed to commission 13 schemes during 2017-18. Among these, 2 Under Ground Drainage Schemes are commissioned and remaining

schemes are in progress. The details of progress are given in **Table 6.13**.

The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board is responsible for providing Water Supply and sewerage schemes in 270 urban areas of Karnataka except Bruhath Bangalore Mahanagara Palike. The Board is implementing 5 schemes [1) Malur, 2)Bangarpet, 3)Gajendragad, 4)Naregal, 5)Anekal] for shifting the source of water from ground water to assured surface source of water. All these schemes would be completed by the year December 2019, after which only 34 urban areas would be left with sub-surface water as source.

At present, 67 urban areas are provided with UGD facilities. In most of the urban areas, the sewerage system is covered only in the core

areas. The newly developed areas are not provided with Sewerage System. The Board has prepared a Master plan for providing UGD scheme to all urban areas in Karnataka amounting to Rs.14672 Crores. The Board aims to provide UGD facilities to all urban areas in a phased manner subject to the availability of funds.

#### 6.4.3 Domestic Energy

The census 2011 revealed that 64.33% of households in urban areas are using LPG/PNG for cooking followed by firewood(21.23%), Kerosene (11.67%) and the remaining Households use the other sources such as Crop residue(0.91%), Biogas (0.80%), Electricity (0.21%), Coal/Lignite (0.11%), Cowpat (0.10%) and other sources (0.11).

**Table 6.12 : Funding pattern for UGD Schemes**

Sl. No.	Category	Funding Pattern		
		Loan From Financial Institution	Govt. grant	Local Body Contribution
1	City Corporation	35	50	15
2	City Municipal Council	20	70	10
3	Town Municipal council	20	75	5
4	Town Panchayath	-	95	5

**Table 6.13: Progress of UGD Schemes**

Sl. No.	Year	Financial (Rs. In Crores)		Physical	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2008-09	117.45	39.02	4	--
2	2009-10	139.93	63.49	6	1
3	2010-11	97.10	72.52	8	1
4	2011-12	84.01	64.31	7	1
5	2012-13	148.65	83.03	6	1
6	2013-14	109.92	127.17	9	1
7	2014-15	112.00	253.85	11	1
8	2015-16	134.33	270.03	6	7
9	2016-17	180.06	259.87	8	6
10	2017-18 ( Up to November 2017)	106.12	151.43	0	2

**Table 6.14 : Schemes Commissioned (Cumulative)**

Sl. No.	Year	Water Supply Schemes	Board Water Supply Schemes	Under Ground Drainage Schemes
1	2008-09	446	20	45
2	2009-10	453	20	46
3	2010-11	463	20	47
4	2011-12	474	20	48
5	2012-13	482	20	49
6	2013-14	486	20	50
7	2014-15	493	20	51
8	2015-16	505	20	58
9	2016-17	518	20	65
10	2017-18 ( Up to November 2017)	526	20	67

#### 6.4.4 Road Infrastructure

Works for a length of 252 km amounting to Rs.118 cr are completed in Madikeri, Sringeri, Chittapur, Hassan, Kolar, Savanur, Robertsonpet, Chitradurga, Chintamani, Hassan, Kanakapura, Nagamangala, Shimoga, Chikkamagalur and Hiriyur to bring in better road connectivity.

#### 6.4.5 Urban Land Transport

The Directorate has implemented several initiatives including service level benchmarking in Bangalore, preparation of policies on parking, preparation of mobility plans for 12 cities including Comprehensive Traffic and Transport Plan for 6 cities in Karnataka; feasibility studies for mass transit systems (Suburban Rail Projects) etc. It is also working in tandem with BBMP, the city corporation of Bangalore and other city corporations on Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) initiatives. The Directorate is also spearheading the implementation of Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system between the twin cities of Hubballi and Dharwad, implementation of Suburban Rail Projects in Bengaluru in collaboration with Railways, Public Bicycle Sharing (PBS) System in Mysore has already been launched.

#### Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) for Hubli-Dharwad:

The Directorate is responsible for overall monitoring and supervision of Hubli-Dharwad, Bus Rapid Transit Project (HD-BRTS) which is the first BRTS in Karnataka.

The Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) is a dedicated public transport system implemented in the twin cities of Hubli & Dharwad. It is intended to provide high quality, low and high density passenger movement at a low cost urban mobility. The BRTS corridor length is 22.25 km which includes segregated bus ways with central bus lanes and median bus stops, trunk and feeder system; accessible and comfortable bus stations in the level boarding and external ticketing. This corridor is a closed system i.e no other vehicle except BRTS buses will be allowed in the corridor. Infra includes construction of 33 bus shelters, 3 bus depots, 1 workshop, 2 terminals and intelligent traffic system. Out of the 72.29 acres of land acquisition, possession of 72 acres 08 guntas of land is acquired. The project has been divided into 21 number packages and all the packages are awarded and works are in progress. The project is expected to be completed by March 2018.

The estimated total project cost is 774.82 Crores of which assistance from World Bank is 254 Crores. As on November 2017, an amount of Rs. 638.02 Crores has been utilized.

#### **Sub-Urban Rail System for Bengaluru:**

The Directorate is also coordinating for the development of Suburban Rail Network connecting Bangalore to other cities in close proximity to Bangalore.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by the State with Ministry of Railways on 16.01.2017 to take up Suburban Rail Project for conversion of 15 pairs of conventional trains to MEMU services and augmenting MEMU maintenance facilities at Banaswadi. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) will be established for implementation of Suburban Rail Projects.

Ministry of Railways on 13.07.2017 has approved the works identified in the MoU on 80:20 cost sharing pattern between Government of Karnataka and Ministry of Railways. These works shall be executed by Railways itself. The State has allocated Rs 100 Crores in F.Y 2016-17 and Rs. 317.00 Crores in the annual budget for F.Y 2017-18. Rs 100 crores is spent so far by the State Government for these projects.

South Western Railways on 18.07.2017 have commenced a new service between BYPL-WFD-BPYL to cater the needs of IT and ITES employees of the region. It is planned that out of the conversion of 15 pairs of trains, 9 MEMU rakes are required of which 2 MEMU rakes will be supplied by Railways during 2017-18 and balance 7 MEMU rakes in 2018-19. Augmentation for maintenance facilities of MEMU rakes at Banaswadi will also be taken up. In the third week of October 2017, 2 MEMU rakes have been commissioned as a part of conversion plan of conventional passenger trains to MEMUs.

DULT is initiating conducting feasibility study through RITES between Yeshvanthpur (YPR) - Yelahanka (YNK) in connection with commencing the high speed suburban rail services between Yeshvanthpur (YPR) - Kempegowda International Airport Ltd., (KIAL) near Devanahalli with a halt station at the airport. Comprehensive plan and fund requirement for the project is being finalised.

#### **6.4.6 Public Bicycle Sharing System in Mysuru:**

DULT is implementing PBS through Mysuru City Corporation to introduce a citywide bicycle based transportation system to provide a low-cost, environmentally friendly mobility option to city residents as well as to the tourists. Cycles will be available through a network of cycle docking stations. Users can check out cycles at one station and return them to any other station in the network.

The project is being implemented with World Bank GEF grant assistance. The total project cost is amounted to be Rs.20.52 crores over a period of 6 years and the grant amount to be received from World Bank will be equivalent to 1.6 million USD (Rs.10.4 Crores).

The Mysuru Public Bicycle Sharing System was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Government of Karnataka on 4th June, 2017. The system consists of total 450 cycles and 48 hubs. Out of 48 hubs, 45 hubs are currently operational with 450 cycles. A total number of more than 7000 users have been registered in the system as on 08.11.2017 and the average daily number of trip is varying between 800-1000 per day.

The cleanest city Mysuru bags a special award for its Public Bicycle Sharing System under the category of "Best non-motorized transport projects" implemented in the country in the conference held at Hyderabad from November 4 to November 6.

#### **6.4.7 State Urban Transport Fund:**

The State Urban Transport Fund has been leveraged to promote DULT's mandate. It includes assistance provided for introduction of Public Transport System in cities of Karnataka, assistance for construction of Transit Infrastructure in cities, implementation of Cycle Tracks in the neighbourhoods of Bangalore, passenger information for TTMCs in Bangalore etc. Since 2011-12 and upto November 2017, an amount of Rs. 368.53 Crores was earmarked as against which Rs. 313.92 Crores has been released for implementation. During the year 2017-18, 51 ongoing projects are in progress, 10 new projects for providing assistance are approved and 10 projects are completed, which include projects on augmentation of buses,



construction of bus infrastructure facilities, footpath improvements, cycling infrastructures, etc.

#### **6.4.8 Capacity Building and Partnerships:**

The DULT staff is regularly deputed to various conferences and workshops held in the country so as to regularly update their skills. The workshops attended by DULT staff covers range of topics such as transport modeling, institutional development, public transport assessment, and open data management, etc. DULT has also organized site visits to few start-up companies in Bengaluru to update its staff on cutting edge developments related to transport and technology.

Measures taken for Improvements in the Water and Sanitation Infrastructure System and as follows:

- Centralized billing and collection system (SAJALA).
- Online payment
- ECS options
- Payment through easy bill
- Payment through B1 centres.
- Payment through Karnataka mobile apps.
- Improvement of the water supply system by replacing corroded and pipelines.
- Replacement of defective water meters.
- Improvement in revenue collection.
- After commissioning of CWSS IV Phase Stage-II in 2012 Cauvery Water is being supplied to the scarcity areas.
- By Providing individual Toilet facilities in slums open defecation is avoided

#### **6.4.9 Best Practices**

##### **Cycle Day Initiative:**

The Cycle Day Initiative was started in October of 2013 at Cubbon Park by Bangalore Coalition of Open Streets (BCOS) anchored by the Directorate of Urban Land Transport (DULT) in partnership with a group of like-minded NGOs (Praja RAAG & ESAF), cycling enthusiasts, and citizens. The main aim of this initiative is to promote the use of the cycling as last mile and for short commutes. The initiative has become a community driven one with over 30 neighbourhoods covered within neighbourhoods by 35 Community Partners on board. The Cycle Day happens at least at two locations in Bangalore every Sunday along with DULT providing cycle rentals at the

neighbourhood events as well as at Cubbon Park from 6 AM to 6 PM on all Sunday's. The event has completed 4 years since October 2013 and around 310 cycle day's held till date.

DULT is also involved in planning, designing and funding Non-Motorised Transport Projects in various neighbourhoods like Sanjaynagar, Yelahanka, Jayanagar and others. As a part of cycle day, DULT is involved in designing bicycle stands for 3 schools in Yelahanka and has initiated 'Walk to School' awareness program in Sanjaynagar – a program designed to enable healthier lifestyles for school children and safer and cleaner neighbourhoods. DULT has successfully been able to attract community partner's city wide and activate the interest of local communities to work with the government.

##### **Setting up of transport modeling lab:**

The Directorate has setup a transport modeling lab to enhance its capacity in delivering state-of-art plans. In this regard, the Directorate has procured high-end desktop systems capable of running simulations, additional storage capacity for the server and few software such as VISSIM for micro-simulation, CUBE for macro-modeling, ArcGIS for spatial analysis and mapping, etc.

##### **Challenges and Vision of the Department:**

The Directorate of Urban Land Transport has prepared a strategic framework to chalk out its growth in future. The strategic framework defines the goals of the organization with reference to the achievements as on date and challenges in future. DULT has also re-organized its structure into nine verticals, with each vertical focusing in certain facet of urban transport. DULT will also focus on implementation of its sustainable urban transport plans in all major cities.

#### **6.5 Urban Environment**

The geographical expansion and demographic growth of urban areas have exerted an adverse impact on the urban environment. The large scale conversion of agricultural land in the urban periphery for urban uses like industries, housing and infrastructure has resulted not only in loss of greenery but in creation of urban heat islands. The increase in motor vehicular traffic in cities and industrialization has contributed to air pollution which in turn has an adverse effect on the health of the people. The increasing consumption of water is leading to depletion of water resources, particularly

underground water. The enormous quantities of waste generated in cities, proliferation of slums and lack of sanitation are serious environmental hazards. These issues need to be addressed to meet environmental goals.

### 6.5.1 Solid Waste Management:

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

There are totally 277 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State including BBMP. and recently upgraded 59 ULBs. Excluding BBMP, 217 ULBs generates 5020 tons of municipal solid waste and it is estimated that 59 new ULBs generate about 480 tons of MSW every day. Until 8th April 2016, all the ULBs were following Municipal Solid waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000 (MSW Rules) notified by MoEF for Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) in their limits. Recently the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 on 8th April 2016. As per the MSW Rules, all the ULBs are responsible for development of necessary infrastructure for collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid wastes.

#### Initiatives Taken Up

The Government of Karnataka (GoK) with an objective to improve the quality of Solid Waste

Management (SWM) services in the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) area has proposed to establish Solid Waste processing, treatment and disposal facilities. In this regard, a Government Order (GO) No.UDD 491 MNY 2014 dtd. 26.08.2014 has been issued. The Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation (KUIDFC) has been nominated as the Nodal Agency. The Government has allocated Rs.440/- crore for this purpose. The civil works are to be implemented through Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Ltd. (KRIDL) on Deposit contribution basis.

The Solid Waste processing, treatment and disposal facilities are established in 6 sites besides upgrading the KCDC plant. These plants can handle about 2300 TPD of waste. KUIDFC has engaged consultants for the preparation of DPRs for treatment and disposal facilities under the Technical assistance component of Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project (KMRP) with the concurrence of the World Bank. All necessary waste processing equipments & machineries and waste handling vehicles have been procured.

KUIDFC has engaged National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Thiruvananthapuram as consultants, for providing tailor made solution for controlling odour inside and outside the sheds. Once the same is implemented these plants would be free from odour nuisance besides being first of its kind in the country.

Environmental clearances for all the proposed units have been obtained from State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority of

**Table 6.15: Mechanical composting facilities.**

Name of the Location	Extent (acres)	Capacity (TPD)	Current status
Lingadheeranahalli	11	200	Commissioned
Doddabidarkallu	9	200	Commissioned
Kannahalli	23.75	500	Commissioned
Seegehalli	7	200	Commissioned
Subbarayanapalya	9.34	200	Commissioned
Chikkanagamangala	15.3	500	Commissioned
KCDC, Kudlu	30	500	Plant capacity upgraded and commissioned

Karnataka, as mandated under EIA Notification, 2006. The consent for establishment of units has been obtained from KSPCB. Also, the approvals from BDA are obtained.

In order to Operate and maintain these plants, Private Operators have been appointed through a “Performance Based Management Contract” for carrying out day-to-day operations in an efficient and effective manner.

The details of the mechanical composting facilities and the current status is as follows;

Majority of civil works are completed and the balance works are in advanced stages of completion. At the pilot Odour control system at KCDC, the supply of bio-filter media and ducting works completed. Commissioning underway.

- ❑ Fire fighting works in 3 plants are underway (Lingadheeranahalli, Subbarayanapalya & Doddabidarkallu).
- ❑ Landfill facilities underway at Seegehalli.
- ❑ Leachate treatment plant work at Doddabidarkallu underway.

**Financial Progress:-** The expenditure incurred during 2017-18 (upto Nov-2017) is 5.70 cr. The overall expenditure is Rs.286.75cr.

**6.5.2 Steps taken towards Solid Waste Management:**

As per MSW Rules, following steps have been taken in ULBs of the State, in-order to achieve scientific and systematic waste management system.

- a. Procurement of land for processing and disposal of waste and development of basic required infrastructure such as construction of compound walls, approach road, internal roads, watchman shed, bore-wells, electricity connections, plantation of trees & plants in the periphery of the landfill site etc.
- b. Normative standards for various SWM activities such as street sweeping, door-to-door collection of waste, cleaning of public toilets, public places, markets etc have been formulated in order to standardize the outsourcing activities.
- c. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), ULBs have been asked to prepare DPRs for integrated solid waste management which includes micro-level planning for door to door collection of waste, management of dry/recyclable wastes etc. This is indicated in **Table No. 6.15(A)**.

**Table: 6.15(A) : Indicators of Solid Waste Management**

Indicators	Bench mark
MSW Collection Efficiency	100%
MSW Collection Efficiency	100%
% households under door to door collection	100%
% of Road Length cleaned per day	30%
Vehicle Adequacy Ratio	100%
Treatment Efficiency	80%
Cost per ton of solid waste management	Rs.1400 per ton
Extent of segregation of MSW	60%
Extent of scientific disposal of MSW	100%
Extent of cost recovery in SWM	100%
Efficiency in redresal of customer complain	100%

### Funds allocated for SWM

Apart from grants from 13th FC, SFC untied, CMSMTDP, etc., funds have been earmarked under State Budget for ISWM in ULBs of the State. Under State Budget, Rs. 51.82 crore during the year 2013-14, Rs. 75 Crores during the year 2014-15 have been released to ULBs of the State exclusively for SWM purpose.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission, MoUD has allocated Rs. 512.52 crores of central share for SWM in 275 ULBs of Karnataka including BBMP.

### Clean Our City Programme:

In order to achieve proper & sustainable waste management system, 'CLEAN OUR CITY' programme has been successfully implemented in which, door to door collection of waste, separate dry waste handling system, decentralized waste processing etc have been carried out systematically.

### City Sanitation Plan (CSP):

MoUD, GoI has formulated National Urban Sanitation Policy, 2008 (NUSP) for the purpose of safe handling and disposal of liquid & solid wastes. Under NUSP, each city has to prepare CSPs which includes components such as construction of toilets (individual / community / public), Septage management, UGD and sewage treatment plants (STPs), solid waste management, storm water drains, drinking water etc. As per NUSP, 2008, the CSPs for 30 cities of the State has been entrusted to CMAK and the work is under progress.

### 6.5.3 Construction of Modern Abattoirs:

The DPRs for construction of modern abattoirs in Mysuru, Hospet, Chitradurga and Chamarajanagara cities have been prepared and approval from MoFPI, Govt. of India has been already obtained. Project Management Consultants (PMC) for all the 4 projects have been selected. In Hospet Construction of modern abattoirs work has started, in Mysuru tender process to select the contractor is completed (Agreement yet to execute), in Chitradurga Tender process is in progress, in Chamarajanagara Technical sanction is obtained, DTS preparation is in progress.

### 6.5.4 Electricity Generation

Though the 15 Kva Generator is expected to generate 12 kWh of electricity with an intake of 8m<sup>3</sup>/hr. of biogas. The plant generates 160m<sup>3</sup> of biogas per day i.e. a supply of 160 m<sup>3</sup>/ (8

m<sup>3</sup>/hr) = 20 hour a day, with 160m<sup>3</sup> biogas one can generate 12 kWh x 20hr = 240 kWh in a day. The electricity generated from the plant will be utilized for the plant operations and for street lighting.

### Indicators of Solid Waste Management

#### 6.5.5 Way forward:

The tasks to be accomplished in near future are:

- ❑ Procurement of Simple Waste Processing Machines, Waste Segregation Machines and plastic baling machines by the ULBs.
- ❑ Achievement of 100% segregation of waste at source and also 100% door to door collection.
- ❑ Maximum recovery of recyclable wastes and minimization of waste going to landfills.
- ❑ Establishment of Dry waste collection centers at the ward level in the ULBs.
- ❑ Procurement of land for waste processing and disposal in Kumta and Dandeli towns.
- ❑ Improve collection and treatment efficiencies of the waste.
- ❑ Bringing amendment to The Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 with respect to imposition of penalties.

#### 6.5.6 Environmental Challenges (air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution etc.):

Some of the most critical problems facing our cities concern the health impacts of urban pollution generated by inadequate water, sanitation, drainage, poor waste management and air pollution. This set of problems known as the 'Brown Agenda' combined with what are called the 'Green Issues' such as depletion of water and forest resources, up gradation of environmentally fragile lands, occupation of areas prone to flooding, landslides etc. and the carbon emissions from energy use, heating, industry and transport now known as 'Climate Change Issues' all pose serious challenges to the health of the eco system of a city and its people. To tackle these issues, an Urban Environmental Management Action Plan must be formulated. A city specific plan would be required for large cities such as Bengaluru, Hubballi-Dharwad, Mysuru and Mangalore and a common strategy can be evolved for other towns and smaller cities in the State. The major components of the action plan could be the following:

- i) **Conservation of water resources:** The objective should be to reduce the demand for fresh water. Conservation measures such as rain water harvesting be made mandatory.
- ii) **Waste Water Management:** The recycling and re-use of waste water should be encouraged in cities which generate substantial quantities of sewerage and silage. Decentralized waste water treatment plants must be set up at appropriate places.
- iii) **Controlling Air pollution:** Air quality monitoring systems must be set up to measure various pollutants like carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide etc Controlling air pollution depend upon factors such as density of vehicular traffic and emission from industries. The Prevention of Air Pollution Act will have to be enforced strictly.
- iv) **Energy Conservation:** Cities consume enormous quantities of energy. In view of the shortage of electrical power, it is imperative to promote the use of renewable energy such as solar and wind power and other energy efficiency measures. Urban design will have to take into account the efficient use of energy and promote green buildings.

### 6.5.7 Urban Conservation and Urban Heritage:

Urban conservation has been defined as follows:

“Urban conservation seeks to retain that part of the urban environment whose character is improvement of national or local heritage. It also seeks to enhance the environmental character by ensuring that the sitting and the design of any new development is complementary to it”.

This heritage may be in the form of:

- Buildings or places of architectural, historical or cultural importance.
- Unique temples, mosques, and other monuments
- Designed environments such as Russell Market or City Market in Bengaluru, Connaught Place in Delhi etc.
- Water front areas: lakes, rivers or sea.
- Centres of recreation and tourism -natural or man made

“Other items may be added depending on their significance to heritage”.

### 6.5.8 Waste Water Management (WWM):

**Environmental Action Plan (EAP) – A:** This plan was initiated during 2001. 33 Kms of the existing trunk sewers were replaced/rehabilitated at a cost of Rs.54.00 crore. There was an increase of 40 MLD of sewage inflow into the STPs there by, reduction in wastewater flow in the SWD.

**Hebbal STP Zero flow scheme:** In this scheme 18 Kms of trunk sewers were replaced/rehabilitated at a cost of Rs. 45.00 Crore. The benefits of the scheme would be zero flow in the SWD upto Nagavara Lake, there is no entry of sewage to Hebbal and Nagavara Lakes from core area. The STP at Hebbal would be completely utilized. The increase in flow is 40 MLD.

**Environmental Action Plan-B:** The project consists of replacement/ rehabilitation of 70 Kms of trunk sewers at a cost of Rs.176.00 Crore. The revised project cost is Rs.495 Crore. The works of this scheme have been completed and about 150 MLD of sewage flowing in SWDs' has been diverted through the pipe network to the treatment plants.

**Under Ground Drainage (UGD):** UGD work amounting to Rs. 74.75 cr has been completed in Chikkaballapur, Doddaballapur, Tiptur and the UGD missing link works at Hassan and Chintamani are completed at a cost of Rs. 2.24 cr. Works amounting to Rs. 73.44 cr is under progress in, Bhadravathi, Humnabad works are under progress, and Harihara UGD work rendered and work is under progress.

Sewer network length of 417.6. 7 km has been laid and 41611 nos. Houses service connections are connected.

**Storm Water Drains (SWD):** Works for a length of 33.59 km, amounting to Rs. 43.02 cr has been completed in Sringeri, Hassan, Savanur, Kolar, Robertsonpet, Gurmitkal, Chikkamangalur, Chitradurga&Chintamani.

**Solid Waste Management:** The work of development of Land fill site in Chitradurga at a cost of Rs. 1.56 cr has been completed. Bid documents for outsourcing Operation and maintenance through Performance Based Managemnt Contract has been prepared in consultation with WB and the same has been forwarded to ULB for further necessary action.

**Rain Water Harvesting (RWH):** Works amounting to Rs. 2.70 cr are completed in Kolar, Savanur, Robertsonpet, Chitradurga, Chintamani, Sira, Nagamangala and Hiriyur.

**Construction of Low Cost Sanitation (LCS):** Construction of 3139 nos. LCS units at a cost of Rs. 6.84 cr have been completed.

**6.6 Development of Bengaluru Region**

**6.6.1 Bengaluru Metropolitan Region Development Authority (BMRDA):**

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

**Structure Plan:-**

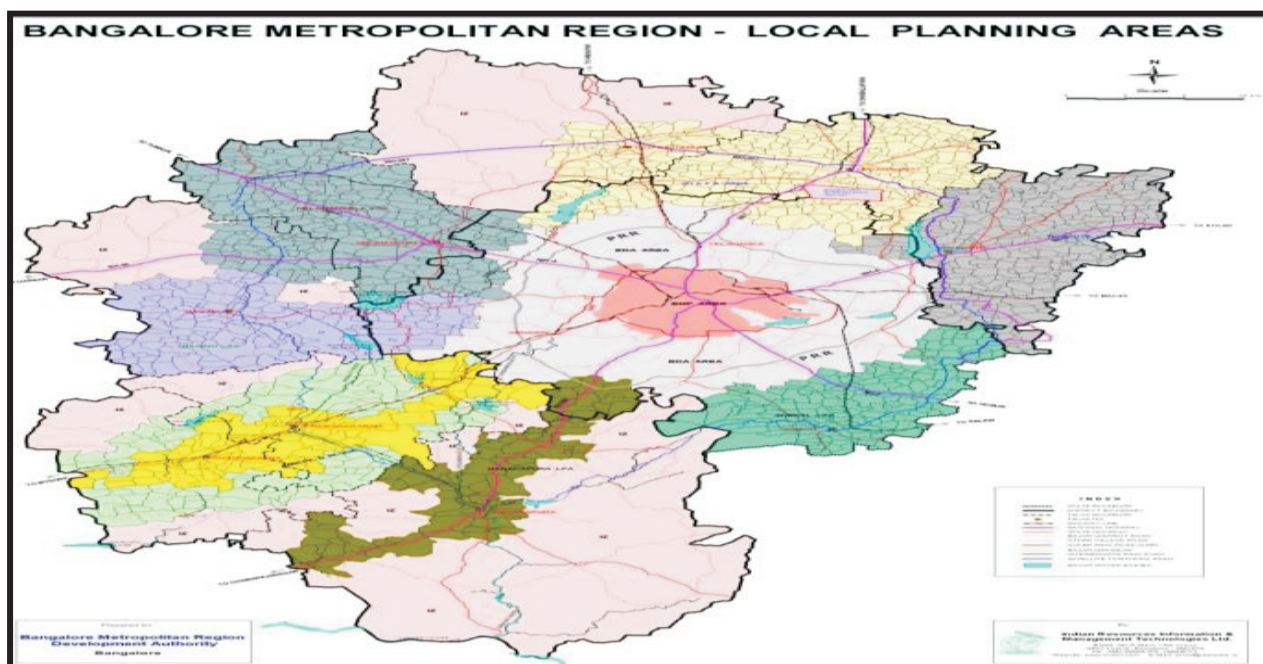
The BMRDA had prepared the Structure Plan in 1998 based on the availability and future prospects in respect of the natural resources and infrastructure and the trend of urbanization in the region. The Structure Plan was approved by the Government vide G.O. dated 21.9.2005. As per the Structure Plan, the areas suitable for urbanization have been categorized as Area Planning Zones (APZs) and areas where agriculture is a predominant

occupation and / or forestry is abundant, conservation has been stressed more and such areas have been classified as Interstitial Zones (IZs). The Structure Plan along with related information has been brought out in a book form and made available to the general public for sale. It has also been placed on the website of the BMRDA.

The Structure Plan prepared by the BMRDA is in the nature of a broad area development plan for the entire BMR and requires preparation of detailed sector specific and area specific plans. Separate Planning Authorities and Urban Development Authorities have been constituted for the various Local Planning Areas under the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 and other Acts for preparation of detailed Master Plans and enforcement of the same. The Authorities so formed are, besides the Bengaluru Development Authority, as follows:

- 1) Bengaluru International Airport Area Planning Authority (BIAAPA).
- 2) Nelamangala Planning Authority.
- 3) Magadi Planning Authority.
- 4) Kanakapura Planning Authority.
- 5) Ramanagara-Channapatna Urban Development Authority (RCUDA).
- 6) Bengaluru-Mysuru Infrastructure Corridor Area Planning Authority (BMICAPA) Part.

**Figure 6.1 : Bengaluru Metropolitan region- Local Planning Areas**



- 7) Anekal Planning Authority.
- 8) Hosakote Planning Authority.

#### **Schemes:**

During the year the BMRDA has prepared several schemes to implement the Structure Plan in coordination with the concerned organizations. The details are given below.

- Development of proposed Satellite Town Ring Road within B.M.R.
- Greater Bengaluru-Bidadi Smart City.
- Preparation of 'Village Development Plan's for villages in Agriculture zone in Bangalore Metropolitan Region

#### **Development works in interstitial zones and Area planning zone-1 within B.M.R:**

Administrative approval for Rs. 5.00 crores estimates was given on 02.03.2016 by the Government for Road development works, in Kanchugaranahalli Grama Panchayath of Ramanagara Taluk & Kodihalli, Doddaalahalli, Bannimukkodlu Gramapanchayath of Kanakapura Taluk. Rs. 4.5 crores released and works are in completion stage.

#### **Lake Rejuvenation cess collected in BMRDA.**

Administrative approval of the Government was accorded vide G.O. dated: 24.09.2016 for Rs. 4.99 crores estimates of lake development works of Kodihalli lake and Arashinakunte lake of Doddaalahalli village of Kanakapura Taluk. The lake rejuvenation cess of Rs. 3.39 Crore collected in BMRDA and rest of Rs. 1.61 Crore collected in Kanakapur Planning Authority. Rs. 3.39 Crore has been released to Kanakapur Planning Authority to take up the Lake Development works.

#### **6.6.2 Bruhath Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP):**

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

Bengaluru the city had an area of 226 Sq.km and was organized into 100 wards represented by a counselor in the city corporation. 7 CMC's and 1 TMC were added up with the previous 3 zones viz, east, west and south.

BBMP comprising 8 zones viz, R.R.Nagar, Bommanahalli, Dasrahalli, Mahadevapura, Yelahanka East, South and West is developing very rapidly and hence, the government is contemplating to bifurcate the BBMP.

BBMP has taken up many infrastructure projects to improve the infrastructure of the city. Flyovers, Underpasses, Grade separators, Signal free roads, road widening has smoothened the traffic flow of the city.

#### **Schemes of BBMP:**

##### **Nagarothana Scheme:**

During the year 2017-18 for under Nagarothana Scheme a sum of Rs.1000.00 crores have been sanctioned by the Government. Out of which a sum of Rs.569.39 crore have been spent.

##### **Lakes development works:**

During the year 2017-18 for development of lakes a sum of Rs.50.00 crores have been sanctioned by the Government. Out of which a sum of Rs.30.55 crore have been spent.

##### **Special Infrastructure Projects of Bangalore:**

During the year 2017-18 for Bangalore development a sum of Rs.2031.00 crores have been sanctioned by the Government. Out of which a sum of Rs.1303.48 crore have been spent.

#### **6.6.3 Bengaluru Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL)**

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

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

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-1 is having a track length of 42.3 Kms, the Project cost is Rs. 13845.01 crore was commenced in mid-April 2007 and project under implementation consist of two corridors.

The East-West corridor is 18.10 km. long, starting from Baiyappanahalli and terminating at the Mysuru Road Terminal. The following are the stations come along this corridor are Baiyappanahalli, S.V. Road, Indiranagar, Halasuru, Trinity, M.G. Road, Cubbon Park, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Stn., VidhanaSoudha, Sir M. Visvesaraya Stn., Central College, Kempegowda Interchange Station, Majestic, City Railway Station, Magadi Road, Shri Balagangadharanath Swamiji Stn., Hosahalli, Vijayanagar, Attiguppe, Deepanjalinagar, Mysuru Road Stations.

The 24.20 km. North-South Corridor begins at Nagasandra Terminal and terminates at the Yelachenahalli Terminal. The following are the stations come along this corridor are Nagasandra, Dasarahalli, Jalahalli, Peenya Industry, Goruguntepalya, Yeshwanthpur, Sandal Soap Factory, Mahalaxmi, Rajajinagar, Srirampura, Kuvempu Road, Mantri Square Sampige Road, Kempegowda Interchange Station, Chickpet, K.R. Market, National College, Lalbagh, South End Circle, Jayanagar, R.V. Road, Banashankari, J.P. Nagar, Yelchenahalli Stations.

#### Phase-1 Project Progress:

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-1 complete network was completed on 17.06.2017 commercial operation was started.

#### Phase-2

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

#### STATUS OF PHASE-2:

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2 works are started the Physical and Financial Progress is 14.79% & 12.30% respectively. The details Physical Progress is as below:

- Reach-1 Extn.: Baiyappanahalli to Whitefield 15.24 Kms Civil work started.
- Reach-2 Extn.: Mysore Road to Kengeri 6.5 Kms Civil works are under progress.
- Reach-3 Extn.: Nagasandra to BIEC 3.77 Kms Civil work started.
- Reach-4 Extn.: Yelachenahalli to Anjanapura Township 6.5 Kms Civil works are under progress.
- Reach -5 New Line: From R.V. Road to Electronic City 18.8 Kms Civil works under progress.
- Reach -6 New Line: From Gottigere to Nagawara (Elevated) 7.5 Kms Civil work are started, Underground 14.7 Kms Civil tender is under progress.

The entire Phase-2 work is programmed to complete by March -2021.

**Table 6.16 : Summary of Break-up of Costs**

Name of the Line	Length of the line in Km	Estimated Completion Cost (Rs. in Crore)
Baiyappanahalli to ITPL – Whitefield	15.500	4845.00
Mysore Road Terminal to Kengeri	6.465	1867.95
Hesaraghatta Cross to BIEC	3.770	1168.22
Yalachenahalli to Anjanapura Township	6.290	1765.88
R.V. Road to Bommasandra	18.820	5744.09
Gottigere to Nagawara	21.250	11014.00
	<b>72.095</b>	<b>26405.14</b>



**Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2A:** Silk Board to K.R. Puram 17 Km length is approved by the Government for Rs. 4202.00 Crore. Negotiations are underway with various corporates to raise the funds under innovative financing tender documents are being made ready.

**Phase-2B:** Nagawara Metro Station to Kempegowda International Airport Bangalore, alignment for length of 29.062 kms has been approved by the Government of Karnataka. Presently, DPR has been approved by Government of Karnataka. Estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 5950 Cr.

### **Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-3:**

The DPR for Phase-3 is under preparation

#### **6.6.4 Bengaluru Development Authority (BDA):**

The Bengaluru Development Authority (BDA) established on 16th January 1976 under a separate act of the State Legislature viz the BDA Act 1976. The Authority has been established with the goals of planning function of the City Planning Authority and the developmental functions as in the erstwhile city improvement Trust Board (CITB) Bengaluru is a metropolitan city covering an area of 1306 sqmts attracting people around the world. The Authority also having aims at checking the haphazard and irregular growth of the city. The Garden City has a glorious past track records with varied culture life style and has very salubrious climate.

#### **Objectives of the Authority are as follows:**

The objective of the Authority shall be to promote and secure the development of the Bangalore Metropolitan Area and for the purpose the Authority shall have the power to acquire, hold, manage and dispose of movable and immovable property, whether within or outside the area under its jurisdictions and to carry out building, engineering and other operations and generally to do all things necessary of expedient for the purpose of such development and for purpose incidental thereto.

Bangalore Development Authority also performs development functions as per the directions of the Government such as preparation of Development plans for Group Housing and Layouts, Approval of building plans (BDA's Jurisdiction), other statutory functions under KTCP Act, formation of ring

road to minimize traffic congestion and facilitate commuters to reach their destination quickly, rejuvenation of lakes which is vital for all living beings and to increase the ground water level, construction of flyovers to prevent traffic jam and provide safe, speedy and smooth transport, planning and implementing schemes to provide Residential/Commercial/Industrial/Civic Amenities sites/Parks & Play Grounds, construction of commercial complexes/construction of houses to economically weaker sections & Development of Major infrastructure facilities etc.

#### **Construction of Houses for EWS:**

The Government of Karnataka has allotted 323 acres of land for the formation of Housing Projects for the members of economically weaker sections of the society. 190 Acres of land have been handed over to BDA for construction of houses for Economically Weaker Sections of the Society. Land costing Rs. 40.00 crore has been paid to the Government. BDA has taken up construction of about 30000 Housing units at 29 different places in Bangalore.

So far 12963 flats have been constructed / under construction, of these 6601 flats are allotted to public. Rs. 1146.00 crore revenue has been received so far of which Rs. 2200 (upto Nov 2017) crore has been expend.

#### **The formation of peripheral Ring Road**

The formation of Peripheral Ring Road at an estimated cost of Rs. 11950.00 crore has been approved by Government in July 2016 with the Financial Assistance from JICA. A special purpose vehicle viz Bangalore PRR Development Corporation Ltd has been incorporated in October 2017 under the Companies Act 2013 for implementing the project.

#### **Development of Lakes**

The provision of Rs. 31.41 crore is made in the budget estimates towards Rejuvenation and development of lakes and provision of Rs. 5.00 crore is made for new plantations in BDA layouts and rejuvenation of tank bed areas. Provision of Rs. 5.00 crore is made for maintenance of Nursery Gardens and Horticulture works in BDA Layouts.

#### **Formation of layouts and distribution of sites:**

BDA has so far formed 64 layouts and allotted 1,44,453 sites of different dimensions, out of

which 18,173 sites have been allotted to SC categories and 4194 sites allotted to ST Categories and 2796 Sites have been allotted to Category-A. A total of 1317 Civic Amenity sites have been allotted so far.

Bangalore Development Authority has under taken the formation of a new layout viz. NadaPrabhu Kempegowda Layout which is in progress. For payment of land compensation for Nadaprabhu Kempegowda layout and execution of civil works a provision of Rs. 405.00 crore is made in the Budget Estimate for the year 2017-18.

Allotment of 5000 sites of various dimensions have been made to the public in Nadaprabhu Kempegowda Layout and revenue of Rs. 865.50 crore is received.

For providing major infrastructure works in Bangalore Metropolitan area, BDA has spent about Rs. 2938.21 crore upto 31.03.2017. For the financial year 2017-18, major infrastructure works for an estimated cost of Rs.1227.60 crore have been approved and are either progress or to be taken up.

**6.6.5 Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB):**

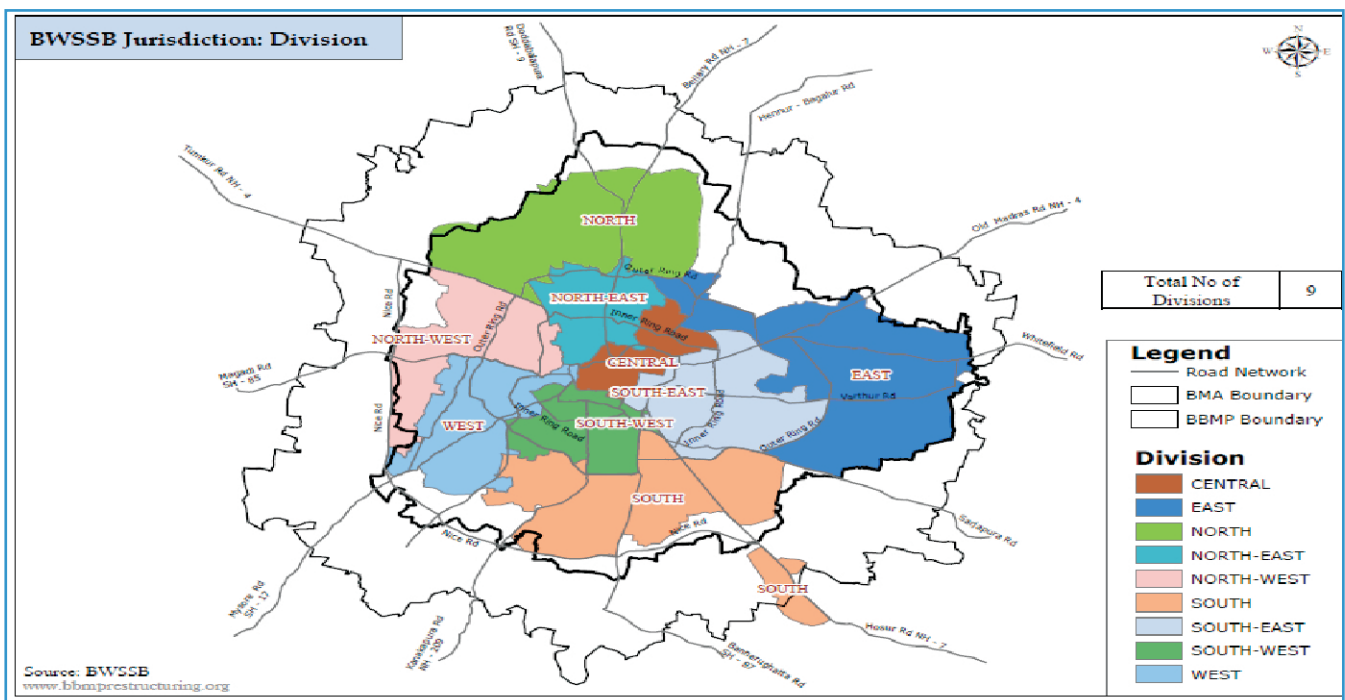
Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board is an autonomous body formed by the State legislature under Bengaluru Water supply and Sewerage Board Act on 10-09-1964 for Water Supply & Sewage disposal. It is one of the first Water supply & Sanitation Utilities in India with jurisdiction of entire Bruhath Bengaluru

Mahanagara Palike Area of 800 Sqkms, (Bengaluru Core area of 245 Sqkm, 8 Urban Local Bodies of 330 Sqkm ( 7 City Municipal Corporation and 1 Town Municipal Corporation and 110 Villages of 225 Sqkms.) It has the following mandates: adequate water supply to meet demand; creation of sewerage network & safe disposal of sewage; Preparation, implementation of plans & schemes for augmenting water supply & safe disposal of sewage; Levy and collection of water charges on 'no loss no profit basis' for sustainability of the system.

**Vision document 2050:**

In order to develop an effective road map BWSSB has envisioned a vision document with strategic Master plan to address the future outlook and challenges.

Outcome of this study will include a holistic and integrated evaluation of all available and current water resources, including recycled water, and identification of alternatives and strategies, which can be further developed as future water resources. It will result into a vision document which will have identified potential Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes along with their implementation framework that will serve as a guidance document for BWSSB. It can then later identify and select individual projects that may be considered for implementation based on assessment of needs, its feasibility and priority. The vision document will also include broad cost



estimates and time frame for implementation of the preferred strategy and option, as well as suggested and recommended phasing and staged implementation of the preferred option with a breakdown of investments into Long Term, Medium Term and Short Term timeframes with relevant finances and other resources required.

Since its inception in the year 1964, BWSSB has executed several water supply and sewage schemes for the city, including the prestigious Cauvery Water Supply Scheme (CWSS) Stages - I, II, III & Stage IV Phase - I, Phase - II and sewerage system improvement projects concentrating on sewage collection, conveyance and treatment works. The existing sewerage system covers an area of 265 kms of core area of the city, in which three major Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) are constructed at Vrishabhavathi, K&C and Hebbal Valleys (major and minor). The sewerage system for newly added areas mainly the erstwhile CMC's is nearing completion.

### **Overview of Water Supply and Sewerage System:**

Bengaluru, the capital city of Karnataka is the third largest city and the fifth largest metropolitan area in India and is one of the fastest growing metropolitan cities. It is a centre for education, IT & BT industries, sophisticated high tech health care and many MNC industries which are attracting people to the city. As per Census 2011, the population of Bengaluru city was about 8.5 million. The Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) is responsible for providing water supply to BBMP area of 800 sq. km.

At present BWSSB is supplying treated Cauvery Water to Bengaluru City under the Cauvery Water Supply Scheme (CWSS) Stage I, II, III & Stage IV Phase I& II with total installed capacity of 1310 MLD. This quantity of water provided to the core areas of BBMP including the erstwhile 7 CMC's and 1 TMC area covering total area of 575 sq.km but excluding 110 village areas of BBMP covering 225 sq.km. In order to provide water supply to the newly added 110 villages which are part of BBMP, the Board has taken up many new initiatives.

Construction of Ground level reservoirs under DC works of BDA, providing water supply and UGD lines in BDA layouts, providing water supply lines and house service connections under GBWASP in the former 7 CMC and 1 TMC are being taken up. Its responsibility is

providing UGD facilities with house service connection, lateral sewers, trunk sewers under KMRP and JNNURM in 7 CMCs & 1 TMC areas, providing and laying water supply and UGD pipelines to 110 villages of BBMP areas and providing individual toilet facilities in slums under Slum Development Component of KMRP.

### **Initiatives taken in 2017-18**

During 2017-18 initiation has been taken up for Providing Water supply facilities for 5 zones under 110 Villages of BBMP areas.

- ❑ Work of providing sewerage system to extended areas of erstwhile RR Nagar & Kengeri TMC areas under AMRUT work has been taken up.
- ❑ Initiative has been taken to resolve ROW clearances from different organisations of State Government and Central Government.
- ❑ The works are taken up under Sub component Greater Bangalore Underground Drainage program of KMRP at a cost of Rs. 1191.79 Crore.
- ❑ It is required to provide lateral sewers and Trunk Sewers of 2420 Km pipeline under 24 contract Packages. 2378 Kms pipelines have been laid and 77425 no. of Manholes have been constructed upto September 2017 and financial progress is Rs. 994.74 Crore.

### **Achievements**

This zone is looking after the work of Construction of Ground level reservoirs under DC works of BDA, Providing Water Supply and UGD lines in BDA layouts, Providing Water Supply lines and House service Connections under GBWASP in the former 7 CMC and 1 TMC. Providing UGD facilities with House service connection, laterals sewers, Trunk sewers under KMRP / JnNURM funding in the former 7 CMCs & 1 TMC areas, Providing and laying Water Supply and UGD pipelines to 110 villages of BBMP areas and Providing individual Toilet facilities in slums under Slum Development Component of KMRP.

### **Financial Position of the Board**

The major source of Revenue is from Water user Charges collected from the consumers. In addition to this, the Board generates revenue from other sources like Sanitary charges, prorated charges, borewell charges and bulk water supply to areas of Kanakapura Town and

Tatagunigrama panchayat. The Board is executing some major capital intensive works like Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage IV Phase II, Greater Bengaluru Water Supply and Karnataka Municipal Reforms Works with the assistance of Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and World Bank. The capital source of funds for this project is from JICA, Govt. of Karnataka, World Bank and Beneficiaries of this project. Some of the major heads of expenditures of the Board are power charges payable to BESCO and CHESCO, maintenance of bore wells in the city, and debt servicing of the loans borrowed towards projects executed by the Board in addition to committed expenditure like Establishment charges and Operation and Maintenance charges of the assets of the Board.

Water Supply Component of 110 Village area including distribution improvement and UFW reduction Component of Core area amounting to Rs.1886.00 Crore.

The modified DPR of CWSS stage-V of bulk water supply of 775 MLD along with laying of mains, sub mains, Trunk sewers, STPs and ISPS of 110 villages proposed with a total cost of Rs.5550.00 Crore.

### Revenue and Expenditure Position

- a. The monthly Water Revenue Demand is about Rs.95.00 Crore during FY 2017-18
- b. The monthly Water Revenue Collection is about Rs.90.00 Crore during FY 2017-18 and the expected Annual Revenue from all sources is Rs.1200.00 Crore.
- c. The monthly Revenue Expenditure is Rs.138.75 Crore towards all expenditures including repayment of Government Loan Principal and Interest components and the expected Annual Expenditure is Rs.1665.07 Crore.
- d. The Revenue gaps Rs.36.00 Cr per month and the Annual Revenue gap is Rs.436.00 Crore.
- e. The gap is existing due to increase in power tariff, increase in maintenance costs and other administration costs.

### 2. Loan Position

The total loan sanctioned by Government of Karnataka for various projects including CWSS IV Stage, Phase I & CWSS Stage IV Phase II stands at Rs.3272.95 crore as at the

end of 31st March 2014. The total Outstanding Loans as at the end of 31st March 2015 is Rs.3597.36 Crore. The total interest payable on these loans is Rs.2085.72 Crore as at the end of 31st March 2015. The outstanding loans borrowed from institutions like LIC and KUIDFC is to the extent of Rs.155.87 Crore at the end of 31st March 2015.

Due to financial constraints and accumulated deficit coupled with subsidized water being supplied to the economically vulnerable sections of the society, which is a major strain on the finances, the Board could not discharge the loan liability of the Government. The existing tariff is able to recover only O&M cost. Unless tariff recovers the cost of debt from the general public, the Board will not be in a position to repay the loan.

Further, the Board is entrusted with maintenance of bore well's in the city. The bore well's hitherto maintained by BBMP/ CMC's are now handed over to BWSSB. The total Power Charges for pumping water to the city including energisation of these bore wells

The present revenue of the Board is insufficient to meet the debt servicing. However the Board is discharging all institutional debts out of Board revenue itself.

### Challenges

The challenges faced by BWSSB mainly being, supply management with fresh water resources, engineering solutions to fetch water from far off places, financial resource. Apart from these challenges following issues are also to be addressed immediately:

- Condition of water/wastewater infrastructure
- Lack of public awareness about the value of water
- Funding for capital improvement projects
- Water scarcity/supply
- Replacing a retiring workforce
- Customer/community relations
- Recovering costs for service/investment
- Government regulations
- Emergency planning and response
- Energy usage/cost
- Climate change
- Utility security

**Outlook:**

The BWSSB future outlook covers several issues like:

- ❑ The availability of dependable resources
- ❑ Sustainable Water Quality and Quantity
- ❑ Effective Wastewater collection, transmission and treatment for safe disposal
- ❑ Water reuse for multipurpose usages with different modes and strategies
- ❑ Water related disasters.

In order to tackle the above issues BWSSB is making efforts towards

- ❑ Effective water demand management
- ❑ Water loss reduction programme
- ❑ Water Conservation programme
- ❑ Rain Water Harnessing from Urban Catchment
- ❑ Effective Public outreach programme to implement the above.

**6.7 Other Schemes for Urban Development****6.7.1 Centrally Sponsored Mega City Scheme**

Govt. of India has launched the centrally sponsored Mega City Scheme during 1995.

Under the Scheme Rs.241.75 crore from Government of India and Rs.241.75 crores from Government of Karnataka received as Grant.

KUIDFC is appointed as the Nodal Agency for the Bangalore Mega City Scheme.

The Total Grant amount of Rs.483.50 crore is lent to different Implementing Agencies as loan for 55 infrastructure projects.

The Mega City Projects envisage overall improvement in the quality of life in urban areas on account of developed infrastructure facilities.

The projects taken up under the Mega City Scheme and rates of interest charged for lending loan towards the projects are categorised as follows:

**Table 6.17 Mega City Revolving Fund (MCRF)****Status of Projects under the Mega City Revolving Fund (as of 30.11.2017)**

Total No. of projects sanctioned	: 35
Total Cost of projects sanctioned	: Rs. 5364.45 crore
Total Loan sanctioned for the projects	: Rs. 2601.48 crore
Total Loan released by KUIDFC to various Implementing agencies	: Rs. 1309.45 crore
Total No. of projects completed	: 9
Total cost of projects completed	: Rs.1521.31 crore (loan component: Rs.744.51)
Total No. of projects under progress	: 16
Total cost of projects under progress	:Rs.2800.48crore(loan component: Rs.1385.87)
Total No. of projects Cancelled (Due to non-implementation within 1 Year *)	: 7
Total cost of the Cancelled projects	: 915.06crore (loan component: Rs.407.30)
Total No. of projects yet to be taken up	:3
Total cost of the projects yet to be taken up	: Rs.127.60 crore(loan component:Rs.63.80cr.)

- (i) Category A - Remunerative Projects - 6.5 % p.a
- (ii) Category B - Cost Recovery Projects - 5.5 % p.a
- (iii) Category C - Service Oriented Projects - 4.5% p.a

A moratorium period of 2 years is allowed on the loans and the repayment of loan and interest is made in quarterly instalments over a period, which varies from 3 years to 8 years.

The scheme was closed on 31/3/2005 by GoI & was replaced by introduction of JnNURM on 3.12.2005.

Under the Guidelines of the Megacity scheme, a 'Mega City Revolving Fund' is constituted out of the repayments received on the loans advanced to Implementing Agencies and the interest earnings thereon.

The Terms and Conditions of the Mega City Scheme have been incorporated in the Mega City Revolving Fund.

#### 6.7.2 Smart City Mission:

The Government of India has launched Smart City Mission on 25th June 2015 and has issued guidelines regarding Implementation of the Scheme. The mission will cover 100 cities and its duration will be five years (FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-2020).

This Project will be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) spread over 5 years with an annual allocation of Rs 100 Crore each from GoI and GoK for each city and thus each city will get Rs. 1000 Crore at the end of the 5 years period.

State Government has made a provision of Rs.856 Crore in its budget estimates for the FY 2017-18 towards the Smart Cities Mission.

As per the SCM guidelines the implementation of the Smart Cities Mission at the City level is to done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). The SPV will plan, appraise, approve, release funds, implement, manage, operate, monitor and evaluate the Smart City development projects. Each Smart City SPV will be headed by a full time MD/CEO and have nominees of Central Government, State Government and ULB on its Board.

7 cities from the State are selected under the mission namely,

- 1 Bengaluru
- 2 Belagavi
- 3 Davanagere
- 4 Hubballi-Dharwad
- 5 Mangaluru
- 6 Shivamogga
- 7 Tumakuru

As per the Government approval, Special Purpose Vehicle as a public limited companies, are incorporated in these cities, except Bengaluru. SPVs, assisted by project management consultant are preparing the DPRs/RfP for the projects proposed.

#### 6.7.3 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

The Central Government has launched a new scheme is named "Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation" (AMRUT) during July 2015. Under the scheme, 26 towns (BBMP, Tumkur CC, Chitradurga CMC, Davanagere CC, Shimoga CC, Bhadravathi, CMC, Kolar CMC, Robertsonpet CMC, Mysuru CC, Mangalore CC, Udupi CMC, Hassan CMC, Chikamagalur CMC, Mandya

**Table 6.18 : Details of fund released to the cities**

**(Rs. Crore)**

City	GoI	GoK	Total
Benagaluru	--	--	--
Belagavi	196	199	395
Davanagere	196	199	395
Hubballi-Dharwad	111	105	216
Mangaluru	111	105	216
Shivamogga	111	105	216
Tumakuru	111	105	216

CMC Dharward CC, Belguam CC, Bijapur CC, Bagalkote CMC, Gadag-Bettageri CMC, Rannebennur CMC, Gulbarga CC, Bidar CMC, Bellary CC, Gangavathy CMC, Hospet CMC, and Raichur CMC) have been selected (with the population of 1 lakh and above) and Badami city is selected under HRIDAY scheme.

AMRUT covers all the cities and towns with a population of 1 lakh as per 2011 census and all the cities and towns classified as Heritage cities by MoUD under Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) scheme. About five hundred cities will be taken up under AMRUT with a total outlay of Rs.50,000 crore, for project period of 5 years (2015-16 to 2019-20).

Under the scheme, the Central Government will fund 50% of the project cost and the remaining 50% of the project cost is to be borne by State Government and ULB for cities with less than 10 lakh population where as for city with more than 10 lakhs population the Central Government share is 33.33%, State and ULB share is 66.67%. The approved State Government share is 20% and the ULB share is 30% and for Metropolitan city Bangalore it is 46.67%.

The State Government has submitted State's Annual Action Plan to Central Government for Rs.4952.87 crore for the entire mission period of 5 years which has approved by GoI. So far, GoI has released Rs.463.76 crore to the State and the State, along with matching share of Rs.198.11 crore, has released total amount of Rs. 661.81 crore to DMA. The Directorate of Municipal Administration in turn has released Rs.661.81 crores to implementing agencies and ULBs during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto November 2018).

The allocation for Water supply and UGD schemes amounts to Rs.4500.79 crores out of Rs.4952.87 crores, which is 91% of AMRUT allocation.

The allocation for 2017-18 for AMRUT is Rs.330.91 crore out of which is Rs.273.76 crore has been released during the year (GoI Rs.190.98 cr. and GoK Rs.82.78 cr.). The expenditure during the year is Rs. 340.77 crores.

99 works amounting Rs. 3155.75 crore have been started and works are in various stages of progress. 149 works amounting Rs. 900.53 crores are under tender process.

#### **6.7.4 New Initiatives:**

##### **City Cluster Development:**

City Cluster Development (CCD) is an urban led strategy towards promotion of economic and social development under which closely located areas of human settlements are linked together functionally, structurally and spatially to form an integrated urban region. Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation (KUIDFC) has conceptualized CCD around Bangalore on the lines of Asian Development Bank's City Cluster Development guidelines. The Government of Karnataka, in its order dated 28.01.2013, has approved ADB funded City Cluster Development Project at a total project cost of US\$ 450 Million or Rs.2100 Crore for Phase-I with sharing pattern in the ratio of 67:33 between ADB (US \$ 300 Million) and GoK (US \$ 150 Million). KUIDFC is nominated as the nodal and coordinating agency on behalf of Govt. of Karnataka for this project.

##### **Urban Heritage Based Development:**

The KUIDFC is planning for a state-level heritage based urban development program for Karnataka aimed at improving the quality of life and socioeconomic development opportunities in heritage towns and cities through the enhanced conservation and management of the state's unique heritage assets. The program would be the first-of-its-kind in India and is expected to serve as a demonstration model to other states. The proposed programme aims at improving the quality of life and economic opportunities in heritage towns/cities through the enhanced conservation and management of Karnataka's unique heritage assets. The estimated cost of the project is approximately US \$ 150 million and KUIDFC looking forward to seek financial assistance from World Bank for this project.

KUIDFC is the nodal agency on behalf of GoK for coordinating with Indian Heritage Cities Network Foundation (IHCN-F) at Mysuru which has been formed with the active support of the Ministry of Urban Development GoI and the initiative of UNESCO and to promote heritage based urban development. IHCN-F will provide technical assistance, conduct trainings and help in capacity building and also involve in the development of heritage based master plans. It is also proposed to develop Heritage Master Plan for Bijapur, Bidar, Kalaburagi and Badami on priority

basis by the Heritage Planning Cell. The HPC work will lead to area based or precinct development schemes for these cities. And it is proposed to take up heritage based urban infrastructure works in Bijapur, Kalaburagi and Badami. Indian Heritage Cities Network Foundation are preparing Heritage Resource Plans for Bidar and individual consultants are hired for Bijapur, Kalaburagi and Badami for preparing the area wise development plan and DPRs.

#### 6.7.5 Nagrothana CMSMTDP Phase -2 Project:

Chief Minister's Small and Medium Towns Development Programme (CMSMTDP) phase-2 was announced in the budget speech of 2011-12. It has been approved for 211 ULBs with total outlay of Rs.1810.00 Crore for a period of 3 years in the State Budget for the year 2012-13 with a allocation shown in **Table 6.19**.

#### Progress:

Rs.1622.92 crore expenditure is incurred in CMSMTDP phase-2 project up to November 2017 as against the released amount of Rs. 1795.11 crore. Urban Local Bodies have completed 1921 works as against the approved works of 2073 .

State Cabinet meeting held in Kalaburagi (Gulbarga) on 04th October 2010 has announced Rs. 365.54 crore as special grant for 11 Urban local bodies in the backward regions of Northern Karnataka.

Rs. 242.50 crore expenditure is incurred up to November 2017 as against the released amount of Rs. 275.34 crore. 11 Urban Local Bodies have completed 420 works as against the approved works of 527 **Table 6.20**.

**Table 6.19 : Details of fund allocation through CMSMTDP**

(Rs.In

Category	Nos	Allocation	Total
Dist. Head Quarter CMCs	21	30.00	630.00
Other CMCs	23	15.00	345.00
TMCs	94	5.00	470.00
TP/NAC	73	5.00	365.00
Total	211		1810.00

**Table 6.20 : Grant allocated to Nagrothana scheme at Kalaburagi Cabinet,**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Town	Approved Action Plan	
		No of works	Allocation
1	Koppal CMC	50	2500.00
2	Yadgiri CMC	42	7481.00
3	Shahappura TMC	24	1700.00
4	Shorapura TMC	27	2765.00
5	Gurumitkal TP	27	723.00
6	Hospet CMC	53	5000.00
7	Siraguppa	1	2865.00
8	Kampli TMC	18	2000.00
9	Bijapur CMC	243	10000.00
10	Sindanur	3	620.00
11	Bidar CMC	39	900.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>527</b>	<b>36554.00</b>



**Nagarothana (Municipality) Phase –3****Project:**

- Nagarothana (Municipality)-3 project is being implemented in 264 ULBs with an allocation of Rs. 2836.50 Crore. Preliminary works will be taken up during 2016-17, whereas the implementation of the project will be taken up during 2017-18 and 2018-19.
- Funding pattern for the project is 50% amount in the form of Government Grant and balance 50% in the form of Loan through market borrowing by KUIDFC.

## Selection and prioritization of works :

- i) Drinking Water Supply works will be first priority. Payment of ULB contribution for Centrally sponsored Water supply and Underground drainage works.
- ii) Road improvement work, road side drains, footpath and traffic Management works - 70%of the allocation after expenditure towards water supply works.
- iii) Storm water drain improvement works - 10%of the allocation after expenditure towards water supply works.

- iv) Construction of office building, Community and Public toilets, Modern bus stand and Market Complex - Balance amount available after the above allocation.

- Deputy Commissioner shall scrutinized the action plans of Urban Local Bodies as per project guidelines and place it before the district level Committee. The Deputy Commissioners will approve the action plan as per the approval of the District level Committee and implement the project.

- Tenders will be implemented in 264 Urban Local Bodies of the State as ULB packages.

Urban Development Department has the overall responsibility of implementation of Nagarothana (Municipality)-3 project. Directorate of Municipal Administration will act of Nodal Agency.

**Progress:**

- **Rs.100 crore Nagarothana Phase-2 project:** Rs.543.02 crore expenditure is incurred up to November 2017 as against the released amount of Rs.619.70 crore. City Corporations have completed 1315 works as against the approved works of 1392.

**Table : 6.21 : Budget for Nagarothan Yojane in Karnataka 2016-17**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Government Grant	Loan
	<b>Nagarottana Yojane</b>		
1	Rs. 100 Crore Nagarothana Phase-2 project for 7 City Corporations	0.00	100.00
2	Rs. 100 Crore Nagarothana Phase-3 project for 10 City Corporations and City Corporations Special Grants	150.00	0.00
3	Rs. 100 Crore Nagarothana Phase-3 project for 10 City Corporations	0.00	200.00
4	CMSMTDP Nagarothana Phase-2 project for 211 Urban Local Bodies	25.00	350.00
5	Gulbarga Cabinet approved Nagarothana project for 11 ULBs of Hyderabad Karnataka region	50.00	0.00
6	Nagarothana (Municipality)-3 Project- 264 Urban Local Bodies.	25.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>650.00</b>

- Rs.100 crore Nagarothana phase-3 project: Rs.575.16 crore expenditure is incurred up to November 2017 as against the released amount of Rs. 664.71 crore. City Corporations have completed 1078 works as against the approved works of 1490.
- Mysuru, Tumakuru, Belagavi, Hubballi-Dharwad and Kalburgi City Corporation have incurred expenditure of Rs.800.82 crore upto November 2017 as against the released amount of Rs.935.27 crore to Corporation special grant project. City Corporations have completed 1313 works as against the approved works (1961).

#### 6.7.6 Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) :

Under Centrally Sponsored UIDSSMT (mission period) scheme, out of the 38 projects sanctioned for the State, 30 projects are

completed. Out of remaining 8 projects, 1 UGD project of Soundatti town has been dropped and other 7 projects are in progress. The expenditure during the year upto 30.11.2017 is Rs.26.57 crore. The details of approved project cost, revised approved project cost, releases and expenditure is given below:

	Rs. in Crore
No. of Projects	38
Approved Cost of Projects by GoI	682.48
Revised approved cost by GoK	877.69
Total ACA Released	529.81
Total State share released	71.16
Expenditure (upto Nov. 2017)	809.93
No. of projects completed	30

#### UIDSSMT – TRANSITION PHASE

Under the Transition Phase of UIDSSMT, 14

**Table 6.22 : Progress of UIDSSMT**

The progress details of the 7 ongoing projects are given below: (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	ULB Name	Project	Cost approved by SLSC	Releases to Imple. Agencies (GOI+GOK)	Expenditure – Nov. '2017 (Rs. in lakhs)		Completion status
					Phy. (%)	Fin.	
1	Pandavapura	Sewerage	602.09	541.88	70%	643.80	By Dec.2018
2	Nanjangud	Sewerage	974.58	877.11	94%	2304.87	By Dec.2018
3	Channapatna	Sewerage	1311.00	1179.91	70%	811.39	By Dec.2018
4	Shikaripura	Sewerage	1317.00	1185.30	74%	1602.00	By March 2018
5	Yargol (Kolar-Bangarpet-Malur) combined WSS	Water Supply	7992.00	7177.80	80%	6798.04	By March 2019
6	Mulbagalu	Water Supply	1894.76	852.64	15%	545.35	By Feb.2018
7	Gajendragad-Naregal (combined WSS)	Water Supply	3632.44	3269.20	85%	8070.23	By Jan.2018
	<b>Total</b>		<b>17723.87</b>	<b>15083.84</b>		<b>20775.68</b>	

water supply, 5-UGD and 2-Roads & Drains projects totaling Rs.768.42 crore has been sanctioned by Government of India during 2013-14. The Water supply and UGD schemes are being implemented by KUWS & DB. The Central Government has released its share of grants of Rs.396.88 crore to the State. During 2017-18 the State Government has released Rs.189.63Crores (GoI Rs.65.52 cr. & GoK Rs.124.11 cr.). DMA-SLNA, UIDSSMT which in-turn has released the grants to the implementing agencies for implementation of the projects.

The Central Government has reduced its funding from 80% of the project cost to 60%. Due to this, an additional burden of Rs.153.68 crores is on the State Government. The State Government vide G.O.No.UDD 161 CSS 2015 dated 14.9.2016 has accorded approval for allocation of additional amount of Rs.367.32 crores (which includes tender premium of Rs.106.77 crores for the 21 projects, Rs.54.94 crores as additional State share and original balance State share of Rs.38.42 crores) for 2016-17 and 2017-18 for completion of all projects under the scheme. The expenditure during the year upto 30.11.2017 is Rs.123.24 crore. The cumulative expenditure is Rs.556.50 crore.

The Central Government has released the balance 2nd ACA of Rs.61.49 crore to the State for 3 projects namely, Tumkur water supply, Ramdurga Roads &Drains and Kanakapura Roads & Drains projects during 2017-18. The details of projects sanctioned are given in **Table 6.23**.

#### **6.7.7 Scheme for implementation of Commercial/ Infrastructure projects in vacant lands of ULBs:**

The Government of Karnataka acting through Karnataka Water & Sanitation Pooled Fund Trust (KWSPFT) for which KUIDFC is the fund manager, plans to encourage Urban Local Bodies who own real estate of significant value, to unlock the values in these real estates, develop models on sound commercial basis for development of these lands with an aim to improve infrastructure and quality of public life.

Projects are identified on an ongoing basis. So far we have identified 40 projects which were mainly in the nature of redevelopment of existing commercial complexes in as many as 20 ULBs. This activity was explored and

pursued with the help of our financial consultants and transaction advisors who will provide end to end counseling in conception, structuring, implementation and completion of the projects.

As of now, in respect of those ULBs where pre-feasibility reports were submitted by the Consultants, proposals emanating from Mysuru City Corporation, Managluru City Corporation and Indi were found prima facie viable to be taken up either under EPC/PPP.

In respect of seven proposals from six ULBs and one implementing agency, loans to the tune of Rs. 39.44 crores have already been sanctioned to part finance projects with a total project cost of rupees 103.91 crores. They are in different stages of disbursement.

Further proposal for construction of vegetable market cum commercial complex at Moodbidri with a project cost of 24 crores has been cleared and work is in progress.

Besides the above, with a view to meet growing request from various ULBs for implementation of new projects, services of five consultants and transaction advisors are short listed.

The Trust also assists in borrowing funds on behalf of ULB's from Banks/Financial Institutions/Bonds/Tax free bonds for EPC Projects, and complete hand holding for PPP Projects. The repayment of loan availed would be met out of revenue generated from these commercial assets.

#### **6.7.8 Externally Aided Projects:**

Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project (KMRP –World Bank assisted)

The Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project (KMRP) aims to improve the quality of life of citizens by improving the delivery of urban services and promoting good governance among the urban local bodies (ULBs). KMRP addresses the need to strengthen institutional and financial frame works in Urban Service Delivery at ULB level. The total funding for this project is Rs.1364 cr and expenditure, as on November-2017 is Rs. 1301.96 cr.

#### **Institutional Development Component:**

This component includes support for implementation of statewide reforms namely implementation of Double Entry Accrual Based Accounting system in 158 Urban Local bodies (ULB) and computerization of municipal functions in 164 ULBs of the State. A separate

**Table 6.23 : Projects sanctioned under UIDSSMT**

Sl No	Name of towns/ cities	Name of Component	Approved cost sanctioned by SLSC	Amount released to SLNA		Total Amount Released to SLNA (GoI+GoK)	Releases to Implementing Agencies	Expenditure upto 30.11.2017
				GoI Share	GoK Share			
1	Hukkeri	Water Supply	2,301.73	1,381.04	1005.78	2386.82	2485.79	2647.07
2	Chikkodi	Water Supply	3,303.85	1,982.31	1371.31	3353.62	3353.62	2242.82
3	Bannur	Water Supply	1,736.12	1,041.67	851.67	1893.34	1893.34	1365.95
4	Bantwal	Water Supply	4,204.35	2,522.61	2336.59	4859.20	4859.20	4526.76
5	Ramdurga	Water Supply	3,471.30	2,082.78	1949.79	4032.57	4032.57	5808.25
6	Gurmitkal	Sewerage	1,842.75	1,105.65	1080.93	2186.58	2229.24	2352.11
7	Sadalga	Water Supply	2,457.77	1,474.66	986.37	2461.03	2461.03	1589.54
8	Sedam	Water Supply	2,464.19	1,478.51	885.49	2364.00	2364.00	2294.99
9	Doddaballapura	Water Supply	3,315.45	1,765.96	424.94	2190.90	2190.90	1335.84
10	Srirangapatna	Water Supply	2,071.09	1,242.65	771.33	2013.98	2081.98	2109.54
11	Birur	Sewerage	2,131.82	1,279.09	898.09	2177.18	2177.18	2071.22
12	Sankeshwar	Water Supply	3,765.86	2,032.42	1274.68	3307.10	3307.10	3322.15
13	Yellapura	Water Supply	963.48	578.09	406.56	984.65	984.65	862.21
14	Thirthahalli	Water Supply	829.81	497.89	430.33	928.22	928.22	560.01
15	Sadalga	Sewerage	2406.05	1,443.63	1086.65	2530.28	2530.28	1933.85
16	Tumkur	Water Supply	19898.00	7959.20	994.90	8954.10	8954.10	8961.82
17	Kundapura	Sewerage	4736.79	2,842.07	867.57	3709.64	3709.64	1896.92
18	Mundagod	Water Supply	1223.79	734.27	397.32	1131.59	1131.59	1092.53
19	Muddebihal	Sewerage	3781.86	2269.11	1212.19	3481.30	3481.31	3073.30
20	Kanakpura	Road	6,171.00	2468.40	308.55	2776.95	2776.95	3919.20
21	Ramdurga	Road	3,765.37	1506.15	188.27	1694.42	1694.42	1684.31
	<b>Total</b>		<b>76,842.43</b>	<b>39688.16</b>	<b>19,729.31</b>	<b>59,417.47</b>	<b>59,627.11</b>	<b>55650.39</b>

Cell under the control of the Directorate of Municipal Administration has been created for this purpose. The computerization of municipal function covers 4 modules namely ULB website, Public Grievance Redressal, Birth and Death Certification and GIS based property tax information and the same are made live in all 164 ULBs.

This component supports preparation of geo referenced base maps for 27 urban areas. A dedicated Urban Mapping cell has been constituted under the control of Directorate of Town and Country Planning to oversee the implementation. Preparation of maps using satellite images is completed in 27 urban areas.

This component also provides capacity building activity to the ULB officials and elected representatives in identified 21 areas for which State Institute of Urban Development (SIUD), Mysore has been appointed as the nodal agency. Training through MRC to the ULB officials in various modules of computerization have also been imparted. So far, 25,539 municipal functionaries have been trained and all training related activities have been completed under the project.

#### **Municipal Investment Component:**

This component provides investment support for urban infrastructure improvement in selected 32 ULBs of the State. The ULBs have been grouped into 4 packages of 9, 5, 10 and 8 ULBs. Out of a total 90 works contract proposed under this component, 85 works have been completed, 5 works are under progress.

#### **Bengaluru Development Component:**

##### **□ Bangalore Road Rehabilitation Program:**

Bangalore Road Rehabilitation component supports rehabilitation of roads about 125 kms of core city road networks including improvement of foot path, drainage etc. The road rehabilitation work has already been completed by the BBMP.

##### **□ Greater Bangalore Under-Ground Drainage (GB-UGD) Program:**

Greater Bangalore Underground Drainage Program project supports construction of underground (UGD) sewerage network of about 2314 Km & about 210,000 House Service Connections. This component has been dovetailed with JNNURM program which has been approved by GoI for an amount of Rs.

383.44 Cr. So far, 2299 Km of sewer lines has been laid.

##### **□ Greater Bangalore Pro-Poor Sanitation Program: Construction of Low cost sanitation units**

About 1991 LCS units have been constructed in the slum settlements under the Greater Bangalore pro-poor sanitation program.

#### **North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Programme (NKUSIP)**

The North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Programme (NKUSIP) is the third Asian Development Bank assisted urban development project in Karnataka. The expected impact of the Investment Program is improved urban infrastructure and services resulting in overall improvement of quality of life in the ULBs, where this programme is being implemented. This will lead to increase in economic opportunities and growth in north Karnataka, and reduced imbalances between north Karnataka and the rest of the state. 25 towns are covered under this program. The project cost is Rs.2577 Crore out of which, ADB loan is Rs.1379 Crore and Government of Karnataka and ULBs' share is Rs.1198 Crore. The major components under the program are water supply, sewerage, storm water drainage, road improvement, slum improvement and non-municipal infrastructure such as fire & emergency service, tourism & information and lake development.

ADB's Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) is utilized for the programme. All four tranche loans have been signed and made effective. ADB loan period is completed on 5th December 2016. Balance works have been taken up from out of State Share. Out of 130 contracts, 107 contracts have been completed, 22 contracts are in progress and 1 contract is terminated.

The overall financial progress for the financial year 2017-18, by the end of November 2017 is around Rs.180 Crores as against the budget allocation of 376.48 Crores.

The highlights of NKUSIP are as follows:

□ Based on the lessons learnt from previous projects, the implementation is done on decentralized perspective.

□ Implementation of 24 X 7 water supply sub-projects at a cost of about Rs.400 Crores adopting Performance Based Management Contracts. This will benefit about 3,20,000 households in 13 ULBs.

The operation of 24 X 7 water supply works in Ilkal has commenced. The systems have been commissioned partially in Bidar, Gadag-Betageri, Gokak & Hospete.

- ❑ Community Development Programme activities through NGOs in each of the program towns is being done to ensure sustainability of initiatives.
- ❑ The State of art Sequential Batch Reactor type Sewage Treatment Plants at Hubballi-Dharwad, Kalburgi & Davangere have been commissioned successfully.
- ❑ UGD works at Jamakhandi and Bidar are completed.

### **Karnataka Urban Water Supply Modernisation Project (KUWSMP):**

Based on the success of 24x7 water supply Demonstration Project, the proposal of up-scaling 24x7 water supply to the entire corporation areas of Belagavi, Kalaburagi and Hubballi-Dharwad at an estimated cost of Rs. 1809 crores has been approved. The share of the World Bank is 66% (Rs. 1209 crore). The details of the estimated cost of the project are shown in **Table 6.24**.

The above projects are proposed to be implemented on 'Performance Based Management Contract (PBMC)'.  
a) Design & Implementation Period – 4 years  
b) Operation & Management Period – 8 years

The contract for Operator Services for up-scaling 24x7 water supplies in Hubballi-Dharwad city has been awarded at a contract value of Rs. 252 crores.

### **6.8 Urban Planning**

Urban planning in the State, as in the rest of

the country, has been largely identified with town planning or land use, planning. It is necessary to broaden the vision of the urban planning process and integrate spatial planning with economic development planning. The main components of urban Planning are:

#### **a) Integrating spatial planning with economic development planning:**

The 74th CAA has provided a new framework to the planning process and mandates:

- a) Constitution of a District Planning Committee at the district level charged with the responsibility of preparing a draft District Development Plan.
- b) Constitution of a Metropolitan Planning Committee in every metropolitan area which would be responsible to prepare a draft development plan for the metropolitan area.
- c) Municipalities to be responsible for urban planning including town planning and for preparation of plans for economic development and social justice. The Constitution does not provide for planning at the state level which is guided by the Five Year Plan. From the perspective of urban development, however, it is essential to formulate a spatial plan at the state level.

#### **b) State Level Spatial Planning:**

The approach to urban development in the Five Year Plans has been ad hoc and piecemeal. As pointed out by the National Commission on Urbanization, there has been a lack of spatial concern in the planning process, and no efforts have been made to link the process of

**Table 6.24 : Details of the estimated cost of the project (KUWSMP)**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Estimated Amount (Rs. in crores)</b>
1.	Belagavi	427
2.	Kalaburagi	489
3.	Hubballi-Dharwad	763
4.	Project Management and Technical Assistance for Sector Development	130
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1809</b>

urbanization with the general pattern of economic development. Spatial planning deals with a hierarchical system of settlements and plays a vital role in investment decisions depending on the growth potential of different settlements. Planned economic development should take into account the spatial aspects of development. The objective of spatial planning is to generate a process of spatial development which optimizes utilization of resources, reduces regional, spatial and economic imbalances, strengthens rural and urban relationships, protects the environment and maintains an ecological balance (NCU). A State-level Perspective Spatial Plan must be prepared highlighting policies relating to the development of the thrust areas of the State like development of natural resources, regional development, settlement pattern, population distribution policy, transportation networks, water and power supply systems, areas of tourist interest and environmental issues.

### **c) Regional perspectives:**

The Industrial Policy of the state aims at industrialization in backward regions and also development of industrial corridors and identifying potential locations to set up industries. In this context, it is essential to identify a spatial configuration of the existing and future urbanization in or near future cities and along emerging urban corridors.

### **d) Planning for metropolitan areas:**

Although Bengaluru is the only metropolitan city in Karnataka at present, Hubballi-Dharwad and Mysuru are fast emerging as metros and as such, it is necessary to plan for orderly development of these three metropolitan areas in the State. The Bengaluru metropolitan area covers an extent of about 1307 sq. kms of which about 420 sqkms is earmarked as agricultural land or green belt. The Bengaluru City Corporation or BBMP which has been extended recently from an area of 223 sq. kms to 709 sq. kms comes within the metropolitan planning area. The Bengaluru Development Authority is the Planning Authority for the metropolitan area and is also responsible for land development and housing. With increasing urbanization in its hinterland. Bengaluru is facing enormous challenges in providing infrastructure and services to meet the needs of the growing population. The BMRDA was set up in 1985 to address the problems of the region and prepare a Structure Plan.

The Expert Committee on the Governance of Bengaluru has suggested setting up a Metropolitan Planning Committee for the Bengaluru Metropolitan Region (8,000 sq. kms) covering Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural and Ramanagaram districts. The composition, powers and functions of the MPC as recommended by Expert Committee may be adopted. In order to deal effectively with the planning and development issues of Hubballi-Dharwad and Mysuru, Metropolitan Planning Committees is to be set up for these two cities. The physical jurisdiction of these two metropolitan areas must be carefully demarcated taking into consideration the peripheral outgrowths and potential for urban expansion.

### **e) Planning at the city level:**

Under the Constitution, urban planning and town planning social and economic development and protection of the environment are functions to be performed by the urban local bodies. However, in Karnataka, these responsibilities have not yet been assigned to the municipalities. Once the scope of the municipal functions is expanded, municipal management will acquire a new dimension. To the traditional municipal functions of water supply, sanitation, solid waste management and regulatory functions such as licensing, construction of buildings, regulation of food establishments etc. will be added. At present, Master Plans under the KTCP Act are prepared by the Local planning Authorities or UDAs. Under the JNNURM, the Municipalities are expected to prepare a City Development Plan. The present practice of preparing different plans like-a master plan, a city development plan and a comprehensive development plan should be given up. Only one plan should be prepared at the city level which includes the spatial plan, development plan and development control measures and such plan should be prepared by the Municipality. The capacity building of ULBs is essential to take up the planning responsibilities.

The time frame for different plans will be as follows:

- (a) A 15 – 20 year Spatial Perspective Plan for the State.
- (b) A five year development plan for the district/ metropolitan area.
- (c) A five year plan for each municipality with city / town.

- (d) Annual plan for the district and the local body with budgetary allocations.

**f) Town and Country Planning:**

Preparation of Master Plans for the orderly development of cities, towns and villages in the State and providing technical assistance to Urban Development Authorities/ Planning Authorities and Local Bodies in the State for the implementation & enforcement of these plans and schemes are the major activities of the department.

The Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 has been extended to 146 urban centres in the State so far and Statutory Authorities have been constituted in these urban centres by declaring Local Planning Area. Accordingly, 30 Urban Development Authorities excluding Bangalore Development Authority and 48 Planning Authorities are functioning in the State and for 67 Towns, Municipal/ Town Panchayath limits are declared as Local Planning Areas and the respective Municipal Councils are functioning as Planning Authorities and as per 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, these Local Bodies are required to function as Planning Authorities and have to perform the planning functions also.

The Department is assisting the Planning Authorities in preparation of Master Plans for the respective L.P.A.A. and as on date, Government has approved Master Plans for 98 Cities/ Towns in the State.

The Department is extending technical assistance to Karnataka Housing Board, Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board, Karnataka Slum Clearance Board Revenue Department and such other Government departments for the projects involving the planning aspects of the urban and rural settlements. Further, the Department is extending technical assistance to Local Bodies/ other departments in the preparation of town extension schemes, development/ improvement schemes, rehabilitation schemes, ashraaya schemes and other such schemes.

- Master Plans for 06 (Bagalakote, Sirsi, Hubli-Dharwad, Savadatti, Channagiri and Indi) Cities/Towns have been provisionally approved by the Government and Master Plans for 09 (Haveri, Chitaguppa, Yadgiri, Raichur, Mysore, Chintamani, Kalaburagi, Wadi-Shahabad

and Hassan) Cities/Towns have been finally approved by the Government

- Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 has been extended to 06 (Yelaburga, Kapu, T-Narasipura, STRR, Greater Bangalore Bidadi Smart city and Hanagal) Municipal/ Town Panchayat areas and these Municipalities/Town panchayats have been declared Municipal/ Town Panchayat Planning Authorities.

**6.9 Urban Development and poverty alleviation**

**6.9.1 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):**

The Mission aims at creating economically productive, efficient, equitable and responsive cities. It is being implemented in the cities of Bengaluru and Mysuru in Karnataka with KUIDFC as the Nodal Agency. The Mission includes 67 urban development projects and 35 urban reforms, thereby acts as a Catalyst of Urban Growth.

**Phase I: UIG Sub-Mission:**

39 projects at an estimated cost of Rs.2887.19 crore are being implemented in Bengaluru. 32 projects have been completed till date, including 6 Underpass, 2 flyovers, 1 Grade separator, 2 Road works, 2 Drinking water supply projects, 10 TTMCs, 1 public transport, 5 UGD projects and 4 foreclosed SWD projects have been completed at a cost of Rs.1939.51 crore. 2326.90 km of UGD lines have also been laid till date under Phase I.

10 projects at an estimated cost of Rs.878.65 crore are being implemented in Mysuru. 10 projects have been completed till date including Transport infrastructure facilities at TTMCs, procurement of 150 buses for public transport, ITS & IES Project for Mysuru city, Water Management through Rain Water Harvesting at ZOO in Mysuru city, Upgradation of 2 Lane ORR to 6 Lane of Mysore (Bangalore to Mysore Nanjagud Road) and Bulk Water From Kabini under Phase I at a cost of Rs.622.17 crore.

**BSUP Sub-Mission:**

Construction of 27,925 Dwelling Units with all essential civic services and infrastructure in 158 slums benefitting 1,39,625 dwellers have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs.578.95 crore for Bengaluru and at an estimated cost of Rs.258.84 crore for Mysuru of



**Table 6.25 : Details of Phase I project of JnNURM-BSUP:**

Number of DUs	1088 (G+3)
Project Cost including infrastructure	Rs.2310 lakh
Cost per DU excluding infrastructure	Rs.1.80 lakh
Carpet area	25 sq. m.
Date of start	18-11-2009
Services	Connected to City water supply UGD and Electrical Lines. Concrete Pavement.
Status	Fully occupied
Other Amenities	Schools & Medical facilities adjoining
Connectivity	Bus services available, Metro under construction, State Highway adjoining and Nearest Railway Station within 100 m

which 27747 DUs in all have been completed and 178 DUs are under construction.

#### **Successful Initiatives – UT**

Projects under UT Sector providing public transportation services including 1701 Buses and 23 Bus Depots is benefitting not only Bangalore and Mysore but also other 31 small cities / towns.

#### **Successful Initiatives – BSUP:**

Pantharapalya slum is situated near Rajarajeshwarinagar in land of 6 A. 4 G. declared by KSDB during 2001. There are 1088 families with 6000 population belonging to different sections of the society. The dwellers were facing problem of adequate shelter, roads, street lights, drainage, potable water and individual toilet. Absence of basic amenities created many health and environmental problems, which lowered the quality of life of the dwellers. This slum was selected under Phase I project of JnNURM-BSUP to provide housing and infrastructure for slums.

Community participation is adopted during planning as well as implementation stages for ensuring quality of construction and was made responsible for community services and maintenance of these facilities.

#### **Transition Phase:**

Under UIG Sub-Mission, 7 projects have been sanctioned for Bengaluru and Mysuru, of

which 2 projects at a cost of Rs.137.50 crore have been sanctioned for Bengaluru and 5 projects for Mysuru at a cost of Rs.280.63 crore. 3 projects of MUDA are dropped as per SLEC approval. The remaining 4 projects are under progress.

In the Urban Transport Sector, GOI has sanctioned projects worth Rs.297.23 crore for Bengaluru and Mysuru, including 593 buses and 6 Depots. Out of 6 depots, 5 depots in Bengaluru have been completed. Out of 593 buses, 452 buses for Bengaluru and Mysuru have been procured.

In Non-Mission cities, 1108 buses for 30 towns and Transit Infrastructure facilities for 18 towns have been sanctioned. In all 1701 buses and 23 Depots/ Bus Stands have been sanctioned for Karnataka. Out of 1108 buses, 938 buses have been procured and 17 constructions of depots have been completed at a cost of Rs.293.92 Cr.

#### **Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP): Initiative under JnNURM**

This programme was launched to assist cities & towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the slum dwellers. Among 65 cities in the country, Bangalore and Mysore cities from Karnataka State have been selected under this programme. For BSUP programme, Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development & Finance Corporation (KUIDFC)

has been made as the nodal agency for monitoring of the scheme and Karnataka Slum Development Board (KSDB) as the implementing agency in the state. The main objective of this programme is to provide basic services to slum dwellers including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery of other already existing universal services of the Government for education, health and social security.

The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) has sanctioned to construct 19791 houses including infrastructure in 3 phases in the selected slums of Bangalore city with an estimated cost of Rs.578.95 crores and 8134 houses in Mysore city with an estimated cost of Rs.258.84 crores. The funding pattern between GOI and GOK for Bangalore city is 50:50. The state share includes beneficiary contribution of 10% for SC/ST and for others is 12%. For Mysore city GOI share is 80% and the remaining 20% is borne by GOK.

For the first time in the country, Karnataka Slum Development Board has adopted Cost effective and Fast Track Construction Technology called "Foam Technology" for ground floor houses and for G+3 houses This Technology is eco friendly, more stable long lasting and user friendly. The conventional bricks and cement blocks are totally avoided. Since inception of BSUP Programme, out of 27925 houses 27752 houses are completed and 173 houses are at various stages of construction up to end of September 2017. The phase wise details of the project and the expenditure incurred are appended in **Table 6.26**. Thus 99 percent of the houses sanctioned are completed.

#### Capacity Building:

The Arun Maira Committee, the Ramachandran Committee and the High Powered Expert Committee on Urban Infrastructure and Services (HPEC) recommendations and the experiences accumulated in implementation of Phase-I, JnNURM, have highlighted the need for capacity building as the key to improve

**Table 6.26 : Phase wise details of the project and expenditure**

**(Rs. Cr.)**

Sl. No	Name of City	No. of Houses Sanctioned	Total Project Cost (Revised)	Amount Released (Rs. Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. Crore)	No. of houses completed
1	BBMP-2 Slums	120	4.38	3.92	4.83	120
2	BBMP-3 Slums	160	5.35	6.04	6.86	160
3	BBMP-16 Slums	1524	52.86	66.56	78.34	1524
4	KSDB, B'LORE PH-I	11603	261.17	261.94	259.29	11430
5	KSDB, B'LORE PH-II	3151	124.28	117.46	114.38	3151
6	KSDB, B'LORE (9 Projects) PH-III	3233	130.91	112.83	114.24	3233
7	KSDB, MYS PH-I	2788	67.58	60.79	64.49	2788
8	KSDB, MYS PH-II	2500	90.93	77.85	74.58	2500
9	KSDB, MYS PH-III	1040	47.98	40.40	38.93	1040
10	MCC, MYSORE	1806	52.35	44.04	41.09	1806
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27925</b>	<b>837.79</b>	<b>791.83</b>	<b>797.03</b>	<b>27752</b>

governance and service delivery systems at State and ULB levels. Principal components are (i) Capacity development of ULBs for strengthened urban management and (ii) Creation of supporting structures and mechanisms at State and Central level to facilitate capacity building of ULBs.

### 6.9.2 Urban Poverty Alleviation

#### National Urban Livelihoods Mission:-

##### Mission Statement:

The State Urban Livelihoods Mission will aim “to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment & skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvements in the livelihood on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor”.

**Strategy:** NULM will adopt the following strategy.

- a) Building capacity of the urban poor, their institutions and the machinery involved in the implementation of livelihoods development and poverty alleviation programmes, through handholding support;
- b) Building skills to enable access to growing market-based job opportunities offered by emerging urban economies;
- c) Training and support for the establishment of micro-enterprises by the urban poor- Individual and Group;
- d) Taking into account special needs for segments of homeless persons;
- e) Address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by providing access to suitable spaces, market development, institutional credit, social security and skill training;

#### Deendayal Anthyodaya Yojana -National Urban Livelihoods Mission – (DAY- NULM)

##### Background:

As per the Planning Commission poverty estimates 2011-12, nearly 15.25% of the urban population in Karnataka is estimated to be below poverty line. Government of Karnataka has been implementing many poverty alleviation schemes in the urban areas. Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana

(SJSRY) is one such scheme implemented by the Department of Urban Development, Government of Karnataka, since December 1997.

Based on a systematic review of SJSRY, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, GOI has decided to restructure/rename SJSRY as “National Urban Livelihoods Mission” (NULM). NULM which is approved by the GOI on 24th September 2013 is to be implemented in a mission mode across the country with a clear objective of urban poverty reduction through creation and strengthening of institutional platforms for the urban poor. During 2016-17 National Urban Livelihoods Mission has been renamed as Deendayal Anthyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission and order is issued by GoI for implementation in 271 urban local bodies.

##### DAY-NULM Mission

As per the guidelines issued by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation GoI, DAY-NULM programme is being implemented in 271 cities in the state i.e 11 City Corporations, 57 CMCs, 113 TMCs and 90 TPs. As shown in the **Table 6.27**.

The primary target group of DAY-NULM are urban poor, including the urban homeless. The Socioeconomic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 for identification of urban poor has been taken up. Accordingly, as an interim measure, the target group of DAY-NULM will be the urban population identified presently as persons below poverty line in urban areas by the States/UTs. The coverage may be broadened to include families of disadvantaged groups like SCs, STs, women, minorities, disabled etc.,

##### Components of the NULM:

NULM have the following 6 components

- 1) Social Mobilisation & Institution Development (SM&ID).
- 2) Capacity Building & Training (CB&T).
- 3) Employment through Skill Training & Placement (EST&P).
- 4) Self Employment Programme (SEP).
- 5) Support to Street Vendor (SSV).
- 6) Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH).

**Table 6.27 : NULM Action Plan 2017-18**

S1 No	NULM Component	Physical Target	Proposed Total Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	Central Share (Rs. Lakhs) 60%	State Share (Rs. Lakhs) 40%	% Percentage
1	SM & ID	SHGs-3473 & ALF-107	527.22	316.33	210.89	10.58%
2	EST & P	26073 Skill Training	2807.45	1684.47	1122.98	56.09%
3	SEP	SEP-I, 3650, G-123 & SHGs Credit Linkages-950	410.80	246.48	164.32	8.22%
4	CB&T	3800 Capacity building Training	512.80	307.68	205.12	10.26%
5	SUH	26-O&M existing, 15- New O&M, Survey for 10 CC, BBMPI 8 Zones, 57 CMC, 114 TMC& TP 89. New Construction and Refurbishment	399.19	239.51	159.68	8.00%
6	SUSV	Survey in 271 cities & Construction (including new upgraded ULBs)	190.00	114.00	76.00	3.81%
<b>7</b>	<b>Sub- Total</b>		<b>4847.46</b>	<b>2908.48</b>	<b>1938.98</b>	<b>96.96%</b>
8	A & OE		76.54	45.92	30.62	1.52%
9	IEC		76.00	45.60	30.40	1.52%
<b>10</b>	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>152.54</b>	<b>91.52</b>	<b>61.02</b>	<b>3.04%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>5000.00</b>	<b>3000.00</b>	<b>2000.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The proposed total expenditure is 5000.00 Lakhs. The Central share is 3000.00 lakhs and the state share is 2000.00 Lakhs.

### 6.10 Financing Urban Development

The Urban Local Bodies require the financial resources for the following activities:

- i) Provision of municipal services
- ii) Operation and Maintenance of assets (O&M)
- iii) Infrastructure Development
- iv) Debt Servicing

The ULBs in general are characterized by low municipal receipts leading to low municipal expenditure and low level of municipal services. This can be explained by low elasticity and buoyancy of local taxes, poor tax administration and lack of financial autonomy for local governments.

The resource base of the Urban Local Bodies is composed of the following sources.

- (1) Own revenue (tax and non-tax)
- (2) Government grants
- (3) User charges
- (4) External assistance (loans)

### Devolution Framework

Under Article 243Y of the constitution, the State Finance commission is expected to:

- Undertake a review of the finances of municipalities.
- Estimate the future financial requirements of municipalities.
- Design a package of:
  - a) Taxes, duties, tolls and fees that may be assigned to municipalities and shared between the state and municipalities, and

(b) Grant-in-aid that may be extended to municipalities out of the consolidated fund of the state.

- ❑ Suggest measures for strengthening the financing of municipalities.

**6.10.1 Grants from State financial Corporation**

The state's devolution of revenue grants thus takes place through the institution of the SFC. The framework of devolution suggested by the SFCs demarcated the amount of state resources to be made available to the local governments and applied a percentage share on that amount for devolution to rural and urban local bodies. According to the Government Order of April 12, 2006, based on the recommendations of the II SFC, the share of ULBs in the State's NLGRR\* is to be increased from 6% in 2005-06 to 8% in 2009-10. Government chose to adopt the principle of NLNRR\* instead of NLGRR recommended by II SFC.

**6.10.2 Municipal Finance and ULBs in Karnataka:**

Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA): Role & Responsibilities:

- ❑ Nodal Agency for regulating day to day governance of 277 ULBs including Corporations in the State.

- ❑ Supervising administration in Corporations & ULBs as mandated in Corporations Act Municipal Acts and its interpretation.
- ❑ Facilitating implementation and monitoring of schemes/ programmes of State and Central Government.
- ❑ Formulating service rules and conditions for corporations municipal employees, recruitment of staff and officers.
- ❑ Regulating service delivery in Corporations & ULBs.

The Directorate of Municipal Administration is the Nodal Agency to monitor the Administrative, Developmental and Financial Activities of the Corporations & ULBs (277 Nos.) coming under its jurisdiction. The details of Corporations & ULBs in the State are as shown in **Table 6.28**.

**6.10.3 Tax Revenue:**

Municipalities are empowered to levy taxes on i) buildings or lands or both (property tax), ii) advertisements, iii) toll on vehicles other than those taxed under Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957, and iv) water rate on water supplied by the Municipalities. Property tax is the major source of tax revenue for ULBs, an average of 53% of own revenues. The ARV system which was in vogue in the state has

**Table 6.28 : SFC Untied - PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS**

Allocation:	Rs.701.83 crore for 2017-18 (Excluding BBMP)
Target ULBs	277urban local bodies
Priority sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ compulsory allocation for spill-over works</li> <li>➤ 24.10% for SC/ST welfare</li> <li>➤ 7.25% for urban poor</li> <li>➤ 50% of balance grants for water supply, markets, modern toilets internal roads, cremation grounds and ULB loan repayment</li> <li>➤ 50% of balance grants for ULB share to central schemes, computer &amp; internet facility and viability gap- funding</li> </ul>
Selection of Works	• Through Council Resolution and Action Plan approved by Deputy Commissioner of the District
Mode of execution	Through open Tenders as per KTPP Act & Rules
Monitoring mechanism	• Third party inspection agency to inspect and certify the works
Fund release	• In four installments from Government every year through Treasury Network Management Center(online transfer)

**Table 6.29 : Untied Grants: Allocation, Releases & Expenditure Details** (Rs. in Crore)

YEAR	ALLOCATION	RELEASES	EXPENDITURE
2009-10	846.47	712.66	691.11
2010-11	685.42	601.19	588.15
2011-12	752.53	712.50	653.99
2012-13	783.15	468.65	524.98
2013-14	782.64	591.52	564.36
2014-15	811.47	608.12	513.64
2015-16	812.56	599.19	365.10
2016-17	701.83	175.46	8.84
2017-18	701.83	349.91	228.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>6877.90</b>	<b>4819.20</b>	<b>4138.79</b>

Note: Excluding BBMP

**Table 6.30 : 14th FINANCE COMMISSION GRANTS (Centrally Sponsored Scheme) PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS**

Allocation:	Rs.4685.51 crores (including BBMP)
Implementation period	2015-16 to 2019-20
Target ULBs	277 urban local bodies
Priority sectors	SWM (min.25%), Water supply (max. 20%), UGD(max.20%), SWD (max. 25%), Streetlights (min.10% - max.15%), Municipal buildings(max.5%)and Parks & Afforestation (min.5% - max.10%).

**Table 6.31 : General Basic Grant: (end of NOV- 2017)**

Year	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure
2015-16 Basic Grants	388.75	388.75	296.66
2016-17 Basic Grants	549.57	549.57	364.65
2016-17 Performance Grants	147.93	147.93	40.06
2017-18 Basic Grants	633.95	633.95	130.91

**Table 6.32 : Number of ULBs in Karnataka**

Category of ULB	Nos.
City Corporations	10
City Municipal Councils	57
Town Municipal Councils	115
Town Panchayats	91
Notified Area Committees	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>277</b>

**Table 6.33 : Budget for the year 2017-18**

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Allocation
1	State Finance Commission Grants (GOK)	3922.12
2	Chief Minister's Nagarottana Yojane	630.00
3	Gruha Bhagya Scheme for Pourakarmikas	33.00
4	Swach Bharath Abhiyan	277.00
5	Amrut (JnNURM + UIDSSMT)	248.34
6	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation	330.91
7	Rajiv Awas Yojana	392.68
8	14 <sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grants	1159.51
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6993.56</b>

Note: Budget excluding BBMP

been replaced by the Capital Value System. The new system is more rational and has come to be accepted by all municipalities. It is, however, necessary to take measures to improve tax administration in terms of coverage of properties (a good percentage of properties escape taxation) and collection efficiency. At the end of March 2009, arrears to the tune of Rs.160 crores of property tax was outstanding, (excluding Bengaluru) the average collection percentage being 52. The performance varies across different classes of ULBs in tax collection.

The exemption granted to certain categories such as educational and charitable institutions needs to be reviewed to ensure that the exemptions are genuine. Properties belonging to State or Central government are exempted wherever they are not used for residential or commercial purposes. There is

no reason why government properties should be exempted from taxation. At present, a number of cess charges for other services are clubbed with property taxes. It stands to reason that the property tax is delinked from other levies which should be based on their own merit. Advertisement tax is a good source of revenue in larger cities but has not been exploited adequately.

#### **6.10.4 Pricing of Services – Tariff Policy:**

A basic principle of local finance is, wherever possible, revenue mobilisation in the form of tax is to be levied. Local taxes should be viewed as a form of benefit tax or user charge for services provided at the local level. In this premise, it is now being argued that services such as water supply, sanitation and solid waste management should be priced on the basis of the cost of provision. The aim is not

just recovering the cost but to ensure that underpricing does not lead to over consumption. At the same time, it is important to remember that it is the State's responsibility to provide the minimum level of basic services for all sections of the population irrespective of their status and affordability. It must be borne in mind that traditionally property tax has been regarded as a general purpose tax to take care of the civic services to be provided by the municipalities. The increased revenue may help to provide quality services.

There is, a need for rationalization of tariff on services like water supply, sewerage and public transport considering the enormous increase in the capital and O&M costs. It is desirable to set up a Regulatory Authority for municipal services such as water supply, sewerage and public transport. Its functions will include determination of tariff from time to time based on rational criteria and giving due consideration to the principle of equity and such other regulatory matters as government may decide. Government's policy should be based on the principle of full cost recovery and compensating the service provider where the weaker sections are to be subsidized. To the extent possible, price adjustments could be made through a system of cross-subsidy. Shortfalls, if any should be made good by the Government through budgetary provision. There can also be a case where Government desires to consciously promote a cause such as public transport with a view to curb use of private transport as a part of urban transport policy. Here again, Government should compensate the losses to the Transport Corporation, if any, on account of a deliberate pricing policy. Correspondingly, it should be possible to adopt a suitable parking policy in cities to mobilize revenues by levying parking charges.

#### **6.10.5 Funding Capital Expenditure:**

Capital expenditure is usually met through budget provision and institutional finance. Institutions such as HUDCO and multilateral agencies like ADB and World Bank have been extending financial assistance to ULBs and other urban development authorities to build infrastructure and housing. Alternative sources of financing that can be tapped are: Land as a resource Land as a most productive asset owned by Municipalities and UDAs. They can increase their revenues through:

a) Betterment levies, impact charges, development charges etc.

- b) Transfer of Development Rights (TDR). In Bengaluru, TDR has been used to acquire land for the purpose of road widening;
- c) Parking fee can be a very good source of revenue in cities.
- d) Levy of a fee on tapping of ground water.

#### **6.10.6 Access to capital markets:**

Cities like Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad etc. have raised funds through municipal bonds. It is essential to enhance credit worthiness of municipalities to raise funds from capital market. Multilateral institutions like the World Bank, ADB and JBIC provide long term debt with comfortable terms of repayment. Karnataka has been availing funds from this source during the last 10-12 years. Public-Private Partnership is being increasingly advocated for infrastructure development in recent years. Karnataka Government has issued policy guidelines on PPPs. Negotiating and operating PPPs require a professional approach and as such ULBs and urban authorities should equip themselves adequately for the implementation of PPP ventures. Private sector participation in delivery of municipal services is seen as contributing to efficiency and cost effectiveness. There are different options for private sector such as service contract, management contract, lease, concession and BOT/ BOO. Options must be exercised carefully depending on the nature of the project and expected outcomes.

#### **6.11 Urban Governance**

##### **6.11.1 74th Constitutional Amendment Act:**

The passage of 74th CAA has provided new opportunities for urban governance reforms in the country. The municipal bodies have for the first time been provided the constitutional status of the third tier of government. They have been vested with increased responsibilities as a result of the devolution of 18 functions through the 12th schedule to the Constitution. Clearly, the intention of the Constitution is to provide a decentralized democratic structure of governance at the local level.

Local democracy is based on the principle of subsidiarity i.e., functions which are local in nature should be performed by the local government. Thus, public health, water supply, sanitation, public works, public safety, welfare, recreation and regulation of



construction, food and trade activities all these come within the domain of the local bodies. Besides these traditional core functions of municipalities, the Constitution has also included certain other functions like planning for economic development and social justice, urban poverty alleviation, and urban and town planning. However, while recognizing local governments and providing a list of functions which could be performed by them, the Constitution does not directly endow them with any functions, responsibilities and powers. They derive their powers and functions from the States through specific legislation. Thus, in practice, it is the state governments which determine the degree of decentralization and autonomy of the local bodies.

### 6.11.3 Municipal Reforms Cell –DMA

- ❑ An exclusive cell dedicated for municipal reforms.
- ❑ The cell has in house DataCenter with centralized software applications
- ❑ Responsible for business process re-engineering, Design, Development, implementation, O and M along with monitoring the usage of e-Governance applications.
- ❑ Provides in house hands on training for ULB, DUDC and DMA officials.

### 6.11.4 Reforms in Service Delivery:

#### Phase-I

- ❑ Birth & Death Registration and Certification System (B&D)
- ❑ The E-Aasthi online application (mutation module) is implemented in 203 ULBs (with the exception of 10 City Corporations) and about 1,11,710 digitally signed Form 3 (property details) has been issued to the citizens.
- ❑ Comprehensive grievance management system called JANA HITHA has been launched. Around 5,08,674 grievances has been redressed till now.
- ❑ Citizen can apply for trade license (VYAPAR), building license (NIRMAN) and water and UGD connection (JALANIDHI) through online and offline mode and also can download digitally signed licenses/certificates through online at any time. Till now digitally signed 61,426 trade licenses, 27,370 building licenses and 13,648 tap connection certificates are issued.

- ❑ Mobile Apps for Property Tax calculator & Janahita has been developed and is in the final stages of implementation
- ❑ The Urban local bodies of Karnataka are maintaining their accounts through FBAS software and has dispensed with manual accounting. The existing software is capable of providing the books of accounts and budgetary control and printing of cheques.
- ❑ A revised uniform website template for websites has been created for all ULBs which has comprehensive information about ULBs.
- ❑ To enable citizens to view disposal data of all citizen centric applications at one stop, common dashboard has been created.
- ❑ KMDS is working towards strengthening citizen service delivery system through e-governance and business process re-engineering.

### Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project (KMRP –World Bank assisted)

- ❑ The Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project (KMRP) aims to improve the quality of life of citizens by improving the delivery of urban services and promoting good governance among the urban local bodies (ULBs). KMRP addresses the need to strengthen institutional and financial frame works in Urban Service Delivery at ULB level.

### 6.11.5 Specific Challenges and the Future Outlook of the Department:

#### Department's objectives:

To guide, control and supervise the affairs of the Urban Local Bodies in the State. The Urban Local Bodies have to provide basic services to the citizens. The Department guides the Urban Local Bodies in carrying out the duties like, construction of roads, bridges and beautification of traffic islands, maintenance of parks and play grounds, solid waste management and rain water harvesting etc., and to provide required training to the personnel of the Urban Local Bodies. Further new local bodies are coming up and they also need resources to implement the programmes and policies.

To provide solutions to the service problems of the employees working in the Urban Local Bodies to bring up their morale and commitment in discharging their duties most effectively. To have effective monitoring system over ULBs, the Directorate of Municipal

Administration will be upgraded as Commissionerate of Urban Development Department. For this an expert committee is constituted and based on its recommendations, suitable will be taken. It is under progress.

The Urban Local Bodies have a vital role in the State's socio economic transformation. Most of the ULBs are severely stressed in terms of infrastructure and effective service delivery. The major challenges of the ULBs are indicated below.

#### **Urban Challenges**

- ❑ Present Urban Population is 2.36 crore. The increase in the growth of urban Population and upcoming new ULBs need more resources to meet the requirements of the people. .
- ❑ Migration from Rural to Urban Areas.
- ❑ Widening urban infrastructure deficit - Water Supply, Improving, Monitoring and Delivery of Public Services.
- ❑ Addressing Regional Imbalances.
- ❑ UGD, Solid Waste Management
- ❑ Power supply and shortage

#### **6.11.6 Summary:**

Thus the Government has been striving to provide quality life for the people in urban areas by providing the basic requirements through various centrally sponsored as well as State sponsored programs. Department is thriving for the further improvement of the following schemes to deliver better services to the public.

- 1) Solid and liquid waste management
- 2) Drinking water Supply
- 3) Sewerage
- 4) Street light
- 5) Drainage / Storm water Drainage
- 6) Construction and Development of Gardens and urban Forestry
- 7) Development and reforms of roads
- 8) Improvement of urban environment
- 9) Training for youths and women thugs NULM and give employment opportunities in the respective fields.

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

### Chapter 7

#### 7.1 AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture implements various schemes and programmes of the Central and State Government for overall welfare of the farming community and ensures timely supply of essential inputs i.e. seeds, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, farm equipments along with effective transfer of technology through demonstrations to achieve maximum output from the available natural resources viz. soil, water etc. This in turn leads to improvement in the economic status of the farming community and food grain needs of the people. Though the contribution of agricultural sector in the Gross State Domestic Product is declining, agriculture continues to be the largest employment generating activity.

##### Vision:

To accomplish productivity enhancement, cost reduction for sustainable agriculture to ensure increased income, farmers' welfare and food security in Karnataka.

##### Mission:

- ❑ Accomplish 4.5% sustained growth rate in agriculture sector.
- ❑ Promote climate resilient agriculture with adequate drought proofing and natural resources conservation.
- ❑ Promote farmer friendly Research & Development, education and effective technology transfer for cost reduction.
- ❑ Institutionalize aggregation of farmers like Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), farmer's organizations, federations to roll out Public Private Partnership for Integrated Agriculture Development (PPP-IAD).
- ❑ Encourage Rural youth to engage in agribusiness enterprise with appropriate policy support.
- ❑ Accelerate farm mechanization and post harvest technology development with appropriate value chain linkages.

- ❑ Convergence of policies, programmes and technologies for planned agriculture development.
- ❑ Strengthen effective and timely delivery mechanism of all inputs and related developmental programmes.

**Budget for Agriculture:** For the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs.3823.74 crores has been earmarked for agriculture department both for Plan scheme and Non-Plan schemes. In view of comprehensive development of agriculture, thrust has been given on department flagship programmes viz., "Soil Health Mission", "Krishi Bhagya", "Farm Mechanization", "Custom Hiring Centers", "Micro-irrigation". During the current year emphasis is given more on new scheme "Direct Benefit Transfer" (DBT) to farmers for adoption of improved technologies. For the first time in the state, the incentives will be directly transferred to the farmer's account for promoting adoption of improved technologies especially in Paddy, Pulses & Oil seeds with an intention to increase production and reduce the cost of cultivation & incentives will also be given to technology promoters. Emphasis is also on "millet package scheme" wherein by converging department schemes, assistance is given to farmers for millet cultivation right from land preparation to value addition.

#### 7.2 MONSOON IN 2017

**Pre-monsoon Rainfall:** Normal rainfall during 2nd fortnight of April in parts of Mysuru, Mandya, Chamarajanagar and Hassan helped to commence land preparation and sowing of early kharif crops like Jowar, Black gram, Green gram, Cowpea, Sesamum, Cotton and Tobacco. Further, the normal rainfall during May in these districts helped to cover normal coverage of early kharif crops. Area coverage of early kharif crops up to end of May was 3.89 lakh hectares as against a normal of 3.62 lakh hectares. Actual average rainfall during April was 22 mm as against a normal of 35 mm, deficit by 37%. During May, the actual average rainfall was 90 mm as against a normal of 83 mm (+8%).

### Southwest Monsoon:

Southwest monsoon entered in some parts of South Interior and Coastal districts on 7th June and by 12th June covered all parts of the State. During June though, the state as a whole received normal rainfall, but all the districts in South Interior Karnataka except Kolar and Chikkaballapur were under deficit rainfall category. In North Interior Karnataka, Belgavi, Gadag, Haveri and Dharwad districts were under deficit rainfall category. Similarly, Kodagu district in malnad region was under deficit rainfall category. The normal / above normal rainfall in Kalaburagi, Bidar, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal, Bagalkot and Vijayapura districts helped to commence timely sowing of Red gram, Black gram, Green gram, Soyabean and Bajra in these districts.

During July, Southwest monsoon was weak in all the districts of the State, except Uttara Kannada and the actual rainfall was deficit/scanty in 160 taluks out of the total of 176 taluks. Rainfall continued to be deficit/scanty in major parts of the State upto 1st week of August. This resulted in severe moisture stress for early sown rainfed crops. From 2nd week of August south interior districts except Davangere and some districts in North Interior Karnataka (Ballari, Koppal, Raichur, Vijayapura and Gadag) received widespread rainfall. The situation improved in last week of August in all parts except Belgavi, Bagalkote, Haveri and Dharwad districts.

During September all districts (except Bidar) received excess/normal rainfall. Cumulative rainfall from 1<sup>st</sup> June to 30<sup>th</sup> September was 774 mm as against a normal of 839 mm, thus deficit by 8% and 6 districts were under deficit rainfall category (Yadgir (-21%), Haveri (-21%), Dharwad (-23%), Shivamogga (-21%), Kodagu (-23%) and Dakshina Kannada (-20%)).

The failure of rains during June and July affected the timely sowing of rainfed kharif crops in many districts. Rainfed crops in Tumakuru, Chitradurga, Chamarajnagar, Hassan, Haveri, Vijaypur, Bagalkot, Dharwad, Gadag and Belgavi districts were affected in about 7.38 lakh hectares due to long dry spell. The recovery due to August rainfall was insignificant in Green gram, Black gram, Groundnut, Rainfed Paddy and Maize as the crops reached beyond recovery stage. Poor water storage in the Cauvery and Tungabhadra reservoirs due to deficit rainfall during June

and July in the catchment area hampered normal area coverage of Paddy and Sugarcane in the Command areas. Farmers were advised to diversify to semi- dry crops like Ragi, Maize, Minor Millets, Horsegram, Cowpea etc.

**Northeast monsoon:** Rainfall during October was normal in major parts of the State except Malnad Region and Mysuru district. Rainfall during November was deficit/scanty in all districts. Excess/normal rains during 2nd fortnight of September and October in major parts of Northern and Southern districts were helpful for sowing of Rabi crops. Sowing of Rabi crops has been completed in 32.25 lakh hectares by end of December. District-wise and Month-wise rainfall received during pre-monsoon, southwest monsoon and northeast monsoon during the year 2017 is given in **Appendix- 7.1 (a), (b) and (c)**. Overall, the State escaped from the severe drought situation due to favourable rains during August, September and October 2017. However, failure of rains and long dry spell during June and July affected kharif crops in an area of about 7.38 lakh hectares. Rabi crops were reported as normal in general.

### 7.3 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION-PERFORMANCE AND PROSPECTS

As 2/3rd of the cultivated area in the State is under rainfed cultivation and failure of rains leave a severe impact on the agricultural production. The failure of rains during June and July hampered normal area coverage of Kharif crops as well as prospects of rainfed crops. Advance estimates of agricultural production are worked out considering the progress in area coverage under various kharif and Rabi crops, likely decline in coverage during summer due to inadequate water storage in major/minor irrigation reservoirs/tanks, likely loss in yield on account of failure of rains in some districts. The estimates indicate production of 87.37 lakh tones Cereals and 20.28 lakh tones of Pulses against the target of 118 and 17 lakh tonnes respectively. Oilseeds production is estimated to be 9.70 lakh tonnes against the target of 14 lakh tonnes. Production of cotton is likely to be 12.24 lakh bales against the target of 15 lakh bales. The short fall in production can be attributed to failure of rains during June and July in major parts of the State, and inadequate water storage in major/minor irrigation reservoirs. Area and Production of Major crops are given in **Table 7.1**.

**Table 7.1: Area and Production of Major Crops in the State**  
(Area in lakh hectares, Production in lakh tonnes)

Crop / Group	2017-18 *		2016-17**		Average growth over previous year (%)	
	Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.
Cereals	45.27	87.37	43.81	79.58	3.33	9.79
Pulses	31.60	20.28	29.66	20.41	6.53	-0.62
Total food grains	76.87	107.65	73.47	99.99	4.63	7.66
Oilseeds	12.71	9.70	12.93	8.05	-1.70	20.50
Cotton #	5.31	12.24	5.1	10.24	4.12	19.53
Sugarcane>	4.4	315.00	3.97	273.78	10.83	14.91
Tobacco	0.97	0.89	0.9	0.65	7.78	36.92

# Lakh bales of 170 Kg. lint, \*\* Final Estimates of DE&S, \*Advance Estimates of Agriculture Dept. > Sugarcane production for harvest area of 3.97 lakh hectares in 2016-17 and probable of 3.50 lakh hectares in 2017-18.

The projected production of principal crops in Karnataka for Kharif, Rabi and Summer crops of 2017-18 are given in **Appendix 7.2.**, **Table 7.2.** and **Appendix 7.3** provide details of area coverage under kharif, Rabi and summer crops during the current and previous year.

Index number of area, production and yield of agricultural commodities over the years are given in **Appendix 7.4.** Area under principal crops in Karnataka over the years is given in **Appendix 7.5.** Details of production of principal crops in Karnataka over the years are given in **Appendix 7.6.** Average yield of selected crops in India and Karnataka are

given in **Appendix 7.7.** Area irrigated by various sources in the State is shown in **Appendix 7.8.**

#### 7.4 LAND UTILIZATION AND OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS

##### 7.4.1 Land Utilization:

As per the land utilization statistics for 2015-16, out of the total 190.50 lakh hectares geographical area of the State, the net cropped area was 100.06 lakh hectares accounting to 52.5% of the total geographical area. Gross cropped area was 120.09 lakh hectares including 20.02 lakh hectares area sown more

**Table 7.2: Area coverage: Kharif, Rabi and Summer** (Lakh hectares)

Crop / Groups	Kharif			Rabi			Summer		
	Normal	2017-18*	2016-17	Normal	2017-18*	2016-17	Normal	2017-18*	2016-17
Cereals	33.15	30.35	31.52	14.08	13.50	11.25	2.47	1.42	1.04
Pulses	12.90	16.18	18.54	12.86	15.28	11.04	0.14	0.14	0.08
Total food grains	46.05	46.52	50.06	26.94	28.78	22.29	2.61	1.56	1.12
Oilseeds	9.62	8.18	10.03	2.98	2.86	1.20	2.12	1.67	1.70
Cotton	5.65	5.01	4.85	0.60	0.30	0.25	0.00	0.00	-
Sugarcane	4.86	3.90	4.53	0.51	0.30	0.22	0.41	0.20	0.14
Tobacco	1.02	0.96	0.90	0.05	0.01	-	0.00	0.00	-
Aggregate	67.19	64.56	70.37	31.08	32.25	24.72	5.15	3.43	2.19

Source: 2016-17 Final Estimates of DE&S. \*Advance Estimates of Agriculture Dept.

than once, this works out to 120% cropping intensity. Around 16% of the area was covered under forest, 7.75% area was under non-agricultural uses, 4.16% land was barren and uncultivable land and 2.15% land was cultivable waste. Permanent pastures, grazing land and miscellaneous tree crops constituted 6.20% of the total geographical area. About 11% of the total area falls under current fallow and other fallow land. The details of Land Utilization situation are presented in **Appendix 7.9(a)** and **7.9(b)**.

#### 7.4.2 Agriculture Land Holdings:

2010-11 Agriculture Census shows 78.32 lakh farm holdings are operating 121.61 lakh hectares. Small and marginal holdings account for 76.44% of total holdings and operate only 40.05% of the total operated area, while semi-medium, medium and large holdings account for 23.57% of the total holdings and their operational land holding is 59.95% out of the total operational area. A detail of Agricultural Land Holdings in Karnataka is given in **Table 7.4**.

**Table 7.3 : Classification of Total Geographical Area-2015-16**

Sl. No.	Classification	Area (lakh hectares)
	<b>Total Geographical Area</b>	<b>190.50</b>
1	Forest	30.73
	<u>Not available for cultivation:</u>	
2	a) Land put to non-agri.uses	14.76
3	b) Barren & uncultivable land	7.93
4	Cultivable waste	4.09
	<u>Uncultivated land excluding fallow land:</u>	
5	a) Permanent pastures & other grazing land	9.07
6	b) Misc. Tree crops, Groves	2.76
	<u>Fallow Land</u>	
7	a) Current fallow	14.53
8	b) Other fallow land	6.56
9	Net Area Sown	100.06
	<b>Total (Gross) Cropped Area</b>	<b>120.09</b>
	Area sown more than once	20.02
	<b>Cropping Intensity - %</b>	<b>120</b>

Source: Annual Season & Crop Reports of DE&S, Bangalore.

**Table 7.4 : Land Holdings in Karnataka**

<b>I .Number of Operational Holdings ('000)</b>				
<b>Size Class</b>	<b>1995-96</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2010-11</b>
Marginal (Below 1 hectare)	2610	3252	3655	3849
Small (1 to 2 hectares)	1707	1909	2014	2138
Semi Medium (2 to 4 hectares)	1204	1259	1278	1267
Medium (4 to 10 hectares)	594	569	555	511
Large (Above 10 hectares)	106	90	79	68
<b>Total</b>	<b>6221</b>	<b>7079</b>	<b>7581</b>	<b>7832</b>
<b>II .Area of Operational Holdings ('000 hectares)</b>				
Marginal	1248	1492	1651	1851
Small	2480	2742	2876	3020
Semi Medium	3298	3429	3468	3393
Medium	3490	3317	3206	2904
Large	1593	1327	1184	994
<b>Total</b>	<b>12109</b>	<b>12307</b>	<b>12385</b>	<b>12161</b>
<b>III. Average Size of Operational Holdings (hectares)</b>				
Marginal	0.48	0.46	0.45	0.48
Small	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.41
Semi Medium	2.74	2.72	2.71	2.68
Medium	5.88	5.83	5.78	5.69
Large	15.02	14.74	14.99	14.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.55</b>

Source: Karnataka Agricultural Census Reports and Agriculture Census 2010-11

## 7.5 CROPPING PATTERN

Karnataka State falls in Zone X (Southern Plateau and Hilly region) and Zone XII (West Coast Plains and Ghats region) as per the Agro-climatic Regional Planning of Planning Commission. The State is divided into 10 Agro-climatic zones on the basis of distribution and percentage of Rainfall, soil quality, height from the sea and on the basis of major crops.

On account of this varied agro-climatic features almost all cereals, pulses, oilseeds and commercial crops are cultivated in different parts of the State. Farmers in Karnataka are very innovative and take lead in diversification as per the market trends. The average area (2011-12 to 2015-16) under agricultural crops grown in three seasons' viz. Kharif (67.19 lakh hectares), Rabi (31.08 lakh hectares) & summer (5.15 lakh hectares) is 103.42 lakh hectares. Cereals, Pulses,

Oilseeds, Cotton, Sugarcane and Tobacco account for 48%, 25%, 14%, 6%, 6% and 1% respectively of the total agricultural cropped area. Maize, Tur, Bengal gram, Cotton and Soyabean are witnessing higher trend in recent years, whereas crops like Sunflower, Jowar, Groundnut etc. are witnessing declining trend. The details on cropping pattern are given in **Appendix - 7.10**.

## 7.6 DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS

### a) Distribution of Fertilizers:

For Kharif 2017, the State Government has projected the requirement of different grades of fertilizers. Based on that, Govt. of India had allocated 22.00 lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizers consisting DAP-4.00 lakh tonnes, MOP - 2.00 lakh tonnes, Complex-7.00 lakh tonnes, Urea-8.00 lakh tonnes and SSP - 1.00 lakh tonnes {Others-Mono Ammonium

Phosphate, Potassium Schoenite (PS), Ammonium Sulphate, Ammonium chloride (AC), Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN), Rock Phosphate (RP)}. The State had received 18.98 Lakh tones of different grades of fertilizers by the end of Kharif 2017 consisting DAP – 3.01 lakh tones, MOP-1.54 lakh tones, Complexes – 5.40 lakh tones, Urea – 7.42 lakh tones, SSP and others 0.61 lakh tones.

For Rabi 2017-18, the State Government has projected the requirement of different grades of fertilizers. Based on that, Govt. of India had allocated 15.00 lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizers consisting DAP-2.00 lakh tonnes, MOP – 1.50 lakh tonnes, Complex-5.50 lakh tonnes, Urea-5.50 lakh tonnes and SSP – 0.50 lakh tonnes {Others-Mono Ammonium Phosphate, Potassium Schoenite (PS), Ammonium Sulphate, Ammonium chloride (AC), Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN), Rock Phosphate (RP)}. The State had received 4.55 Lakh tones of different grades of fertilizers as on 27-11-2017 for Rabi 2017-18 consisting of DAP – 0.45 lakh tones, MOP-0.30 lakh tones, Complexes – 1.52 lakh tones, Urea – 2.27 lakh tones, SSP and others 0.19 lakh tones. Trends in fertilizer consumption in terms of NPK nutrients are furnished in **Appendix 7.11**. Consumption of NPK in chemical fertilizers during the last 3 years is given in **Table 7.5**.

#### **b) Buffer Stock of Fertilizer for Kharif 2017:**

To overcome the scarcity of fertilizers at critical period during the Kharif season, the State Government has decided to operate the Buffer Stocking of Fertilizers. The scheme of buffer stocking has been continued for Kharif 2017. A sum of Rs.500 crores loan has been sanctioned from Bank of India to Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation of Bangalore

and MARKFED has been instructed to stock required fertilizers at district and taluk levels. As on 18th Dec. 2017 under the scheme, at KSCMF Branches, DAP – 28,354 tones, MOP-1,880 tones, Complexes –38,115 tones, Urea – 78,150 tones, SSP and others 748 tones fertilizer has been stocked. It has been planned to stock different grades of fertilizers month wise. This arrangement in turn helped to manage the fertilizer in demand situation smoothly in the State and there was no problem with respect to availability of fertilizers.

#### **7.6.1. Seeds Distribution:**

##### **a. Production and distribution of Seeds:**

As per the Seed Replacement Norms, Seed Replacement Rates fixed for different Agricultural Crops for 2017-18 is as follows:

1. Cereals : 33 to 40 percent
2. Pulses : 33 to 50 percent
3. Oilseeds : 33 to 89 percent
4. Cotton : 33 percent
5. All Hybrids : 100 percent

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

**Table 7.5 : Consumption of NPK in Karnataka State: Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P) & Potash (K)**

Years	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphorus (P)	Potash (K)	Total (N+P+K)
2014-15	1001708	498069	332320	1832097
2015-16	981618	531415	266728	1779760
2016-17	871761	503287	240199	1615247
2017-18 (up to Nov. 2017)	531655	320596	182413	1034664



Federation, State Agricultural Universities and number of private seed supplying agencies.

Seed producing and supplying agencies fix the procurement and selling rates of various seeds taking into account, procurement rates, production costs, certification, processing, packaging and other overhead charges.

Production and distribution of Certified Quality seeds in the State from 2014-15 to 2017-18 are given in **Table 7.6**.

#### **b) Distribution of seeds at subsidised rates to Farmers during 2017-18:**

During Kharif 2017, it was programmed to distribute 13 crop seeds viz., Paddy, Ragi, Jowar, Maize, Bajra, Navane, Cowpea, Green gram, Black gram, Red gram, Groundnut, Sunflower and Soybean crops in subsidy for L1 rates to farmers under State sectors Seeds Supply and other investments Scheme. Totally 3.49 lakh quintals seeds have been distributed and Rs. 6596.07 lakhs subsidy amount is utilized for this purpose. Totally 12.07 lakh farmers have been benefited.

During Rabi/Summer 2017-18, it is programmed to distribute seeds of 12 crops under subsidy. Up to 21-12-2017, totally 2.36 lakh quintals seeds have been distributed and Rs.5753.85 lakhs subsidy amount is utilized for this purpose and 6.81 lakh farmers have been benefited.

#### **7.6.2. Plant Protection:**

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

1. To provide necessary techniques and technology along with distribution of bio-pesticides which reduce environmental pollution, under subsidy to farmers to control insects, diseases and weeds of crops effectively. Bio-pesticides are distributed to the farmers at 50% subsidy.
2. Similarly, produce of the crops must be scientifically stored in order to reduce the wastage from rats, bandicoots, insects and

diseases. To reduce the storage losses, scientific storage bins are distributed to farmers under subsidy.

3. Pesticides are supplied to farmers under subsidy to control endemic and epidemic pests of important agricultural crops.
4. During the current year Army worm are noticed in Maize, Ragi, Navane, Rice and other millet crops in 15 districts of Karnataka. University scientists and Department officials conducted an extensive survey and farmers are timely advised regarding the timely management of the pest. Pesticides are also distributed to farmers under subsidised rates for management of army worm.
5. In order to protect the crops from seed and soil borne diseases and also to get higher yields, seed treatment campaigns are conducted.
6. To create awareness among farmers regarding the safe and judicious use of pesticides, training programmes are conducted with the available funds under this scheme.
7. The composite Inspectors of seed, fertiliser and pesticides and dealers are given training on the various input regulation act. Amount is also earmarked for meeting expenditure for drawal of act samples.

To create awareness among farmers regarding the safe and judicious use of pesticides, training programmes are conducted. The allocation of funds, releases and expenditure details are given in **Table 7.7**.

##### **Scope of the Scheme:**

1. Use of eco-friendly Bio pesticides and bio control agents by the farmers the control of outbreak of insect, pests and diseases.
2. Prevention of environmental pollution.
3. Reduction in loss of grains due to Rodents, insects, diseases and moisture.

**Table 7.6 : Production and distribution of Certified Quality seeds**

**(Quantity in quintals)**

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Target)
Production	1071450	1088350	1120200	1217780
Distribution	1280720	1265176	1315191	1464735

**Table 7.7 : Expenditure Details of Plant Protection Scheme****(Rs. in lakhs)**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
Allocation/Releases	757.80	775.35	981.00	913.25
Expenditure	637.18	727.35	922.46	391.75

\* Upto end of Nov.2017.

4. Availability of quality inputs to the farmers.
5. Effective management of crop pests and diseases.
6. Increase in yield of crops.

**7.6.3 Agricultural implements-Farm Mechanization:**

Mechanization of Farm Operations helps to reduce drudgery of farm operations, saves time, and improves efficiency and farm productivity. Farm Mechanization Programme is being implemented both under State and Central Sector. The General farmers are provided with a subsidy of 50% and 90%

subsidy is provided to the farmers belonging to Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe limited to Rs.1.00 lakh. The amount provided under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojane is used as matching grants with the State Fund to provide the subsidy. The details of expenditure incurred during the last three years under Farm Mechanization programme are given in **Table 7.8 & 7.9.**

**Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)**

The scheme is being implemented to promote the usage of farm mechanization and increase the ratio of farm power to cultivable unit area up to 2.0 kW/ha.

**Table 7.8 : Progress achieved under Farm Mechanization for the year 2017-18**

Sl. No.	Scheme	Programme	Releases*	Progress **	
				Phy	Fin
1	Farm Mechanization - State Sector	13000.00	11293.30	47231	8590.24
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13000.00</b>	<b>11293.30</b>	<b>65358</b>	<b>10128.79</b>

(Physical in Numbers, Financial in Rs. in Lakhs)

\*: includes second quarter release which was released at the end of September month.

\*\* As on end of Nov.2017.

**Table 7.9 : Farm Mechanization Programme in Karnataka****(Rs in Lakh)**

Scheme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Farm Mechanization	22462.99	29013.57	30702.98

**Table 7.10 : Progress achieved under SMAM for 2017-18 (Upto Nov. 2017)**

Scheme	Programme	Releases	Progress	
			Phy.(nos.)	Fin (in Rs. lakhs)
SMAM	9995.20	1557.00	13454	1548.00

**A) Agro-Processing:**

Department of Agriculture is implementing the Agro-Processing scheme under which various agro processing equipments are made available to farmers, Self Help Groups and Farm Women at subsidized rates. This encourages value addition of the farm produce and increase the income of the beneficiary. Under this Scheme, preference will be given to distribution of Agro-Processing unit and Tarpaulins.

Under SCP and TSP agro processing units to SC/ST farmers groups, women SHG's and individual farmers will be provided with an assistance of 90% or maximum of Rs 1.00 lakh. To protect the agriculture produce/food grains from rain, wind and other unnatural weather conditions and to maintain quality, the five layered 250 GSM-HDPE black colour tarpaulin with different sizes (8mx6m & 10mx10m) is made available to farmers at 50% subsidy. Under SCP and TSP tarpaulins are distributed to SC/ST farmers with an assistance of 90% (Any one type (8x6m or 10x10m) of Tarpaulin will be distributed under 90% per farmer per Year).

**B) Custom Hire and Service Centres:****Krishi Yantra Dhare-Farm Machinery Custom Hire Service Centres:**

During 2014-15, in order to facilitate farmers to avail the farm machinery on custom hiring basis at the hobli level through charitable trusts/Non Government Organizations/Farm Equipment Manufacturers in phased manner on a PPP model.

From 2014-15 to 2016-17, 335 (175+160) centers have been established with a budget of Rs.12758.71 lakhs.

During 2017-18, EOI (Expression of Interest) was called for establishment of 250 Centres out of which applications are received for 95 centers and Work Order has been given for establishment of 95 Farm Machinery Custom Hire and Service Centre(CHSC)-"Krishi Yantra Dhare Centers" and the Budget allocated is Rs.121.50 Crores and till date and 7.66 lakh

farmers have been benefited so far.

**7.7 PROGRAMME AND SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT****Centrally Sponsored Schemes:****7.7.1. National Food Security Mission (NFSM):**

National Food Security Mission, which was started during 11th Five Year Plan, has been continued for the 12th Five year plan also. During 12th Plan, in the State, it has been programmed to achieve higher production and productivity of Coarse Cereals and Commercial crops (Cotton & Sugarcane) in addition to Rice and Pulses for which NFSM-Rice, NFSM-Pulses and NFSM-Coarse Cereals schemes and NFSM-Commercial crops are being implemented in the State during 2017-18 also.

**1. NFSM-Rice :** Under this scheme provision has been made for 100 hectares. area cluster demonstrations on Rice production technologies(Direct Seeded Rice, Line sowing, SRI Method etc) and Cropping Systems, distribution of improved varieties/hybrid seeds, inputs for Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management, Agricultural machinery, Pump sets, Drip irrigation sets and pipes for carrying water, post harvest equipments under subsidy and organization of trainings.

**2. NFSM-Pulses :** Under this scheme provision has been made for 100 hectares area cluster demonstrations on improved technologies and Cropping Systems, distribution of improved varieties seeds, inputs for Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management, Agricultural machinery, Pump sets, Drip irrigation sets and pipes for carrying water, post harvest equipments under subsidy and organization of trainings and farmer's tour to other states.

**3. NFSM-Coarse Cereals :** Under this scheme provision has been made for 100 hectares. Area demonstrations on improved production technologies (Varieties and Hybrids), Ridge Furrow Method of Sowing and Cropping system based demonstrations on inter cropping with pulses.

**Table 7.11 : Progress achieved under Agro Processing for 2017-18 (till Nov. 2017)**

Scheme	Programme	Releases	Progress	
			Phy (nos.)	Fin (in Rs. lakhs)
Agro-processing	3696.00	2410.50	27059	1246.17

#### 4. NFSM- Commercial crops:

- i) **NFSM-Cotton:** Under this scheme provision has been made for Frontline Demonstrations on intercropping, integrated crop management and intercropping Management of leaf reddening in Bt Cotton and Efficient weed management.
- ii) **NFSM-Sugarcane:** In Sugarcane provision is made for Demonstration on intercropping, State level training, Supply of tissue culture plantlets.

The progress of NFSM for the year 2017-18 is given in **Table 7.13**.

**Krishi Prerana :** Incentivising farmers through DBT for adopting specific technology

For the first time in the State, farmers will be

incentivised through DBT for adoption of specific, advanced and cost effective technologies in Rice, Pulse, millets and Oilseeds. Further, incentives will also be given to the technology promoters. Provision of Rs.10100.00 lakhs has been made in the State budget with Rs.3750.00 lakhs as purely state share besides Rs.6350.00 lakhs as GOI : GOK share under NFSM.

Approval is also sought to take up implementation of DBT programme by converging the centrally sponsored scheme-National Food Security Mission with other ongoing schemes of the department namely National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil palm, Special Incentive to Production of Ragi and Jowar and Agricultural Extension and Training-Bhoochetana-II.

**Table 7.12 : Details of incentives provided for adopting crop-wise specific technologies and to technology promoters are as follow:**

Sl. No.	Crop & Technology	Rate of incentive (in Rs. per hectare)
1	Paddy : i) Direct sowing method (DSR) ii) Mechanised transplanting	Rs. 4000/- Rs. 4000/-
2	Tur : i) Transplanting Method ii) Dibbling	Rs. 4000/- Rs. 2500/-
3.	Bajra and Siridhanya	Rs. 2500/-
4.	Ragi: Seed drill sowing and pulse intercrop	Rs.1500/-
5.	Bengalgram: Dibbling	Rs. 2500/-
6.	Rabi Jowar: Compartment Bunding	Rs. 1500/-
7.	Groundnut: Raised bed method of sowing	Rs. 3500/-
8.	Pulses in Paddy fallows	Rs. 2000/-
9.	Use of advanced farm machinery	Rs. 1500/-
10.	Incentive to Techno Promoters	Rs. 200/-

**Table 7.13 : NFSM Programme progress for the year 2017-18****(Centre: State - 60:40 %)****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Programme	Budget Allocated as per Annual Action plan	Grants Released by GoI	Grants Released by GoK	Total Grants Available	Expenditure (committed) upto end of November 2017	Expected Expenditure up to end of March-18
1	NFSM - Rice	1353.95	467.15	311.43	778.58	826.68	1353.95
2	NFSM - Pulses	15140.33	5225.19	3483.47	8708.66	6280.74	11355.26
4	NFSM - Coarse Cereals	3461.56	1356.73	904.49	2261.22	1436.94	2596.19
5	NFSM - ARPP	4208.00	2524.80	-	2524.80	2051.61	4208.00
6	NFSM - Commercial Crops	150.92	45.27	30.17	75.44	68.74	124.38
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>24314.76</b>	<b>9619.14</b>	<b>4729.56</b>	<b>14348.70</b>	<b>10664.71</b>	<b>19637.78</b>

### 7.7.2. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):

"Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana", Special Additional Central Assistance Scheme is being implemented from 2007-08 by Government of India in order to reorient the Agriculture Development strategies for rejuvenation of agriculture to meet the needs/demands of farmers. It incentivizes the States to increase public investment in Agriculture and allied sectors and aims at achieving the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops and thus maximizes returns to the farmers.

Agriculture Department is nodal Department for Implementation of RKVY Schemes of Agriculture and Agri-allied Departments. For the year 2016-17, an amount of Rs.403.84 crore was released and funds were utilized for implementation of the schemes related to Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Agricultural Marketing, Sericulture, University of Agricultural Sciences (Bangalore, Dharwad, Raichur) UAHS, Shimoga, Bagalkote, Karnataka State Seeds Corporation and other Departments /Institution.

During 2017-18 an amount of Rs.414.55 crores has been sanctioned for implementation of various schemes of RKVY as mentioned below. Up to end of November 2017,

Government of India has released an amount of Rs.120.07 crores as first instalment under sharing pattern and the matching share of Rs.80.04 crores has been met by the state. Out of the total released amount of Rs.200.11 crores, an amount of Rs.135.81 crore has been utilized for various schemes up to November 2017.

An amount of Rs.100.34 crore has been earmarked to Agriculture Department for implementation of the following schemes in the year 2017-18 is given in **Table 7.14**. RKVY Releases and Expenditure of their department is given in **Table 7.15**.

### 7.7.3. National Mission of Oilseeds and Oil Palm:

NMOOP is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of Oilseeds, and Oil Palm started during 2014-15 year with objective of increasing production and productivity of these crops and to attain sustainability in Agriculture, and scheme is continued in 2017-18. The mission is proposed to be implemented through three Mini Missions. MM-I on oilseeds, MM-II on oil palm, MM-III on tree borne oilseeds. The Scheme is implementing in 28 districts of the state. The above programmes are being implemented with 60% of Central and 40% of State share.

**Table 7.14 : Allocation and releases under RKVY for the Projects implemented by the Department of Agriculture for the year 2017-18 (Rs. in crores)**

Sl. No	Name of Project	Funds Approved	Release Till date	Progress till date
1	Bhoochetana (II phase) (On-going project)	28.45	12.93	1.61
2	Bhoo Samrudhi(II phase) (On-going project)	5.35	2.49	0.63
3	Integrated Genomics assisted breeding for efficient development of superior finger millet varieties (On-going project)	3.54	0.00	0.00
4	K-KISAN(On-going project approved 2009-10)	6.00	0.00	0.00
5	Strengthening of Seed farms (On-going project)	10.00	5.00	5.00
6	Construction of RSK buildings	15.00	5.00	4.20
7	PPP model for production of Bio-control agents	2.00	2.00	0.00
8	Community Micro Irrigation Tanks in tanks filled with treated water	5.00	0.00	0.00
9	Construction of RSK Godowns	25.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Dept. Total (9 projects)</b>	<b>100.34</b>	<b>27.42</b>	<b>11.44</b>

**Table 7.15 : Department/Institution wise Releases and Expenditure for the year 2017-18 (end of Nov. 2017) (Rs. in crores)**

Sl. No.	Department / Institution	Funds Approved	Release	Progress Achieved
1	Agriculture	100.34	27.42	11.44
2	Horticulture	59.21	21.36	11.32
3	Animal Husbandry	108.40	62.05	40.99
4	Sericulture	17.98	4.55	3.69
5	Fisheries	6.62	1.83	1.17
6	Agricultural Marketing	25.00	0.00	0.00
7	UAS Bangalore	3.07	1.54	1.54
8	UAS Dharwad	6.41	3.21	3.21
9	UAS, Raichur	4.95	2.48	2.48
10	UAHS, Shivamogga	6.42	3.21	3.21
11	UHS, Bagalkote	2.06	1.03	1.03
12	KSSC	20.75	10.38	10.38
13	KSSOCA	3.00	1.50	1.50
14	KSWC	32.61	25.32	25.32
15	KAPPEC	30.00	15.00	15.00
16	Watershed Devpt. Dept.	67.31	17.15	2.70
17	Tur board	3.00	0.83	0.83
	<b>Total</b>	<b>497.13</b>	<b>198.86</b>	<b>135.81</b>

The Govt. of India has accorded the action plan approval for Rs. 2468.33 lakhs with central share of Rs.1481.00 lakhs and state share of Rs.987.33lakhs for the year 2017-18 and the expenditure is given in **Table 7.16** and progress of NMOOP scheme is given in **Table 7.17**.

#### 7.7.4. Soil Health Mission:

Sustaining agricultural productivity depends on quality and availability of natural resources

like soil and water. Agricultural growth can be sustained by promoting conservation and sustainable use of these scarce natural resources through appropriate location specific measures. The components of soils are mineral, organic matter, water and air, the proportions of which vary and together form a system for plant growth. Soils are studied and classified according to their use. Soil Testing is a part of the discipline of Fertilizer use and Management.

**Table 7.16 : Target and Achievement under NMOOP (Rs.in Lakhs)**

Sl.No.	Programme 2017-18	Target	Achievement (November 2017)	Expected Achievement
1	NMOOP	2468.00	1072.53	2350.00

**Table 7.17 : Progress of NMOOP Scheme (Rs.in Lakhs)**

Sl.No.	Item/Component	Unit	Target		Achievement*	
			Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	Purchase of Breeder seed	Qtls	2200	250	607	71.12
2	Production of Certified Seeds	Qtls	6000	60	0	0
3	Distribution of Certified Seeds	Qtls	3600	90	626	11.25
4	Seed infrastructure Development		0	220	0	0
5	Block Demonstration	Ha.	15876	1016.2	8993	575.96
6	FFS Demonstration	Nos	5	1.34	0	0
7	Farmers Training	Nos	10	2.4	0	0
8	Officers Training	Nos	5	1.8	0	0
9	Mission Management expenses		0	24.68	0	0
10	Distribution of Gypsum/pyrites	Ha.	12656	94.92	7685	57.64
11	Rhizobium/PSB distribution	Ha.	20000	60	12204	36.61
12	Distribution of PP chemicals	Ha.	90000	450	62100	310.5
13	Micronutrients Distribution	Ha.	4000	20	1890	9.45
14	Distribution of Sprinkler sets	Nos	770	77	0	0
15	Exposure visit		20	100	0	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>155142</b>	<b>2468.3</b>	<b>94105</b>	<b>1073</b>

\* (Upto end of November 2017)

In Karnataka 78,32,189 farm holdings exist. At present, 30 Soil testing laboratories (29 static & 1 mobile soil testing lab) of Agriculture department are catering to the needs of state farmers in respect of soil testing. Soil health cards are issued to all the farm holdings once in every two years.

#### **Mission Objectives:**

1. To issue soil health cards to all farmers of the Karnataka in a span of every two years, so as to provide a basis to include nutrient deficiencies in fertilization practices.
2. To diagnose soil fertility related constraints with standardized procedures for sampling and analysis and design taluka/ block level fertilizer recommendations in targeted districts.
3. To develop crops specific nutrient management in the districts for enhancing nutrient use efficiency.
4. To promote soil test based balancing of nutrients to manage fertility related risks for higher production.
5. To conduct demonstrations with diversified crops to quantify benefits of improved nutrient management practices in terms of increased crop yields and economic viability of farmers.

The pay for outsourced staff of soil testing labs and Data entry operators, building and electricity cost, purchase of equipments/filter paper/chemicals and cost for maintenance of soil health centres are borne under this programme.

#### **Expected Outcome:**

- It will promote balanced and judicious use of plant nutrients.
- Promotion of integrated nutrient system is expected to reduce the consumption of chemical fertilizers by 20%.
- The productivity of selected crops is expected to increase about 20%.
- The demand for organic sources of plant nutrient like bio-fertilizers, organic

manure, vermi-compost, slow release nitrogenous fertilizer like Neem/sulphur coated urea will increase, which in turn improve the soil fertility as well nutrient use efficiency.

#### **7.7.5. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA):**

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) programme has been launched from the financial year 2014-15 for enhancing agricultural productivity especially in rainfed areas. NMSA is one of the restructured schemes subsuming the four schemes namely National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI), National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), Soil Health & Fertility (NPMSH &F) and Rainfed Area Development (RAD) to focus on climate change adoption in the areas of resource conservation, water use efficiency enhancement, soil health management, integrated farming system and main streaming rainfed technologies.

#### **Mission Objectives:**

- To make agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location specific Integrated/Composite Farming Systems;
- To conserve natural resources through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures;
- To adopt comprehensive soil health management practices based on soil fertility maps, soil test based application of macro & micro nutrients, judicious use of fertilizers etc.;
- To optimize utilization of water resources through efficient water management to expand coverage for achieving 'more crop per drop';

#### **Mission Interventions:**

1. Rainfed Area Development Programme (RAD)
2. Micro-Irrigation
3. Soil Health Management (SHM) and Soil Health Card Scheme (SHC)

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Target	Allotted grants	Expenditure incurred ( upto end of Nov. 2017)
2017-18	703*	1291.00	731.17

\* No of outsourced staff per month in all the soil testing labs and Data entry operators in taluk level.



4. Paramparagath Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
5. Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modelling and Networking (CCSA:MMN)

### 1. Rainfed Area Development (RAD) :

Rainfed Area Development (RAD) Programme aims at promoting Integrated Farming System (IFS) with emphasis on multi-cropping, rotational cropping, inter-cropping, mixed-cropping practices with allied activities like horticulture, livestock, fishery, agro-forestry, apiculture etc. to enable farmers not only in maximizing the farm returns for sustaining livelihood, but also to mitigate the impacts of drought, flood or other extreme weather events.

The scheme is being implemented in the state since 2014-15. The Watershed Development Department is overseeing implementation of the scheme.

During 2017-18, Government of India has approved the action Plan for Rs. 2200.02 lakh on 60:40 funds sharing pattern by GOI and GOK. So far, Rs. 750.00 lakh has been released from GOI in two instalments. However, state government has released only Rs. 632.50 lakh

towards first instalment. Second instalment grants yet to be released. Out of the released amount, Rs. 536.02 lakh has been utilized.

### 2. Micro Irrigation:

In order to promote efficient use of water in the agriculture production, Micro irrigation programme is being implemented since 2003-04. Under this programme subsidy/ assistance is provided for installation of drip and sprinkler irrigation units to all categories of farmers. Government of India is also providing funds for micro irrigation programme since, 2006-07.

In the current year (2017-18), the micro irrigation programme is being implemented under Prime Minister's Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). As per the Govt. order No.: HCD 62 HPP 2017, Bangalore Dated: 24-05-2017 the sharing pattern of subsidy under PMKSY is given in **Table 7.18**.

#### Details of Micro Irrigation:

Details of Micro Irrigation for the year 2017-18 are given in **Table 7.19**. Releases and Expenditure details of Micro Irrigation for the last three years are given in **Table 7.20**.

**Table 7.18 : Subsidy sharing Pattern for Micro Irrigation Programme**

Category of Farmers	Up to 2 hectares			After 2.0 hectares and up to 5 hectares.		
	Central Govt (%)	State Govt (%)	Total Subsidy (%)	Central Govt (%)	State Govt (%)	Total Subsidy (%)
Small & Marginal/ SCSP/ TSP	33	57	90	33	17	50
Others (General)	27	63	90	27	22	50

**Table 7.19 : Programme and Progress of Micro irrigation for the year 2017-18**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Scheme	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure*	Physical progress (Hectare)
1	PMKSY	43763.35	24774.82	17363.97	69418.82
2	RIDF	7466.44	1225.00	871.02	4192.87
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>51229.79</b>	<b>25999.82</b>	<b>18234.99</b>	<b>73611.69</b>

\* Upto end of November 2017

**Table 7.20 : Allocation, Releases and expenditure of Micro irrigation from 2014-15 to 2016-17**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Micro irrigation	Financial Year		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Programme	15729.00	27000.00	37663.00
Releases	15000.00	26575.75	37663.00
Expenditure	12274.75	25645.59	36571.54

**3. Soil Health Management (SHM):** Under Soil Health Management the sub components are: i) Soil Health Management and ii) Soil Health Cards.

**i) Soil Health Management:**

The components in this programme are setting up of mini soil testing labs, strengthening of existing soil testing labs, setting up of new fertilizer Control labs, strengthening of existing fertilizer control labs, promotion and distribution of micronutrients etc.,. Sanction has been granted to establish 4 mini soil testing labs and strengthening 66 soil testing labs of State Agriculture Universities/KVKs, Department of Agriculture and Sericulture department during 2017-18 .Sharing pattern for this programme is 60:40 (Central : State). Details of Soil Health Management are given in **Table 7.21**.

**ii) Soil Health Cards:**

It requires long period to analyze the soil samples from all the farm holdings and issue soil health cards. Soil test values will remain

varied for a period of three years. So, for at least once in 3 years soil analysis should be done. Government of India has launched soil health card scheme under National Mission for sustainable Agriculture to issue soil health cards to all the farm holdings once in every 2 years. So State Government is implementing the programme with the objective of analyzing the samples from all the farm holdings and issue soil health cards once in every two years. First cycle of soil health card programme has been successfully completed. II cycle of soil health card programme has started in 2017-18. Sharing pattern for this programme during 2017-18 is 60:40(Central: State). Details of soil testing programme is given in **Table 7.22**.

**Research and Management of Saline water in Biosaline Agriculture:**

M.S.Swaminathan Research foundation, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad and University of Agriculture and Horticulture Sciences Shivamogga is implementing this programme in collaboration with Department of Agriculture to identify local salt tolerant rice

**Table 7.21 : Details of Soil Health Management**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Year	Particulars	Target (No.)	Allotted Grants	Grant release	Expenditure (Upto Nov. 2017)
1	2017-18	Setting up of mini soil testing labs	4	3.44	2.575	0.00
2.	2017-18	Strengthening of soil testing labs	66	849.00	636.75	570.69
3	2017-18	Strengthening of Fertiliser control laboratories.	5	108.35	81.267	0.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>960.79</b>	<b>720.592</b>	<b>570.69</b>

**Table 7.22 : Details of Soil Testing Programme****(Rs in lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Year	Target	Allotted grants	Amount released	Expenditure incurred (Upto Nov. 2017)	Remarks
1	2017-18	8.33 lakh soil samples	2498.65	1873.98	678.59	Grants were released during October 2017

varieties and other crops in Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts. MSSRF will carry out research to develop new varieties suitable for coastal areas in 3 years.

1. Research on cultivation of Halophytes for reclamation of saline soils.
2. Programme should be implemented by Department of Agriculture in co-ordination with State Agricultural Universities and Dr. M.S.Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai.
3. Capacity building in four State Agriculture Universities in this regard.

Details of Research and Management of Saline water in Biosaline Agriculture are given in **Table 7.23**.

#### **4) Paramparagath Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):**

Central Government scheme "Paramparagath Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)" under National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture is being implemented in the State from the year 2015-

16 under Soil Health Mission programme. This scheme is implemented on Central & State share basis i.e., 60:40. The project will be implemented in all the districts & Taluks of Karnataka in project areas of 50 acres (clusters) each. Clusters are selected adjacent to "Savayava Bhagya" villages/Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana villages in the rainfed areas of districts where traditional agriculture is followed with minimal fertilizer usage as per the guidelines of PKVY. An area of 27250 acres is being brought under organic cultivation benefiting 25968 farmers in 545 clusters of the state.

#### **Objective:**

The main objective of the scheme is production of quality and safe agricultural products free from chemicals & pesticides by adopting eco friendly low cost technologies that restore & maintain soil health. Under PKVY, organic farming is promoted through adoption of organic village by cluster approach and PGS Certification. Progress on PKVY is given in **Table 7.24**.

**Table 7.23 : Research and Management of Saline water in Biosaline Agriculture****(Rs.in lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Year	Allotted Grants	Grant release	Expenditure (Upto Nov. 2017)
1	2017-18	100.00	50.00	50.00

**Table 7.24 : Progress report of Paramparagath Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)****(in Rs. lakhs)**

Year	Earmarked	Amount released	Expenditure
2015-16	3241.88	3241.88	3200.22
2016-17	2719.56	1358.78	1328.93
2017-18 (Upto the end of Nov. 2017)	1594.05	1333.00	520.00

### 5. Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modeling and Networking (CCSAMMN):

CCSAMMN will provide creation and bidirectional (land/farmers to research/scientific establishments and vice versa) dissemination of climate change related information and knowledge by way of piloting climate change adaptation, mitigation research, model projects in the domain of climate smart sustainable management practices and integrated farming system suitable to local agro-climatic conditions. A consortium approach will be evolved with various stake holders including knowledge partners like State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), Krishi Vignan Kendras (KVKs), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Institutes etc. by the State Government to provide single window service/knowledge provider system for the benefit of farming community.

#### 7.7.6. Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA Scheme)

The 12th Plan Approach Paper identified several challenges faced by the agricultural extension and also gave suggestions to deal with the same. Some of these include integrating Krishi Vignan Kendra's (KVKs), problem solving skills and the feed-back they provide to State Agriculture Universities (SAUs) and National Agriculture Research System (NARS) with ATMA and to strengthen district plan schemes.

The aim of the Mission is capacity building and institution strengthening to promote mechanization, make available of quality seeds, plant protection etc. And encourage the aggregation of farmers into Interest Groups

(FIGs) thereby to go far formation of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs).

Use of interactive and innovative methods of information dissemination will be used and to ensure convergence under different programmes and scheme at village level through the institution of ATMA (Agriculture Technology Management Agency) and Block Technology Teams (BTTs) laid out as per the guidelines.

#### Scheme focuses on the following key extension reforms:

- ❑ Encouraging multi-agency extension strategies involving Public/ Private Extension Service Providers.
- ❑ Ensuring an integrated, broad-based extension delivery mechanism consistent with farming system approach with a focus on bottom up planning process through farmers advisories committees
- ❑ Adopting group approach to extension in line with the identified needs and requirements of the farmers in the form of CIGs & FIGs.
- ❑ Facilitating convergence of farmer centric programmes in planning, execution and implementation.
- ❑ Addressing gender concerns by mobilizing farm women into groups and providing training to them.
- ❑ In addition, the scheme provides innovative technology dissemination component in which the extension personnel can make use of hand held devices, Pico-projector, Kalajathas, through Display boards etc for the benefit of farm information extension. Details of Progress under ATMA Scheme during 2017-18 are given in **Table 7.25**.

**Table 7.25 : Progress under ATMA Scheme during 2017-18**

**(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Action Plan 2017-18	Release	Total Grants available including previous year's unspent balance	Expenditure (upto November-2017)	Unspent balance*
1	4634.15	1544.72	2771.86	1839.36	942.30

\* Note : As per Action Plan the different farmer based activities are under implementation stage and the unspent balance will be utilized with 100% by March-2018.

**7.7.7. Crop Insurance Scheme:**

**a. Karnataka Raitha Suraksha Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojane:**

As per GOI directions the State has implemented Karnataka Raitha Suraksha Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojane from Kharif 2016 season onwards. The scheme is compulsory for loanee farmers and voluntary for non-loanee farmers. All the payable claims shall be the responsibility of the Insurance Companies.

The Insurance Companies will quote Actuarial / commercial rates of premium but farmers will pay the fixed rates of premium as below and remaining premium will be shared equally by both GoK & GoI.

**Farmer Premium:**

During Kharif 2017, 40 Food, Oil seeds, Annual Commercial & Horticulture crops were notified viz., Paddy(I), Paddy(RF), Maize(I), Maize(RF), Jowar (I), Jowar (RF), Ragi (I), Ragi (RF), Bajra(I),Bajra (RF), Navane (RF), Save (RF), Black gram (RF), Tur (I), Tur (RF), Green gram (RF), Horse gram (RF), Soyabean (I),Soyabean (RF), Sesamum (RF), Castor (RF), Sunflower (I), Sunflower (RF), Groundnut (I), Groundnut (RF), Avare (RF), cowpea (RF), Cotton (I), Cotton (RF), Onion (I), onion (RF), Potato (I), Potato(RF), Red Chillies (I), Red Chillies (RF), Tomato, Cabbage, Beans, Brinjal and Turmeric.

Taluk-wise major crops were notified at Grama Panchayath level and other crops were notified at Hobli level.

The insurance companies implemented PMFBY during Kharif 2017 are Bharthi AXA GIC Ltd., Universal Sompo GIC, United India Insurance Company and Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd.

During Rabi & Summer 2017-18 KRS-PMFBY is implemented in all the Districts except Bangalore (Rural) and Bangalore (Urban). 22

crops are being notified during Rabi viz., Paddy(I),Maize(I), Maize(RF), Jowar (I), Jowar (RF), Ragi (I), Ragi (RF), Wheat(I),Wheat (RF), Bengal gram (I), Bengal gram (RF), Black gram (RF), Green gram (RF), Horse gram (RF), Linseed(RF), Safflower(RF), Sunflower (I), Sunflower (RF), Groundnut (RF), Onion (I), Potato (I) and Tomato.

6 crops are being notified during summer viz., Paddy (I), Ragi (I), Groundnut (I), Sunflower (I), Onion (I) and Tomato.

The insurance companies implemented PMFBY during Rabi & Summer 2017-18 are Reliance General Insurance Company Ltd., The Oriental Insurance Company Ltd., IFFCO TOKYO General Insurance Company Ltd., TATA AIG General Insurance Company Ltd., and HDFC ERGO General Insurance Company Ltd. The progress details of Karnataka Raitha Suraksha Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojane are given in **Table 7.26 & Table 7.27.**

**b. Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS):**

The scheme is implemented during Kharif 2016. The scheme compensates the insured farmers against the likelihood of financial loss on account of anticipated loss in crop yield resulting from incidence of adverse weather conditions and will cover the risk of weather parameters like rainfall, relative humidity, temperature, wind velocity etc., The scheme is compulsory for loanee farmers and voluntary for non-loanee farmers. All the payable claims shall be the responsibility of the Insurance Companies.

During Kharif 2017-18, 11 Annual Commercial and Horticulture crops viz., Green Chillies (IRR & RF), Cauliflower, Mango, Grapes, Pomegranate, Lime, Papaya, Areca nut, Betel vine & Black pepper.

The actuarial premium rates are charged under the scheme, but Farmers would pay concessional rates of premium i.e. 5%. The

**Table 7.26 : Farmer Premium:**

Crops	Kharif	Rabi
Food & Oil seeds crops	2.00% of Sum Insured	1.50% of Sum Insured
Annual Commercial & Horticulture crops	5.00% of Sum Insured	5.00% of Sum Insured

**Table 7.27 : Details of Karnataka Raitha Suraksha Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojane**

Season/year	No. of farmers participated	Premium paid by farmers (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries	Claims (Rs. in lakhs)
2016 Kharif	943553	14937.06	682999	102748.30
2016-17 Rabi & Summer	1179682	6617.50	-	-
<b>Total 2016-17</b>	<b>2123235</b>	<b>21554.56</b>	682999	102748.30
2017 Kharif	1333153	20303.06	-	-
<b>Total 2017-18</b>	<b>1333153</b>	<b>20303.06</b>	-	-

difference in the premium will be borne by State and Central Governments on 50:50 basis. This Scheme is implemented by one insurance company SBI GIC in 28 Districts (except Mysuru and Chamarajanagar).

During Rabi 2017-18, 4 Horticulture crops viz., Mango, Grapes, Arecanut and Green Chillies (I) are notified. The progress details of Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme are given in **Table 7.28**.

#### **7.7.8 Minimum Support Price:**

Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, Government of India collects the information and views from all State Governments/Stake holders and recommends Minimum Support

Prices for various crops to the Union Cabinet for fixing the MSP of various crops. Procurement of commodities is undertaken by Food Corporation of India, NAFED, KOF and other State Agencies in the event of market price falling below MSP. Details of Minimum Support Prices fixed for the year 2017-18 is furnished in **Appendix-7.12**.

#### **7.7.9. Minimum Floor Price Scheme:**

Minimum Floor Price Scheme is operated in Karnataka for perishable commodities like onion, potato, tomato and green chillies. The Agricultural Marketing Department arranges for the procurement on these commodities through HOPCOMS in the districts/taluks after the sanction of cabinet sub-committee.

**Table 7.28 : Details of Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme**

Season/year	No. of farmers participated	Premium paid by farmers (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries	Claims (Rs. in lakhs)
Kharif 2016-17 (RWBICS)	99373	4211.28	149669*	26319.89
Rabi 2016-17 (RWBICS)	7047	4.08	3882*	1309.81
Kharif 2017-18 (RWBICS)	90558	37.83	-	-

Note:\* Single proposal may have multiple crops as well as multiple survey numbers, hence number of beneficiary considered as Number of cases.

The financial allocation for the year 2017-18 is Rs.845.11 Crores.

## 7.8. FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES

### 7.8.1. Bhoochetana:

Karnataka State has initiated project 'Bhoochetana' from the year 2009-10 to 2017-18 with the mission goal of increasing average productivity of selected rainfed crops by 20%. The consortium partners of the project are Karnataka State Department of Agriculture, UAS, Bangalore/ Dharwad/Raichur and ICRISAT, Hyderabad.

#### Main strategies:

Bhoochetana programme is being implemented in all 30 districts, for the year 2017-18. Soil test based nutrient management with a major thrust to micronutrients is the main focus of the programme. 2017-18 new guidelines has been formulated /designed with the view of increasing the agricultural production by way of encouraging farmers to adopt specific technologies in specific crops to reduce the cost of cultivation and increase the usage of farm machineries by converging ongoing schemes. The farmers who have adopted specific technology and improved farm machineries will be given incentive by transferring directly to farmers account. The services of Techno Promoters are also taken to strengthen the extension system and effective implementation. Allocation, Releases and

Expenditure under Bhoochetana programme during 2014-15 to 2017-18 are given in **Table 7.29**.

### 7.8.2. Bhoosamrudhi:

Bhoosamrudhi programme was initiated from 2013-14 to improve the livelihood of rural people. Agriculture Department was designated as Nodal Department to chalk out new strategies and formulate programmes from the existing schemes of Agriculture and allied departments. "International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics" (ICRISAT) has been designated as nodal agency on behalf of C.G.I.A.R institutions to implement the programme. Further, during 2017-18 project is implementing in four districts viz. Bidar, Chikkaballapur, Dharwad and Udupi.

#### Objectives:

- To increase crop yields by 20%
- To increase farmers income by 25% over a period of four years.
- To increase the skill of agriculture – allied Departments officers and research scientists and farmers capacity.

Allocation, Releases and Expenditure under Bhoosamrudhi programme 2014-15 to 2017-18 are given in **Table 7.30**.

**Table: 7.29 : Allocation, Releases and Expenditure under Bhoochetana programme**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Bhoochetana	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Allocation	10200.20	5000.00	3769.00	5035.00
Releases	6500.28	4500.22	3686.00	2369.00
Expenditure	6300.89	4300.56	3568.00	1032.60*

\*up to November 2017.

**Table: 7.30 : Allocation, Releases and Expenditure under Bhoosamrudhi programme**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Bhoosamrudhi	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Allocation	1400.00	3250.00	3817.00	2216.00
Releases	1021.99	2660.00	3817.00	1324.00
Expenditure	965.00	2487.00	3326.72	854.00

\*up to end of November-2017.

### 7.8.3 Krishi Bhagya

Karnataka is predominantly an agrarian state wherein nearly 68% of the cultivated area is under rainfed farming. The scope for increasing the irrigation potential in the state is limited in view of its geographical position as an upper riparian state and further the close analysis of rainfall pattern of the state, indicates that 3 to 4 years in every decade face severe drought, sometimes consecutively also. A vast majority of dryland area receive an annual average rainfall of 450 to 700 mm, which is highly erratic and unevenly distributed in cropping seasons. Reduced rainy days and increased rainfall intensity as a resultant of climate change has added undesirable dimension to the sustainability of rainfed ecosystem in the state.

In order to address these issues, Krishi Bhagya scheme is being implemented in the state from 2014-15 mainly to help farmers by making dry land farming not only sustainable but also lucrative by harvesting surplus water and using it as a life saving resource.

The program was implemented in 23 districts of the state during 2014-15 covering 107 taluks of 5 major dryland areas and further during the year 2015-16, the scheme was extended to 131 taluks of 25 districts where the average annual rainfall was less than 850 mm. During 2016-17 another taluk was added making the total 132 taluks across 25 districts. At present (2017-18), owing to the demand from the farming community, the scheme is extended to all the districts of the state excluding command areas.

**Objectives:** The main objective of the scheme is to improve rainfed agriculture scenario with the efficient management of rain water, to enhance the farm productivity. Thrust is being given to conserve rain water and utilization of the collected water to irrigate the crop at critical stages of the crop growth.

**Components:** Krishi Bhagya was implemented in the form of package from the year 2014-15 to 2016-17. The components provided to farmers under subsidy for this year are construction of Farm Pond to collect the runoff water, Lining of ponds with Polythene Lining/alternate lining to avoid percolation losses, distribution of Diesel Pumpset to lift the stored water, distribution of Micro irrigation (Sprinkler/Drip) sets to irrigate the crops and shade net around the farm ponds to avoid evaporation and accidental deaths. Allocation, Releases and Expenditure under Krishi Bhagya from 2014-15 to 2017-18 are given in **Table 7.31**.

**Outcome:** Totally 1.89 lakh farmers have taken the benefits of the scheme by utilizing Rs.1637.49 crore.(Krishi Bhagya-Farm ponds-163196 and convergence with watershed dept-23676 and 2460 polyhouse/shade net).

Further as per the evaluation reports of University of Agricultural sciences Bangalore, Dharwad and Shimoga, this scheme has enabled the farmers:

1. Grow high value vegetables and flower crops in polyhouses/shade net fetching higher yield and income.

**Table 7.31 : Allocation, Releases and Expenditure under Krishi Bhagya from 2014-15 to 2017-18**

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2014-15	50000.00	50000.00	48417.25
2	2015-16	50000.00	35100.00	34755.85
3	2016-17	50000.00	50000.00	49925.00
4	2017-18	60000.00	45000.00 *	30652.00 *
<b>Total</b>		<b>210000.00</b>	<b>180100.00</b>	<b>163750.10</b>

\* Release and expenditure upto the end of November 2017.



2. It has helped in generating employment and thus preventing the migration of youths from the rural area.
3. Use of stored water through drip/sprinkler has lead to increase water use efficiency and area under irrigation.
4. Adoption of the scheme has helped in improving the standard of living and socio economic status of the farmers.
5. Increase in value of the farm assets.

#### **7.8.4. Savayava Bhagya Yojane:**

This mega programme initiated during the later part of 2013-14 is an extension of the earlier Organic village/site programme to hobli level with few modifications in its implementation viz. developing good marketing linkages and market development to the organic produce of the state.

Important features of the programme:

- Programme implemented in 566 hoblis of the state.
- Programme implemented in association with the NGOs.
- In the implementation area (100 hectares), the beneficiary farmers will be organized into association and this association will be registered.
- Constitution of Site Committee comprising representatives from farmers associations, NGO representative and Department officer to prepare action plan for implementation of the Programme.
- District organic farming steering committee under the chairmanship of Joint director of Agriculture to approve action plans, inspection & monitoring.
- Advisory Committee (Technical Committee) under the chairmanship of Director of Agriculture and District level Steering committee under the chairmanship of District joint Director of Agriculture.
- High level committee under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture for monitoring and implementation of the Programme.

#### **Various components carried out in each 100 hectares block under Savayava Bhagya Yojane:**

- Identification of the project area 100 hectares contiguous block

- Bench Mark survey of Project area.
- The farmers of the area organized to form association & registration of farmers groups.
- Site committee constitution comprising representatives from farmers associations, NGO representative and Department officer to prepare action plan for implementation of the Programme in that block.
- Training, Capacity Building, Study Tours & Field days.
- Publicity – Pamphlets, Folders, Posters, Wall Paintings, C.D, Exhibition, Booklets.
- Green manure seeds, azolla pits, bio-digester units, Gobar gas units.
- Compost & Vermi Compost Units, cow urine pits, cement pits for preparation of liquid manure viz. panchagavya, jeevamrutha etc.
- Bio-fertilizers, organic manures, enriched manure, oil cakes etc
- Organic Seeds & Seedling.
- Perennial Fodder seeds & cuttings
- Pest & Diseases management, Bio-pesticides, parasites, predators etc
- Plastic drums for preparation of botanicals
- Community Seed Bank, Community Library.
- Honeybee boxes & honey harvesters
- Value addition, Processing, Packing, Marketing.
- Consumer Awareness programme.
- Photo Documentation
- Internal Control System & Group Certification.
- Documentation of Traditional Practices, Success Stories.

Convergence of line department programmes into the project area:

- Forest Tree saplings
- Forest nursery development
- Vegetable Kitchen garden.
- Cattle, Buffalos, goat, sheep, poultry, Fish
- Cementing of the cow shed floors to collect dung & urine
- Soil & Water Conservation structures.
- MGNREGA

Presently, the programme is under implementation in 566 hoblis of the state covering an area of 63677 hectares and benefiting 53829 farmers. The entire area under Savayava Bhagya Yojana has been brought under group certification programme through Karnataka State Organic Certification Agency (KSOCA). Further, to facilitate systematic marketing of organic produce, Govt. of Karnataka has facilitated setting up of 14 regional federations of organic farmers' associations throughout the state. It is proposed to take up collection, grading, value addition, processing, packing, brand development, marketing of organic produce, consumer awareness programme and other activities through these Regional Federations. It is expected to improve economic condition of the organic farmers with the expected premium price for their organic produce.

Further, from the year 2017-18, 252 clusters among 566 hoblis are being converted to market demand based specific organic crop clusters with an objective of bulk production to meet market demand. Although, all 566 clusters are continued with certification.

Apart from hobli level Savayava Bhagya Yojane, other organic farming promotional programmes being implemented during the current year are:

- ❑ Market Development for Organic Produce including Certification
- ❑ Evaluation and monitoring of the programme
- ❑ Publicity and Awareness programmes
- ❑ Research in Organic Farming and innovative projects
- ❑ Components/Units prerequisite to Organic farming at 90% subsidy to Scheduled Caste farmers.

The Progress under Savayava Bhagya Yojane from 2014-15 to 2017-18 is given in **Table 7.32**.

#### 7.8.5. Raitha Samparka Kendra:

The Department of Agriculture under "Raitha Mitra Yojana" established 742 Raitha Samparka Kendra's (RSKs), one per Hobli to provide services and information at simple point required by the farmers. Based on the various agro climatic zones of the state, the new good production technologies and skills are being implemented in the farmers field aiming to increase the state good production levels under this scheme.

Bimonthly and Fortnightly training programmes are being conducted at district level and taluk level respectively, to continuously upgrade and update the latest agricultural technologies and also the professional teaching skills of the Extension workers and Department Officers.

To strengthen the Raitha Samparka Kendras for effective implementation of Department programmes and technology transfer, the students graduating from Agriculture and Horticulture Universities are deputed at least for 3 months to Raitha Samparka Kendras for acquiring minimum practical skills, field experience and knowledge. Progress under Raitha Samparka Kendra Programme is given in **Table 7.33**.

#### 7.8.6 Scheme to provide relief to the families of the farmers who have committed suicide

This scheme was launched during 2003-04 to provide Rs. One lakh as a relief to families of farmers committing suicide on account of the heavy burden of loans borrowed from the institutional agencies. This relief amount has

**Table 7.32 : Financial Progress made under Savayava Bhagya Yojane**

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Earmarked	Released	Expenditure
2014-15	9.00	9.00	8.30
2015-16	40.02	40.00	39.95
2016-17	56.57	56.57	56.07
2017-18*	40.00	20.00	16.44 *

(\*Upto the end of Nov. 2017)

**Table 7.33 : Details of Allocation, Release & Expenditure, under Raitha Samparka Kendra (Rs. in Lakhs)**

<b>Raitha Samparka Kendra</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>
Allocation	180.00	180.00	180.00	173.00
Releases	168.00	180.00	69.52	173.00
Expenditure	162.05	171.15	69.52	172.64*

\* Upto the end of November 2017

been enhanced to Rs.5.00 lakhs for each of the deceased family with effect from 01.04.2015. A budget provision of Rs.5000.00 lakhs has been made for the scheme during 2017-18 and an amount of Rs.3512.00 lakhs have been released from Government. An amount of Rs.3000.00 lakhs has been utilized up to end of November 2017.

**7.8.7. Relief to farmers / agricultural labourers for accidental death from snake bites, fall from trees and other accidental death occurred while carrying out agricultural activities and also compensations for loss of fodder / hay from fire accidents:**

This scheme was launched during 2010-11 to provide Rs. One lakh as a relief to farmers / agricultural labourers due to accidental death from snake bites, fall from trees and other accidental death occurred while carrying agricultural activities and compensation for loss of fodder/hay from fire accidents up to maximum of Rs. 10,000.00.

A budget provision of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been made during 2017-18. An amount of Rs. 303.50 lakhs has been released and Rs. 250.00 lakhs has been utilized up to end of November 2017.

**7.8.8 Sanction of Crop loans to the farmers through Commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) at 3%:**

This scheme was launched during 2009-10 to provide zero % interest subsidy for short term agricultural crop loans through commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks up to Rs.1,00,000.00 for the farmers who will repay the principal amount along with the interest before due date fixed by the banks, and 3% interest up to Rs. 10.00 Lakhs. A budget provision of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has been made during 2017-18. An amount of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has been released. As on November 2017 an amount of Rs. 975.00 lakhs has been released to SLBC.

**7.8.9. Trainings in Agricultural Technology:**

Training programmes (3/5/6 days) are being conducted for Farmers/Farm Women and Extension workers to train them in advanced Agricultural Technology adoption and Agricultural Extension Skills. Farmers study tour is also being conducted for Farmers and Farm Women at the DATCs. Funds are also provided for strengthening basic infrastructure and up-gradations of DATCs. Details of Number of trainings conducted and progress is given in **Table 7.34**.

**Table 7.34 : Number of Trainings conducted and Budget/Expenditure details (Rs. in Lakhs)**

<b>Trainings in Agricultural Technology</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>
No. of Trainings conducted	658	540	294	301
Allocation	248.77	230.68	230.68	254.18
Releases	248.77	219.75	162.16	198.57
Expenditure	231.46	212.66	116.50	125.73*

\*Upto the end of November 2017

## 7.9 INITIATIVES TAKEN UP BY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### a) Promotion of Millets:

The State has been witnessing successive drought in the past six years due to failure of timely rains and climate change. To overcome this, the State Government decided to promote drought resistant millets like Ragi (Finger millet), Bajra (Pearl millet), Navane (Foxtail millet), Saame (Little millet), Haraka (Kodo millet), Oodalu (Barnyard millet) and Korale (Brown Top millet). Millets require 70% less water than Rice. They require no pesticides and minimal chemical fertilizers making them mostly organic and environment friendly. They are low cost crops and can be grown well even in marginal lands, with low rainfall. They are termed as the last standing crop in times of drought.

At the same time they are nutritionally superior to many cereals and have medicinal value because of their high fibre content, higher amount of protein, including all the essential amino acids, good cholesterol, and the same amount of calcium and iron. The millets are considered as miracle grains, that's why they are also known as "Siri Dhanya". The State Government organized a National Trade Fair "Organics & Millets 2017", from April 28 to April 30, 2017 at Bengaluru. The fair witnessed a huge success and now it is planned to host 'Organics and Millets 2018 International Trade Fair' from 19<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> January 2018 at Bengaluru.

### b) Karnataka Agriculture Price Commission:

Karnataka Agriculture Price Commission is constituted to take up suitable policy measures related to price, market and others. Karnataka is the first state in the country to form Agricultural Price Commission. To enable State Government to fix suitable prices to Agriculture & Horticultural commodities, KAPC is submitting reports and recommendations / suggestions to Government which are helpful in formulating Price policies.

Based on the KAPC cost of cultivation reports of 2015-16 and 2016-17, the state Government has procured Paddy, Ragi, Jowar, Copra and Coconut by giving additional incentives to farmers and thereby protecting the interest of the farming community. As per the KAPC reports of 2015, state Government procured maximum quantity of Ragi and distributed through Public Distribution System under

'Annabhagya' scheme. Similarly, Government took action to procure Red gram (Tur) from farmers and distributed through PDS, thereby protecting the interest of farmers and consumers. Also, based on the cost of cultivation reports of KAPC, State Government initiated action to stabilize the market prices of Onion, Arecanut and other crops through market intervention.

During 2017-18, the State Government has announced additional incentive of Rs. 400/- per quintal of Ragi and Jowar as compared to MSP announced by Central Government. For Tur a bonus of Rs.550/- per quintal has also been announced.

A scientific analysis of production cost, price forecasting, marketing etc., of 26 major Agriculture and Horticulture crops for 2016-17 was done by KAPC by collecting data from 1680 farmers in 98 taluks of 25 districts with the assistance of Cost of Cultivation & Market Intelligence Cells (COC MI) setup in 5 universities of Agricultural sciences in the state. The report will be submitted shortly to the Government.

KAPC strive to provide good market and remunerative prices to the farmers and thereby enhancing the farmers' income and welfare through integrated measures. KAPC is working on the task through a co-ordinated effort of universities, development departments, district administration, institutions etc., and the blue print will be ready by end of 2017-18. The commission will give suitable suggestions and guidance to the Government to achieve enhancement of farmers' income and welfare in all the districts and the state as a whole.

KAPC made covenant with national level prestigious institutions viz., ISEC, IIHR, IIPM, National Law College etc. to take up studies on 19 different policy related issues concerned with agriculture growth and development.

Price Commission has also looked in to Non Price measures to enhance farmers' income. Study on quantification of reduction in cost of cultivation by use of farm machinery in major agriculture and Horticulture crops has helped to increase the use of machinery among farmers and thereby enhancing their income. Supporting to this, four Agriculture and Horticultural universities are given short term projects on consolidation of the existing low cost technologies and their cost economics in view to popularise those technologies among farming community.

In addition to this, KAPC is continuously interacting and exchanging views with Farmers, Farmer Leaders, experts, NGOs, Various Government Departments and senior officers through discussions, Seminars, Workshops etc., to bring in harmony between farmers and the Government.

**c) Raitha Sahayavani Kendra (Farmers helpline centre):**

The State Department of Agriculture has farmers help line called “Raitha Sahayavani Kendra” to provide information pertaining to agriculture and allied subjects for farming community in local language. Farmers are facilitated to make toll free call on Phone No. 1800 425 3553. The centre functions from 7.00 am to 7.00 pm on all days. Two subject matter specialists are entrusted to receive the calls and provide information to the farmers. On an average 75-100 calls are received per day.

**d) Kisan call Centre:**

Kisan call centres are set up in the country by Central Government to make agriculture knowledge available at free of cost to the farmers as and when desired. The Call Centres can be accessed by farmers all over the country on common toll Free Number 1800 425 1551.

**e) The e-Governance initiatives undertaken by the Department:**

Department has taken steps to strengthen the extension system by greater use of modern Information and Communication Technology (ICT) applications from RSK to Secretariat (Agriculture) to meet the core functions of the Department viz., service delivery, information dissemination, public grievances and redressal, schemes/programme implementation and to have interfaces with other Departments through implementation of K-Kisan (Karnataka – Krishi Information Services and Networking) Project. Under this project the Department has developed application modules through NIC for implementation of Farm Mechanization/Micro Irrigation, Krishi Bhagya, Agro Processing etc., scheme.

Department has requested e-governance to extend KSWAN-2 (Karnataka State Wide Area Network) connectivity to all offices of the Department of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture has redesigned the existing “Raitha Mitra” website (bilingual) so as to provide timely information on various

schemes, Rate Contracts of the inputs, Market Information, Weather forecast, Tender Notification etc., Further, for the first time in the State, the Department has developed and provided a interactive platform, “Raitha Snehi – Interaction”- in order to address the queries of the farmers / public. The farmers / public can send queries related to agriculture either in Kannada or English to the Department through this platform and receive solutions to their mobiles and e-mails. In addition, the farmers can share audio or videos in this website with respect to innovative agriculture practice for all others to view and follow.

**f) Telemetric Rain gauge Stations:**

Rainfall is the most important indicator in the determination of drought. The spatial and temporal variability of rainfall is very high in the semi-arid and arid areas prone to drought. Hence, to capture the realistic and location specific weather parameters like rainfall, relative humidity, temperature, wind velocity etc. and to assess the impact of such weather on agricultural and horticultural crops the State had taken up establishment of Telemetric Rain Gauges and Telemetric Weather stations from 2007.

Agriculture Department has allotted grants under RKVY to Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC) for establishing GPRS enabled solar powered Telemetric Rain Gauges at Gram Panchayath level. So far, KSNDMC has installed 6258 Telemetric Rain Gauges which include Pattana Panchayaths, Hobli headquarters and Gram Panchayath in the State. Telemetric Weather Stations have been installed in all the 747 hobli headquarters.

The data received is being used in the master control centre which is operational 24 hours x 7days x 365 days and the “VARUNA MITRA” Farmers Helpdesk provides Alerts, Early warnings and advisories related to Weather.

**g) Agro-met Advisories through Mobile SMS:**

Agriculture Department in coordination with Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC) has commenced giving weather and crop advisories to the farming community through Mobile SMS. At present weather and crop advisories are disseminated to about 30 lakh farmers in the State. This information is helping the Farming Community for taking up their Agricultural Activities.

### 7.10. OUTCOME OF VARIOUS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Despite 3/4 of the total number taluks under drought from 2011-12 to 2016-17, the department has initiated necessary strategies to maintain the production level. As the major part of the cultivated area is under rainfed farming, the Government has concentrated more on sustainable production and farmer income through schemes i.e. “Krishi Bhagya” for sustaining the rainfed production “Micro-Irrigation” for judicious use of water, “Farm Mechanization” for solving the scarcity of agricultural labour, “Krishi Yanthra Dhare” for providing agricultural implements on rental basis to carry out the agricultural operations in time and to reduce the cost of cultivation. The various development programmes and schemes implemented by the Government have resulted in achieving a sustainable production.

Major constraints confronting Agriculture Sector-

- ❑ Predominantly rainfed agriculture,
- ❑ Sub-division and fragmentation of land holdings,
- ❑ Inadequate and inefficient use of irrigation facilities,
- ❑ Low level of public investment,
- ❑ Exhaustion of the yield potential of new high yielding varieties,
- ❑ Technological & Extension Constraints,
- ❑ Environmental degradation and impaired soil fertility,
- ❑ Depleting water resources,

- ❑ Adverse impacts of climate change,
- ❑ Rising cost of production,
- ❑ Diminishing agricultural labour availability,
- ❑ Inadequate post harvest value addition,
- ❑ Inadequate infrastructure facilities (lack of proper storage and transportation facilities warehouses, cold and dry storage facilities for perishable goods) &
- ❑ Farmers' reduced interest in agriculture.

### 7.11 WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Karnataka State is predominantly agriculture based with more than 70% of its population depending on agriculture and its allied activities. Total geographical area of State is 190.50 lakh hectares. Out of which 129.70 lakh hectares area is available for watershed interventions. So for 65.34 lakh hectares rainfed area is brought under watershed interventions. The remaining area of 64.36 lakh hectares is planned for scientific watershed interventions in a phased manner.

Karnataka State watershed development approach/ interventions has been widely acknowledged for its effective, community based and use of scientific tools to address the needs of rainfed agriculture in the rural area of the State. The community based watershed approach of the State is being widely adapted by the many States of the country. The budget allocation to the department from 2015-16 to 2017-18 is given in **Table 7.35**.

The area covered by soil conservation measures from 2014-15 to 2017-18 is depicted in the **Table 7.36**.

**Table 7.35 : Details of budgetary allocation to the Watershed Development Department from 2015-16 to 2017-18 (Rs.In lakhs)**

Year	2015-16 (RE.)	2016-17 (RE.)	2017-18 (BE.)
Budget	32675.00	41207.00	49461.00

**Table 7.36 : Area covered under Watershed Development (lakh hectares)**

Year	During the year	Cumulative
2014-15	2.22	62.13
2015-16	1.58	63.71
2016-17	1.63	65.34
2017-18 (Anticipated)	2.00	67.34

### 7.11.1 Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II (Sujala-III)

**Introduction:** Watershed Development Department is implementing Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II (Sujala-III) from 2012-13 with the World Bank assistance and with the total allocation of Rs.514.40 crores. The project is being implemented in the selected 2531 micro watersheds in 11 districts viz., Bidar, Kalaburagi, Yadagir, Raichur, Koppal, Vijayapura, Gadag, Davanagere, Tumkuru and Chamarajanagara. World Bank share is 70% and State Government share is 30% to the project cost. The project period will be for five years and it is ending in December 2018.

**The project objective:** To demonstrate more effective watershed management through greater integration of programs related to rainfed agriculture, innovative and science based approaches and strengthened institutions and capacity building of project stakeholders.

#### Aims of the Project:

KWDP-II (Sujala-III) project aims at providing scientific planning tools through generation of data of Land Resource Inventory (LRI), Hydrological Studies, Baseline studies and weather data etc., and enables institutions to develop participatory Micro watershed plans to ensure more accurate and effective implementation of PMKSY-WD. The project activities mainly focus on the utilization of the scientific data generated under the project for establishment of Digital Library, Decision Support System (DSS) and Land Resource Inventory Portal for the benefit of farmers and line departments for better planning and implementation of the schemes.

The project activities would also focus on Research and Development, institutional strengthening and capacity building of the beneficiaries to enable them to use innovative technology for watershed planning and management, training and capacity building of stakeholders and sharing of knowledge among line departments to increase environmental sustainability, improved planning, improvement of Horticulture crops productivity and market linkage activities. The project also intends towards promotion of better integration between agriculture and watershed management projects and convergence with MNREGA.

**Project components:** The project has five components.

**Component 1: Improved Program Integration in Rainfed Areas:** This unit demonstrates the successful integration of programs in watershed development, using a science-based approach in project areas.

**Component 2: Research, Development and innovation:** to enhance practical knowledge in integrated watershed management.

**Component 3: Strengthening of the institutions:** strengthening of the institutions and capacity building of the project stakeholders to improve effective delivery of services for integrated watershed management.

**Component 4: Strengthening Horticulture:** in Rainfed Areas, strengthening the knowledge base regarding horticulture potential and demonstrate and build the capacity of institutions and communities to improve production and value addition of horticulture in project areas.

**Component 5: Project Management and Coordination :** would ensure effective and efficient project management and would provide incremental support to Watershed Development Department.

#### Financial Description:

The project has a total outlay, as per the revised cost table dated 04.05.2017, of Rs.514.40 crores (85.70 US\$ M), of which 70% (Rs.360.00 crores / 60.00 US\$ M, Credit No: 5087-IN) is IDA credit and the rest 30% (Rs.154.30 crores / 25.70 US\$ M) is GOK share. The component wise financial allocation is as indicated below in **Table 7.37**.

#### Project Partners:

The process of implementation of the project requires a group of project partners for various activities under different components. Therefore, the following project partners have been identified and placed them on the project through MoU / Contract as follows.

- 1 National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSS&LUP)
- 2 Indian Institute of Science (IISc.), Bengaluru
- 3 University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru

**Table 7.37 : Component-wise Financial Allocation**

Project Components	(INR Crore)			(US\$ Million)			% of project Cost
	GoK (30%)	Bank (70%)	Total	GoK (30%)	Bank (70%)	Total	
A. Improved Program Integration in Rain-fed Areas	58.20	135.90	194.10	9.70	22.60	32.30	37.70
B. Research, Development and Innovation	47.50	110.80	158.30	7.90	18.50	26.40	30.80
C. Institutional Strengthening	9.40	22.00	31.40	1.60	3.70	5.20	6.10
D. Horticulture	31.60	73.80	105.50	5.30	12.30	17.60	20.50
E. Project Management and Coordination	7.50	17.50	25.50	1.20	2.90	4.20	4.90
<b>Total Project Costs</b>	<b>154.30</b>	<b>360.0</b>	<b>514.40</b>	<b>25.70</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>85.70</b>	<b>100.00</b>

- 4 University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad
- 5 University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur
- 6 University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkot
- 7 University of Agriculture and Horticulture Sciences, Shivamogga
- 8 Karnataka State Remote Sensing Applications Centre (KSRSAC), Bengaluru
- 9 Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Cell (KSNDMC), Bengaluru
- 10 Karnataka Veterinary Animals and Fisheries Sciences University (KVAFSU), Bidar
- 11 International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad
- 12 Indian Institute of Soil and Water Conservation (IIS&WC), Ballary

For the year 2016-17, Rs.5000.00 lakhs were allocated in the revised budget. Rs.5000.00 lakhs has been released. Out of which an amount of Rs.4964.09 lakhs was spent to take up land resource inventory (LRI) in 412 micro

watersheds. Along with following important programmes are being taken up like institutional strengthening, technical strengthening and adoption in increasing the productivity of agriculture and horticulture crops.

For the year 2017-18 budget provision of Rs.7800.00 lakhs is provided and Rs.3900.00 lakhs is released. By the end of November-2017 an amount of Rs.1999.65 lakhs has been spent and is proposed to spend the remaining for Land Resource Inventory, Hydrology and Development of new varieties. Procurement of major equipments required for the project is completed. So far, Land Resources Inventory (LRI) is completed in 1418 micro watersheds and atlases generated for 685 micro watersheds

#### **Impact:**

The following are likely benefits:

1. Generation of database regarding land resource, hydrology, baseline studies for the project area in 11 districts.
2. The tools developed under the project are likely to facilitate sustainable harnessing of natural resources, accurate investment



plans to improve the natural resource base.

3. Incremental change in agricultural and horticultural productivity in project areas
4. Utilization of the scientific data generated under the project for establishment of Digital Library, Decision Support System (DSS) and Land Resource Inventory Portal for the benefit of farmers and line departments for better planning and implementation of the schemes.
5. Measures to enhance the potential positive environmental impacts
6. Improved Monitoring & Evaluation, capability in Watershed Development Department

**7.11.2 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana-Watershed Development-(PMKSY-WD) (erstwhile IWMP):**

PMKSY-WD is being implemented in the state since 2009-10 as per the Common Guidelines-2008 (Revised edition-2011) issued by Government of India. Desert Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Development Programme and Integrated Wasteland Development Programme have been brought under one umbrella with the nomenclature of Integrated Watershed Management Programme. It is a centrally sponsored scheme with the sharing pattern of 90:10 (centre and state) ratio upto 2014-15. From 2015-16 onwards IWMP is brought under PMKSY & it is renamed as Pradhan Manthri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana- Watershed Development (PMKSY-WD) and sharing pattern of Centre and State is in the ratio of 60:40.

The main objective of PMKSY is:

- ❑ To conserve soil, moisture and nutrients
- ❑ To enhance recharge of underground water and agricultural productivity
- ❑ To improve vegetation by afforestation and dry land horticulture
- ❑ To increase availability of fodder and fuel
- ❑ To form and strengthening of community based organizations, providing livelihood activities for the assets less persons
- ❑ To encourage live stock production, production systems and micro enterprises i.e., income generation
- ❑ Effective management of runoff water and improved soil & moisture conservation

activities such as ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, rain water harvesting, in-situ moisture conservation and other allied activities on watershed basis.

- ❑ Converging with MGNREGS for creation of water source to full potential in identified backward rain fed blocks including renovation of traditional water bodies

**Method of Implementation:** Before implementing the watershed activities in the field the area for the watershed treatment will be selected based on the following criteria

1. Poverty index (% of poor population)
2. % of SC/ ST population
3. Actual wages
4. % of small and marginal farmers
5. Ground water status
6. Moisture index/DPAP/ DDP Block
7. Area under rain-fed agriculture
8. Drinking water
9. Degraded land
10. Productivity potential of the land
11. Contiguity to another watershed that has already been developed/treated
12. Cluster approach (more than one contiguous micro-watershed in the project)

After selecting the area for the treatment with the above criteria, the project activities is implemented in 3 different phases.

**A) Preparatory Phase activities:** Preparatory Phase activities are implemented to gain the confidence of the people of rural community before implementing the project activities in the project area. Entry point activities which are related Natural Resources Management are implemented. Apart from this awareness programme regarding the projects is implemented. Net planning of the activities is done by involving the Watershed Committee (WC) and preparation and approval of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) by Gramasabha to implement the activities.

**B) Work Phase activities:** Year wise action plan are prepared for the activities which are approved in the Gramasabha. To harvest and percolate the rainwater, the soil conservation activities like bund formation, Farm ponds,

Check dam, Nala-bund and percolation tanks are constructed in the project area. Apart from this dry-land horticulture, Agro-Forestry and Animal husbandry activities were also implemented in the project area. Activities under production system and micro enterprises are also implemented apart from encouraging the Self Help Groups to take up the income generating activities.

**C) Consolidation and withdrawal phase:** This phase includes Sustainable management of (developed) natural resources and Up-scaling of successful experiences regarding farm production systems/off-farm livelihoods and Documentation of successful experiences as well as lessons learnt for future use.

An amount of Rs.35619.00 lakh has been allocated in the revised budget for this scheme for the year 2016-17. Out of this Rs.26647.53 lakh has been spent to develop an area of 163425 hectares through implementation of bunding, water harvesting structures like check dam, vented dam, farm pond, percolation tank and nalabund etc., agro-forestry and dryland horticulture programmes.

An amount of Rs.40000.00 lakh has been allocated for this scheme for the year 2017-18. It is targetted to treat and develop 200259 hectares of land. An amount of Rs.18807.65 lakhs has been spent from total available amount (including opening balance) of Rs.39513.00 lakhs up to November-2017 to develop an area of 58842 hectares through implementation of bunding, water harvesting structures like check dam, vented dam, farm pond, percolation tank and nalabund etc., agro-forestry and dryland horticulture programmes.

Under IWMP scheme Rs.6529.00 lakhs have been earmarked for Special Component Plan. An amount of Rs.934.20 lakhs has been spent and 7242 hectares of land belonging to SC families has been developed up to the end of November-2017. Similarly under Tribal Sub Plan Rs.2898.00 lakhs have been earmarked. An amount of Rs.44.45 lakhs has been spent and 345 hectares of land belonging to ST families have been developed up to the end of November-2017.

Impact of the Programme:

1. Reduction in soil erosion
2. Improvement in Ground water regions
3. Improvement in Crop production and productivity

4. Improved availability of fodder and fuel
5. Availability of drinking water to domestic animals
6. Availability of water for protective irrigation during critical crop growth period.

### 7.11.3 University of Agriculture

University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru carries out tri-pod activities of Teaching Research, and Extension. A brief report of progress made during 2017-18 in these activities is presented below.

#### Education:

1. University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru with its four teaching campuses at Bengaluru, Hassan, Mandya and Chintamani offers six under-graduate degree programmes, Master's degree in 22 disciplines including MBA (ABM) and doctoral degree in 15 disciplines and two years Diploma (Agri.), & Master's degree programmes in five disciplines at Mandya campus and Bakery training certificate courses at Hebbal campus. The University is also offering certificate courses in Distance mode viz. One year PG Diploma in Agriculture II. One year Diploma in Agriculture.
2. During 2017-18 a total of 748 students have been admitted to various undergraduate courses, 50 students were admitted to two years Diploma (Agri.), 292 students were admitted to Master's Degree programmes and 115 students were admitted to Doctoral degree programmes. Further 953 students passed out & received degree certificates and 114 Gold Medals were awarded during the period.

University has implemented Rural Entrepreneurship Awareness Development Yojana (READY) for undergraduate students during the 7th semester of the degree programme according to 5th Dean's committee report of ICAR, New Delhi. During this programme the students are attached to Raitha Samparka Kendras (RSK's) of the Karnataka State Department of Agriculture (KSDA).

3. Incubation centre in collaboration with NCBS-C-camp has been initiated. Post Graduate Science week 2017: 67 oral presentation of Ph.D., Research & 238 Poster presentations of Master's Research

programmes were presented by the students & start-up competition was initiated.

4. The XIII Agriculture Science Congress-2017 was held from 21-24th April, 2017
5. University Library received appreciation certificate for valuable contribution to "Krishikosh" from ICAR, New Delhi.

#### **Recognitions / Awards received during last one year**

- ❑ Secured 6th Rank in Ranking of Agricultural Universities / Institutes Evaluated by ICAR, New Delhi & 1st Position in south India of Farm Universities.
- ❑ ICAR-JRF Award 2016-Forty one students were awarded ICAR-JRF in Agricultural Sciences and Seven students in Engineering and Technology
- ❑ Secured 1st Position in ICAR-JRF - Agriculture
- ❑ Secured 1st Position in ICAR-JRF - Agricultural Engg. & Tech.
- ❑ Secured National Education Award 2017 organized by the 24 MRC Network Private Ltd., New Delhi at Bengaluru on June 28, 2017.
- ❑ 8 Students were selected as SRF of ICAR, New Delhi.

#### **Research**

1. University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru is addressing agricultural research needs of the state through 13 Agricultural Research Stations spread across ten Southern Districts of the state.
2. University is operating 32 All India Coordinated Research projects which include 26 crop improvement & production projects, 4 plant protection, 1 Agriculture Engineering and 1 Home Science project.
3. Eight new varieties, fourteen production technologies, eight protection technologies and seven other technologies were released for the farming community.
4. Newly Released Varieties: Maize Hybrid : MAH-14-5, Pigeonpea : BRG-3, Cowpea : AV-6, Grain Amaranth : KBGA-4, Sugarcane : VCF 0517, Forage Cowpea :

MFC-09-1, Jamun : Chinthamani Selection-1 and Stevia rebusiana : Mixaploid

5. University is operating 34 externally funded new research projects with a total outlay of Rs. 1708.91 lakhs during the year 2017-18.
6. Under RKVY sanctioned 5 projects with project outlay of Rs. 307 lakhs and the research is under progress.
7. The University is conducting 122 location specific researches with a total outlay of Rs. 600 lakhs funded by State Govt.
8. University has planned to carry out 811 experiments on agricultural crops and allied sectors covering different disciplines and 31 farm trials in 762 locations.
9. University has already registered ragi variety ML-365, Aerobic paddy variety MAS-26 and MAS-946-1 and sent ragi variety MR-6, KMR-201, KMR-204 and Pigeonpea variety BRG-4 and BRG-5 to PPV & FRA, New Delhi for registration.

#### **Varieties released during 2016-17 at UAS, Bengaluru**

##### **Maize Hybrid: MAH-14-5**

- ❑ Duration : 110 -120 days
- ❑ Yield : 110 quintals/hectare
- ❑ Resistant to Turicum leaf blight
- ❑ Stay green even at the harvest stage
- ❑ Recommended for Zone 5 & 6



**Pigeonpea : BRG-3**

- ❑ Duration : 160 – 175 days
- ❑ Yield : 20 quintals/hectare
- ❑ Resistant to Fusarium wilt &
- ❑ Sterility mosaic diseases
- ❑ Recommended for Zone-5 & 6

**Grain Amaranth**

- ❑ Duration : 90 days
- ❑ Yield : 22 quintals/hectare
- ❑ Resistant to Leaf Rust & Phyllody
- ❑ Recommended for Zone-5

**Cowpea : AV-6**

- ❑ Duration : 80 – 85 days
- ❑ Yield : 10.87 quintals/hectare
- ❑ Suitable for July-August-September & Jan-Feb sowing
- ❑ Tolerant to rust disease
- ❑ Resistant to bacterial leaf blight disease
- ❑ Recommended for Zone-5 & 6

**Sugarcane : VCF 0517**

- ❑ Duration: 12-14 months
- ❑ Yield : 200-225 tonnes/hectare : 175-200 t /ha (Ratoon)
- ❑ Suitable for July-November planting
- ❑ Good for Jaggery making
- ❑ Recommended for Zone-6



**Forage Cowpea : MFC-09-1**

- ❑ Yield :241 quintals/hectare
- ❑ Dry matter yield : 43 quintals/hectare
- ❑ Crude protein yield :7.5 quintals/hectare
- ❑ Recommended for Zone-6 under irrigated conditions



**Stevia rebudiana : Mixaploid**

- ❑ Yield : 94 quintals/hectarea ( herbage)
- ❑ Stevioside content: 13.5%
- ❑ Rebaudioside content :5.94%
- ❑ Suitable for May-June planting
- ❑ Recommended for Zone – 5.



**Jamun :Chinthamani Selection-1**

- ❑ Yield : 150 kg /tree/year
- ❑ 198 per cent higher yield over local variety
- ❑ Good quality fruit
- ❑ Recommended for Zone - 5



**Seed Production:**

The University has produced and supplied 502 quintals of Breeder Seed and 21,472 quintals of quality seed of different crops to the farmers during the year 2016-17 apart from 2,77,067 horticulture seedlings, 93,900 fodder slips and 340 tonnes of sugarcane seeds.

**Supporting outreach activities of the University**

The Directorate of Extension through KVKs, Farmers Training Institute (FTI) and Extension Education Unit (EEU) will take up several farmer centric activities. Mainly these units conduct regularly on-campus and off-campus training programmes for farm men, farm women and youth on agricultural technologies. The KVKs and EEU undertake Front Line Demonstrations, on farm testings and provide Agro-Advisory services. These units are provided financial support to meet the recurring charges to conduct their activities.

**Financial Progress (Report from April, 2017 to November 2017)**

1. The University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore during the year 2017-18 (up to 30.11.2017) has spent total Rs. 15532.98 lakhs as against a sanctioned budget towards Grant-in-Aid Salaries, Grant-in-

Aid Pension, Grant-in Aid General -Agri. Education and Agricultural Research and NABARD of Rs. 24496.00 lakhs grants and achieved 63.41 per cent progress.

2. The Grant-in Aid General -Agri. Education and Agril. Research grants are utilized for development activities in the field of Agricultural Education like supporting Diploma Courses, Automation of Education, Digitalization of Library and Accounts, Agri Biotechnology, B.Tech (Food Tech) Degree Programme, Raita chetana (24x7 – Farmers Helpline) and research activities like Staff research and innovative research programmes, protected cultivation, Precession Farming, development of superior varieties/hybrids and GM crops.

## II) University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad

University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad carries out tri fold activities of Research, Teaching and Extension. A brief report of progress made during 2017-18 in these activities is presented below:

### Education:

1. University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad with its four teaching campuses at Dharwad, Vijayapur, Hanumanamatti and Sirsi offers five degree programmes, Master's degree in 24 disciplines and Doctoral degree in 20 disciplines.
2. During 2017-18 a total of 618 students have been admitted to various undergraduate courses, 264 students were admitted to Master's degree programme and 69 students were admitted to Doctoral degree programme. Further, 1192 students passed out and received degree certificates.
3. University is offering Diploma (Agriculture) course at 6 centres of the University i.e., Dharwad, Vijayapur, Kumta, Akkialur/ Hanumanamatti, Jamakhandi, Nippani and Konnur. During 2017-18 a total of 196 students were admitted to 2 year Diploma (Agriculture) course.
4. University is implementing Rural Entrepreneurship Awareness Development Yojana (READY) for undergraduate students during 7th semester of the degree programme. During

this programme the students are attached to Ryath Sampaka Kendras (RSKs) of Karnataka State Department of Agriculture (KSDA) and the Department pays Rs. 3000 per month as stipend for three months to each student to encourage them in the activity.

5. University is imparting hands on training to the degree students during last semester of their programme under the course Experiential Learning.
6. From this academic year-2017-18, the University started B.Tech in Agricultural Engineering programme at Agriculture College, Vijaypur and 26 students have been admitted.
7. From this academic year-2017-18, the University started Diploma in Forestry at ARS, Malagi and 23 students have been admitted.

### Research:

1. University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad is addressing agricultural research needs of the state through 27 Agricultural Research Stations spread across seven Northern Districts of the state.
2. University is operating 24 all India Coordinated Research projects which include 23 crop improvement & production projects and 1 Home Science project.
3. Three new varieties, 16 production & protection technologies and 8 other technologies were released for the farming community.
4. Newly Released Varieties: Groundnut (Dh-245), Groundnut (Dh-232) and Chickpea (BGD-111-1)
5. University is operating 15 externally funded adhoc research projects with a total outlay of Rs. 304.00 lakhs.
6. Under RKVY sanctioned 5 projects with project outlay of Rs. 641 lakhs.
7. The University has sanctioned a total of 154 staff research projects amounting to Rs. 345.00 lakhs from out of its own funds to the staff.
8. University has planned to carry out 1596 experiments on agricultural crops and allied sectors covering different disciplines.

9. University has sent varieties for registration to Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority (PPV &

FRA), New Delhi viz., Groundnut (Dh-245), Groundnut (Dh-232) and Chickpea (BGD-111-1).

Two new varieties of Groundnut and one Chickpea variety were released during the year 2016-17

**Varieties:**

**1. Crop : GROUNDNUT**  
 Variety : Dh – 245  
 Duration : 105 – 108 days  
 Zone : 3 and 8  
 Yield (Average) : 25-29 quintals/ hectare  
 (Potential) : 53 quintals/ hectare  
 Special features : High oleic (> 70%) groundnut variety with foliar disease resistance (LLS and rust)



**2. Crop : GROUNDNUT**  
 Variety : Dh-232  
 Duration : 105-110 days  
 Zone : 3 and 8  
 Yield (Average) : 25-30 q/ha  
 (Potential) : 55 q /ha  
 Special features : Uniform pods and kernels with foliar disease resistance (LLS and Rust)



**3. Crop : Chickpea**  
 Variety : BGD – 111-1  
 Duration : 96-98 days  
 Zone : 3 and 8  
 Yield (Average) : 16-17 q/ha  
 (Potential) : 22-25 q /ha  
 Special features : Uniform seeds and excellent grain quality with attractive colour, shape and size. Good popping quality .



**Extension:**

1. Krishi Mela – 2017 a Mega event and farmers festival was organized at UAS, Dhawad between 22-25 September 2017. The theme of the event was “Water for Agriculture Development” in this programme, more than 15.00 lakhs farmers, farm women, representatives & extension officials of development departments, NGOs and policy makers participated in the mela and obtained the technological information on agricultural development.
2. University has organized DAESI (Diploma in Agriculture Extension for Input suppliers) training programmes for 40 batches covering 13 districts in North Karnataka.

**Financial Progress (Report from April, 2017 to November 2017)**

3. The University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad during the year 2017-18 (up to 30.11.2017) has spent total Rs. 12148.01 lakhs as against a sanctioned budget of Rs. 18345.00 lakhs grants and achieved 66.22 per cent progress.
4. The plan grants are utilized for development activities in the field of agricultural education like supporting Diploma Courses, Automation of Education, Digitalization of Library and Accounts, Agri Biotechnology, B.Tech (Food Tech) Degree Programme, Raitachetana (24x7 – Farmers Helpline) and research activities like Staff research and innovative research programmes, protected cultivation, Precision Farming, development of superior varieties/hybrids and GM crops.

**III) University Of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences, Shivamogga**

At present University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences, Shivamogga, have taken steps for different activities of colleges, research centers and extension activities in the field of Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry to strengthen the divisions of research, extension and overall development of University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences, Shivamogga. Further, under the grants provided for RKVY projects and NABARD scheme, numbers of research programmes have been formulated in

accordance with the stipulated guidelines of the projects and scheme.

During the year 2017-18, the Govt. of Karnataka has allocated grants to the extent of Rs.8265.00 lakhs and Rs. 642.00 lakhs allocated under RKVY Projects and Rs. 401.00 lakhs allocated under NABARD scheme. So far in its third quarterly release of grants a sum of Rs.6198.75 lakhs is released and Rs.200.50 lakhs is released under NABARD scheme.

**Agricultural Research:**

- ❑ Strengthening of Infrastructural Facilities for Production and distribution of quality seed and planting material at UAHS, Shivamogga
- ❑ Centre for Climate Resilient Agriculture
- ❑ Development of rice hybrids suitable for command area (zone-7) of Karnataka
- ❑ Development of high yielding varieties of Horsegram and Field bean suitable to southern transitional zone of Karnataka
- ❑ Identification and popularization of elite high yielding genotypes of Bengalgram suitable for kharif and rabi season cultivation in the central dry zone of Karnataka
- ❑ Establishment of Pesticide Residue Laboratory
- ❑ Crop Improvement cum Demonstration of Anthurium under hill zone of Karnataka (Mudigere and Madikeri)
- ❑ Seasonal Incidence and management of tea mosquito bug, *Helopeltis antonii* in cocoa in Malanad region
- ❑ Problems of nutritional imbalance, uptake and interaction of inorganic elements on severity of yellow leaf disease of arecanut
- ❑ Land Resource Inventory of UAHS research stations for sustainable land use
- ❑ Development of Agriculture University Farms for increasing Research productivity at ZAHRS, Shivamogga and Brahmavar
- ❑ Investigation on the ecological aspects and eco-friendly management of Arecanut white grub (*Leucopholis* spp.) in malnad and costal Karnataka
- ❑ Investigations on newly emerging nematode diseases of maize and their eco-friendly management in Shivamogga and Davanagere districts



- Development and utilisation of Organic Matter Decomposing Microbial Consortia for effective decomposition of Areca husk and Banana Pseudostem in Malnad region of Karnataka
- Collection, characterization and maintenance of germplasm of bird's eye chilli (*capsicum frutescens* l.) – an under exploited spice crop
- Influence of water soluble fertilizers on yield maximization of important pulse crops of southern transitional zone of Karnataka
- Re Design and Development of multipurpose power tiller for Crop production-Special Reference to paddy
- Standardizing the use of robotics for spraying in high value plantation crops
- Research and development support for Staff Research Project for addressing time bound regional specific issues giving due importance for PG research

#### **a) Agricultural Education:**

##### **1. Supporting Educational Programmes in constituent colleges.**

There are four constituent colleges under the jurisdiction of UAHS, Shivamogga viz., Shivamogga, Hiriya, Mudigere and Ponnampet campuses. University is offering three Undergraduate Degree Programmes and Master's Degree programmes in 14 disciplines, Doctoral programmes in 5 disciplines and two year Diploma in Agriculture at Kathalagere and Brahmavara campuses. There are nearly 1550 students on rolls. The academic and co-curricular activities of the students are supported with the grants sanctioned by the Government to impart quality education. The colleges are provided with the financial support to purchase laboratory chemicals, seeds and manure, labour charges to conduct student practical/experiments in different disciplines. Besides, colleges are also provided with the financial support to carry out Hands on Training (HOT) and Rural Agricultural/Horticultural /Forestry work experience programme ( RAWE/ RHWE/ RFWE). The support required to carry out co-curricular activities especially purchase of sports materials required by the students and college administration are also met out of plant grants.

##### **2. Supporting student's co-curricular activities, refurbishment of Units, planning**

##### **and financial accounting library and convocation.**

Expenditure is incurred to meet the Central Offices expenditure like Postage, purchase of stationery, repairs of equipments, printing and other miscellaneous charges, Fellowship, Gold medal, Sports, Human resource development, convocation and financial accounting system at Comptroller's office, PPMC, Communication Center and dispensary and office contingency and recurring charges to library, purchase of books and sports activities and examination centre.

##### **3. Providing conveyance facility at UAHS students and Staff for the support of RAWE programme and hands on training to the students.**

The students are taken to the field visits as part of course curricula, and during the RAWE course the students are placed at villages to gain first-hand experience. Often students are provided with transport facilities to reach the destination in time along with teachers to carry out their activities. Conveyance facilities are also extended to external examiners who visit the University to conduct examinations. Hence, to provide required logistic support and maintenance of vehicles are necessary. For all these activities the funds are being utilized.

##### **4. Strengthening Infrastructure at teaching campuses.**

The teaching and research campuses under the jurisdiction of UAHS, Shivamogga are maintained to provide better ambience to both staff and students to carry out their day to day activities. Road, street lights, water supply which are essentials, are to be maintained for providing better working atmosphere.

##### **5. SC Grants: EBL charges to students, special training to staff, ST Grants-EBL charges to students special training to staff.**

Funds are being earmarked to meet and the Extra Boarding and Lodging charges to SC/ST students residing in the UAS Hostels. The expenditure on SC/ST staff who visit abroad for special training courses or to attend workshops and seminars is also met out under the plan grants.

##### **6. Expansion of Hostels for Boys/Girls at UAHS, Shivamogga**

Each year there has been an increase in intake of students to Undergraduate programme in

the University, thereby the existing hostel facilities are inadequate to provide accommodation to students and most of the hostels are overcrowded. This has caused inconvenience to students for studies and the students are facing lot of hardship due to poor study environment. Therefore, there is need to have vertical expansion of hostels by undertaking construction of additional floors. The funds have been earmarked to take up Hostel expansion.

## **b) Agricultural Extension**

### **Innovative Extension Activities.**

- ❑ Demonstration on Soil acidity Management in coastal acid soils.
- ❑ Demonstrations on drought tolerant Groundnut variety for coastal district.
- ❑ Intercropping system demonstrations on Arecanut in Malnad and maidan areas.
- ❑ Pest and Disease management in vegetable crops using Bio agents and bio fertilizers.
- ❑ Ready to serve (RTS)-Mushroom Bags: An entrepreneurship for Rural Women.
- ❑ Integrated disease management in Betel vine.
- ❑ Demonstrations on High tech Horticulture in Farmers fields.
- ❑ Onion Seed Village/ Onion seed production in seed village concept.
- ❑ Large Scale Demonstration of Fodder varieties.
- ❑ Hydroponics for green fodder production.
- ❑ Establishment of Agricultural & Technology Information centres in different zones: (ATIC).
- ❑ Establishment of crop technology and IFS demonstrations units in farmers fields in participatory mode.

The Government of Karnataka has allocated Rs. 8265.00 lakhs and Rs.6198.75 lakhs is released out of which Rs.5460.00 lakhs has been spent upto the end of November 2017. Rs.642.00 lakhs is allocated under RKVY project and Rs.401.00 lakhs is allocated under NABARD and Rs.200.50 lakhs is released out of which entire amount has been spent upto the end of November 2017.

## **IV) University Of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur**

The University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur carries out its activities through three

wings namely Teaching, Research, and Extension. A brief report of progress made during 2017-18 (up to November 2017) in these activities is presented below.

### **a) Agricultural Education:**

The University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur covers six districts of Hyderabad – Karnataka region. UAS Raichur offers two degree programmes viz., B.Sc. (Agri.) and B.Tech. (Ag. Engg.), Master's degree in 15 disciplines and doctoral degree in 14 disciplines.

- ❑ During 2017-18 a total of 313 students have been admitted to various undergraduate courses, 172 students were admitted to Master's degree programmes and 39 students were admitted to doctoral degree programmes.
- ❑ The University is offering Diploma in Agriculture and Agricultural Engineering course at four centres of the University spread over in Raichur, Yadgir (B'Gudi), Bidar and Bellary (Hagari) districts.
- ❑ During 2017-18, a total of 125 students were admitted to two years Diploma in Agriculture and Diploma in Agricultural Engineering course.
- ❑ The University is implementing Rural Agricultural Work Experience programme (RAWEX) for undergraduate students during 7th semester of the Degree programme.
- ❑ During this programme the students are attached to Raitha Samparka Kendra (RSK) of Karnataka State Department of Agriculture (KSDA) and the Department pays Rs. 1500 per month stipend to each student to encourage them in the activity.
- ❑ The University is imparting hands on training to the degree students during last semester of their programme under the course experiential Learning.

### **b) Research:**

University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur is addressing agricultural research needs of the state through 13 Agricultural Research Stations spread across six Northern districts of the state. It is operating 20 All India Coordinated Research Projects.

- ❑ The University has sanctioned staff research projects from out of its own funds to the staff.

- University has planned to carry out 825 experiments on agricultural crops and allied sectors covering different disciplines viz., Crop Improvement (211), Crop Production (134), Plant Protection (252), Soil Science (20), Crop Physiology (18), Agricultural Engineering (61), Agricultural Microbiology (23), Environment Science and Agro-Forestry (5), Seed Science and Technology (27), Horticulture (11), Animal Science (11), Agricultural Economics (10) Agricultural Extension (16), Home science (7), Molecular biology and Biotechnology (7) and Agro meteorology (4).
  - There are 32 technologies related to crop improvement (4), crop production (10), crop protection (8) and Agricultural Engineering (10) released for adoption in farmers field.
  - Memorandum of Agreement has been signed between Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Karnataka and UAS Raichur regarding acquisition of land at Guladalli farm, Koppal district.
  - MoU has been made between UAS Raichur and Mahyco seed Company, Maharashtra for New Hybrid seed production at national level.
  - During 2017-18 Government of India approved 5 RKVY projects with budget outlay of 4.95 crores.
- c) Seed Production:**
- During Kharif 2017 good quality seeds in crops viz., Pigeonpea (2700 qtls.), Soybean (3000 qtls.), Greengram (650 qtls.), Paddy (3000 qtls.), were targeted with overall 17498 qtls. of quality seeds during the year.
- d) Agricultural Extension:**
- The University is providing technology backstop to all 162 Raitha Samparka Kendras (RSKs) of Karnataka State Department of Agriculture by deputing one Scientist to one RSK as "Contact Scientist". During the period, each contact scientist visited the RSKs on an average 6-7 times and provided the required technology/information.
  - Through Krishi Vignan Kendras (KVKs) and Agricultural Extension Education Centers (AEECs) the improved farm technologies were transferred by conducting Frontline Demonstrations (FLDs) in an area of 243 hectares and thereby motivating about 1061 farmers to adopt leading farm technologies during Kharif season 2017.
  - The University has developed improved crop production, protection and value addition technologies related information and have the same been delivered by scientists of KVKs and AEECs through Radio talks (22) and television programmes (15), and also, through Mobile SMS (13000).
  - Up to November-2017, 15 field days, 29 method demonstrations, 37 On-campus and 42 off- campus trainings on paddy, bajra, cotton, greengram, sunflower, groundnut, maize etc. were conducted through KVKs and AEECs spread across six districts of Hyderabad- Karnataka region.
  - University is engaged in spread of easy and effective deworming technologies for lice and ticks in livestock and its management in collaboration with BAIF and Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services and also, moisture conservation technologies in dry land area in collaboration with ICAR-Center for Soil and water Conservation, Ballari.
  - New Krishi Vignan Kendra sanctioned from Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi started functioning from 1st September, 2017 at Kawadimatti, Yadgir District under UAS, Raichur.
  - Effectively implemented the Central and State Government sponsored projects such as National Food Security Mission, National Mission on Oil seeds and Oil Palm, NICRA Project, Morraco-Grain legume Initiative Project, Seed Hub Programme etc through KVKs and AEECs for the betterment of farming community.
  - DAESI - a Diploma Programme in Agricultural Extension Services for Input Dealers was started at UAS, Raichur at 8 locations (Bidar, Kalaburgi, Raichur and Koppal districts) across its jurisdictions. This programme is aimed at updating the knowledge of input dealers in Agriculture and using them as 'para - extension' workers for the transfer of Agricultural Technologies. Each batch comprises of 40 input dealers. The classroom sessions and field visits were conducted on Sundays or local market holidays. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI has identified MANAGE, Hyderabad as the

implementing agency through SAMETI of respective states.

#### e) Finance:

During 2017-18 financial year Rs. 6953.00 lakhs has been sanctioned under Plan grants (Research) to UAS, Raichur. Rs. 2064.00 lakhs for Agricultural Education and Rs.719.00 lakhs from NABARD Assistance grant was sanctioned under development grants.

As per above sanctioned budget, Government has released Plan grants (Research) of Rs.5214.75 lakhs, Rs.1548.00 lakhs for Agricultural Education and NABARD Assistance grant of Rs. 359.50 lakhs has been released.

UAS Raichur has spent Rs.3885.10 lakhs under Plan grants (Research), Rs.821.91 lakhs for Agricultural Education and Rs. 534.73 lakhs for NABARD Assistance grant up to November – 2017. Rs. 285.00 lakhs has gained by internal receipts under various resources of UAS, Raichur.

### 7.12 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

The Department of Agricultural Marketing is working under the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation and Development) Act, 1966 and Rules 1968. The state has 162 Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMC's) to facilitate and regulate the marketing of agricultural commodities. The Department of Agricultural Marketing supervises and guides the working of APMCs to implement the provisions of the Act and Rules. The APMCs are managed by an elected Managing Committee. The Secretary and supporting staff are Government servants working in the APMCs.

The aim of the department is to develop and regulate participative, transparent and scientific agricultural marketing system with adequate infrastructure and user friendly initiatives in the state. To promote and encourage participatory and equitable socio-economic development of people of Karnataka and specially farmer from Karnataka through a vibrant agricultural marketing system.

The challenges of the Department are to provide additional required infrastructure for trade in the markets, to ensure transparency in the markets, to modernize the markets, and to ensure competitive price to the farmers produce. In this regard, action has been taken to implement online trading system in all the APMCs of the state in phased manner. Online trading system is introduced in 157 markets so far. Upto the end of November-2017, totally 47.28 lakh farmers have registered their names so far, for participating at Unified Marketing Platform.

#### a) Karnataka Agricultural Marketing Policy 2013 and Implementation of online trading system

In order to improve the agricultural marketing system in the state the Government had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary to Government, Department of Co-operation. The Agricultural Marketing Reforms Committee appointed by the State Government in March, 2013 submitted its report in May 2013. The State Government has accepted the recommendations of the Reforms Committee and came out with the Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Policy- 2013 on 4th

**Table 7.38 : The budgetary allocation for the department from the year 2015-16 to 2017-18 (Rs in lakhs)**

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Allocation	13699.00	35467.73	<b>Provision-</b> Rs.34662.00 lakhs <b>Release till date –</b> Rs.9681.00 lakhs (Apart from the budgetary allocation, Government has also released Rs.5095.00 lakhs and Rs.1392.00 lakhs additionally, as state Government incentive of Rs.450/- per quintal for the procurement of tur during the year 2016-17 )

September, 2013. A SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) has been established on 6-11-2013 for the implementation of reforms measures. Implementation of Agricultural Marketing Policy will help the farmers to get competitive prices for their commodities, bring transparency in the system and facilitate simplification of various activities in the market yards.

On line trading system is being implemented to sell the agricultural produce of the farmers in the markets through electronic trading system. Actions are being taken to ensure transparency, simplify the marketing procedures, ensure competitive price for farmers' produce by introducing technology in all market activities including auction system, price discovery and payment of sale proceeds to farmers on line. Arrangement is being made to link different markets in the state by introduction of technology and facilitating the traders of different markets in the state to participate in buying of commodities on line from any of the markets of the state where the farmers have offered for sale.

From the budgetary provision of Rs. 10.00 crore for the year 2012- 13, the necessary computer hardware/peripherals have been supplied to 54 APMCs for introduction of online trading system.

So far, 157 markets are brought under Unified Market Platform. Approximately Rs.75,690 Crore value agricultural commodities have been traded under online platform. Nearly 95.21 lakh lots have been traded under Unified market Platform.

For the implementation of online trading, action has been taken to provide necessary Hardware/peripherals to the 102 APMCs under RKVY grant of Rs.20.00 crore and 13th Finance Commission grant of Rs.3.00 crore i.e. total of Rs.23.00 crore. Action has been taken to call for the tender for the procurement of hardware/peripherals.

#### **b) Minimum Floor Price scheme:**

To ensure sustainable development and stability in agricultural sector and to protect the interest of the farmers against distress sale of agricultural commodities, whenever the rates of such commodities go down, the Floor Price Scheme for Agricultural/Horticultural commodities in Karnataka is being implemented. The scheme is applicable to all

the notified Agricultural & Horticultural commodities as per Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation & Development) Act 1966. In addition to this Scheme, the Price Support Scheme of Government of India is also being implemented. By implementing this scheme it is possible to stabilize the agricultural prices in the markets and ensure better price for farmers produce by avoiding distress sale of commodities.

The Scheme has come into effect from 24.11.1999. For the successful implementation of the said scheme a corpus of Revolving Fund was created. As per Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (R&D) act 1966, and as per the decision taken by the Agriculture/ Horticulture Commodities Price Stabilization Cabinet Sub-Committee, the Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board is authorized to operate the Revolving Fund.

During the year 2016-17 the budgetary grant was Rs.5,000.00 lakhs, in addition to pay Tur incentive to farmers under Buffer Stock / Price Support Scheme by State Govt., Finance Department has released Rs.15,487 lakhs and the contribution received from the APMCs was Rs.20,781 lakhs, totally Rs.36,268.00 lakhs was received to the Revolving Fund. During 2016-17 and 2017-18 action has been taken to procure agricultural commodities from 2,02,822 farmers from the revolving fund of Rs.32,032 lakhs.

During 2017-18, a budgetary provision of Rs.30600 lakhs has been made. During 2016-17 and 2017-18 below mentioned agricultural and horticultural commodities has been procured under Buffer Stock /Price Support Scheme / Market Intervention Scheme in the State.

#### **7.12.1: Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF):**

Rural markets are the places where large number of small and marginal farmers sells their agricultural produce. These markets are being developed by providing infrastructure for the benefit of farmers and traders. The National Agriculture and Rural Development Bank of Government of India provide partial financial assistance for providing infrastructure facilities for rural markets. Remaining financial requirements are provided by the APMCs for the development of infrastructure facilities. The Department of

Agricultural Marketing gets the information from the APMCs, prepares the project report, submits the proposal to NABARD and after sanction supervises the implementation of the project. The facilities provided in the rural markets like godowns, roads, sanitary, auction platforms, drinking water, etc will help the sellers and buyers.

During 2016-17, budgetary allocation of Rs.23551.00 lakhs has been made and this amount has been released to 132 APMCs. 128 works are completed and the remaining 4 works are under progress.

During 2017-18, a budgetary provision of Rs.1400.00 lakhs has been made under this scheme. Up to November-2017, Rs.700.00 lakhs expenditure has been made by taking up 30 works in 29 APMCs. Out of this, 26 works are completed and the remaining 4 works are under progress.

#### **7.12.2: Rural Godown Scheme/Grameena Bhandar Yojana (Central and State Sector):**

This scheme has been introduced in 2006-07 to help the farmers to store their commodities scientifically in godowns and to sell the same when the prices are high. Farmers can also get pledge loan on the basis of the commodities stored in the godowns.

The APMCs are implementing the rural godown scheme by getting 25% subsidy from Government of India. The assistance given by Government of India is going directly to APMCs account.

Under this scheme, construction of 545 godowns in the rural areas coming under 14 APMC's jurisdiction has been taken up. Out of this 537 works have been completed.

#### **7.12.3: Rice Technology Park – Karatagi:**

Rice Technology Park in Karatagi of Gangavati Taluk is being developed in order to provide state of the art technology facilities for cleaning, grading, processing, packing, selling, branding, export, etc for paddy/rice.

For the implementation of the scheme, 315 acre 28 guntas of land has been acquired. For the implementation of Rice Technology Park at Karatagi, IL & FS Clusters development Initiative Limited, Bengaluru has been appointed as Technical Consultant. IL & FS Clusters development Initiative Limited, Bengaluru has submitted the Final feasibility Report/Detailed Project Report. It is proposed to take up this scheme under RFP/PPP mode. For the implementation of the scheme, different works have been taken up from an amount of Rs.1377.89 lakhs.

**Table 7.38A: Details of amount spent for purchase of various agricultural and horticultural commodities, through Buffer Stock/ Price Support Scheme / Market Intervention Scheme.**

Name of the Commodity	Quantity purchased (lakh Qtls)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Incentive by State Govt (Rs. lakhs)	Total value of commodities purchased (Rs.lakhs)	Amount released from the State Revolving Fund (Rs. lakhs)
De-husked Coconut	0.13	205.18	-	205.18	725.00
Onion	8.39	6543.00	-	6543.00	5119.00
Ball Copra	0.18	1145.91	183.64	1329.55	200.00
Tur	34.42	173800.00	15487.00	189287.00	23488.00
Green gram	2.19	12210.00	-	216693.73	} 2500.00
Urad gram	1.31	7119.00	-		
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.62</b>	<b>201023.09</b>	<b>15670.64</b>	<b>216693.73</b>	<b>32032.00</b>

**Table 7.39 : Details of Godown and Shop-cum-Godowns Constructed in APMC's in the State**

Sl. No.	Plan	Completed				Total	
		Godowns		Shop-cum-godowns		No's	Capacity (In M.T.)
		No's	Capacity (In M.T.)	No's	Capacity (In M.T.)		
1	Annual Action Plan	1539	205335	2939	212811	4478	418146
2	R.K.V.Y	182	243350	104	10400	285	244650
3	Gramina Bhandara	537	71680	0	0	537	71680
4	R.I.D.F	78	0	0	0	78	25970
<b>Total</b>		<b>2336</b>	<b>546335</b>	<b>3043</b>	<b>223211</b>	<b>5378</b>	<b>760446</b>

#### **7.12.4: Establishment of Coconut processing unit at Konehalli sub market of Tiptur:**

The objective of this project is to provide infrastructure facilities for value addition of coconut and copra. Work completed.

#### **7.12.5: Assistance to APMC's for special projects:**

The objective of this project is to provide infrastructure facilities like auction platforms, godowns, roads, drinking water and sanitary facilities, etc., in the markets coming under the backward areas.

During the year 2015-16, Rs.1351.00 budgetary allocation was made and 25 developmental works have been taken up in 22 APMCs. All the works are completed.

During 2016-17, budgetary allocation of Rs.1300.00 lakhs has been made. Out of this, Rs.500.00 lakhs is earmarked for development of 25-Sheep and Goat markets, Rs.500.00 lakhs is for the establishment of 9-silos, Rs.200.00 lakhs for providing modern equipments for the selected 5 vegetable markets, Rs.55.00 lakhs for providing basic infrastructural facilities in 5 APMCs, Rs.36.00 lakhs for the construction of 3 godowns under SCP and Rs.9.00 lakhs for the construction of 1 godown under TSP. Out of these 5 Silo's works are proposed under PPP and response from the investors and remaining works are completed.

During 2017-18, budgetary allocation of Rs.2662.00 lakhs has been made. Out of this, action has been taken to provide basic infrastructure facilities in selected 18 backward taluk APMCs from an amount of Rs.1000.00 lakhs and presently 4 works are completed. Action has been taken to construct 1000 M.T capacity onion godown at Gadag at a cost of Rs.448.00 lakhs and the work is under progress. From an amount of Rs.492.00 lakhs, action has been taken to modernise 6 livestock markets and the works are under progress. From an amount of Rs.488.00 lakhs, action has been taken to provide modern equipments for the selected 16 vegetable markets and works have been completed. Action has been taken to construct 48 nos of Hamal's houses for ST hamal from an amount of Rs.188.00 lakhs and 12 nos of Hamal's houses for ST hamals. The works are under progress. For the above mentioned schemes, totally Rs.1331.00 lakhs expenditure has been made till November-2017.

#### **7.12.6: Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)**

Construction of godowns under RKVY scheme will help to promote scientific storage of commodities there by reducing storage losses. Further, these scientifically constructed godowns will also help to take up online trading through godown based sales thereby helping the farmers to get better price for their commodities and reduce transportation charges to the distance markets.

Under the centrally sponsored RKVY Scheme, 75% grant is given for providing infrastructure facilities like scientific godowns etc., remaining 25% amount required for the project will be borne by the concerned APMCs.

During 2015-16, under RKVY scheme totally Rs.148.84 crores have been allocated to take up 175 nos. of works and the works are revalidated to 2016-17 also. By utilizing this grant, 70 nos. of different capacity godowns, 52 number of grading units, 23 number of closed auction platform, 27 number of Sheep and Goat market development works, 2 number of cold storages and 1 number of Irradiation unit are taken up. Out of 175 works 119 works have been completed and 66 works are nearing completion.

#### **7.12.7: Establishment of Tur Technology Park at Kalaburagi:**

Action had been taken for the establishment of Tur Technology Park at Kalaburagi, to take up value addition activities for Tur and other pulses produced in the area, and also to create better infrastructure for cleaning, grading, sorting, processing, branding, marketing and export of tur and its products.

APMC, Kalaburagi has taken necessary steps for the acquisition of 250 acre of land through KIADB. In the KIADB's 349th board meeting held on 30-5-2017, a resolution has been passed regarding dropping of 2229.27 acre of land acquisition process. There by, the APMC request for the acquisition of 250 acre of land which is included in the above acquisition process gets dropped. In this regard, for the implementation of the scheme, inspite of continuous effort suitable land has not been obtained.

#### **7.12.8: Establishment of Maize Technology Park at Ranebennur:**

Action had been taken to establish Maize Technology Park in Ranebennur to take up value addition activities for Maize and other commodities produced in the area and also to create better infrastructure for cleaning, grading, sorting, processing, branding, marketing and export of maize and its products.

Action has been taken to establish maize technology park in the 60 acre of land belongs to proposed mega market area. DARASHAW & Co Pvt Ltd in Regents Chambers of Naariman Point, Mumbai has been appointed as Technical Consultant. The technical

consultant have submitted Environment & Social Impact assessment Report, Feasibility Report, GAD Structure report & Bid documents. In the committee meeting held on 13-4-2017, a resolution has been passed to obtain permission from the Government to transfer the implementation of the scheme to Commerce and Industries department. The proposal is under verification.

#### **7.12.9: Establishment of Coconut Technology Park at Tiptur:**

Action had been taken to establish Coconut Technology Park including coconut products research and development unit at Tiptur to take up value addition activities for Coconut/Copra produced in the area and also to give better infrastructure for cleaning, grading, sorting, processing, branding, marketing and export of coconut/copra and its products are provided.

It was decided to acquire 150 acre of land at Sy no.12 in Chowdlapura village, Kibbanahalli hobli, Tiptur taluk and submitted a proposal to the Hon'ble Principal secretary, Revenue Department for the allotment. The revenue department has not allotted the above said land till date. In addition to this, proposal has also been submitted for the sanction of 100 acre of land bearing Sy no.3 in Bidaregudi Kaval of Tiptur Taluk belongs to the Veterinary & Fishery Department. The proposal has been rejected based on the Law department's opinion that the land belongs to Amruth Mahal Kaval and the same cannot be used for other purpose as per Karnataka High court divisional bench verdict.

For the implementation of the scheme, the land identified on priority basis has not been obtained inspite of continuous effort for the acquisition of land.

#### **7.12.10: Kayaka Nidhi:**

Implementation of Kayaka Nidhi Scheme will help about 32,000 licensed hamals working in APMCs who are under below poverty line. The amount under this scheme had been utilized to meet the medical expenses of surgical operation upto Rs.1.00 lakh & Rs.10,000/- to meet expenses related to cremation in case of death of Hamals working in the market area. During 2015-16, Budgetary provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been made under this scheme. Rs.30,27,963/- has been spent for medical expenses and funeral assistance for 232 Hamals upto to the end of November-2017.



### 7.12.11: Establishment of Irradiation unit at Dasanapura:

Action has been taken under 2015-16 RKVY grant. Regarding the implementation of the scheme, necessary information and approval has been obtained from BRIT and BARC institutions. Approval has been accorded to DPR and also for appointment of technical consultant. The Cabinet approval process is under progress.

### 7.12.12: Raitha Sanjeevini:

This is an insurance scheme for farmers being implemented by the Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board. Under this scheme, farmers who meet with an accidental death or permanently disabled while being involved in farming/marketing activities are provided a compensation ranging from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/-. During 2017-18, up to November, 121 farmers were given compensation of Rs.11,77,000/-

### 7.12.13: Aam Admi Bima Yojane:

The Aam Admi Bima Yojane is an insurance scheme implemented with the help of Life Insurance Corporation of India for the welfare of licensed weighmen, hamals and cartmen working in APMCs. The Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme. Under the Scheme, for accidental death or permanent disability, an amount for Rs.75,000/- and for natural death Rs.30,000/- is given as compensation to his family. In addition, the Government of India pays scholarship of Rs.100/- per month for students of 9th to 12th standard whose parents have registered under this scheme.

During 2016-17, an amount of Rs.24.00 lakhs was paid as compensation to 77 families and 2080 students has been registered for scholarship amount from the LIC.

### Achievements of the Department:

- Government has announced in the Budget Speech for the year 2013-14 that the recommendations of the Agricultural Marketing Reforms Committee will be implemented and accordingly implemented. Importantly, the Agricultural Produce Market Committees have been brought under On-line market system. Out of the 162 APMCs in the State, already 157 markets have been linked to Unified Market Platform. Upto the end of

November-2017, 47.28 lakh farmers have been registered under the unified market platform. The Unified market Platform is model in the field of agricultural marketing in the country.

- Farmer empowerment has been effectively done through the reforms in the Agricultural Marketing Sector. Transparency, efficiency and rationalization in the transactions have been done and the concept of “One State - One Market” has been implemented.
- The procedures of operating of unified market platform, the details of the market reforms, the benefits from the assaying of farmers produce has been spread through “farmer's education program” at the village level and so far 20,000 villages has been covered under this program. Nearly 20.00 lakh farmers have benefitted from the farmer's education program.
- As per the announcement made in the Budget Speech 2016-17, as part of women empowerment, the representation of women in the APMC increased from one to three.

### Challenges:

The Department is to provide additional required infrastructure for trade in the markets, to ensure transparency in the markets, to modernize the markets and to ensure competitive price to the farmers produce. Providing pure drinking water facility, toilet facility, and necessary hardware/peripherals for online trading, and establishment of assaying and grading labs in the markets.

### 7.13 HORTICULTURE

Horticulture sector has emerged as an important component of the economy of our State and has contributed more than one third share to the economy of agriculture and allied sectors. In many dry regions of the State, Horticultural crops have evolved as an alternative crop to agricultural crops. Horticulture crop covers an area of 20.36 lakh hectares and the annual production is 191.24 lakh Metric Tons. The average productivity of horticultural crops in the State is 9.39 Metric Tons per hectare. The annual value of Horticultural products produced in the State is Rs.43,924.06 crore and constitutes 40.65% of the total income from entire agriculture sector. The share of Horticultural produces in total GSDP of the state is 4.28%.The budget

allocation for the department for the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 given in **Table 7.40**

**Vision:** To accelerate Horticulture and Horti-business for increasing the income, livelihood and nutritional security of stakeholders with emphasis on rain fed areas.

**Mission:** To achieve an annual growth rate of 6% in the Horticulture sector by enhancing area, production and productivity of Horticulture crops.

**Objectives:**

- ❑ To increase Horticulture production.
- ❑ To improve post-harvest management and market linkages.
- ❑ To strengthen Horticulture research, extension and Human Resource Development.
- ❑ To formulate schemes for development of Horticulture in specific regions and implement them.
- ❑ To encourage conservation of natural resources.
- ❑ To provide infrastructure and essential services.

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

Category wise area under Horticultural crops in the State for the period 2010-11 to 2015-16 is given in **Table 7.41**. A comparative statement of area and production of selected fruit crops is given in **Appendix- 7.13**.

**7.13.1 Area Expansion Programme:**

The area expansion programme is being taken up under different schemes. Among those, important ones are National Horticulture Mission, National Mission for Oil seeds and Oil Palm and Comprehensive Horticulture Development. The details of these schemes and progress in implementation are discussed below.

**Table 7.40 : Budget allocation for Horticulture Department.**

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	66211.66	74254.16	125883.83
Non-Plan	11781.00	12769.00	

**Table 7.41: Category wise Area under Horticultural crops in Karnataka**

(lakh Ha.)

Year	Fruits	Vegetables	Spice Crops	Garden / Plantation	Commercial Flowers	Medicinal Plants	Aromatic Plants	Total
2010-11	3.54	4.38	2.57	8.21	0.28	0.02	0.02	19.02
2011-12	3.69	4.20	2.29	8.35	0.29	0.02	0.01	18.85
2012-13	3.77	4.03	1.71	8.51	0.30	0.02	0.02	18.36
2013-14	3.87	4.46	2.00	8.56	0.30	0.02	0.01	19.22
2014-15	3.94	5.03	2.24	8.81	0.31	0.02	0.01	20.37
2015-16	4.03	4.82	2.21	9.05	0.32	0.01	0.01	20.36

Source: Directorate of Horticulture

**a) National Horticulture Mission (NHM):**

For overall development of Horticulture, the Government of India started implementation of the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) Scheme in Karnataka since 2005-06. The scheme is being implemented in all 30 districts of the State. At present, this scheme is a sub scheme of Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH).

**Objectives :**

- ❑ Enhancing quality and productivity of major Horticultural crops adopting new innovative technology.
- ❑ To develop horticulture in clusters approach.
- ❑ To improve standard of living of farmers by increasing their income.
- ❑ To provide employment opportunities to unemployed youths.

**Major Programmes :**

Adoption of protected cultivation method, rejuvenation of the unproductive orchards, rain water harvesting, organic farming,

induction of Integrated Nutrition Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM), providing post harvest support, improving marketing, enhancing the technical knowledge and skills of farmers, extension officials and entrepreneurs through an array of training programmes.

During the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 123.02 crore was allocated. Out of this, Rs.45.75 crore was spent upto the end of November-2017. The financial progress achieved under NHM is given in **Appendix 7.14**. During 2017-18, the annual physical & financial targets for area expansion of major categories of Horticulture crops like Fruits, Plantation crops, Spices, Flowers and Aromatic crops are 5458 ha. and Rs. 1103.20 lakh respectively. Financial assistance of Rs.873.07 lakh has been provided for area expansion of 4283.01 ha. upto the end of November-2017.

During 2017-18, more emphasis is given for providing water storage structures, mechanization, protected cultivation and Post Harvest Management. The details are given in **Table. 7.42**.

**Table 7.42 : Progress of programme implementation during 2017-18 under NHM.**

Programme	Units	Annual Target		Achievement (upto Nov.2017)	
		Physical	Financial (Rs. In lakh)	Physical	Financial (Rs. in lakh)
Nursery	(Nos.)	7.00	52.50	3.00	19.28
Tissue Culture Lab	(Nos.)	4.00	287.00	1.00	84.16
Seed production for vegetable & spices	(Ha.)	55.00	6.60	0.00	0.00
New Area Expansion	(Ha)	5458.00	1103.20	4283.01	873.07
I & II year Maintenance	(Ha.)	4902.40	246.54	4410.00	223.42
Mushrooms	(Nos)	8.00	62.00	1.00	4.00
Rejuvenation of Old/Senile Orchards	(Ha.)	645.00	129.00	632.32	94.57
Creation of Water Storage Structures	(No.)	770.00	1032.50	498.00	637.78
Protected Cultivation	(Ha.)	1010.08	1815.14	702.82	595.56
Integrated Nutrient / Pest & Disease Management.	(Ha.)	23084.00	322.00	19857.86	245.74

**Table 7.42 : Progress of programme implementation during 2017-18 under NHM.**

Programme	Units	Annual Target		Achievement (upto Nov.2017)	
		Physical	Financial (Rs. In lakh)	Physical	Financial (Rs. in lakh)
<b>Organic Farming</b>					
Organic Farming	(Ha.)	950.00	30.00	800.00	16.39
Pollination support through bee keeping	(No.)	7931.00	70.12	3383.00	30.91
Mechanization	(No.)	410.00	341.50	259.00	223.20
Front Line Demonstration (FLD)	(No)	1.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
Human Resource Development/Training to Farmers	(No.)	3486.00	210.00	1010.00	18.95
<b>Integrated Post Harvest Management.</b>					
i. Pack Houses	(No.)	555.00	1 110.00	283.00	563.17
ii. Integrated pack house	(No.)	25.00	437.50	4.00	54.10
iii. Pre-cooling unit	(No.)	5.00	43.75	0.00	0.00
iv. Reefer Vans	(No.)	5.00	45.50	3.00	27.00
v. Primary/Mobile Processing	(No.)	108.00	1080.00	170.00	440.50
vi. Cold Storage Units	(No.)	10.00	965.00	1.00	20.66
vii. Ripening Chamber	(No.)	50.00	400.00	2.00	48.80
viii. Onion Storage Structures	(No.)	500.00	320.00	228.00	131.97
Establishments of Marketing Infrastructures	(No.)	370.00	211.75	39.00	17.55

### **Future plans for Implementation of NHM Scheme for 2018-19:**

The Mission has planned to prepare the draft annual action plan for an amount of Rs.135.00 crore for the year 2018-19. Emphasis will be given on the following programmes:

- ❑ Post Harvest Management.
- ❑ Protected cultivation.
- ❑ Rejuvenation programmes.
- ❑ Integrated pest /disease and Nutrient management.
- ❑ Mechanization.
- ❑ Marketing Infrastructure Programmes.

### **b) National Mission On Oil Seeds And Oil Palm (NMOOP) :**

In India, every year about 144 lakh tons of edible oil is being imported at a total cost of Rs.65,000.00 crore per annum. Therefore in order to decrease National foreign exchange and achieve self sufficiency in edible oil production, both Central and State Govt. are encouraging oil palm cultivation since 1990-91. The financial sharing pattern between Central and State Governments is in the ratio of 60:40.

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

- ❑ To increase area and productivity of oil palm crop in the state
- ❑ To bring about crop diversity in the state.
- ❑ To improve the economic status of farmers through oil palm cultivation.
- ❑ To bridge the existing gap between demand and supply of edible oil in the country.
- ❑ To achieve self sustainability in edible oil production and save foreign exchange involved in importing edible oil.

It is known from survey that in Karnataka, an area of about 2.60 lakh ha. has potential for oil palm cultivation. Since, Oil Palm is a water loving crop, its cultivation is being taken up by farmers in the districts which come under Command areas of Cauvery, Bhadra, Thungabhadra, Krishna, Malaprabha and Ghattaprabha through Government approved oil palm entrepreneurs.

For integrated oil palm development, the responsibility of nursery raising, area expansion, distribution of inputs, procurement of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs)

and establishment of processing mill has been entrusted to Private partners. Hence, this programme is being implemented in a Public Private Participation (PPP) module. Currently, 3 entrepreneurs are operating in Karnataka. In order to protect the interest of oil palm farmers, oil palm entrepreneurs and oil palm industry as a whole, the State Government has passed the "Oil Palm Cultivation, Production and Processing regulation Bill" during the year 2013. Currently in the State, around 9312 farmers are cultivating oil palm in an area of about 9729 ha. The annual production of oil palm FFBs is about 11912 M.T, out of which about 2051 M.T of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) is being extracted.

In order to encourage the farmers to take up oil palm cultivation, the farmers are being provided with various kinds of assistance. To establish oil palm plantations, farmers are given input assistance at the rate of Rs.20,000/- per hectare in the form of inorganic fertilizers for an initial period of four years or pre-bearing period and planting material subsidy at Rs.11,912/- per hectare. Subsidies are also extended for the purchase of various implements; inter cropping, borewell and diesel pump set. Farmers are also taken on exposure visits and imparted training on advance cultivation practices.

As on November-2017, 1,25,840 seedlings have been distributed to the farmers for area expansion.

#### **Well-Organized Marketing Facility :**

Under Oil Palm Development Programme, in order to purchase the produce of farmers, there is a well organized buy-back arrangement. The oil palm entrepreneurs, to whom specific areas have been allotted, procure the FFBs from the farmers at a price declared by the Government. The prices are decided based on scientific formula approved by Price Fixation Committee, in which the oil palm farmers, oil palm entrepreneurs are the members. The Committee is headed by Principal Secretary to Government, Horticulture Department. The entrepreneurs make payment to the farmers once in a month directly to their bank account through ECS. The FFBs price for the month of November-2017 has been fixed at Rs.7839/- per ton of FFBs.

The Central Govt. has allocated an amount of Rs.310.13 lakh for the year 2017-18. Under State Sector, an amount of Rs.1121.746 lakh

and under District Sector program, an amount of Rs.79.05 lakh has been allocated. The physical and financial achievements of the oil palm development program are given in **Table 7.43**.

### C) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY):

Water is the most important input in Agriculture sector especially for Horticulture crops. Micro Irrigation system not only increases the water use efficiency, it also helps in improving yield, quality of produce, reduced dependency on labour and in reducing weed menace.

Karnataka is one of the pioneering states in recognizing the advantages of Micro-Irrigation (Drip Irrigation & Sprinkler Irrigation) and has been promoting its use among the farmers since 1991-92. During 2014-15 the assistance for Micro Irrigation was a part of On Farm Water Management (OFWM) under the new scheme National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).

The Government of India has instructed to implement the micro irrigation (NMSA/OFWM) under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) from 2015-16.

For the year 2017-18, Central Government has allocated Rs.13571.77 lakh as Per Drop More Crop component 63% of Central Share to Horticulture and the sharing pattern between Central and State is 60:40.

If 90% of assistance is provided to all categories of farmers in Karnataka State, the sharing pattern of central and State is as follows:

As per above sharing pattern between central and state government, as per Government order: HCD/62/HPP/2017 Bangalore, Dated: 24-05-2017 during 2017-18, annual action plan of Rs.39,000.00 lakh has been approved and permitted to continue to provide the 90% subsidy by increasing the state share to all categories of farmers under Centrally Sponsored Micro Irrigation under PMKSY.

Under Micro Irrigation Scheme for the year 2017-18, Rs.23327.00 lakh budget provision has been made under state sector scheme, Rs.1180.54 lakh budget provision has been made under district sector scheme and additional Rs.14,493.00 lakh is to be provided under state sector scheme. The details of sharing pattern between Central and State Government are given in **Table 7.44**.

**Table 7.43 : Physical and Financial progress under Oil Palm Development programme**

Year	Physical (Area Expansion) (ha)		Financial (Rs. In lakh)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2015-16	2000	1151	813.12	733.32
2016-17	1600	966	1272.68	1101.25
2017-18*	1500	880	1200.79	645.91

(\* As on November-2017)

**Table 7.44 : Sharing pattern between central and state Government**

Category of farmers	Central share	State Share			Total subsidy to the farmers in %
		Mandatory	Additional	Total	
<b>A) Up to 2.00 Ha</b>					
SF/MF	33	22	35	57	90
Others	27	18	45	63	90
<b>B) After 2.00 Ha upto 5.00 Ha</b>					
SF/MF	33	22	-	22	55
Others	27	18	-	18	45

**Objectives of the scheme:**

- ❑ Per drop more crop
- ❑ Conservation of water by adopting micro irrigation.
- ❑ To save 50 to 70 percent water, electricity and labour cost by encouraging the farmers to adopt micro irrigation.
- ❑ To save 30-40 % chemical fertilizers by providing fertilizers to the crops through fertigation under micro irrigation
- ❑ Increase in the yield and productivity by 30-100%.

Since inception of the scheme, an area of 5.37 lakh hectares has been brought under Micro Irrigation by providing subsidy of Rs.1730.57 crore for 4.38 lakhs farmers who have installed Drip/ Sprinkler for Horticulture. The progress achieved under Micro irrigation scheme is given in the **Table-7.45**.

**Program Guidelines :**

1. During 2017-18, the assistance for Micro Irrigation is a part of Centrally Sponsored Micro Irrigation under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).
2. Under the scheme, subsidy is provided for installation of drip irrigation for all Horticulture crops except Coffee, Tea and Rubber.
3. The assistance is extended up to 5.00 hectares per beneficiary family. In case of Vegetables and Flowers the subsidy is given upto maximum of 2.00ha.
4. Assistance for installation of drip/Sprinkler irrigation is provided under centrally sponsored scheme to each

beneficiary family up to 90% of cost of installation for first 2.00 ha. and 55% to 45% as per Government of India norms for subsequent 3.00 ha.

Preference is given to those farmers who have installed drip irrigation to mixed crop grown in areca/coconut plantations.

**7.13.2. Horticulture Extension and Training :**

Various media are functioning to give information about the new technologies and improved hybrid varieties of crops to farmers. To conduct these programmes effectively, Horticulture Extension and Training scheme is being implemented. The following main activities are being taken up under this programme.

**Horticulture Extension :**

The newly developed technologies and improved hybrid varieties of high yielding potential crops information is given to farmers through various media to enable them to adopt it and get better returns. Training programmes are also conducted by the Horticulture Department on the latest available technologies in horticulture to farmers and officers.

**Activities of Horticulture Information Center :**

- ❑ Participating in National and International Flower/Horticulture Shows, Mango and Jackfruit mela, Dasara Exhibitions, Krishi Mela, Republic day and Independence day flower show etc., to provide information about Departments.

**Table-7.45 Progress under Micro irrigation.**

Period	Physical (In. lakhs Ha.)		Financial (Rs. in crores)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
During 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan	1.93	1.57	570.89	444.87
2013-14	0.56	0.50	225.65	214.53
2014-15	0.67	0.46	255.22	249.28
2015-16	0.36	0.36	206.44	182.69
2016-17	0.38	0.39	233.27	226.50
2017-18*	0.62	0.26	390.00	152.27

(\* Upto the end of November 2017).

- ❑ Organizing Trainings, Horticulture Day, Seminars, Workshops.
- ❑ Printing and distribution of Brochure/ Technical Bulletin/Manuals/ Calendars/ Blowups/ CD/ Advertisement etc.,
- ❑ Purchasing and distribution of books, magazines/Journals of Horticulture from the Universities/Research centers.
- ❑ Preparation of documentary films on Horticulture Development and Departmental Schemes.

### **Horticulture Training Programme :**

In order to enrich theoretical, practical and creative knowledge among the rural youth, a horticulture training Institute was established in the year 1995-96 in Lalbagh Bengaluru. Currently, there are 11 training centres functioning. Every year, about 400-450 Farmer's children are being trained to this centres.

10 months training will be given to farmer's Children in the 11 training centres.

#### **(a) Horti-clinic Activities :**

Horticulture information and consultancy center, Horti-clinic was established during the year 2010-11. At present, 1 State level horti-clinic, 28 district level horti clinics are working.

#### **Activities of the scheme:**

- ❑ Collecting and publishing recent technology about new technologies for Development of Horticulture.
- ❑ To Prepare Horticulture Project for adoption of horticulture schemes and to prepare project proposal for bank loan.
- ❑ Giving information about horticulture schemes.
- ❑ Acting as Nodal Center by Providing Technical staff for Horticulture Development.
- ❑ Conducting training to farmers in Horti-clinic Centers.
- ❑ Organizing training programs, study tour to the Farmers / officers, Horticulture Department and University of Horticultural Sciences to organize tri-monthly workshop for the officers.

#### **(b) Flower Shows :**

Conducting District/State level trainings and flower show programmes to provide information about recent development in

horticulture for interested farmers and public.

During the year 2016-17 an amount of Rs.679.121 lakh has been allocated, of which Rs.675.32 lakh has been spent. For the year 2017-18, Rs.432.46 lakh has been allocated out of which, Rs.275.00 lakh has been released of which Rs.156.12 lakh were spent till the end of November-2017.

### **7.13.3 : Integrated Pest and Disease Management in Horticultural Crops :**

To increase the yield of Horticultural crops by protecting them from pests and diseases, Integrated Management of Pests and Disease Programme is being implemented by the Department. To control pests and diseases in Horticultural crops, subsidy is being provided to the farmers for purchase of Bio-pesticide, plant based pesticide, chemical pesticides. In addition, pest surveillance is undertaken in different districts to predict the outbreak of pest and diseases and create awareness in the management of pests and diseases like eriophyidmite, black-headed caterpillar, stem bleeding, tomato leaf curl virus, bacterial blight and koleroga of arecanut.

#### **Objectives :**

- ❑ Production of parasites in Department laboratories and release them free of cost in the affected Coconut gardens for the control of Black headed caterpillar.
- ❑ Assistance to farmers for purchase of plant protection chemicals to control the pest and diseases of Horticulture crops.

During 2016-17, Rs.303.263 lakh has been spent as against release of Rs.307.628 lakh. During 2017-18, Rs.350.00 lakh has been allocated for parasite production, brachimeria production, assistance for chemicals purchase, staff salary, tour allowance and others, special component programme and tribal sub plan. As on November 2017, Rs.258.75 lakh has been released, out of which Rs.138.48 lakh has been spent. There are 26 parasite laboratories in the department where in 378.999 lakh Goniozus parasites and 1.00 lakh Brachymeria parasites were produced and released during 2016-17. During 2017-18, 59.499 lakh Goniozus parasites were produced up to end of November-2017 and distributed to the beneficiaries for releasing in coconut garden. Details of the programmes progress are given in **Table. 7.46.**



**Table 7.46 : Details of Disease and Pest Management Programme****(Rs. in lakh)**

Sl. No	Programme Name	2016-17			2017-18	
		Target	Release	Achievement	Target	Achievement (upto Nov-2017)
1	Integrated Pest and Disease Management Programme for Horticulture crops	323.00	307.628	303.263	350.00	138.48

#### 7.13.4 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojane (RKVY):

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is focused to reorient the development strategies for rejuvenation of agriculture and allied sectors and to meet the needs/demands of farmers. The Scheme is designed to incentivize the State and to draw up plans for Horticulture more comprehensively and to set up investment in Horticulture. This scheme is being implemented since 2008-09 in all the 30 districts of the State.

##### Objectives:

1. To assist farming community by formation of Farmer Producer Organizations.
2. Augmenting the Government efforts in horticultural development through Public Private Partnership (PPP-IHD).
3. To provide impetus to low cost mechanization that could provide effective solutions for increasing efficiency in farming operations.
4. Computerization of Department schemes to have a more informed view of the status of various activities and allow quicker implementation.
5. To help the farmers to take up scientific cultivation of various fruits and vegetable crops by following scientific management practices and providing necessary inputs.
6. To give greater impetus to Post Harvest handling and Value addition of Horticultural crops.
7. To improve the financial status of coconut/Betelvine and mango growers.
8. Dissemination of advanced and scientific technology to the farming community.

#### Various important programmes implemented under RKVY:

##### a) Incentives for Post Harvest Management Activities in Horticulture :

In the State, horticulture crops are grown to an extent of 20.36 lakh ha. with an annual production of 191.24 lakh tons. The diverse agro climatic conditions and crop diversity prevailing in Karnataka, makes it possible to grow various types of horticultural crops. Though, the production of horticultural crops is steadily increasing, approximately 20-30% of the fruits and vegetables are wasted due to improper Post Harvest Management practices.

##### Aims and Objectives:

- To give greater impetus to Post Harvest handling, Processing and Value addition of Horticultural crops.
- To encourage farmers groups and entrepreneurs to establish horticultural crop based processing and value addition units, suiting to the requirements of the region and the needs of the consumer.
- In 2017-18, the scheme is being implemented with a financial target of Rs.500.00 lakh.

##### b) Precision Farming in Banana/ Horticulture crops :

There is scope to increase the yield of banana up to 40-50% by application of necessary inputs and adoption of improved cultivation practices. Precision Farming in banana programme was taken up under RKVY in all the 30 districts from 2011-12 onwards. During 2016-17, in addition to banana, various other horticulture crops have been included under this project.

**Objectives :**

The main objective of the programme is to raise the productivity levels by educating the farmers about scientific cultivation, using tissue culture plants, drip irrigation, fertigation, mulching, integrated nutrition and appropriate plant protection measures.

During the year 2016-17, an amount of Rs.400.00 lakh was released with a financial achievement of Rs.392.485 lakh covering about 2738 acres. In 2017-18, the scheme is being implemented with a financial target of Rs.400.00 lakh and physical target of 2877.9 acres. As on November 2017, an amount Rs. 240.58 lakh has been spent, out of which Rs.400.00 lakh released with a physical achievement covering an area of 1737.68 acres under various horticulture crops.

**c) Mechanization :**

It has become very essential to encourage production and post harvest activities in horticulture because of increase in the value of horticulture production in the state. Horticultural Mechanization is a solution for the problems like severe shortage of agricultural labourers and sharp increase in labour cost.

**Objectives :**

- ❑ To reduce the investment cost in horticulture.
- ❑ To decrease the cost of cultivation by reducing dependence on labour

"Mechanization in Horticulture" is being implemented under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Only those farmers purchasing equipments / machineries from the companies/ suppliers empanelled by the Horticulture Department will be assisted in the form of subsidy. During the year 2016-17, an allocation of Rs.1761.19 lakh was made, out of which Rs.1727.29 lakh have been spent and subsidy has been given for 9039 equipments. During the year 2017-18, the project is approved under Sub-Mission in Agriculture Mechanization. Also, an amount of Rs. 500.00 lakh is proposed under RKVY-2017-18 and its approval is awaited.

**d) Rejuvenation of Coconut / Betelvine / Mango gardens in Karnataka State :**

The State Technical Committee constituted by the State Govt. under the leadership of Dr.Narayanagowda, Vice Chancellor, UAS, Bangalore to recommend suitable packages for

the drought affected Coconut gardens has recommended the following two packages.

- 1) Alternate cropping with cashew, mango, sapota, guava, etc in completely dried coconut areas and
- 2) Rejuvenation of partially affected coconut gardens.

Based on the above recommendations, under RKVY scheme assistance is being provided for rejuvenation and replanting of Coconut / Betelvine gardens. During 2017-18, as per the announcements made in the budget speech by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka for encouraging rejuvenation of Mango, the programme was included under this project for an amount of Rs.198.00 lakh.

During 2016-17, an amount of Rs.1475.85 lakh has been released under RKVY out of which Rs.1443.51 lakh financial progress has been achieved covering an area of 8857.85 ha under coconut and 368.70 ha under betelvine crops. Further, during 2017-18, an amount of Rs.198.00 lakh has been earmarked, out of which the entire amount has been released to revive mango gardens in the State in order to achieve the target made in the budget speech. As on November 2017, an amount of Rs.156.08 lakh expenditure has been incurred covering a total area of 923 ha. of Mango gardens.

**e) Strengthening of Departmental Laboratories:**

This project is implemented for strengthening of existing Departmental Laboratories. This project is taken up for input production and to take up service providing facilities under one roof to achieve productive and sustainable growth in Horticulture. Various components like Tissue culture, Bio-fertilizers and Bio-control agents, Analytical facilities - Soil, water, plant tissue, heavy metals, active ingredients in medicinal and aromatic plants, quality parameters in Bio-fertilizers and Bio-control agents and nursery activities are taken up under this project. An amount of Rs.158.00 lakh was released under this project during 2016-17, of which the entire amount has been utilized for strengthening Bio-center at Mysore. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs.1238.00 lakh has been earmarked out of which Rs.588.00 lakh has been released upto the end of November 2017 to strengthen the existing Department Bio-center laboratories. In the current year, civil works/ infrastructure work is in progress at Bio-centers of Mysore,

Belagavi, Shivamogga, Bidar and Hulimavu. So far an amount of Rs.456.60 lakh expenditure has been incurred.

#### **f) Implementation of PPP-IHD :**

PPP-IHD Project is in accordance with the framework of PPP-IAD of Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Government of India. This project was approved under RKVY in the 14th State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) for implementation during the year 2015-16.

The Department of Horticulture has been implementing various schemes for the benefit of the farmers from seed to marketing including post harvest handling. However, these interventions are stand alone in most cases and in some cases implemented within clusters of farmers. Although the majority of the interventions in the recent past have focused on increasing the area and production, the department is also focusing on development of infrastructure for harvesting, post harvest handling and marketing. To make use of the technologies developed by the private sector for increasing the productivity and reducing the post harvest losses and to ensure complete value chain for farmers, the involvement of the private sector as per the "Framework for supporting PPP-IHD under RKVY seems to be an important tool.

Under this Project, an amount of Rs.216.19 lakh was released for 5 programmes implemented in 2016-17 of which Rs.167.17 lakh progress was achieved in 4 districts. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs.600.00 lakh has been earmarked and Rs.522.00 lakh is released to 15 projects for various activities from production to marketing of horticulture crops. The activities are in the process of implementation and so far an amount of Rs.124.62 lakh expenditure has been incurred.

#### **g) Computerisation of Horticulture Department:**

The Department of Horticulture currently manages about 32 various subsidy schemes under which funds are released to farmers throughout the year. Currently the entire process from identification of beneficiaries to final disbursement of subsidy is carried about manually by the Department. As a consequence, there is lot of difficulties faced ranging from non-transparent selection process to difference between the actual

amounts disbursed versus that reported by the various taluk officials at any given point of time. The processing and reporting functions are also very cumbersome.

With the above points in mind, the Department of Horticulture has taken up computerization project covering all aspects of the processing of subsidy schemes and all the stake holders including farmers and offices involved therein. The project has been approved during 2015-16 and allocation has been made under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). An amount of Rs.1045.00 lakh was released during 2016-17 for this project. The project is being continued during 2017-18 with an allocation of Rs.374.00 lakh. Software and Hardware programme development is in progress.

#### **h) Development of Farmer Producers Organisation (FPO):**

Collectivization of producers, especially small and marginal farmers, into producer organizations has emerged as one of the most effective pathways to address the many challenges faced by farmers. Most importantly, this provides improved access to investments, technology and inputs and markets. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India has identified farmer producers organizations registered under the special provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 as the most appropriate institutional form to mobilize farmers and build their capacity to collectively leverage their production and marketing strength.

#### **Objectives :**

1. Mobilizing farmers into groups of between 15-20 members at the village level (called Farmer Interest Groups or FIGs) and building up their associations to an appropriate federating point i.e., Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) consisting of 1000 members from 50 FIGs so as to plan and implement product-specific cluster/commercial crop cycles.
2. Enhancing productivity through best agricultural practices
3. Ensuring usage of quality inputs and services for intensive agriculture production and enhancing cluster competitiveness.
4. Facilitating access to fair and remunerative markets by linking producer groups to marketing opportunities through market aggregators.

During 2016-17, an amount of Rs.936.89 lakh has been utilized towards formation and maintenance of 73 Farmer Producer Organizations in all the Districts of the State. The formation and maintenance of FPO is taken up through nodal agency SFAC (Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium) with an aim to help the farming community. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 630.00 lakh has been earmarked for this project which will be deposited to SFAC based on the progress achieved.

#### **i) Integrated Development of Scientific Bee Keeping :**

The Department of Horticulture is implementing Bee keeping development schemes since 2011-12, after the transfer of Bee Keeping wing from Industries and Commerce Department to Horticulture Department. Since then, the department is implementing Bee keeping development programmes under State sector and District sector schemes apart from NHM. However, now under RKVY scheme the department is implementing integrated development of Scientific Bee Keeping by incorporating all the necessary activities of Human Resource Development like seminars/ workshops, training programmes, exposure visits within and outside the State, distribution of publicity/propaganda to create awareness, to motivate and create interest among the farmers/bee keepers specially small and marginal farmers and also to provide required machineries and equipments to take up scientific bee keeping in selected 4 districts of the State on a pilot basis. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs.292.00 lakh has been earmarked, out of which Rs.71.17 lakh has been utilised upto November 2017 for Bee Keeping activities.

#### **j) Center of Excellence (Training) in Maddur:**

In Integrated horticulture development, on-farm production and use of bio-inputs and micronutrient mixtures by the farming community is decreasing day by day, whereas non judicious use of chemical inputs is increasing every day in farm activities. This will largely envisage the degradation of soil fertility and environmental hazards. The cost of production is high due to large consumption of chemical inputs resulting in low income and socio-economic problems among the farming community. The alternate remedy is to reduce

the use of chemical inputs and increase the application of bio-inputs and micronutrient mixture for crop production with proper soil testing. This will enhance the soil organic matter and microbial activity resulting in good crop growth and increased revenue to the farmers. In view of this, Centre of Excellence (Training) in Maddur will cater the skill training to the farmers and departmental extension functionaries on on-farm production of bio-inputs and micronutrient mixtures and their use in crop production, which is a step forward in acquiring production skills and adoption of technology by the farming community. Thus, COE can encourage Integrated Horticulture Development for farmers, officers, visitors and tourist.

An amount of Rs.188.34 lakh was released under this project during 2016-17, of which the entire amount has been utilized for strengthening of Center of Excellence (Training) in Maddur. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs.85.00 lakh has been earmarked for this project for integrated horticulture development, on-farm production and use of bio-inputs and micronutrient mixtures by the farming community. As on November 2017, an amount of Rs.45.00 lakh has been released and Rs.32.00 lakh has been spent for training/ demonstration and on farm production Banana special and vegetable special inputs.

#### **k) Strengthening Of Center Of Excellence For Floriculture at Tunga Horticulture Farm, Shivamogga.**

Karnataka is known for flower cultivation since ages. The most grown kinds of flowers are Tuberoses, Marigold, Jasmine, Chrysanthemum, Aster, Gerbera, field grown rose, white and yellow Chrysanthemum, Gladiolus, Dutch Rose of various colors, Anthurium, Orchids and Bird of Paradise. All these flowers are grown mostly by small and marginal farmers. Most of them practice this as a family avocation. The cultivation of traditional flower is mainly meant to supply flowers to the needs of the local folk, for religious functions, for hair decoration and garland preparation.

In Shimoga greenhouse cultivation is of recent origin and in the past 10 years Gerbera, Carnation, Anthurium, and Orchids etc., is extensively grown in these units with a total number of units approximately around 15. These units are of small size varying from 500 sq.mt to 1.5 acres. Farmers incur an additional

expenditure towards transportation and have poor facilities for grading and packing. As a result the produce loses its quality and the price offered in the market goes down many folds.

So in this regard, as progressive farmers have already started flower cultivation under green houses, there is lot of enquires for further expansion of area under floriculture. So there is absolute need for imparting practical knowledge to the farmers. In this view, there is a vision to develop an International Standard Technology and Knowledge Driven Floriculture Resource Hub with excellent facilities, market focus products and customized services aimed for achieving sustainability in Floriculture sector and enhancing economic development of the farming community.

During 2017-18, an amount of Rs.100.00 lakh has been earmarked for this project for infrastructure development of the Center. As on November 2017, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been released and Rs.48.48 lakh has been spent for infrastructure development and purchase of input materials.

#### 7.13.5 Comprehensive Horticulture Development:

There is an urgent need to bring about changes in the following aspects to set right drawbacks in the chain of Horticulture development in the State.

- ❑ Adopting precision farming in the field of production.
- ❑ Scientific and effective management of water.
- ❑ Post harvest management.
- ❑ Processing, value addition, market and export management.

To achieve this, a new programme Comprehensive Horticulture Development scheme is being implemented since 2012-13.

#### Objectives :

- ❑ To increase the production and productivity of horticultural crops by 60% by establishing state horticulture on the basis of comprehensive scientific development.
- ❑ To encourage farmers to grow profitable Horticultural crops instead of traditional Agriculture crops.
- ❑ To decrease the post harvest loss from 25% to 10% by correcting the defects in post harvest chain and increasing the quality of horticulture produce.
- ❑ To expand the horticulture crop area by about 30,161 ha. through establishment of around 1300 cluster villages covering all taluks within a period of 4 years.
- ❑ Adopting improvements in new innovations like drip irrigation, fertigation, precision farming and pest and disease management in Horticulture sector.
- ❑ Better marketing management of horticulture produce.
- ❑ To strengthen the socio-economic status of the farmers by providing employment opportunity to around 50,000 families depending on horticulture directly and to around 2 lakh people indirectly.

The scheme has been implemented on cluster mode by grouping the farmers from 2-3 neighbouring villages willing to grow Horticulture crops. Training and exposure visits were conducted for interested registered cluster members to enhance their knowledge regarding the new technologies and marketing strategies to be adopted in the field. The total achievement is given in the **Table 7.47**.

**Table 7.47 : The progress achieved under Comprehensive Horticulture Development Programme (Rs. In lakh)**

Year	Budget earmarked	Financial allocation	Budget released	Achievement	% achieved to the released budget
2015-16	10501.00	12490.49	12490.49	12213.33	97.78%
2016-17	14656.00	14656.00	14656.00	14449.248	98.59%
2017-18*	16460.00	16460.00	12346.00	5165.166	41.84%

(\*Up to end of November 2017)

**a) Farmer Producers Organizations (FPO's) :**

As part of its efforts to strengthen Integrated Horticultural Development, Department of Horticulture, Government of Karnataka (DoH-GoK) has been promoting Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) as institutional vehicles for mainstreaming of producers in horticultural value chains. The primary goal of an FPO is to provide services that support producers in their farming activities, including marketing of farm products. Most shareholders in FPCs promoted by DoH-GoK are small and marginal farmers. DoH-GoK has taken proactive measures to empower the newly formed FPOs by providing a range of financial and non-financial assistance such as working capital in the form of revolving fund, infrastructure development assistance along with custom hiring centers (CHCs) and various other types of technical and institutional benefits. Details are given in the **Table 7.48**.

**b) Post Harvest Management :**

From 2014-15 to 2016-17, post harvest management is a component under CHD

scheme. It includes activities related to grape dehydration, red chilli powdering, vanilla processing, wine making unit and desiccated coconut powder units etc. Since Horticulture produce like fruits, vegetables and flower are perishable, it is important to provide proper post harvest management practices for these produces. Details of progress of activities for post harvest management are given in **Table 7.49**. During the year 2017-18, this project has been discontinued as encouragement for horticulture produce processing unit is being provided under Rastriya Krushi Vikas Yojana scheme in central sector.

**c) Potato Special Package:**

With the main objective of providing subsidy to potato growing farmers for purchase of Bio-fertilizers, Plant Protection Chemicals and Organic manures to prevent Late Blight of potato and for potato crop insurance, the scheme Potato Special Package is being implemented from the year 2012-13. The annual targets and achievements for the period 2014-15 to 2017-18 are in **Table 7.50**.

**Table 7.48 : Year wise support provided for strengthening FPOs**

Year	Working Capital		CHC	
	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
2015-16	46	690.00	40	729.63
2016-17	20	300.00	18	472.88
2017-18	10	150.00	15	290.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1140.00</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1492.55</b>

**Table 7.49: Physical and financial achievement under Post Harvest Management**

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakh)		Physical (No. of processing units)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2014-15	250.00	184.62	96	96
2015-16	433.35	413.86	134	115
2016-17 (upto September 16)	192.00	190.56	92	83

**Table 7.50 : Progress of Potato Package**

Year	Financial ( Rs. in lakh)		Physical (in ha.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2014-15	750.00	733.43	15000	19235.90
2015-16	753.00	547.185	14000	14458.45
2016-17	563.67	563.61	13200	12306
2017-18*	5000	318.10	9848	6569.50

(\*Upto the end of November-2017)

**To encourage potato growers and make available certified seed potatoes at low prices, the scheme is being implemented from the year 2016-17.**

Year	Financial ( Rs. in lakh)		Physical (in ha.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2016-17	267.64	263.42	1530	1516
2017-18*	321.55	278.05	2290.03	2003.65

(\*Upto the end of November-2017)

#### **Seed Subsidy for purchase of certified seed potato :**

To encourage potato growers and make available certified seed potatoes at low prices, the scheme is being implemented from the year 2016-17.

#### **Vegetable Seeds Kit Distribution Program:**

Currently farmers are eager to grow advanced / hybrid breeding / open polyned vegetable cultivars profitably. In this context, a new program called "Vegetable Seeds Kit Distribution Program" is being implemented under the Krushi Baghya Scheme for Rs. 30.00 crore, which will be able to help farmers with in reducing the cost of vegetable production by providing vegetable seeds kits to eligible small and marginal farmers.

#### **d) Incentives for Floriculture :**

Introduction of advanced technology in cultivation of flower crops in Karnataka was started in 1990's. The progress made in this field attracted the entire Nation. More and more farmers were attracted towards the cultivation of Roses, Carnation, Gerbera, Chrysanthemum, Orchids, Anthurium and other flower crops under green house using

advanced technology which was lucrative in internal as well as international markets. Although, cultivation of flower crops using advanced technology earned good profits in the initial years, due to various reasons, the growth in floriculture industry deteriorated and those who were into floriculture business were in a loss.

For the survival of the hi-tech floriculture, the Department of Horticulture has implemented a scheme for Incentive to Floriculture under Comprehensive Horticulture Development for the year 2016-17.

#### **Objectives:**

- Revival of existing hi-tech floriculture units.
- To introduce the new and commercial varieties suitable for particular climatic conditions.
- The production/productivity of flowers will be increased
- Increased foreign exchange through increase in production of export quality flowers.
- Availability of good quality flowers for domestic market.

- It helps the farmers to continue in floriculture by boosting their confidence in this industry.
- Increasing employment opportunities for rural youths / women from this scheme.
- Improvement of socio-economic conditions of floriculture farmers.

In the year 2016-17, the financial target was Rs.250.00 lakh and physical target of 49.26 hector is fully achieved. In the year 2017-18, the financial target is Rs.315.78 lakh and physical target is 61.44 hector for the 7 districts. As on November-2017, an amount of Rs.205.00 lakh has been released, out of which Rs.136.03 lakh has been spent and covering an area of 25.22 hector.

#### **e) Assistance to purchase Water Tanker :**

In order to prevent the scarcity of water for farmer's crops due occurrence of severe drought since last 3 years, there is a provision for subsidy for the purchase of water tankers with an assistance of 50% limited to maximum amount of Rs.50,000/- to the general farmers and 90% limited to maximum amount of Rs.90,000/- to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers as per the announcement made in the budget speech of 2017-18 para 40.

#### **Objectives:**

Since, there is a drastic reduction in the ground water due to occurrence of drought from last 3 years, horticulture crops will be saved by providing irrigation through tankers.

During 2017-18, the budget of Rs.800.30 lakh has been provided under the Comprehensive Horticulture Development scheme with a total physical target of 1467 nos. for 30 districts of the state. An amount of Rs.746.00 lakh has been released at the end of October and the programme is under progress.

#### **f) Global GAP (Good Agriculture Practice) Certification for mango and other Horticulture Crops :**

In the recent days there is lot of imposition for agriculture produce with chemical residues at international markets; even some countries have banned import of chemical residual produce. Europe and other countries are insisting for GAP certified products, especially Fruits and Vegetables. In future days even in domestic markets like super markets insists for GAP certification products. In the view of above issues adoption of GAP for all agriculture

produce is prime important and it is a private sector body that sets voluntary standards for the certification of agricultural products around the globe.

#### **Objectives:**

- Enhance the quality production for domestic and international market.
- Encourage to adopt Good agriculture practice.
- Minimizing detrimental environmental impacts of farming operations
- To enhance higher foreign return.

#### **Subsidy pattern:**

To enhance the quality production and to promote export, an assistance is provided to obtain Global GAP certificate with a unit cost for each hectare is Rs. 51,000/- and assistance of Rs. 45,000/- per ha. for SC/ST farmers and Rs. 36,000/- per ha. for other farmers is provided. During 2017 -18, an allocation of Rs. 382.50 lakh for 1000 hectares has been made for Global GAP certification for mango growers.

#### **g) Establishment of 100 Ripening chambers units at APMC/Sub APMC Premises in Karnataka State:**

As per the food safety and standards Government of India in its official Gazette Notification: 26/08/16 No.334 New Delhi "Provided that fruits may be artificially ripened by use of ethylene gas at a concentration up to 100 ppm depending upon the crop, variety and maturity. Using of carbide chemical for ripening of fruits is hazardous to health. Now the ethylene gas for ripening is globally accepted. Hence, Government of Karnataka in the budget for 2017-18 has proposed to establish 100 ripening chambers units at APMC premises for the benefit of farmers and also consumers.

#### **Purpose:**

- To promote use ethylene for scientific ripening.
- To provide carbide free good quality produce to consumers.
- To encourage direct marketing.
- To increase shelf life of the produce.
- To reduce the post harvest losses.

#### **Unit capacity:**

Establishment of ripening chambers units from 5 to 300 ton capacity with minimum 2 to



10 chambers based on the availability of raw material in the premises of 100 APMC/Sub APMC of Karnataka state.

**Subsidy pattern:**

As per the 2017-18 budgetary announcement, with 25% additional assistance is provided from Mango Corporation along with 35% assistance under MIDH for establishment of 100 Ripening chambers units at APMC/Sub APMC premises in total 60% assistance for each unit will provided with a financial outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakh.

**7.13.6 Wine Policy and Establishment of Karnataka Grape Wine Board:**

To provide proper impetus to the production and marketing of wine and to help the grape growers to overcome the market uncertainties by linking grape production with wine processing and to provide suitable incentives, the Karnataka Grape Wine Board has been set up for implementing the programs under the Wine Policy.

During the year 2016-17, a budgetary provision of Rs.500.00 lakh has been utilized for developmental activities. During the year 2017-18, a budgetary provision of Rs.500.00 lakh has been made for the developmental activities of the Board. A budget of Rs.250.00 lakh has been released up to November, 2017 and the program is under progress.

**7.13.7 Karnataka State Spices Development Board :**

To increase spice production by area expansion, improvement of productivity, to improve quality, marketing facilities and to enhance the skills of farmers by imparting knowledge about spices production and processing and for value addition, Karnataka State Spices Development Board has been established at Hubli.

**Objectives :**

- ❑ To achieve good progress in this sector by giving emphasis for comprehensive development of spice crops.
- ❑ To institutionalize the production, marketing and processing spice crops in the state through the establishment of a statutory board.
- ❑ To promote the cultivation of suitable quality spice crops in the state to suit both domestic and international markets.

- ❑ To improve professional skill and efficiency of the farmers by providing scientific information.

During 2016-17, Rs.200.00 lakh has been released and this amount is being utilizing for spice crops development programmes. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs.300.00 lakh is earmarked, upto the end of November 2017, Rs.225.00 lakh is released and used for developmental activities.

**7.13.8 Assistance to Horticulture Boards and Corporations :**

With an intention of providing comprehensive marketing facility to horticultural produce, the State Government is giving assistance to horticulture boards and corporation.

**Objectives :**

- a) To create infrastructure facilities in district HOPCOMS for Fruit and Vegetables growers and to assure fair price for the crops.
- b) To provide corpus fund to Karnataka State Mango Development and Marketing Corporation or organizing developmental programmes.
- c) To provide financial assistance to Karnataka State Wine Board for organizing developmental programmes.
- d) To provide financial assistance to Lime Board for organizing developmental programmes.

**a) Karnataka State Mango Development and Marketing Corporation Ltd:**

State Mango Development and Marketing Corporation Ltd. came into existence under the Companies Act 1956 on 19-01-2011. Its Head Office is located in Lalbagh, Bangalore.

**Vision:**

Formulating schemes related to cultivation aspects, Post-harvest Management, Mango Mela and Export Oriented activities on scientific basis for comprehensive development of the Mango crop and prosperity of mango growers.

**Mission:**

To increase production, productivity and to improve the quality of mango crop on scientific basis by dissemination of excellent technology through training and demonstrations.

**Objectives :**

1. To promote cultivation of Mangoes on scientific lines in order to produce good quality fruits suitable for both domestic and export markets.
2. To assist the farmers and entrepreneurs in post harvest management and marketing of Mangoes.
3. To give importance for processing and value addition.
4. To earn valuable foreign exchange by promoting export trade of Mangoes.
5. To achieve greater scientific knowledge, professional skill and efficiency by imparting training to all the stake holders regarding Mango production and marketing. The details of progress are given in **Table 7.51**.

**b) Karnataka Wine Board :**

To take up the developmental activities of the Wine Board, budgetary provision has been made under Assistance to Boards and Corporations. Details are given in the **Table 7.52**.

**c) Karnataka State Horticulture Federation (KHF) :**

The 22 Horticultural Produce Marketing and Co-operative Societies which have been established at the district level on the lines of HOPCOMS in Bangalore are unable to work under profit due to lack of infrastructure and basic amenities. In this regard, a project for strengthening all district level HOPCOMS through Karnataka Horticulture Federation has been approved under RKVY. During 2015-16, the above said programme is being implemented under Assistance to Boards and Corporations and not under RKVY. The progress under this scheme is given in **Table 7.53**.

**Table 7.51 : Progress under Karnataka State Mango Development and Marketing Corporation Ltd.,**

Year	Particulars	Budget allocation	Release	Expenditure
2015-16	Corpus fund	104.00	104.00	104.00
	Developmental fund	398.00	398.00	398.00
	Salary and other	100.00	100.00	100.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>602.00</b>	<b>602.00</b>	<b>602.00</b>
2016-17	Corpus fund	75.00	75.00	75.00
	Developmental fund	651.00	651.00	651.00
	Salary and other	100.00	100.00	100.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>826.00</b>	<b>826.00</b>	<b>826.00</b>
2017-18*	Developmental fund	<b>1231.00</b>	<b>763.00</b>	<b>763.00</b>

\*(Till November month)

**Table 7.52 : Progress under Karnataka Wine Board.**

Year	Particulars	Budget allocation	Release	Expenditure
2015-16	Developmental fund	100.00	100.00	100.00
2016-17	Developmental fund	200.00	200.00	200.00
2017-18	Developmental fund	195.00	0	0

(\*Upto the end of November-2017)

**Table 7.53 : Progress achieved under Integrated Marketing Facilities to Horticultural**

Year	Financial (Rs. In lakh)	
	Target	Achvt
2015-16	25.00	25.00
2016-17	30.00	30.00
2017-18 (November- 2017)	30.00	15.00

**d) Lime Board:** The Karnataka State Lime Development Board has been sanctioned by the Government order No: ತೋಷ 146 ತೋಸವಿ 2016, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 15.02.2017 for the purpose of developing the production and sale of lime in the Karnataka State.

During 2017-18, an amount of Rs.100.00 lakh budgetary provision has been made under Assistance to Boards and Corporations to take up the developmental activities of the lime Board.

#### 7.13.9 Biotechnology :

The Biotechnology Centre of the Department of Horticulture is taking up activities like germplasm conservation, tissue culture, mushroom development, production of Bio-fertilizer and Bio-pesticides, soil, water and leaf analysis and DNA finger printing. Propagation of horticulture crops including medicinal and aromatic plants by adopting tissue culture and green house technology is an important commercial activity of the centre.

A total of 8.19 lakh tissue culture plants have been produced and 1328 samples of virus index have been done by utilizing Rs.138.49 lakh and 410 tonnes of bio-fertilizers and bio-control agents and vermicom post have been produced by utilizing Rs.71.00 lakh upto the end of November-2017 under the Development of Departmental Laboratories.

Training programmes and demonstrations have been arranged at this centre to create awareness about cultivation and consumption of Mushroom Organic Farming, Kitchen and Terrace gardening etc. A total of 36,500 Spawn bottles, 180 kg mushroom crop and 17,961 spawn run bags were produced up to the end of November-2017. Under Extension and Training Programme 11 training programmes were organized and a total of 472 farmers / public / students have been trained.

In the departmental labs, a total of 1534 and 07 water, soil and leaf samples were analyzed for macro nutrients and micro nutrients respectively. In addition 156 samples of organic manure for quality, 07 samples for residue analysis, 07 samples for heavy metal contents and 381 phytosanitary samples have been analyzed up to the end of November-2017 in the departmental labs.

Further, under the scheme of Development of Departmental Laboratories, upto November-2017, a total of 5451, 1230 and 3100 water, soil and leaf samples were analyzed in Shimoga, Bijapur and Belgaum districts respectively. A total of 7000 mushroom spawn bottles were produced in Mysore district. The progress under Departmental Labs are given in **Table 7.54.**

The programme Vegetable Seed Sampling and Analysis being implemented under Development of Departmental Laboratories since 2011-12. The main objective of the scheme is to control sale of spurious seeds, correct analysis of the seed samples.

An annual Action Plan for an amount of Rs.203.33 lakh has been approved from Government of India under National AYUSH Mission scheme for the year 2016-17, which includes area expansion of medicinal plants. However, due to severe drought incurred in the State, area expansion programme could not be taken up as per the approved annual action plan, thus annual action plan had to be revised to Rs.113.17 lakh and 504.25 hectares and the same has been approved in the Executive Committee meeting of State AYUSH Society held on 14.02.2017.

Further, a total of Rs.84.572 lakh has been released heitherto, of which Rs.67.902 lakh is 60% of the Central Share and Rs.16.67 lakh is State Share. Out of the released budget, an amount of Rs.50.298 lakh was utilised covering an area of 345.07 hectares. The proposal to revalidate to unspent amount of

**Table 7.54 : Progress under Departmental Labs****(Rs in lakh)**

Year	Financial		Physical	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2015-16	9.00	8.83	700	700
2016-17	15.00	14.85	1500	1442
2017-18*	20.00	13.55	1500	1256

(\*Upto November-2017)

Rs.34.274 lakh (including Central and State share) has been submitted before the State AYUSH Society seeking approval to enable its utilization during 2017-18 so as to achieve financial progress and the committee has approved the same to utilize the unspent amount for approved components of 2016-17 during the financial year 2017-18. The progress is under this scheme is given in **Table 7.55**.

Further, an amount of Rs.219.341 lakh has been approved to Karnataka State for implementation of Medicinal plants component under NAM during 2017-18.

Accordingly State Government has released Rs.25.00 lakh (as part of 40% State share) out of which Rs.21.068 lakh has been spent upto the end of November-2017.

#### **7.13.10 Apiculture Development Programme :**

Apiculture being beneficial to mankind is

emerging as a profitable industry providing export opportunity. Apiculture plays a major role in providing financial independence to the practicing bee keepers. As Honey bees help cross-pollination in Horticulture and Agriculture crops, high and good quality yield can be obtained. Having many medicinal properties, Honey is the gift of nature to the human kind and Bee keeping can be practiced without much investment by landless small and marginal farmers, women and handicapped.

The department of Horticulture is implementing various programmes for bee keeping development under State/District sectors and National Horticulture Mission schemes.

#### **Objectives :**

- To create awareness on the importance of Honey bees in increasing farm production and on bee keeping and conducting training programmes.

**Table 7.55 : National Mission on Medicinal Plants for the Year 2016-17**

Sl. No	Name of the Medicinal Plants	Area(ha)	Achievement	
			Physical (Ha.)	Financial (lakh.)
<b>i.</b>	<b>Crops for 75% subsidy</b>			50.298
1.	Sandal wood	109.50	51.64	
2.	Raktachandan	37.00	20.57	
<b>ii.</b>	<b>Crops for 30% subsidy</b>			
1.	Ashwagandha	120.00	64.72	
2.	Tulsi	192.00	186	
3.	Senna	10.00	10	
4.	Stevia	19.00	0.84	
5.	Acorus calamus	11.75	11.3	
6.	Tephrosia purpurea	2.00	0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>501.25</b>	<b>345.07</b>	<b>50.298</b>

- ❑ Distribution of bee boxes, colonies and stand to the interested bee keepers on subsidized rates.
- ❑ Providing assistance to interested bee keepers to establish bee nurseries and production of disease resistant bee colonies (Apiaries).
- ❑ Providing assistance for purchase of Honey processing unit.
- ❑ Maintenance and Development of Madhuvanas and nurseries of the department.
- ❑ To organize Madhu mahotsavas / Madhu mela and tour programmes at State / district level.
- ❑ To give wide publicity for beekeeping through leaflets / video and audio programmes.

To create awareness on bee keeping among beneficiaries, 2 days training is being given and interested beneficiaries are being given 40% assistance i.e Rs.1800/- for purchase of bee boxes, colonies and stand. SC and ST beneficiaries are eligible for 90% assistance, i.e, Rs.4050/-. In order to facilitate the production of healthy bee colonies farmers are given 50% assistance of Rs.50,000/- for establishment of Apiaries / Colony production centers and Rs.75,000/- for purchase of honey processing unit.

A budget provision of Rs.20.00 lakh is made for infrastructure development of Madhuvana at Laila, Belthangadi Taluk of Dakshina Kannada District.

During 2017-18, to implement Apiculture Development programmes an allocation of Rs.200.00 lakh under State Sector and Rs.226.62 lakh under District Sector is earmarked, out of which Rs.150.00 lakh under State Sector and Rs.181.374 lakh under District sector have been released up to the end of November-2017 respectively. Bee keeping training of 2 days duration is given to 1611 beneficiaries, subsidy is given to interested beneficiaries for the purchase of 2115 bee boxes, colonies and stand and to establish 31 private madhuvanas and Rs.24.414 lakh is utilized for maintenance of departmental madhuvanas with a total financial progress of Rs.184.0212 lakh.

### **7.13.11 Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II SUJALA-III:**

Based on the success of the Sujala-I, Sujala-II the World Bank assisted Karnataka Watershed

Development Project-II, Sujala-III is being implemented from 2012—13 to 2018-19 (up to Dec-2019) for a period of six years in eleven districts of Karnataka namely Bidar, Chamarajnagar, Davangere, Gadag, Kalburgi, Koppal, Yadgiri, Chikkamagalur, Vijayapura, Tumkur and Raichur. To implement this project totally 1930 micro watersheds have been identified aiming to increase the income of farmers in rain fed areas by encouraging farmers to cultivate Horticulture Crops.

#### **Objectives :**

- ❑ To increase the production and productivity through demonstrations of perennial and annual horticulture crops.
- ❑ To establish soil, water and leaf analysis laboratory to identify the nutritional deficiencies in soil and to make suitable recommendations for increasing productivity in the field of farmers.
- ❑ To take up trainings, field days and exposure visits to educate the farmers on the improved technologies that can be adopted in crop diversification, post-harvest management and marketing facilities.

For monitoring the project at state level and for implementation of the various project activities at the districts, 65 posts are created for which service support is provided under the project. A budget of Rs.3200.00 lakh is allocated for the year 2015-16 and Rs.2435.71 lakh was spent during the project period. For the year 2016-17, Rs. 11053.5 lakh is in the proposed plan earmarked but for Rs. 630.00 lakh is earmarked and approval is accorded by the Government. Approval is expected for the remaining budget. Since inception of the project (2012-13) a cumulative total of Rs.5080.00 lakh has been spent upto November-2017. During the project period demonstrations of perennial and annual horticultural crops programmed in an area of 4189 ha. and up to November-2017 physical progress of 2625 ha. perennial and annuals was achieved. To encourage the co-operative ideology among the farmers, 1143 Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs) are formed and 500 FIGs were federated to 10 FPOs and a study on post-harvest and marketing linkages is taken up through consultant to assist the FPO farmers by creating post-harvest infrastructures like Pack House, Pre-cooling Unit, Ripening Unit, Low energy storage Units etc., for this budget outlay of Rs.3827 lakh

earmarked and incurred an expenditure of Rs.541.52 lakh upto the end of November 2017. Farm development of 6 Departmental Horticulture farms in project districts have been taken up under Sujala-3 for demonstration of soil and water conservation works and establishing progeny orchard and nursery and spent Rs.292.55 lakh upto end of November-2017.

#### 7.13.12 Integrated Farming in Coconut for Productivity Improvement Programme:

To create awareness among the coconut growers about the adoption of improved farming systems/new technologies in coconut like, Integrated nutrient management, Integrated management of pest and disease, adopting inter/mixed cropping practices, moisture conservation methods in coconut plantation, etc, to increase the farm production for comprehensive development of Coconut crop, which is an important commercial crop of the State and to get better market price, "Integrated Farming in Coconut for Productivity Improvement Programme" is being implemented by the department with the assistance from Coconut Development Board and State Govt.

The activities that are being implemented are, 1) Establishment and maintenance of demonstration plots 2) Subsidy for purchase of plant protection chemicals 3) Production of TXD hybrid coconut seedlings 4) Area expansion of coconut crop etc.

#### Objectives :

- ❑ To enhance the productivity of the coconut gardens by adoption of integrated farming systems.
- ❑ To increase the farmers' economy by growing Hybrid / dwarf coconut plants or inter / mixed crops.
- ❑ To encourage farmers to develop their Coconut garden into a model profitable plot.
- ❑ To provide insurance facility to the coconut palms destroyed by natural calamities.

Details of progress achieved are given in the **Table 7.56**.

#### 7.13.13 Scheme for establishment of Coconut Product Parks :

To economically strengthen farmers growing Coconut by helping integrated processing of

**Table 7.56 : Progress achieved under Integrated Farming in Coconut for Productivity Improvement Programme.**

Sl.No.	Year	Financial ( Rs.in lakh)		Physical (Ha)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
<b>I</b>	<b>2016-17</b>				
A.	Coconut Development Board assistance- Laying out of Demonstration plots and maintenance, Replanting and rejuvenation of Coconut Garden in the state	1087.50	1083.635	2734	3497.57
B.	Coconut crop improvement programme	312.50	305.112	5256.19	5110.62
<b>II</b>	<b>2017-18 (Upto November 2017)</b>				
A.	Coconut Development Board assistance - Laying out of Demonstration plots and maintenance	1416.00	2.10	5934.93	0.00
B.	Coconut crop improvement programme	760.00	321.10	13466	5433.7

coconut crop, facilitating better market price for coconut products through the establishment of coconut parks and also creating awareness among the farmers about the importance of other products obtained from coconut, it is intended to establish the Coconut Products Parks.

**Objectives :**

- ❑ To establish the coconut parks similar to that of Industrial parks and providing huge plots with all facilities to interested farmers so that different coconut processing can be produced in one place by different entrepreneurs.
- ❑ To provide better market facilities and to support export of coconut processed products.
- ❑ To provide the employment opportunities in coconut growing area by establishing coconut processing industries in the state.
- ❑ To support the coconut producer companies financially by providing equity share.

An amount of Rs.25.00 lakh has been released during 2016-17 for establishment of Coconut products park in Sira taluk of Tumakuru district which was deposited to Nirmithi Kendra Tumakuru. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh was allocated, out of which Rs.0.50 lakh has been released upto the end of November-2017.

**7.13.14 Other important Activities Undertaken by the Department :**

**a) Assistance to Farmers :**

Assistance to farmers is a district sector scheme comprising of 4 components; Area expansion, Plant Protection, Ornamental plant production and Social Horticulture.

**Objectives :**

- ❑ Area expansion of perennial fruit crops by providing assistance to farmer.
- ❑ Providing assistance to plant protection.

During 2016-17, Rs.214.83 lakh was allocated and Rs.201.33 lakh was spent. During the year 2017-18, a budgetary provision of Rs.222.00 lakh has been made for this programme and the programme has been implemented effectively with a financial achievement of Rs.138.89 lakh upto the end of November-2017.

**b) Publicity and Literature :**

By providing information to farmers about recent technologies in Horticulture through various media effectively, Publicity and Literature Scheme is being implemented throughout the State.

**Objectives:**

- ❑ Giving information to farmers about new developments in horticulture & encouraging them to adopt the same for earning higher income.
- ❑ Providing information to farmers/publics about the new technologies/developments in Horticulture.
- ❑ To increase technical knowledge of farmers by printing and distributing Brochure /Bulletin/Manuals having technical information on the cultivation of horticultural crops and departmental schemes.
- ❑ Conducting Symposium / Seminar / workshop / Field Day in order to discuss and implement Organic Farming, Technical farming and drip irrigation in horticulture crops
- ❑ Conducting District level Horticulture shows and Agriculture and Horticulture Melas.

For the year 2016-17, an amount of Rs.129.27 lakh has been earmarked and Rs.129.21 lakh released, out of which Rs.128.71 lakh has been spent. For the year 2017-18, Rs.145.89 lakh has been allocated out of which, Rs. 138.39 lakh has been released and Rs.79.98 lakh has been spent till the end of November-2017.

**c) Farmers Training :**

In order to educate farmers to get better returns by adopting newly developed technologies in Horticulture and improved hybrid varieties of high yielding potential crops, training programmes are being conducted to farmers through "Training to Farmers" scheme under Zilla Panchayat Schemes. Under this programme, both women and men farmers are being trained in preservation of fruits and vegetables and Mushroom cultivation.

For the year 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 50.17 lakh has been earmarked and Rs.43.24 lakh released out of which Rs. 41.74 lakh has been spent. For the year 2017-18, Rs.53.00 lakh has been allocated out of which, Rs.42.29 lakh has

been released and Rs.15.31 lakh has been spent till the end of November -2017.

**d) Assistance to Cold Storage :**

Karnataka has 108 cold storages, of which 105 are in private and 3 are in public sector. To make the existing storages facilities economical and to encourage establishment of new cold storages in private /co-operative sector, electricity subsidy of Rs.1/-is provided for every unit of electricity consumed by the cold storage units. Details are given in the **Table 7.57.**

**e) Overviews of Financial Development of University of Horticultural Sciences Bagalkot.**

The University of Horticultural Science, Bagalkot, being the first Horticultural University in Karnataka and the third Horticultural University in India, was established for overall economic development of farmers and Horticulture growers of Karnataka and for Education, Research. Having jurisdiction in 23 districts of the State and having completed 8 years of its service, it has generated high hopes in the field of horticulture.

The University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkot is having 9 colleges, 1 Main research and Extension centre, 2 Regional Research and Extension centers and 8 Horticulture research stations, 10 All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPS) including a main campus at Bagalkot. The University plans to conduct new experiments.

**f) Karnataka State Horticulture development Agency (KSHDA) :**

Seeds and planting materials of Horticulture crops are being produced and supplied to

farmers at Departmental rates in different Horticultural farms and nurseries. A total of 39.86 lakh of planting materials of different Horticulture crops has been produced during 2016-17. In the year 2017-18, 50.49 lakhs grafts/seedlings of different Horticulture crops are being produced. Out of which 20.93 lakhs of grafts/seedlings are now ready for planting. Mother blocks of required Horticulture crops have been established in farms. Various infrastructure facilities such as Polyhouse, shadenet and irrigation facilities are being developed in these farms and nurseries. During the year 2017-18, the financial target of Rs.868.58 lakh is earmarked for propagation of various horticulture crops, establishment of mother blocks, insect proof net, irrigation facilities and construction of compound wall/chain link fencing of selected farms and nurseries.

As announced in the budget speech of 2017-18, "For expansion of horticultural area by 20,000 acres, 40 lakhs of planting materials including Tissue Culture plants will be provided to 20,000 farmers, for which Rs.5.00 crore will be provided."

A Budget of Rs.5.00 crore announced in 2017-18 budget speech was not availed due to the ready availability of planting materials in Departmental farms and nurseries, which are supplied at departmental rates for taking up area expansion activities. A total of 41.12 lakh of seedlings / grafts have been supplied / sold to 16719 number of farmers / public and 19530 acres of area expansion has been covered with different horticulture crops up to the end of November 2017.

**Success story:**

Supply / sale of grafts / seedlings of different horticulture crops was initiated through "Sasya Sante" a special programme.

**Table 7.57 : Progress Under Assistance to Cold Storage**

Year	Annual Financial ( Rs in lakhs)		Annual Physical (no's)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2015-16	53.29	53.10	59	59
2016-17	58.84	58.79	59	59
2017-18*	70.80	57.54	63	54

\* (Upto November-2017)



The grafts / seedlings of different horticulture crops are made available to farmers and public at a common point of place through special programme called "Sasya Sante" which was implemented in all districts. In addition to that, Technical information on different horticulture crops, installation of drip irrigation systems was also provided to the farming community. Awareness has been created regarding various schemes of the department.

### **g) Development of Model Horticulture Farm:**

As announced in the budget speech of 2017-18, "Horticulture Department has 418 farms over 16,000 acres, which need to be improved. Our government will take up development of 100 model farms in next 5 years and for this purpose a budget of Rs.10 crore will be earmarked" out of 410 Horticulture Farms.

100 Farms have been selected to develop as model farms in the next 5 years involving various concepts such as propagation, demonstration of new technology, soil and water conservation with mini water shed concept and farm productivity improvement. In first phase in the year 2017-18, 30 farms @ rate of one in each district are being developed as model farms. The approved programs are under implementation. These programs include propagation of different horticulture crops, area expansion, demonstration, installation of drip irrigation systems, farms productivity improvement activity along with soil and moisture conservation activities. The construction of compound wall/chain link fencing of selected farms is also under implementation.

An annual allocation of Rs.1000.00 lakh, an amount of Rs.825.00 lakh is released. Out of which Rs.398.89 lakh is incurred upto the end of November 2017 with Physical achievement of 192.6 hectare of area expansion, demonstration, installation of drip irrigation systems and maintenance of propagated plants, plants wealth, basin formation etc.,. The remaining 70 farms will be developed as model farms from the year 2017-18 onwards.

#### **7.13.15 Krishi Bhagya Yojane (KBY):**

- ❑ Out of 10 agro-climatic zones in Karnataka (Zone 2,3,4,5 & 6) north-eastern arid zone, northern dry zone, central dry zone, north-eastern dry zone and southern dry zone are considered as dry zones.

- ❑ In these five zones average annual rainfall is 450-850 mm. In order to increase production and productivity in these zones, adoption of protected cultivation and rain water harvesting structures techniques will be promoted.
- ❑ By adopting this, the production and productivity increase 2 to 3 times which results in financial strength to the farmers.
- ❑ This Scheme will be implemented in 128 taluks of 25 districts in the State.
- ❑ To implement the scheme comprehensively, the beneficiaries who construct polyhouses should compulsorily have a water source and should also construct Krishi Honda for Rain water harvesting, adoption of diesel/solar motor for utilization of the storage water and also production of high value flower/vegetable /other horticultural crops.
- ❑ The beneficiaries who construct Shadenet should also involve in multiplication of plants through nursery/production of high value horticultural crops.

#### **Objectives:**

To harvest rain water effectively and to storage, construct Krishi Hondas in the field for maximum utilization of water. To construct green house and shadenet house to cultivate high value horticulture crops like vegetables and flowers and also to establish nurseries.

- ❑ Conversion of rainfed horticulture into sustainable horticulture and increase dryland Horticultural crops area.
- ❑ Increase Horticultural area under protected cultivation
- ❑ Increase in Horticultural crops production and productivity.
- ❑ Effective rain water harvesting and precise utilization of Rainwater.
- ❑ Increase per capital income of horticulture farmers.
- ❑ Reduction of pests/diseases in horticultural crops.
- ❑ Reduction in wastage of water.
- ❑ Increase income of the individual farmer.

Under this scheme, process of selection of beneficiaries is completed and issuing of work orders is in progress.

During the year 2017-18, a total allocation of Rs.200.00 crore earmarked, out of which for

general farmers Rs.144.50 crore, for SC farmers Rs.37.74 crore and for ST farmers Rs.17.76 crore are earmarked.

### 7.13.16 Outcomes and Challenges:

- Post-harvest is the biggest linkage in the entire process of Horticulture activities. Nearly 30% of the Horticultural produce is wasted due to improper post-harvest management. Lack of awareness and education among farmers and traders and lack of adequate infrastructure such as pack houses, primary processing units, and field storage structure are some of the reasons for improper post-harvest management.
- In Karnataka, only 1% of the total production of fruits and vegetables is currently being processed so as to produce value added goods of higher market value. About 25-30% the produce is lost due to inadequate cold storage and transport facilities. At present there are 99 cold storage units for handling fruits and vegetables. Of these units, 4 are in the co-operative sector, 91 are in the private sector and 4 are in public sector. Based on the estimates of per capita consumption of Horticulture produces prepared by the Task Force set up by Planning Commission, demand for fruits and vegetables in Karnataka would be 145 lakh tones by 2020 and the State's current cold storage facility would cover a mere 2% of the produce. It is imperative that the cold storage capacity is augmented to reduce the losses and to move up agro processing value chain. By enhancing the capacity of cold storage and overall improvement of post-harvest linkages to the farmers, the State can minimize the losses caused due to wastage. Infrastructure of Modern Flower Auction House at Bangalore can be used for sorting, grading cold storage, electronic auction system, banking and other value addition facilities.
- Inadequate power supply and exorbitant power tariff for floriculture and processing

sector is a constraint for functioning of cold storage facilities.

- Location of cold storage facilities is a problem with most of them being situated away from farms. Cold storage in rural areas do not have graded cooling for different types of produce and cold storage chain suppliers incur high power tariffs charged at commercial rates. Further, as highlighted in the Report by Planning Commission for Twelfth Five Year Plan, the scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure only provides ordinary cold chain and fruit ripening solutions for consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables and thus requires restructuring to incorporate organic linkages with processing of perishable fruits and vegetables.

The progress under the credit-link subsidy under NHM especially the "Post-Harvest Management" component has been very low. This needs to be strengthened adequately.

### 7.14 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

#### Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services :

The Livestock sector plays vital role in development of rural economy of the State. In Karnataka majority of the population is dependent on Agriculture and allied activities. As per the 19th Livestock Census, Karnataka has 2.9 crores of livestock and 5.3 crores of poultry population. To provide health care to the animals and for improvement and development of breeds of animals, various programmes are implemented successfully by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services through its institutional network.

During 2017-18, an amount of Rs 2520.70 crore (includes RKVY funds) has been allocated for Departmental programmes and Rs.1280.36 crore has been spent up to the end of November-2017. Budget allocation for the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in **Table 7.58**.

**Table 7.58 : Budget Allocation for Animal Husbandry Department**

**(Rs. in lakh)**

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan Allocation	1517.06	1503.87 *	* 252070.00
Non plan Allocation	52917.00	45732.00	

\* Including RKVY allocation

### 7.14.1 Animal Husbandry :

In Karnataka, the Animal Husbandry and Livestock Sector has been playing a significant role in rural economy. During 2016-17, the share of Animal Husbandry to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Agriculture and Allied activities was 19.26%. As per 19th Livestock Census, the share of Karnataka to all India livestock and poultry population was 5.41% and 7.33% respectively. The density of livestock in the State was estimated 151.21 per sq.km and 47468 per lakh human population. The livestock and poultry statistics is given in **Table 7.59** and the detailed information is depicted in **Appendix 7.15**.

### 7.14.2 Livestock and Poultry Production :

In Buffalos milk production, India ranks first in the world. Similarly in Cow milk production, India took second rank and during 2016-17, Karnataka State ranks 11<sup>th</sup> among Indian States. The production of milk in the State was

6.56 million metric tonnes during the year 2016-17. Details of the production of the major livestock products namely Milk, Meat, Wool and Eggs are shown in **Table 7.60** and the detailed information is depicted in **Appendix 7.16**.

### 7.14.3 Animal Health and Veterinary Services :

During 2016-17, the livestock and poultry are rendered health services through a network of 4215 Veterinary Institutions, comprising of 30 District Poly Clinic, 665 Veterinary Hospitals, 1832 Veterinary Dispensaries, 1512 Primary Veterinary Centers and 176 Mobile Veterinary Clinics. Further 64 other Veterinary Institutions are also rendering services. During 2016-17, 114.45 lakh cases were treated for various diseases and 671.44 lakhs vaccinations were carried out. During 2017-18, 57.23 lakh cases were treated for various diseases and 387.52 lakhs

**Table 7.59 : Livestock and Poultry Statistic**

(No. in crore)

Particulars	Livestock Census			
	2003	2007	2012	Percentage change in 2012 over 2007
Cattle	0.95	1.05	0.95	-9.52
Buffalo	0.40	0.43	0.35	-18.60
Goat & Sheep	1.18	1.57	1.44	-8.28
Other Livestock	0.30	0.24	0.16	-33.33
<b>Total Livestock</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>-11.85</b>
Poultry	2.44	4.24	5.34	25.94

**Table 7.60 : Livestock and Poultry Production**

Item	Unit	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (up to November 2017)	Percentage change in 2016-17 over 2015-16
Milk	'000 Tonnes	6344	6562	4756	3.44
Meat @	Tonnes	196600	209012	160417	6.31
Wool	Tonnes	8191	6588	2663	-19.57
Eggs	No. in crores	476.61	506.72	348.01	6.31

@ Includes Poultry Meat.

vaccinations were carried out up to the end of November-2017 as preventive measure for various diseases. **Table 7.61** shows details of developmental activities of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.

#### A. Performance under Artificial Insemination (AI) Programme :

Sperm stations are located at Bangalore and Dharwad. The Artificial Insemination (AI) facility has been provided through 4215 institutions. Performance under Artificial Insemination programme is shown in **Table 7.62**.

#### B. Divisionwise progress of Artificial Insemination programme and milk production:

The progress of artificial insemination and milk production of various divisions of the State are given in **Table 7.63**. Bengaluru Division shows high achievement under AI programme and Milk Production as compared to other divisions.

**Table 7.61 : Developmental activities of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services**

Sl.No.	Particulars	Unit	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Up to Nov-2017)
1	Veterinary institutions (including Artificial Insemination centers and Mobile Veterinary Clinics)	No.	4215	4215	4215
2	Livestock farms	No.	11	11	11
3	Poultry farms	No.	24	24	24
4	Artificial inseminations done	lakh	27.70	26.82	19.24
5	No. of cases treated	lakh	125.43	114.45	57.23
6	Fodder Produced	In Tonnes	11893	10278.30	2545
7	Milk produced	'000 Tonnes	6344	6562	4756
8	Egg produced	lakh	47661	50672	34801
9	Wool produced	Tonnes	8191	6588	2663
10	Meat produced	Tonnes	196600	209012	160417

**Table 7.62 : Performance under Artificial Insemination Programme**

(No.in lakh)

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 upto Nov 2017	% Change in 2016-17 over 2015-16
Total Insemination done	27.70	26.82	16.75	-3.17
Total No of calves born	6.69	5.15	5.18	-23.02

**Table 7.63 : Divisionwise progress of Artificial Insemination (AI) Programme and Milk Production.**

Name of the Division	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18 upto Nov 2017		
	AI		Milk Production ('000 T.)	AI		Milk Production ('000 T.)	AI		Milk Production ('000 T.)
	Target	% of Achievement		Target	% of Achievement		Target	% of Achievement	
Bangalore	958300	114.13	1979.67	1052065	98.84	2015	1104871	61.10	<b>1690</b>
Mysore	672700	101.96	1482.96	715000	94.45	1675	720000	59.10	<b>1237</b>
Belgaum	591000	121.43	1960.06	641500	117.72	1844	700250	61.79	<b>1178</b>
Gulbarga	219500	89.56	921.32	220510	96.183	1028	225210	63.05	<b>651</b>

#### 7.14.4 Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)

##### 1. National Programme on Bovine Breeding (NPBB):

Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission, National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Rs.38.56 crore has been sanctioned. The programme is continued for the year 2017-18. 701 Multipurpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRI) have been trained and established upto date in places where A.I. and other Veterinary facilities are not being extended either by Department or KMF. Liquid Nitrogen Silos have been established at 12 selected places in the State to improve Liquid Nitrogen and semen straws supply network.

##### 2. Establishment of Gokul Gramas (GG):

Action has been initiated to establish Gokul Gram as per the guidelines of Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) to conserve and develop local indigenous breeds. Deoni Breed at Kurikuppe in Bellary District, an amount of Rs 60.00 lakh has been released to KVAFSU to conduct Field Performance Recording of Deoni cattle.

##### 3. National Mission on Bovine Productivity (NMBP):

For identification and traceability of animals and enhance milk production and productivity of bovine population, National Mission on Bovine Productivity programme (NMBP) under Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been sanctioned by Government of India. Under Pashu

Sanjivani component of NMBP, the livestock breeding, health, nutrition and productivity details are to be recorded through INAPH software by way of ear tagging the animals using unique identification number provided by NDDB.

A total amount of Rs.762.00 lakh has been sanctioned for implementation of Pashu Sanjeevini which is in the proportion of 60:40 (GoI: GoK) and 46.10 lakh milching cattle and buffaloes details are to be recorded in INAPH software from the allocated funds.

##### 7.14.5 National Livestock Mission (NLM):

###### a. Poultry development:

During 2016-17, action has been taken for automation of poultry farms at State poultry farm, Hesarghatta at a cost of Rs.12.74 lakh.

During 2016-17, action has been taken for supply of Giriraj Birds to Bidar, Koppal and Hassan district beneficiaries under Backyard Poultry Development.

###### b. Livestock Insurance Scheme:

Under this programme, insurance cover to cattle and buffaloes is provided to help the farmers who lose their valuable animals due to diseases and accidents. During 2016-17, 92166 animals have been insured, out of which, 16590 animals belonged to SC/ST beneficiaries and Rs. 74.66 lakh have been utilized for the same. During 2017-18, Rs. 794.99 lakh will be utilized to insure 220000

**Table 7.64 : Details of Livestock Insurance Scheme**

Sl No	District	Financial Target (Rs. in lakh)		Physical Target	
		General	SCSP	General	SCSP
1	Bidar	24.75	10.61	660	283
2	Koppal	24.75	10.61	660	283
3	Hassan	24.75	10.61	661	283
	<b>Total</b>	<b>74.28</b>	<b>31.83</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>849</b>

animals, out of which, Rs. 298.43 lakh will be for insurance of 82900 animals belonging to SC/ST beneficiaries. The details of Livestock Insurance Scheme are given in **Table 7.64**.

#### **c. Fodder Development:**

During 2016-17, Rs. 2.08 lakh was spent for 926 minikits of Sorghum seeds supplied to drought affected districts.

#### **d. Ex-gratia for accidental death of animals (100% State share):**

As per Government order no: AHF 81 AHP 2017, Bangalore, Dated: 05.08.2017, compensation of Rs.10,000/- for accidental death of non-insured bullocks and cows has been provided and as per the Government Addendum order no: AHF 81 AHP 2017, Bangalore, Dated: 28.10.2017, the programme to compensate accidental death of non-insured animals has been extended to bullock/ cow/ bull/ he buffalo/ she buffalo/ heifer/ buffalo heifer (above six months age). Action has been taken to distribute compensation amount of Rs.0.754 crore for the death of 754 livestock upto the end of November 2017.

#### **7.14.6 : NAFCC funded project under Climate Change:**

Rs.24.21 crore has been sanctioned by Government of India for conservation and propagation of Indigenous cattle breeds and sheep. (Deoni/Hallikar/Malnad Gidda breeds of cattle and Deccani/Bannur/Bellary breeds of sheep). Out of the sanctioned amount, Rs.4.44 crore has been released as 1<sup>st</sup> installment. The implementing agencies of the project are KLDA, Karnataka sheep and Wool Development Corporation, KVAFSU and NDRI.

#### **7.14.7 : Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation (KSWDCL):**

In the state, there are five Sheep Breeding farms working under Corporation. As a part of

breed improvement programme 290 improved breed rams/bucks have been distributed from its sheep breeding farms to sheep farmers in 2016-17.

In 2017-18, 192 Rams /bucks were distributed to the farmers upto November-2017.

KSWDCL is implementing sheep wool improvement scheme (SWIS) in co-ordination with the Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur. During 2015-16, the scheme has been implemented in the project areas of Muddebihal, Chikkaballapur and Molkalmur Taluk. During 2016-17, remaining 84 rams distributed to farmers of Chikkaballapura Taluk. In 2017-18, the scheme is implemented in Muddebihal, Chikkaballapur and Molkalmur taluk, Sira, Hospet, Lingasaguru, Chincholi, Bidar, Aurad and Gokak taluks. Rs.48.00 lakh budget was utilized for health coverage of 50,000 sheep and goat under SWIS programme.

During 2016-17, Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation has distributed 485 cross breed rams to shepherds at subsidized rates @ Rs.3000/-per ram as a part of breed improvement programme. During 2017-18, 500 local pure breed rams/ bucks are distributed to shepherds at subsidized rates @ Rs.3000/- per ram for their improvement.

During 2016-17, Rs.230.00 lakh spent for deworming medicine and distributed to shepherds through veterinary dispensaries from 29.05.2017 to 15.06.2017 in the State. During 2017-18, Rs.300.00 lakh is allocated for deworming medicine and will be distributed to shepherds through veterinary dispensaries all over State from 01.12.2017 to 15.12.2017.

During 2016-17, 150 training programmes were conducted for 6000 shepherds trained under Scientific Sheep rearing at the cost of Rs.15.00 lakh. During 2017-18, 200 one day training programmes were conducted for 8000

shepherds will be trained under Scientific Sheep rearing at the cost of Rs. 20.00 lakh.

During 2016-17, Rs.650.00 lakh are provided as one time grant of Rs.5.00 lakh each to 130 Sheep and Wool Co-operative Societies. During 2017-18, one time grant of Rs.5.00 lakh each to 3 Sheep and wool Cooperative Societies and Rs.15.00 lakh utilized up to November 2017.

#### Subsidy Scheme :

Under this Programme, sheep / goat (10+1) unit are given to beneficiaries who are member of Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation Limited. During the year 2016-17, totally 1184 beneficiaries have been utilized

the benefit with an unit cost of Rs. 67440/- with 25% of subsidy of Rs.16860/-. The details of this scheme is given in **Table 7.65**.

#### SCP and TSP:

Under this Programme, sheep / goat (10+1) unit are given to beneficiaries who are member of Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation Limited. During the year 2016-17, totally 613 beneficiaries have been utilized the benefit with an unit cost Rs. 67440/- with 50% of subsidy of Rs.33720/-. During the year 2017-18, subsidy of 90% or maximum Rs.60,000/- will be provided.

Progress achieved from the year 2016-17 to 2017-18 is depicted in the **Table 7.66**.

**Table 7.65 : SCP/ TSP and General schemes(10+1 sheep and goat unit)**

Year	Scheme	SCP	TSP	GENERAL
2016-17	Loan amount	Rs.33,720-00	Rs.33,720-00	Rs.50,580-00
2017-18	Loan amount	Rs.7,440-00	Rs.7,440-00	-
2016-17	Subsidy 50% for SC/ST 25% for others	Rs.33,720-00	Rs.33,720-00	Rs.16,860-00
2017-18	Subsidy 90% or maximum Rs.60000.00 for SC/ST 25% for others	Rs.60,000-00	Rs.60,000-00	-
	<b>Total unit cost</b>	<b>Rs.67,440-00</b>	<b>Rs.67,440-00</b>	<b>Rs.67,440-00</b>

**Table 7.66 : Progress achieved under SCP and TSP**

Sl No.	Schemes	Year	Amount release (in lakhs)	Physical (in units of (10+1))				Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	
				Target		Achievement		Target	Achievement
				Sheep	Goat	Sheep	Goat		
1	SCP	2015-16	150.00	400	187	400	187	150.00	150.00
		2016-17	207.00	613		581		207.00	172.64
		2017-18 (Upto Nov. 2017)	150.00	500		155		300.00	93.00
2	TSP	2015-16	56.25	200	93	173	46	75.00	56.25
		2016-17	2.00	5		5		2.00	2.00
		2017-18 (Upto Nov. 2017)	55.50	185		69		111.00	41.40

Note: Sheep/goat unit cost is the same. Hence the target/ achievement in sheep/goat unit is merged.

### Suraksha Yojane/Anugraha koduge for Shepherds:

As per the 19th Livestock Census, 95.83 lakhs sheep and 47.96 lakhs goats were there in the state. Under this scheme, ex-gratia will be provided to shepherds to overcome the accidental loss due to death of sheep and goats and an ex-gratia compensation of Rs. 5,000/- to each given for death of sheep and goat which is above 6 months of age and which die accidentally or die due to certified epidemic diseases not covered under Natural Calamity Relief or Insurance Schemes. During 2017-18, as per budget announcement, an ex-gratia amount of Rs.2500/- will be provided to below 6 months sheep and goat kids.

In 2016-17, Government has provided Rs.1125 lakh budget exgratia amount to death of 20062 sheep/goat for 14445 sheep and goat beneficiaries. During 2017-18, Rs. 2568.00 lakh is allocated and Rs. 2015 lakh is released and ex-gratia amount has been distributed for the death of 36157 sheep / goats by utilising Rs.1792.823 lakh.

1. Farmers are trained at Dhangur Sheep Breeding Farm in Scientific management of Sheep and Goat.
2. During 2017-18, under RKVY scheme Rs.530 lakh was allocated and the same is being utilized as follows:
  - a) To procure multiutility ambulatory clinic vehicles Rs.80.00 lakh is provided to 8 districts.

- b) Rs.150.00 lakh spent to provide 51 shearing machines for wool cutting.
- c) Rs.300.00 lakh provided to implement (100+5) sheep/ goat 171 units.

### New Programmes:

- I. During 2016-17, under Local Sheep Breed Improvement Scheme Rs.175.00 lakh allocation is being utilized to procure Kenguri Breed and conserve it at Guttal Sheep breeding Farm.
- II. During 2017-18, the following schemes are in vogue.
  - 1) Bellary breed improvement scheme : - Rs.100.00 lakh is allocated to establish Bellary breed conservation farm at Kurikuppe and Rs.75.00 lakh is already released to implement the same.
  - 2) To establish a wool processing Centre at Veterinary Hospital premises Hospet - Rs.250.00 lakh is allocated for the production of various woollen items.
  - 3) Rs.150.00 lakh is allotted and Societies are being identified to construct around 20 Wool storing godowns at Sheep and wool producer's cooperative societies.
  - 4) Rs.100.00 lakh is allocated to establish Certified Elite Sheep Breeding Units. Selection process for 3333 Certified Elite Breed Rams is under progress. 1854 Rams (Rs.3000/- per Ram) are already selected. Action has been taken to purchase concentrated feed.

Scheme Details : 100+4/100+5 Sheep/Goat unit					
Sl.No	Year	Unit	Subsidy (Rs.)	Loan amount	Total unit cost (Rs.)
1	2016-17	100+4 Sheep/Goat	175000	525000	700000
2	2017-18	100+5 Sheep/Goat	175000	525000	700000

Sl.No	Year	Annual budget allocated	Budget released	Physical 100+5/100+4 Sheep/Goat unit		Financial (Rs.in lakhs)	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2016-17	345.00	345.00	187	187	345.00	345.00
2	2017-18	300.00	150.00	171	23	150.00	40.25

Note: Sheep/goat unit cost is the same hence the target/ achievement in sheep/goat unit is merged.



### 7.14.8 Poultry Development :

Karnataka State has 156.70 million layers and 275.60 million broilers producing 412.30 million eggs and 81,828 tones of chicken meat respectively. There are 24 poultry farms functioning under the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services for development of poultry in the State. The major developmental activities are breeding and rearing of Giriraja parent stock and supply of day old chicks to the farmers. During 2016-17, 979 farmers were trained in poultry rearing and 2,64,361 Giriraja chicks were produced. During the year 2017-18 up to the end November 2017, 284 farmers were trained in poultry rearing and 3,57,101 eggs and 2,36,882 chicks were produced.

The following departmental poultry farms are producing day old Giriraja chicks with the facility of breeding stock of parent Giriraja birds:

1. Regional poultry farm, Bangarpet, Kolar district.
2. District poultry rearing and training centre, Kudige, Kodagu district.
3. District poultry rearing and training centre, Gundlupet, Chamarajanagar district.
4. Poultry Extension centre, Koila, Dakshina Kannada district.

The budgetary allocation for the year 2016-17 was 626.00 lakh of which expenditure incurred was Rs.572.87 lakh. Budget allocation for the year 2017-18 is Rs.566.00 lakh and the expenditure incurred is Rs.323.31 lakh up to the end of November 2017. The Physical progress is given in **7.68**.

### 7.14.9 Karnataka Co-operative Poultry Federation (KCPF)

Presently 112 Primary Poultry Co-operative Societies are affiliated to Federation.

Federation receives Grant in aid from the State Government for its activities like:

- (1) Short term training programme in Poultry Farming.
- (2) Rearing and distribution of Giriraja birds.
- (3) Maintenance of Regional Centers.
- (4) Providing Assistance to Un employed youths for establishment of Broiler Poultry units (500 birds).
- (5) Production of backyard chicks for backyard poultry development.
- (6) Organizing Seminar.
- (7) Study and awareness tour programme to farmers.

The financial achievement of KCPF is given in **Table 7.67**.

### 7.14.10 Piggery Development:

In the State, there are 5 pig Breeding Stations, which are located in Hesaraghatta in Bangalore District, Kudige in Kodagu District, Koila in Dakshina Kannada District and Bangarpet in Kolar District and Kalasa in Chickmagalur District. Among other activities, these stations are engaged in production and distribution of pure breed piglets, training and extension services in modern pig rearing to various socio-economic beneficiaries. In the state, most of the unemployed educated youths and farmers are interested in modern pig rearing as a result of which, production of good quality of pork and the lifestyle of the pig rearers are being improved. Under RKVY scheme, the District Pig Rearer's Cooperative Societies are established in 12 districts namely Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural, Ramanagar, Kolar, Mandya, Tumkur, Madikeri, Hassan, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Chikkaballapura and Chikmagalur for good quality of pork. The progress achieved under Pig breeding programme upto November 2017 are given in **Table 7.69**.

**Table 7.67 : Financial Achievements of KCPF**

(Rs.in lakh)

Year	PLAN			NON PLAN (upto Nov.2017)		
	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Spent	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Spent
2015-16	124.00	124.00	122.89	251.00	251.00	251.00
2016-17	130.00	130.00	128.81	311.00	311.00	311.00
2017-18	750.00	562.50	375.00	Merged with plan		

**Table 7.68 : Physical Progress Of Poultry Development**

Sl. No	Activity	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18 (Upto Nov. 2017)		
		Target	Ach	%	Target	Ach	%	Target	Ach	%
01	Short term training to farmers in Poultry Farming.	1000	1088	109	1000	1110	111	640	893	139.53
02	Rearing and Distribution of Giriraj birds.	--	--	--	3000	8440	281.33	--	--	--
03	Maintenance of Regional Centers	04	04	100	4	4	100	4	4	100
04	Assistance to Un employed Youths to establishme nt Broiler Poultry Farm (500 birds)	205 Benefici-aries	205 Beneficia-ries	100	146	146	100	113 Benefici-aries	78 Benefic-i-aries	69.02
05	Production of backyard chicks for backyard poultry development	75000 chicks	68071 chicks	91	75000 chicks	56646 chicks	75.52	61000 chicks	57112 chicks	93.62
06	Organizing workshop	4 workshop	4 work shop	100	4 Seminar	4 Seminar	100	2 workshop	--	--
07	Study & awareness tour programme to farmers	250 Farmers	250 Farmers	100	250 Farmers	250 Famers	100	250	--	--

**Table. 7.69 ; Progress achieved under pig breeding programme up to November-2017.**

Sl.No	Name of the pig breeding farm	Distribution of piglets (Nos.)		Farmers Trained (Nos.)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Hesaraghatta	300	115	165	84
2	Kudige	450	93	330	56
3	Koila	425	61	330	61
4	Bangarapet	100	0	220	30
5	Kalasa	225	131	165	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>1500</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1210</b>	<b>241</b>

**7.14.11: Rabbit Development:**

In order to popularise rabbit rearing for meat production, 3 Rabbit Rearing Centres are functioning at Hesaraghatta (Bangalore), Sirsi (Uttara Kannada) and Bankapur (Haveri). In these centres Newzealand white, California white, Russian Grey giant and Chinchilla breeds of Rabbit are being maintained. Rabbit bunnies produced in these centres are being sold to interested farmers (at fixed rate) for breeding purposes. Farmers are being trained in scientific way of Rabbit rearing. The progress achieved during 2017-18 upto November 2017 in Rabbit farms are given in **Table 7.70**.

**7.14.12 : Feed and Fodder Development:**

To mitigate the shortage of green fodder in the State livestock farms, fodder production,

fodder seed production and training of farmers are being undertaken with the assistance of State disaster relief fund, RKVY Centrally sponsored scheme and Calamity Relief funds. The progress made under this programme in the last three years is given in **Table 7.71**.

During 2015-16, under State Disaster Management funds 3.37 lakh fodder minikits worth Rs.30.00 crore have been distributed to the farmers of drought prone taluks from which 70 to 75 lakh metric tonnes green fodder has been yielded.

During 2016-17, out of Rs.10.00 crore released under State Disaster Management funds, 4 lakhs Fodder minikits have been distributed to drought prone taluks and 21 to 25 lakhs metric tones green fodder has been produced from this.

**Table 7.70 : Progress achieved during 2017-18 (upto Nov. 2017) in Rabbit farms****(In Nos.)**

Sl.No.	Name of the centre	No. of Rabbits Maintained	No. of Rabbit Produced	No. of Rabbits Sold	No. of Farmers Ttrained
1	Livestock breeding farm, Hesaraghatta.	444	55	44	385
2	Assistant. Director, veterinary Hospital, Sirsi.	100	38	66	--
3	Khillar Cattle Breeding Centre, Bankapura.	485	84	112	274
<b>Total</b>		<b>1029</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>659</b>

**Table 7.71 : Progress under Feed and Fodder development**

Sl.No	Programme	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto November)
1	Minikit Distribution Programme (in Nos.)	3,36,610	11,28,286	2,80,000
2	Fodder Production in Farms (in MT)	9537	10,278.30	7928
3	Fodder seed production in farms (in MT)	4.83	4.23	2.4
4	Root slips distributed in farms (in lakh Nos.)	13.092	4.284	2.198
5	Training to farmers regarding fodder development (in Nos.)	1724	1282	2381

During 2016-17, under NLM 3.98 lakh fodder minikits worth Rs.8.44 crores has been distributed from which 18 to 19 lakh metric tones green fodder has been produced. In the same year 3.30 lakh fodder minikit worth Rs.8.40 have been distributed under RKVY scheme from which 17 to 18 lakh metric tones green fodder has been produced.

During the year 2017-18, under State Disaster Management funds 2.80 lakh fodder minikits worth Rs.5.00 crore has been distributed to

drought prone district from which 16 to 17 lakh metric tones green fodder has been produced.

#### 7.14.13 : Rastriya Krishi Vikasa Yojane:

The Budget allocation for the year 2017-18 is Rs.108.40 crore and the release is Rs.62.05 crore, out of which Rs.40.99 crore is incurred upto November 2017. The details are given in **Table 7.72**.

**Table 7.72 : Financial Outlay for the Project Approved for 2017-18**

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sector	(Rs. In Crores) Cost of Project
1	2	3	4
1]	<b>Strengthening of Farmers Training Centre and creation of Infrastructure for skill development</b>		
a]	Creation of infrastructure for Training facility farmers at Hassan,	<b>AH&amp;VS</b>	1.00
b]	Creation of infrastructure for Training Facility for farmers and Veterinary Livestock Assistance Training Centre at Belgavi	<b>AH&amp;VS</b>	1.50
c]	Creation of infrastructure for training of farmers in piggery, rabbit Hesaraghatta training center at LBF Hesaraghatta	Building Infrastructure	1.80
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>4.30</b>
2]	<b>Comprehensive Poultry Development Programme</b>		
a]	Establishment and Modernization of fully automated breeding and rearing sheds in departmental poultry farms. (Hessarghatta Rs.33.00 lakh, Dharwad Rs.50.00 lakh, Malavalli Rs. 52.00 lakh)	Managing Director, KCPF	1.35
b]	Establishment of Regional Poultry Breeding and Training Center, Kurikuppe	Commsioner, Dept of AH&VS	2.30
c]	Establishment of Backyard Poultry Breeding Centre in Mokali Village, Arkalgud Taluk, Hassan District.	M.D , K.C.P.F	2.50
d]	Establishment of Commercial Layer Farms & Commercial Broiler Farms in Clusters. (500 broilers /250 layers)	M.D , K.C.P.F	2.00
e]	Establishment of Backyard Poultry Breeding Centre in Kesarthagi Village of Kalburgi Taluk and Kalburgi District.	Building Infrastructure	2.50
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>10.65</b>

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sector	(Rs. In Crores) Cost of Project
1	2	3	4
<b>3)</b>	<b>Fodder Development Programme</b>		
a]	Supply of Post Harvest Equipments (Chaff Cutters) of 1HP,2HP, 3HP at 50% subsidy.	AH&VS	1.00
b)	Establishment of Silage production unit on large scale in departmental livestock farms.	AH&VS	1.00
c]	Fodder production infrastructure at Livestock Breeding Farm, Kudige.	AH&VS	1.00
d]	Fodder Seed Production Infrastructure at khillar Cattle Breeding Farm, Bankapur.	AH&VS	0.75
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>3.75</b>
<b>4)</b>	<b>Comprehensive Development of sheep and Goat in Karnataka</b>		
a]	Establishment of Goat Farms for Milk Production of Marketing Infrastructure of include Goat Milk Procurement .	AH&VS, KLDA	1.80
b]	Comprehensive Sheep and Goat Development in the State by Induction of Sheep and Goat Units (100+5) under RKVY 2016-17 by KSWDCL.	KSWDCL	3.00
c]	Establishment of Multipurpose Ambulatory Clinic for Sheep and Goat in 8 District.		0.80
d]	Supply of shearing machine to districts offices for shearing of wool.		1.50
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>7.10</b>
<b>5)</b>	<b>Research and Extension Projects of Veterinary University.</b>		
a]	Establishment of Centre of Excellence for Transfer of Technology in Animal Production (Hassan/Konehally Campus)	KVAFSU	1.60
b]	Establishment of Centre of Excellence for Transfer of Technology in Animal Production (Shiggaon Campus, Havery Dist).		1.57

Sl. No.	Name of the Project		Sector	(Rs. In Cores) Cost of Project
1	2		3	4
	d]	Submission of Project Proposal Under RKVY on "Establishment of Meat Processing Centre for Value Addition of Meat"		1.10
		<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>5.47</b>
<b>6)</b>	<b>Dairy and Dairy Infrastructure Development in Karnataka</b>			
	a]	Establishment of Flexy Pack Unit at Belgaum for Milk Union.	MD,KMF	2.06
	b]	Bellary, Raichur, Koppal Dairy UHT Plant at Budagumpa Dairy, Koppal Dist		4.00
	c]	Establishment of Flexy Pack Unit at Tumkur for Milk Unions		2.00
	d]	100 MTPD Capacity Milk Powder Plant with 12 LLPD capacity Liquied Milk Processing Unit at Kanva, Chennapattana Taluk		9.68
		<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>17.74</b>
<b>7)</b>	<b>Strengthening Animal Health, Animal Breeding and Extension Services in Karnataka</b>			
	a]	Strengthening of Diseases Dignosis Infrastructure by Supply of Digital WBC analyser and HB analyser and Large animal ultrasound scanning mechine for spot disease dignotsis to all 30 districts Polyclinic and 176 Mobile Veterinary Clinics.	AH&VS	5.86
		<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>5.86</b>
<b>8)</b>	<b>Strengthening Frozen Semen Production Centers and Livestock breeding farms for genetic upgradation.</b>			
	a]	Existing Frozen Semen Production Centers at State Livestock Breeding and Training Center, Hesaraghatta.	AH&VS	4.00
	b]	State Semen Production Center, Hesaraghatta.	AH&VS	1.50
	c]	Strengthening of Livestock Breeding Farm, Munirabad for Genetic upgradation.	<b>AH&amp;VS</b>	1.00
	d]	Semen Production Center LBTC, Dharwad.	Building & Equipment Infrastructure	0.75
	e]	Strengthening of Buffaloe bull mother farm, Tegur for Genetic upgradation.		0.75

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sector	(Rs. In Crores) Cost of Project
1	2	3	4
<b>9)</b>	<b>Piggery Development Programme</b>		
	a) Strengthening of existing piggery farms and make these as self sustainable by utilizing the farm revenue at Hesaraghatta.	AH & VS	1.46
	b) Strengthening of existing piggery farms, Kalasa, Chikkamagaluru Dist.	Building Infrastructure	1.03
	c) Strengthening of existing piggery farms, Koila, Dakshina Kannada Dist.	Building Infrastructure	0.72
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>3.21</b>
<b>10)</b>	<b>Strengthening of Animal Health, Animal Breeding and Extension Services in Karnataka</b>		
	a) Upgradation of quality control labs for creation of Animal Challenge facility as per G.M.P norms.	Director, IAH & VB	2.50
	b) Establishment of Veterinary Forensic Lab	Director, IAH & VB	2.34
	c) Establishment and upgradation and Modification of FMD Lab	Director, IAH & VB	2.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>6.84</b>
<b>11)</b>	<b>Pashu Bhagya :- Animal Induction Programme for Milk and Meat, Egg Production at 50% for SC/ST and 25 % subsidy for others.</b>		<b>28.50</b>
<b>12)</b>	<b>Cluster Based Integrated Farming system with backward and forward Linkages in 193 Gram Panchayaths for animal induction for economic sustainability for farmers.</b>	AH & VS	6.98
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>6.98</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>108.40</b>

#### 7.14.14 : Assistance to State for control of animal diseases (ASCAD):

Under this programme, financial assistance is provided for systematic control of livestock diseases of national importance, Animal Disease Surveillance, upgradation of Diagnostic Laboratory and Biologicals production Units. For Organization of Seminars and training programmes 100%

funding is provided by GOI. During 2017-18, action plan for Rs.4325.21 lakh has been sanctioned by GOI, which includes central share of Rs.2605.14 lakh and state share of Rs.1720.08 lakh.

During 2016-17, the approved action plan was for Rs.4685.13 lakh, out of which Rs.360.03 lakh was released from Government and the expenditure incurred was Rs.326.26 lakh.

During 2017-18, unspent balance of Rs.37.18 lakh for the year 2016-17 was revalidated and released, which included Rs.22.31 lakh of Central Share (60%) and a State share (40%) of Rs. 14.87 lakh was released till the end of September 2017.

During 2016-17, 81.05 lakhs cattle and buffaloes were vaccinated against Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS). Preventive vaccination against Enterotoxaemia (ET) was done in 223.00 lakh sheep and goats. As a part of surveillance work 210 brain samples from clinically suspected animals and slaughtered animals were collected and forwarded to the laboratory and ascertained that BSE is not present in our state. In order to keep vigilance on the presence of Avian Influenza, 5226 serum samples, 6542 cloacal/tracheal and 2233 environmental samples were collected from all the district and forwarded to the laboratories for examination. Three outbreaks of Avian Influenza were recorded in the state during 2016-17 viz. Molakera village of Humanabad taluk in Bidar district (commercial layer farm), Itagi village of Hosapete taluk in Bellary Dist (in Giriraja birds) and in Chamarajendra Zoological gardens, Mysore (Migratory birds).

During May 2016, bird flu was seen in Molakera village of Humnabad tq of Bidar district and 20642 birds had died. Thereafter, 121346 poultry, 122357 eggs and 18650 kg poultry feed was destroyed scientifically. Within surveillance area of 10 km radius, 24 serum samples and 12 local samples were tested to confirm absence of bird flu.

During November 2016, bird flu was reported in Itagi village of Hospet tq of Bellary district and 500 birds had died. There after 693 poultry, 45 eggs and 1080 kg poultry feed was destroyed scientifically. 10 km of radius from epicenter the surveillance activity was continued.

During 2017-18, from April-2017 to November-2017, 28.602 lakhs cattle and buffaloes were vaccinated against Haemorrhagic Septicemia (H.S), Preventive vaccination against Enterotoxaemia (ET) was done in 130.688 lakhs sheep and goats. As a part of surveillance work 154 brain samples from clinically suspected animals and slaughtered animals were collected and forwarded to the laboratory and ascertained that BSE is not present in our state. In order to keep vigilance on the presence of Avian

Influenza, 3242 serum samples, 3441 cloacal/tracheal and 1124 environmental samples collected from all the districts and forwarded to the laboratories for examination. No evidence of Avian influenza was observed in the state during 2017-18 till date.

#### **a) Mass vaccination Programmes:**

Several mass vaccination programmes are being implemented in the State. Up to 2014-15, GOI has provided 100% assistance for FMD-CP, BCP, PPR-CP, NPRSM and NADRS. But under ASCAD, the sharing pattern was 75:25. The sharing pattern from 2015-16 onwards is 60:40 under ASCAD, FMD-CP, PPR-CP and BCP and 100% assistance for NPRSM and NADRS.

#### **b) Foot and Mouth Disease Control Program (FMD-CP):**

Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme are being implemented in the State since 2011, 13th rounds of vaccination programmes have been successfully completed.

Mass vaccination of all the cattle, buffaloes and pigs in Pulse Polio mode once in every six months, i.e., in February-March and in August-September is being carried out under this programme. On '0' and 28th day of vaccination serum samples will be collected from identified animals in selected villages and percentage of animals having immunity against the virus will be measured.

During 2016-17, 109.88 lakhs (94 %-10th round) and 111.75 lakhs (97%- 11th round) cattle, buffaloes and pigs have been vaccinated. During 2017-18, 105.55 lakhs cattle, buffaloes and pigs were vaccinated in 13th round vaccination programme during November 2017.

With the effective implementation of FMD-CP, the number of outbreaks has been reduced in the recent years. The percentage of population having immunity against virus, which was 5% in the pre-vaccination samples and 18% in post vaccination samples at the beginning of the programme has increased to 84% in pre-vaccination samples and 94% in post vaccination serum samples after 8th round. Results of 9th and 10th round of serum samples are pending.

The programme was 100% centrally sponsored till 2014-15. From 2015-16 onwards the sharing pattern between Central and State share is 60:40.



During 2016-17, action plan for Rs.3778.00 lakh was submitted to GOI. Central Share (60%) of Rs. 1288.38 lakh and State Share (40%) of Rs.858.92 lakh, which together amounts to Rs.2147.30 lakh was released and Rs.2142.35 lakh were utilized leaving an unspent balance of Rs.4.95 lakh.

During 2017-18, action plan for Rs.3117.60 lakh has been submitted to GOI. An amount of Rs.1615.64 lakh with Central Share of (60%) Rs.888.66 lakh and State Share of (40%) Rs.726.98 lakh has been released as the first installment including the unspent balance for the year 2016-17. An amount of Rs.992.31 lakh has been utilized upto November 2017.

**c) National Animals Disease Reporting System (NADRS):**

This programme envisages periodical online reporting of outbreaks of diseases from the field veterinarians. All the 176 block and 30 districts and 1 center at State level have been provided with the hardware, software and internet facility. The state monitoring unit located in Bangalore consolidates the reports at State level and forwards to the State Govt. and GOI. During 2016-17, Rs.5.00 lakh was allocated in the action plan. But no grants were released during 2016-17.

During 2017-18, Rs.5.00 lakh has been earmarked for this programme. A proposal has been submitted to GOI for revalidation of unspent balance of Rs.0.99 lakh for the year 2014-15 for utilization during 2017-18. Revalidation is awaited.

**d) National Programme on Brucellosis Control:**

This disease is characterized by abortions in last trimester of pregnancy and it is communicable to persons in contact with the animals (Zoonotic). Vaccination to 6-8 month old female calves protects them for lifetime. Hence since 2011-12, screening of animals by Milk ring test (MRT) has been done and the incidence was found to be 3.5%.

During 2016-17, a grant of Rs.313.58 lakh was released, which included a Central share of Rs.198.15 lakh and a State share of Rs.115.43 lakh. An amount of Rs.273.79 lakh was utilized during the year. A total of 5.83 lakh 6-8 month old female calves are vaccinated during 2016-17.

The unspent balance of Rs.41.66 lakh was revalidated and released during 2017-18,

which included a Central share of Rs.25.00 lakh and a State share of Rs.16.66 lakh and Rs.41.66 lakh utilized till the end of November 2017.

**e) National programme on Rinderpest Surveillance and monitoring (NPRSM):**

Rinderpest has been eradicated in the country. Surveillance work is being done continuously to ascertain that no cases of Rinderpest or cases with symptoms related to Rinderpest are prevalent in any village or presented for treatment at veterinary institutions. During 2016-17, no funds were released under the scheme. For 2017-18, an assistance of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed.

**f) National control programme on Peste Des Petits Ruminants (PPR) Control Programme:**

The mass vaccination of Sheep and goats against PPR is being implemented since 2011-12, during which 116.33 lakhs sheep and goats were vaccinated. Subsequently, at 6 monthly intervals, newly born and adults left over during the previous round of vaccination i.e, 30% of the population are being vaccinated. A grant of Rs.202.93 lakh was released during the year 2016-17 and could not be utilized due to non receipt order in time. About 110.95 lakhs sheep and goats were vaccinated during the year.

During 2017-18, Rs.355.00 lakh has been proposed in the action plan. The unspent balance of Rs.202.93 lakh for the year 2016-17 was released during 2017-18 is completely utilized. 121.934 lakhs sheep and goats were vaccinated upto November 2017.

**7.14.15 Details of State Sector Schemes for the year 2017-18:**

**1. Direction and Administration:** During 2017-18, the allocated budget is Rs.7092.00.lakh. The budget will be utilized for payment of salary and allowances, procurement of drugs and chemicals to meet the requirement of 4215 Veterinary Institutions, to establish and maintain public grievance cell/call centre, expenditure towards the maintenance of ambulances and vehicles at commissionerate, maintenance of 9 training Centers, printing of "Januvaru Mahiti pustaka" and "feed charts", to meet the payment for outsourced group D staff and other related activities and Rs.4632.29 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**2. Unspent SCSP-TSP Amount as per the SCSP-TSP Act 2013:** During 2017-18, the allocated budget is Rs.591.00 lakh. Dairy (unit cost Rs.1,20,000/-), sheep/goat (unit cost Rs.67,440/-) and piggery (unit cost Rs.99,350/-) units will be provided to SC/ST beneficiaries with 50% subsidy. SC beneficiaries will receive 360 Dairy, 536 Sheep/Goat and 75 Piggery units. ST beneficiaries will receive 121 Dairy, 216 Sheep/Goat and 23 Piggery units. Rs.116.40 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**3. Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals, Bangalore:** During 2017-18, the allocated budget is Rs.6432.00 lakh. Rs.800.00 lakh are earmarked for the new budget programme of 2016-17 "Ultra Modern Vaccine Production Unit", at Hebbal. Under this scheme, amount will be spent for control of livestock diseases, disease diagnosis and investigation, providing expert advisory services, production of vaccine, trainings, office expenditures, salary and allowances. Rs.2349.00 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**4. Civil works:** During 2017-18, Rs.32.00 lakh are allocated under this scheme. Amount will be spent to take up civil works of the departmental farms and other state sector buildings.

**5. Control of Animal Disease:** During 2017-18, the allocated budget is Rs.4345.00 lakh. Under this scheme, vaccination programmes for the diseases [FMD, Enterotoxaemia Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Anthrax] that are of economic and zoonotic importance will be carried out. Other activities being maintenance and repair of office buildings, deworming campaigns, disease surveillance disease monitoring programmes and the salary for officers & staff. Rs. 1324.49 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**6. Amrithmahal Kaval:** During 2017-18, the allocated budget is Rs.50.00 lakh. Allocation will be utilized for construction of cattle proof trenches (CPT) in four Amrith mahal kavals of Chikkamagaluru, Tumakuru, Chithradurga and Hassan districts. This prevents trespassing of animals and unauthorized encroachment, thus protecting the land and fodder at the kavals. Rs.22.01 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**7. Livestock Farms and Training:** During 2017-18, the allocated budget is Rs.3325.00 lakh. Amount will be utilized towards salary and allowances, establishment of semen banks for indigenous breeds of cattle at Munirabad farm (Rs. 650.00 lakh), supply of chemicals and liquid nitrogen for semen production centers of the state, purchase of feeds for the livestock farms, repair and maintenance of farm vehicles and equipments, construction, repairs and maintenance of buildings in the farms. Rs.1110.64 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**8. Support to Pinjarapoles and other Goshalas:** During 2017-18, the allocated budget is Rs.400.00 lakh. It is proposed to support pinjarapoles and goshalas for maintenance (water, feed, healthcare) of unproductive and abandoned animals and also to support State Animal Welfare Board and strengthening district society for prevention of cruelty to animals (SPCA). Rs.27.25 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**9. State Poultry Farms:** During 2017-18 the allocated budget is Rs.566.00 lakh. Amount will be utilized towards salary and allowances of KCPF and state poultry farms, daily wages, incidental expenditure, poultry feed for 6 poultry farms (10000 birds), minor repairs and maintenance of buildings, repairs and fuel for vehicles/ generators and other essential items. Rs.323.31 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**10. Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation Limited:** During 2017-18, the allocated budget is Rs.2816.00 lakh. Amount will be utilized towards salary and allowances of the staff and outsource employees, office expenses, dewormers for sheep/goat, mineral mixtures and medicines, health coverage of sheep and Goats, maintenance of 6 sheep breeding farms of the State, trainings, distribution of rams for breeding purpose and induction of (10+1) Sheep /Goat Units for SC/ST beneficiaries. Rs.1408.00 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**11. Ex-gratia to Sheep Owners for accidental death of sheep and Goat:** During 2017-18, the allocated budget is Rs 2568.00 lakh. Ex-gratia will be paid to shepherds at rate of Rs.5000/- per adult animal for the accidental death of sheep/goat that are not covered under any other insurances schemes

or calamity relief funds. Rs.1968.00 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**12. Pig Breeding Stations:** During 2017-18, the allocated budget is Rs.168.00 lakh. Allocation will be utilized for salary and allowances of the staff, payment for outsource employees, purchase of concentrate feed for 300 pigs, purchase of equipments, minor works and repairs of buildings, and farm maintenance. Rs.81.04 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**13. Livestock Development Farms:** During 2017-18, Rs.1810.00 lakh allocation is provided. Allocation will be utilized for salary and allowances of the staff, payment for outsource employees, daily wages, purchase of concentrate feed for 3000 livestock in 11 farms and 3 frozen semen production centers, repairs and fuel for vehicles/ generators, agriculture activities, maintenance of equipments and machineries, installation of solar lights and pump sets for farms and semen centers. Rs.1049.34 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**14. National Livestock Mission:** During 2017-18, Rs.2367.00 lakh allocation is provided. It is proposed to take up programmes approved by SLEC, viz Risk management, supply of fodder seed minikits Organizing livestock health camps. Rs.525.00 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**15. Veterinary Education and Training:** During 2017-18, Rs.315.00 lakh allocation is provided. It will be utilized towards salary and allowances, training of farmers and staff, organizing state level seminars and advertising the departmental programmes through print /electronic media. The provision has been made to meet the expenditure for "State Level Dasara Exhibition" at Mysore. Rs.186.32 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**16. Animal Husbandry Statistics and Livestock Census:** During 2017-18, Rs.218.00 lakh allocation is provided. Allocation will be utilized for salary and allowances of the staff, maintenance of building, purchase of equipments, computer peripherals and other office expenses. Rs.144.37 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**17. Sample Survey Scheme of estimation of Milk, Egg and Wool:** During 2017-18, Rs.359.00 lakh allocation is provided. It is proposed to utilize the allocation towards staff salary, expenditure for carrying out Survey of major livestock produces like milk, egg, meat and wool during three seasons of the year viz. summer, rainy and winter. Survey will be carried out in randomly selected villages; reports will be compiled and sent to the government. Rs.193.29 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**18. Animal Husbandry Statistics and Livestock Census (100% GOI):** During 2017-18, Rs.150.00 lakh allocation is provided. It is proposed to utilize grants towards expenditure of 20th livestock census, printing work and office expenses.

**19. Establishment of Veterinary and Animal Sciences University:** During 2017-18, the allocated budget is Rs.10,040.00 lakh. Allocation will be utilized for the salary and allowances of teaching and non teaching staff, state share of 25% of the expenditure towards ICAR schemes, student's stipend, study tour, maintenance of buildings, vehicles and animals, office expenditure, pensions, provision has been made to meet the expenditure of SC/ST students. Rs.5020.00 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**20. Grants to Animal Husbandry Co-operatives:** During 2017-18, Rs.750.00 lakh allocation is provided. The allocated amount will be utilized towards salary and allowances, to create awareness and interest in backyard poultry farming in rural areas. It is proposed to produce 1,00,000 backyard poultry birds and distribution to farmers, Implementation of 500 Broiler birds unit for unemployed youths, conducting awareness tour for 250 progressive farmers and short term training for 1000 beneficiaries. Office expenses, salary and allowances of Karnataka Cooperative Sheep and Goat Rearer's Co-Operative Societies Federation. Rs.375.00 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**21. Vacant Post Provision:** During 2017-18, Rs.102.00 lakh allocation is provided. Need based expenditures will be made.

**22. Payments under the Karnataka Guarantee of Services Act:** During 2017-18, Rs.50.00 lakh allocation is provided. Need based expenditures will be made.

**23. Animal Husbandry Programme for Women:** During 2017-18, the allocated budget is Rs.1450.00 lakh. Aim of this programme is to assist devadasis/widows/destitute women in attaining economic upliftment and social status. Rs.900.00 lakh is earmarked for implementation of 3 sheep/ goats unit with a subsidy of 75%. Remaining 550.00 lakh will be utilized for implementation of dairy units comprising of 2 crossbred cows/ upgraded buffalo units. Rs.301.18 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**24. Construction of Dispensaries under RIDF:** During 2017-18, the allocated budget is Rs.4502.00 lakh. The allocated amount will be utilized for construction of 683 buildings for Veterinary dispensaries/institutions of tranches 16 to 22 in rural areas with the assistance of NABARD. Rs.3376.25 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**25. Education Extension and Research (KVAFSU) Bidar:** During 2017-18, the allocated budget is Rs.4000.00lakh.The allocated amount is proposed to take up approved civil works pertaining to Karnataka Veterinary Animal Fisheries Sciences University, Bidar. Rs.2000.00 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**26. Unspent SCSP-TSP Amount as per the SCSP-TSP Act, 2013:** During 2017-18, the allocated budget is Rs.75.00lakh.The allocated amount will be utilised for Community based programme for providing infrastructure in KVAFSU hostels. Rs.37.50 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**27. Pashu Bhavana and Other Buildings:** During 2017-18, the allocated budget isRs.500.00 lakh. Amount will be utilized for the continued civil works of Pashubhavana and for construction/ repairs of other state sector buildings and no expediture is incurred upto November 2017.

**28. Supply of Drugs and Chemicals and Equipments :** During 2017-18, the allocated budget is Rs.2329.70 lakh. The amount is allocated for purchase of Liquid Nitrogen which is required for preservation of Frozen Semen needed for Artificial Insemination, purchase and supply of emergency Drugs and Chemicals, vaccines and Frozen Semen Straws. Rs.610.56 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**29. Maintenance of Building:** During 2017-18, the allocated budget is Rs.1190.00 lakh. The amount is allocated for repair and maintenance of buildings of various Veterinary Institutions in the ZP Sector. Rs.36.46 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**30. Strengthening of Extension Units:** During 2017-18, the allocated budget is Rs.373.25 lakh.Under this scheme, extension activities like Kissan Samparka Sabha, Grama sandarshana, Livestock shows etc are being taken up. Rs.114.89 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**31. Cattle Breeding Farms:** During 2017-18, the allocated budget is Rs.1.07 lakh. Amount will be utilized for the maintenance of two AI centers in Uttara Kannada District. Rs.0.26 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**32. Rearing of Giriraja Bird and others:** During 2017-18, the allocated budget is Rs.372.05 lakh.Amount will be utilized for rearing of Giriraja birds in the state Govt. farms and to be distributed to the public at the rate prescribed by the department, so that backyard poultry rearing is encouraged in rural areas. Rs.92.05 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**33. Opening of Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and their upgradation as Taluka level Dispensaries:** During 2017-18, the allocated budget is Rs.37469.64 lakh.Amount will be utilized for salary, allowance and other expenses of existing 4215 institutions and expenditure for Institutions to be opened newly and upgraded. Health, breeding and other Services are being provided to the farmers through these institutions. Rs. 24850.77 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**34. Disposal of Biomedical Waste:** During 2017-18, the allocated budget is Rs.202.56 lakh.It will be allocated to maintain deep burial pits and sharp pits in the veterinary dispensaries for disposal of biomedical waste and also to keep the premises clean. Rs.85.40 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

**35. Organization of sterile/ Infertile livestock Camps:** During 2017-18, the allocated budget is Rs.230.80 lakh. The amount will be utilised for free livestock health camps conducted to treat infertility and to

enhance fertility rate in animals. Rs.77.37 lakh of expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

#### **7.14.16 Future Challenges and Constraints:**

The 12th Five year plan which laid greater emphasis on Agriculture, farming and development of need based and market demand driven programmes would pave for augmented productivity in livestock and poultry sector. This could be achieved through conservation and development of animal genetic resources, establishment of milk traits and value addition by training and extension methods, professional efficiency development programmes and quality health coverage system and disease control programme.

The ongoing programmes and activities of the 11th Five year Plan are also continued during 12th five year plan with more thrust given on:

1. Conservation of indigenous breeds of livestock for enhancement of milk production.
2. By managing all the Veterinary institutions of the state by qualified veterinarians better services will be provided.
3. Encourage crossbreeds without harming the native breed's purity.
4. Fodder Development by encouraging fodder growers, through supply of minikits, fodder and other inputs.
5. Providing dairy/piggery/sheep-goat/poultry units to widows/devadasis/down-trodden women to improve their economic status.
6. To provide healthy and quality meat.
7. Establishment of scientific and modern slaughter house.
8. Promotion of Giriraja and Desi poultry rearing by providing Assistance to SHGs/poultry co-operatives. And promoting women empowerment.
9. Piggery Development through up-gradation and strengthening of pig breeding stations for more production of piglets for distribution.
10. Strengthening of Extension, Training and Animal Health units.
11. Enhancement of semen bank for development of Sheep and Goat breed.

12. Control of various animal diseases through mass vaccination/periodical vaccination programme.
13. Strengthening of breed improvement and health protection programme through MAITRI workers.
14. Providing veterinary services to nomadic shepherds and to farmers at their door step through toll free call centres and ambulatory clinics.
15. Providing Ex-gratia of Rs.10000/- to farmer for the death of uninsured bullock/cow/buffalo/bulls/heifers etc to compensate loss to the farmer.

#### **Challenges:**

##### **a. Animal health sector:**

1. Effective management of animal health protection programmes.
2. To promote export of animal products by creating disease free zones by controlling livestock/ poultry diseases of economic importance and contagious animal diseases.
3. Monitoring and control of animal diseases in view of constant migrations, bio-diversity and varied agro-climatic conditions.
4. Creation of awareness about communicable animal diseases.
5. Preparedness for control of Avian Influenza / Equine influenza.
6. Health coverage of livestock in remote villages
7. Online registration of animals and veterinary services provided.
8. Awareness creation and assistance to farmers regarding efficient utilization of available feed and fodder resources to formulate balanced ration for animals.
9. Creating awareness and management of situations arising due to climate change.
10. Effective implementation of state's cow and buffalo breeding policy.

##### **b. Breeding, Production and Marketing Sector:**

1. Conservation and development of indigenous breeds of cattle like Krishna Valley, Amruthmahal, Khillar, Deoni and breeds of Sheep and goat.
2. Genetic characterization of these native breeds and establishing milk traits.

3. Encouraging NGO's for development of local breeds.
4. Providing clean and hygienic milk, healthy and wholesome meat and meat products to consumers.
5. Selective breeding for sustainability of cross breeding programmes.
6. Developing permanent pasture land for zero input management system, a system that was traditionally followed.
7. Comprehensive development of farms.
8. Improving upon low digestibility of poor quality roughages for better utilization.
9. Reducing the gap between availability and requirement of cattle feed, fodder and essential nutrients.
10. Correcting low productivity by addressing the problem on animal reproduction, infertility, low fat and SNF etc.
11. Encouraging biomass fuel and organic farming practices.
12. Providing effective delivery systems for adopting new and innovative technologies.

#### 7.14.17 Karnataka Milk Federation:

The Karnataka Co-operative Milk Federation has been formed on Co-operative basis which has three tier systems.

- 1) Milk co-operative societies at primary level.
- 2) Co-operative unions at district level.
- 3) Federation at state level.

KMF is an Organization implementing dairy development activities in the state under 'Operation Flood'. This organization has the responsibility of providing remunerative price and market to the rural milk producers of the state and supplying pure milk and milk products to the consumers. The progress for the three years is given in the **Table: 7.73**.

The Federation has 23 dairy processing plants with a capacity of 57.40 lakh liters / day. Organization has 44 chilling centers to process 24.27 lakh liters of milk and also 5 milk product dairies with total capacity of 128 MT milk powder production every day. The Karnataka Milk Federation in its jurisdiction has 5 cattle feed plants which produce 45000 MT's of cattle feed / month, the plant have ISO 9001/2000 certification for quality production and supply of cattle feed to producers. At present, 13993 dairy co-operative societies are functioning, within the limit of 14 district milk federation and 24.26 lakh farmers are enrolled as members, out of which, 8.97 lakh farmers are active members.

#### Incentives to Milk Producers :

- GOK is providing a cash incentive of Rs.2/- per liter of milk sold by farmers to milk cooperative societies. The programme has been continued. During the year 2013-14, Government of Karnataka has enhanced the milk incentive from Rs.2/- to Rs.4/- per liter of milk procured w.e.f 14.05.2013. Further incentive was enhanced from Rs.4/- per ltr to Rs.5/- per ltr of milk procured w.e.f 1/12/2016.
- Under this programme, Rs.89424.00 lakh has been released and Rs.71345.00 lakh

**Table 7.73 : Progress On Dairy Development In Karnataka Co-operatives**

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 Upto Nov-17
1	DCS registered	No.	554	461	525	402
2	DCS made functional	No.	751	552	558	416
3	Members enrolled	No	68853	48367	65627	35201
4	Milk procured	lakh Tonnes	21.42	23.75	23.91	17.7
5	Animals Treated	Lakh	0.15	0.05	0.02	0.01
6	Animals inseminated	Lakh	30.86	33.43	34.46	20.25
7	Animals examined for pregnancy	Lakh	22.00	25.00	26.53	14.98

of expenditure is incurred up to the end of November 2017 and also distributed incentive amount to the milk producer's Aadhar seeded bank account directly. An average of 8.60 lakhs milk producers are benefited from this scheme.

#### **Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojane (RKVY) :**

During the year 2016-17, Under RKVY project Rs.1794.00 lakh is sanctioned:

- For establishment of Flexi pack unit at Belgavi and Tumkur milk union and UHT plant at Budagumpu, Koppala district of Bellary milk union an amount of Rs.1494.00 lakh is sanctioned and released the grant amount.
- For Dairy and Dairy infrastructure development, an amount of Rs.200.00 lakh is released with 50% subsidy for supply of Pro-biotic Feed supplement to the members of DCS of 9 milk unions (Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Chamarajanagara, Tumkur, Dharwad, Belgaum and Bellary) and the programme is under progress.
- Under Fodder Development Programme, an amount of Rs.100.00 lakh is released and action has been taken for establishing silage making units at a cost of Rs. 25000.00 per unit for all the milk unions.

During the year 2017-18, Under RKVY project an amount of Rs.1106.00 lakh is sanctioned and released. Out of which Rs.806.00 lakh is for Establishing Flexi pack unit at Belgavi, Tumkur milk union & UHT plant at Budagumpu, Koppala district of Bellary milk union and Rs.300.00 lakh for 12 LLPD capacity milk processing unit at Kanva, Channapatna tq, of Bangalore milk union.

#### **National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) :**

In order to improve the quality of the milk, the milk has to be chilled as early as possible. For this, the Bulk Milk Coolers (BMC) is being established at village dairy cooperative societies. Training to farmers, supply of detergents, supply of stainless steel equipments etc., are undertaken in this programme. During the year 2014-15, an amount of Rs.249.85 lakh has been released & utilized by D.Kannada, Tumkur and Bijapur milk unions.

Under this scheme, 100 % grant is provided to districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Yadagir under

Gulbarga milk union ambit for purchase of cans, Electronic milk testing machine, Electronic weighing machines and Management grants to DCS etc., In this scheme, Rs.791.60 lakh is sanctioned for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17. During 2015-16, an amount of Rs.395.80 lakh has been released as 1st installment to organize 320 dairy Co-operative societies in the district of Gulbarga, Bidar and Yadagir under Gulbarga milk union ambit and the programmes is under progress and Rs.315.18 lakh has been utilized for formation of new DCS, purchase of Cans, EMT, EWS and AMCU's.

During the year 2016-17 and 2017-18, Rs.260.00 lakh was released in order to purchase and install 260 nos. of AMCU's @ Rs.1.00 lakh/AMCU to Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan, Tumkur, Mysore, Chamrajnagar, Mandya, Shivamogga, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Belgaum, Bijapur and Bellary Milk Unions.

During the year 2016-17, under Special central Assistance to Tribal sub component scheme Co-operative based (or other) dairy development including processing and chilling infrastructure to ensure better and reasonable price to tribal households @ Rs.5.00 lakh/Society (120) beneficiaries, Rs.600.00 lakh was released to KMF as this programme should be carried out in assistance with KMF. The grant amount was in tern released to Shivamogga, Hassan, Dakshina Kannada, Kolar, Mysore, Chamrajnagar, Dharwad, Belgaum and Bellary Milk Unions in order to install 120 Bulk Milk Coolers at their Primary Co-operative Societies' level. Tender Procedures are under process.

**Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP):** Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) initiated the Support to training and employment programme (STEP) for women in Karnataka from October 1997. Since then KMF has organized 1924 WDSCS in STEP 1 to VIII Phases. Under STEP program the Ministry of Women and Child Development, GOI has sanctioned Rs.5647.00 lakh and released Rs.4535.82 lakh. The KMF and milk unions have spent Rs.5323.00 lakh to this project. As part of Women Empowerment, 2550 Self Help Groups are formed with a saving of Rs.2331.46 lakh. The Milk Procurement from these WDSCS is 8.11 LLPD and a payment of Rs.202.80 lakh is made directly to Women member only (including

GOK Rs. 5/- as incentive). In these societies, the entire business transaction is maintained by women.

**Ksheera Sanjeevini :** KMF initiated 'Ksheera Sanjeevini' Phase-I project with the help of Sanjeevini-KSRLPS from April 2014. The project has covered 250 existing Women Dairy Co-operative Societies (WDCS) in 30 District under the fold of Ksheera Sanjeevini scheme. Under this, 10,000 women as Target Group Members (TGMs) are enrolled. The outlay of the project is Rs.17.10 crore for three years. From 2014-15 to 2017-2018, Rs.13.53 crore has been released from KSRLPS and covered 250 WDCS. In each WDCS there are 40 Target group members, totally 10,000 members are benefitted with trainings, Margin money for purchase of milch animal, Equipments to WDCS and Awareness Programmes are conducted at village level.

**KMF Sanjeevini :** After the very good impact of STEP and Ksheera Sanjeevini scheme in uplifting the rural women economically and socially, KMF also started a new scheme KMF Sanjeevini program in the same lines of STEP/Ksheera Sanjeevini in all milk unions.

During 2016- 17, funds are allocated for “KMF Sanjeevini” under “KMF IBP”. This scheme is implemented 100 WDCS 4000 beneficiaries are covered in 14 milk unions with an outlay of 4.25 crore. An amount of Rs.3.56 crore was released for implementing the programme with KMF share is 90% and milk union share is 10%. This scheme also covers Training, Animal purchase through margin money and Bank linkages, WDCS are provided with furniture, AMCU and Solar pack, Awareness programmes are conducted at village level. SHG groups are formed among the TG members with the initial grant of Rs. 15000/- per SHG is released to strengthening the SHG.

KMF Sanjeevini scheme is continued for the year 2017-18 covering 4000 beneficiaries in other 100 WDCS of 14 milk union with an outlay of Rs.6.06 crores.

Funds allocated for AMCU's purchase to facilitate women producers to know the precise weight of the milk, fat content in the milk, based on which the milk price is given. A computer slip would facilitate them to know the precise amount to be received per shift each day. This helps the transactions of the WDCS to be transparent and women will have more faith in the WDCS. Under this scheme Rs.75,000/- per unit will provide as a grant to

purchase AMCU. An amount of Rs.2.00 crore is allocated for North Karnataka milk unions including Shimoga milk union towards formation and strengthening of new WDCS.

Four more additional facilities are included for TG members in KMF Sanjeevini 2017-18.

- 1) Cattle insurance for the existing animals.
- 2) Premium for Janashree bhima yojane.
- 3) Premium for Yashaswini scheme.
- 4) Mediclaim facilities for TG members and their dependents.

#### **Outcome:**

The Milk procurement, membership and the artificial insemination have considerably increased due incentive to dairy development activities thereby bringing financial growth in the dairy sector. This growth has brought in socio-economic development at the grass route level. Dairying has become a sustainable activity by providing continuous remunerative price for the milk.

Under “Ksheera Bhagya yojane” the school children/Anganwadi children are provided with 150 ml of milk a day to overcome nutritional deficiency.

- ❑ There is an average milk procurement of 67 lakh litres per day with average liquid milk sales of 37.60 lakh litres per day and the balance being converted into different form of milk products.
- ❑ There is an increase in the number of Dairy Co-operative Societies organized at the village level covering almost all the districts of Karnataka,
- ❑ Women Dairy Co-operative Societies are being organized under the STEP Scheme only for Women to stabilize the livelihood.
- ❑ Landless farmers and other rural folk have taken up dairy farming as a major source of income which resulted in the economic upliftment of these farmers.
- ❑ KMF owns 5 cattle feed production plants which supply an average of 43000-45000 MT per month cattle feed to milk producers.
- ❑ Input activities such as Artificial insemination, Health coverage, Urea Mollases Brick, Liquid Nitrogen etc. are being provided at the door step of these dairy farmers.



**Challenges :**

- To ensure assured and remunerative market round the year for the milk produced by the farmer members.
- To make available quality milk and other premier dairy products to urban consumers.
- To ensure prosperity of the rural milk producers.
- To compete with MNC,s and private dairies with better quality of milk and milk products and in the process, sustain viability of cooperatives.

**7.15 FISHERIES**

In Karnataka State, fisheries has attained as an important sector contributing to fish production besides source of foreign exchange earner. Fish being one of the sources of quality protein, use of fish as food helps in eradication of malnutrition among rural population. Fisheries Sector contributes to production of quality animal protein required for human being besides provides more employment opportunities. The vast marine, brackish water and inland freshwater resources are the source of fish production in the State.

Karnataka State has 320 Km long coast line along with 27000 Sq. km continental shelf area, 5.65 lakh hectares of various inland water resources and has vast scope for fisheries development. The brackish water area of 8,000 hectares also provides good scope for shrimp/fish culture. There are about 9.61 lakh fishermen in the State of which 3.28 lakh fishermen in marine and 6.33 lakh fishermen are in inland who are involved in various fisheries activities. During the year 2015-16, the total fish production of the State is 5.80 lakh tones. Karnataka is in 6<sup>th</sup> position in marine fish production and 8<sup>th</sup> position in inland fish production when compared to fish production in the country. The total fish production during 2016-17 is 5.58 lakh tonnes and during 2017-18 upto end of November 2017 is 3.02 lakh tonnes.

**The major objectives of Department of Fisheries are :**

- ❑ To enhance fish production utilizing all the available and useful fisheries resources.
- ❑ To execute and adopt the essential management measures required for sustainable fish production in the marine sector and also to bring awareness among the fishermen community about this.
- ❑ Development and maintenance of infrastructure for fishing, fish landing, preservation, processing and marketing both in marine and inland sector.
- ❑ Adoption of new technologies for fish seed production and fish culture.
- ❑ Improvement in fish marketing network.
- ❑ Extending scientific and extension services to the fish farmers.
- ❑ Exposure of new technologies to technical officers and staff of the department.
- ❑ Improvement of the socio-economic conditions of fishermen community.

The budget allocation for the department from the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in **Table 7.74**.

**7.15.1 Marine Fisheries :**

Development of marine fisheries sector is taken up with a focus on sustainability through empowering the traditional sector, enhancing of sea safety and rational exploitation of untapped deep-sea resources, achieving employment generation, social security of fishers, increased food security and augmenting sea food exports. Most important in the fisheries sector is development, expansion and maintenance infrastructure facilities like fishing harbours and landing centres. In this direction, Department of Fisheries has taken up construction and expansion of major fishing harbours and landing centres with assistance of Central share. Besides this, desilting programme in fishing harbours is also being implemented. During 2016-17, the marine exports including

**Table 7.74 : The budget allocation for the department from the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18**  
(Rs in lakh)

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Allocation	26,789.00	27,224.50	33,690.00

fishmeal and fish oil exports from Karnataka was 1.26 lakh metric tons worth Rs.1589.00 crore and the production of the marine fish is 3.99 lakhs Metric tonnes. Trends in fish exports of Marine Produce from Karnataka for the last thirteen years are given in **Figure 7.1**.

### 7.15.2 Fish Production :

The annual fish production in Karnataka has shown a considerable increase from 2.51 lakh metric tons in 2004-05 to 5.55 lakh metric tons in 2016-17. Details of fish production for the

last 3 years are given in **Table 7.75**.

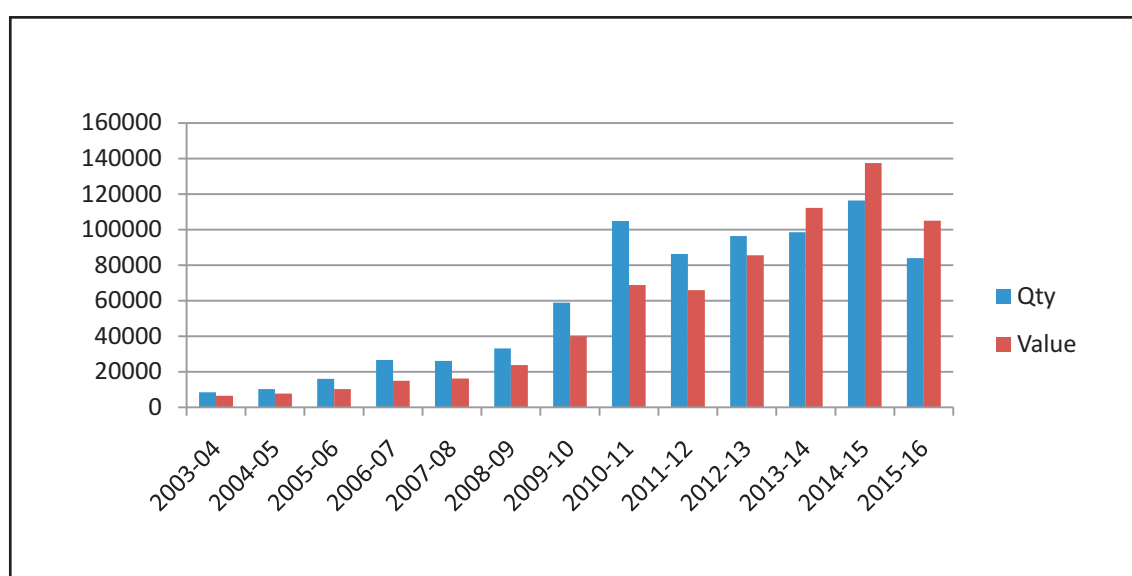
### 7.15.3 Fishing Fleet Operating In Karnataka :

Detail of fishing boats operating is furnished given in **Table 7.76**.

### 7.15.4 Inland Fisheries :

Immense scope exists for development of inland fisheries with the available vast inland fisheries resources in Karnataka as shown in **Table 7.77**.

**Fig 7.1: Exports of Marine Products from Karnataka**



Source: Department of Fisheries.

**Table 7.75 : Details of Fish Production in Karnataka (MTs)**

Year	Marine	Inland	Total
2015-16	411762	168828	580590
2016-17	399000	156000	555000
2017-18*	219204	82368	301572

\*( Upto Nov- 2017)

**Table 7.76 : Details of Boats**

Mechanized boats	Motorised boats	Traditional boats	Total
Multiday - 3055 Trawler -770 Purse seiner-270 Others-182	7831	8759	<b>20867</b>
} 4277			

Source: Department of Fisheries

**Table 7.77 : Inland fisheries resources in Karnataka**

Type	Area/Length
Department Tanks	1.77 lakh ha
Grama Panchayat Tanks	1.21 lakh ha
Reservoir	2.72 lakh ha
Rivers	5813 km
Canals	3187 km
Brackish water areas	0.08 lakh ha
Production Potential	4.02 lakh MT

Source: Department of Fisheries

**7.15.5 Fish seed production :**The fish seed production detail of the State is provided in **Table 7.78**.**Table 7.78 : Fish Seed Production****(in lakh fry)**

Year	Target	Achievement
2015-16	6800.00	5915.20
2016-17	7080.00	4999.00
2017-18 ( Upto Nov- 2017)	7080.00	4391.63

Source: Department of Fisheries

**7.15.6 Fish Sanctuaries in Karnataka :**

River stretches are declared as fish sanctuaries due to conservation of endangered and rare native fish species. Because of their unique and delicate ecosystem, any type of fishing is banned in these declared river stretches. These rivers stretch help in developing natural breeding of fish species. Details of fish sanctuaries in Karnataka declared by Department of Fisheries are given

in **Table 7.79**.**7.15.7 Infrastructure in Fisheries Sector :**

The State Government has given importance for the development of infrastructure facilities like fishing harbours, landing centres, auction halls, ice plants, cold storages, freezing plants and frozen storages. An overview of the infrastructure in fisheries sector is given below:

<p><b>MARINE:</b> Harbours: 8 Fish landing centres &amp; jetties :23 Beach landing centres:84 Shrimp hatchery: 5</p>
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<p>Fisheries co-operative societies: 489 (inland), 123 (marine) Federation: 1 (inland), 2 (marine)</p>
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<p><b>FARMS (INLAND):</b> Production: 19 (Govt 17, Private 02) Rearing: 30 - Govt, private - 300 Taluk level nursery: 60 Total: 409</p>
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<p>Cold storages: 25 (inland), 25 (marine) Ice plants: 70 (inland), 188 (marine) Frozen storage: 1 (inland), 14 (marine) Training centres: 4 (inland)</p>
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**Table 7.79 : Fish Sanctuaries in Karnataka**

Sl.No	Place/Taluk/District	River	Length of protected area
1	“Vahini Puskarani” (Ramanathapur) Arakalgud, Hassan	Cauvery	-
2	Ranganathittu, S.R.Patna, Mandya	Cauvery	5km
3	Muttathi area Malavalli, Mandya	Cauvery	-
4	Shishila, Belthangadi, D.Kannada	Kumaradhara	500m
5	Abhirama fish sanctuary (Hariharapura) Koppa,Chikmagalur	Tunga	-
6	Dharmasthala, Belthangadi, D.Kannada	Nethravathi	1km
7	Kelkaru, Belthangadi, D.Kannada	Palguni	-
8	Marakatha, Sulya, D.Kannada	Yenekkal (Kumaradhara)	-
9	Seethanadi, Karkala, Udupi	Seethanadi	-
10	Nakurgaya, Puttur, D.Kannada	Nethravathi	-
11	Nisargadhama, Kushalnagara, Kodagu	Cauvery	-
12	Uppukala, Sulya, D.Kannada	Kallaje	-
13	Bachanayakanagudi, Sulya, D.Kannada	Yenekkal (Kumaradhara)	2.0 Km
14	Thodikana, Sulya, D.Kannada	Chandragiri	500m
15	Thingale, Karkala, Udupi	Seethanadi	500m
16	Sringeri, Sringeri, Chikmagalur	Tunga	1km
17	Jammatagi (Hariharapura), Koppa, Chikmagalur	Tunga	500m
18	Chippalagudda, Thirthahalli, Shimoga	Tunga	500m
19	Mattur-Hosahalli, Shimoga Taluk & Dist.	Tunga	1.5 Km
20	Shivanasamudra, Malavalli, Mandya	Shimsha	1.4 Km
21	Bhagavathi Chaya Kolla, Surpura Taluk, Gulbarga	Krishna	-
22	Harangi Dam to Kudligi Dyavakere, Somwarpet Taluk, Kodagu District	Cauveri	5.8 Km

Source: Department of Fisheries

### 7.15.8 Labour Employed in Fisheries Sector:

Fisheries sector has been faring high in terms of its foreign exchange, earning potential and employability of vast majority of coastal community in fisheries sectors associated with fishing. Improvements in technology has led to unbridled capital investment in this sector and has attracted more and more people from the adjacent coastal transects who do not necessarily belong to the fishing community. Seafood exports from Karnataka is exploring new heights with increasing opportunities for value addition and branding of products.

Further, over the years, there is increase in the coastal fisher folk population inducing more and more people into fishing and allied activities. Employment status and opportunities in marine fisheries sector of Karnataka has increased over the years along with mechanization and increased replacement of labour-intensive fishing technologies. Fish, being a highly perishable product, needs the services of several people for its fast movement from harvesting point to consuming centres without deterioration in its quality. The size of fisher folk in Karnataka population in the State is given in **Table 7.80**.

**Table 7.80 : Fisher folk in Karnataka****(in lakhs)**

Sector	Number of fishermen	No. of active fishermen
Marine	3.28	1.57
Inland	6.33	1.39
Total	9.61	2.96

Source: Department of Fisheries

### 7.15.9 Major Programmes of the Department

#### A) Marine Fisheries :

##### 1) Construction of fishing harbours (CSS) :

Under this scheme, the construction and expansion of major fishing harbours and landing centres will be taken up for the marine infrastructure development in the State. Apart from this preference will be given for new harbour and jetties for the moment of motorised boats. During 2016-17, Rs.2133 lakh was spent for construction of fishing harbours at Malpe, Mangalore and Honnavar fishing harbours. Under the scheme, development of 3rd stage fishing harbour at Mangaluru and Malpe, development of fishing harbour at Honnavar and construction of breakwater works at Gangolli were taken up.

During the year 2017-18, budget provision of Rs.1677.00 lakh has been provided for this scheme and no expenditure incurred upto the end of November 2017.

##### 2) Dredging of fishing harbours and landing centers (CSS) :

Under the scheme, during the year 2016-17, a budget provision of Rs.564.18 lakh was made and Rs.429.42 lakh was spent for dredging at Kodikanyana, Malpe basin, Belekeri, Udyavar, Kandathpalli, Kodibengre, Hangarakatte and Bhatkal.

Siltation is common phenomena in fishing harbour and landing centres which adversely affect safe movement of fishing boats. As a part of maintenance of fishing harbour, the centrally sponsored scheme on dredging of fishing harbours and landing centres is being implemented. During 2017-18 budget provision of Rs.400.00 lakh has been provided and Rs.29.13 lakhs expenditure has been incurred upto end of November 2017.

##### 3) Renovation of fishing harbours and landing centers :

This scheme has been initiated for construction of small fishing harbours and landing centres with State Government plan funding and renovation of existing harbours with central assistance.

In the year 2016-17, an allocation of Rs.2278.49 lakh was provided and Rs.1409.40 lakh was spent for the construction of jetties and landing centers. This amount has been spent for works at Maravanthe, Koderi, Shiroor Alvegadde, Thengingundi, Amdalli breakwater at Bhatkal and Alvekodi fish landing centres. The fishermen were provided with hygienic places to land their fish catch by constructing jetties and landing centers in various places.

During 2017-18, an allocation of Rs.2000.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme and Rs.1615.57 lakh has been spent up to end of November 2017.

##### 4) Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana :

Under this programme, during the year 2015-16, Rs.522.00 lakh has been spent against the release of Rs.398.88 lakh. The activities like, financial assistance for supply of fishery requisites, transport vehicle, upgradation of fish seed production farms cage culture, development of fish culture through cluster approach, extension and gradation up study on good quality seed production, Special Development Programme and development of fisheries Co-operative societies.

Along with above programmes fishery requisites and fiber glass coracle programme have been taken up at Rs.282.00 lakh for the year 2016-17. In the year 2017-18, an allocation of Rs.3.97 lakh is provided and Rs 0.56 lakh was spent up to end of November 2017.

### 5) Maintenance of coastal link roads :

The State has 366.51 Km long 266 fisheries link roads connecting fishing harbours and landing centres to National Highway and major processing centers in the coastal area. Every year budgetary provision is provided for construction and maintenance of these roads. In the year 2016-17, an allocation of Rs.400.00 lakh was provided and Rs.400.00 lakh was spent for development and maintenance of 70 link roads.

Against the budget outlay of Rs.513.00 lakh during 2017-18, expenditure of Rs.292.79 lakh has been incurred for 60 roads up to end of November 2017.

### 6) NABARD assisted Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)scheme :

In the year 2016-17, budgetary provision of Rs.2561.00 lakh was provided and an expenditure of Rs.2561.00 lakh was incurred for 31 different works.

During the year 2017-18, Rs.645.00 lakh NABARD assistance has been provided and as on November 2017, Rs.396.59 lakh has been spent.

### 7) Development and maintenance of fishing harbour and landing centers :

The allocation provided under this scheme is utilized for the maintenance including water and electricity charges, cleaning and repairs of fishing harbours. During 2016-17, out of Rs.112.81 lakh provided Rs.112.81 lakh has been spent on maintenance of fishing harbours.

Under this scheme, allocation of Rs.221.00 lakh has been provided during 2017-18 and an expenditure of Rs.121.12 lakh has been spent upto end of November 2017.

### 8) Subsidy on the electricity used by ice plants :

In order to rejuvenate the ice plants of coastal districts, a subsidy of Rs.1.50 per unit of electricity used by these ice plants is provided under this scheme. An allocation of Rs.634.73 lakh was provided during 2016-17 and subsidy of Rs.634.46 lakh was distributed to 194 plants.

During 2017-18 an allocation of Rs.625.00 lakh has been provided and expenditure of Rs.274.27 lakh has been incurred and distributed to 98 plants up to end of November 2017.

### B. Inland Fisheries :

During 2016-17, the total fish seed produced from different fish seed production centres of department and private centres was 4998.84 lakh fry fingerlings. During the year 2016-17, 1307.94 lakh fish fingerlings were stocked in 2657 department tanks, 278.46 lakh fish fingerlings were stocked in 1561 Gram Panchayat tanks and developed. During the year 2017-18, 2807 departmental tanks and 1220 Gram Panchayat tanks have developed by stocking 1836.40 lakh and 365.75 lakh fish fingerling respectively as on November 2017. During the year 2017-18, 0.42 lakh M.T. of fish from inland resources has been produced upto end of November 2017.

### Various Programmes under inland fisheries are given below :

#### 1) Subsidy for purchase of fish seed :

Under the scheme 50% subsidy on cost of fish seed or maximum of Rs.25000 is provided to fish farmers for purchase of fish seed at the rate of 50.00 lakhs spawn or 10.00 lakh fry per ha. Further max subsidy of Rs.25,000/- is provided to each co-operative society under this scheme. With this, quality fish is made available to fish farmers and besides this prevents purchase of poor quality fish seed from other States.

During the year 2016-17, an allocation of Rs.30.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme and Rs.28.06 lakh has been spent for 485 beneficiaries. During the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs.30.00 lakh budget has been provided and Rs.10.98 lakh expenditure incurred on 247 beneficiaries as on November 2017.

#### 2) Development and construction of fish seed production centre:

Provision is made under this scheme to take up construction and maintenance of fish seed production farms to boost the fish seed production. During 2016-17, an allocation of Rs.70.51 lakh was provided and Rs.65.90 lakh was spent for maintenance of fish seed production centre. No budget has been provided during 2017-18.

#### 3) Supply of fishery requisite kits :

Under the scheme "Supply of fishery requisite kits" and other supplementary materials required to catch fish is provided to marine and inland fish farmers at 100% subsidy (Unit cost maximum Rs.10,000 for kit and Rs.1,000 for

providing gloves, apron and basket to fisherwomen). During 2016-17, out of an allocation of Rs.203.00 lakhs, Rs.202.87 lakh was spent to distribute kits to 1028 beneficiaries and gloves, aprons and baskets to 12400 fisherwomen. For the implementation of the scheme Rs.100.00 lakh budget has been provided for the year 2017-18 and Rs.32.76 lakh expenditure is incurred and kits were distributed to 681 beneficiaries as on November 2017.

#### **4) Distribution of Fibre glass coracle for inland fishermen :**

The programme distribution of fiber glass coracle was formulated keeping in mind the safety of inland fishermen. These fiber glass coracles are not only durable but also very strong and it also helps the fishermen to fish in deeper waters and also ensure the safety to the life of fishermen. During 2016-17, 637 fishermen were provided with this facility by spending Rs.46.60 lakh out of budget Rs.50.00 lakh. The cost of each unit was Rs.10,000/-.

An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2017-18 towards the implementation of the scheme. Out of this, an expenditure of Rs.16.68 lakh is incurred and coracle are distributed to 406 beneficiaries as on November 2017.

#### **5) Assistance for inland fisheries development :**

Under this scheme, provision has been made for the recurring expenses for production of fish seed in fish seed centres, fish seed rearing in taluk level nurseries and in fish seed rearing centres. Allocation is utilised for purchase of fish seed and transportation, purchase and maintenance of vehicle, purchase and maintenance of other requisites. In general, essential and supplementary facilities required for increasing fish seed production is made under this scheme. Under this scheme, an allocation of Rs.343 lakh was made during 2016-17 and Rs.315.81 lakh has been spent.

A budget allocation of Rs.1239.00 lakh has been provided during 2017-18 for this purpose and Rs.299.88 lakh has been spent up to the end of November 2017.

#### **6. Stocking of fish seed in reservoirs:**

There are 82 reservoirs in the State. The total water spread area is 2.72 lakh hectare. There are thousands of fishermen families who depend solely on these reservoirs for their livelihood. In the recent days the fish catch in

these reservoirs has reduced and life of fishermen has become difficult. Therefore in this scheme provision has been made to stock good quality fish seed. An allocation of Rs.102.00 lakh has been made for this during 2016-17 and an expenditure of Rs.98.36 lakh has been incurred by stocking 153.00 lakh seeds in 19 reservoirs. During the year 2017-18, Rs.100.00 lakh budget has been provided for implementation of the scheme. During the current year, 35.00 lakh fish seed have been stocked and Rs.7.87 lakh expenditure is incurred as on November 2017.

#### **C. Schemes for Preservation, Processing and Development of Marketing Facilities :**

##### **1) Assistance for construction of fish market :**

There is a need to establish hygienic fish markets. A scheme has been formulated such that local bodies can avail 90% financial assistance from National Fisheries Development Board, Hyderabad for construction of markets and the remaining 10% can be availed from by the State Government. In 2016-17, an allocation of Rs.59.49 lakh was provided for the scheme and an expenditure of Rs.59.49 lakh was incurred for the construction of 8 fish markets.

In 2017-18, an allocation of Rs.180.00 lakh is provided for this purpose and up to end of November 2017, Rs.15.05 lakh has been spent towards construction of 2 fish markets.

#### **D. Fishermen Welfare Schemes :**

##### **a) Savings cum relief scheme for marine fishermen:**

Under this Scheme, Rs.1500 will be collected from marine fishermen for a period of 9 fishing months in a year from each fisherman. A matching contribution of Rs.1500 each by the State and Central Governments is provided. Rs.4500/- thus collected is distributed during 3 non fishing (monsoon months) to the beneficiaries at Rs.1500/- per month.

During 2016-17, a budget allocation of Rs.807.01 lakh was provided under this component and Rs.742.67 lakh released for 41,259 fishermen. During 2017-18, Rs.980.00 lakh is provided as state share for the scheme and 39,518 fishermen are involved in savings. No expenditure is incurred upto the end of the November 2017. The details of savings cum relief scheme for marine fishermen (CSS) are given in **Table 7.81**.

**Table 7.81 : Savings cum relief scheme for marine fishermen (CSS)**

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount disbursed (Rs.in lakh)
2015-16	43383	780.89
2016-17	41259	742.67
2017-18 (Upto Nov. 2017)	39518	-

**b) Group Accident Insurance Scheme:**

Under this Centrally Sponsored Group Accident Insurance Scheme, the premium amount is shared equally by State and Central Government to cover insurance for 2.05 lakh fishermen of the State. During 2016-17, an allocation of Rs.22.00 lakh was provided and Rs.20.82 lakh has been paid to FISHCOFED, New Delhi towards premium by the State Government. During 2016-17, 49 insurance claims were settled and Rs.93.00 lakh was disbursed as claim amount.

An allocation of Rs.22.00 lakh is provided for this purpose during 2017-18. Now, this scheme has been converged with Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and premium amount of Rs.2.94 lakh has been paid till November 2017.

**(c) Housing Scheme:**

Under this scheme, HUDCO loan is being reimbursed. Rs.100.76 lakh has been reimbursed as against the allocation of Rs.300.00 lakh during 2016-17.

During the year 2017-18, an allocation of Rs.110.00 lakh is provided for this scheme and Rs.46.96 lakh has been spent up to end of November 2017.

**1) Reimbursement of differential interest to commercial banks :**

Fishermen can avail loan up to Rs.50,000.00 from commercial bank @ 2% interest to take up fisheries activities. If the Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks provide loans to fishermen as loan, then State Government will reimburse the difference of interest over and above 2%. An allocation of Rs.696.51 lakh was provided during 2016-17 and an expenditure of Rs.696.51 lakh has been incurred to clear claims of 25945 fishermen.

An allocation of Rs.300.00 lakh has been made during 2017-18 and Rs. 149.33 lakh

expenditure has been incurred up to end of November 2017.

**2) Distress Relief Fund :**

Distress Relief Fund was established to provide relief to fishermen and their dependents in case of permanent disability/death while fishing. The compensation provided under the scheme for death cases has been increased to a maximum of 6,00,000 in death cases occurring in sea and the relief for loss/ damage of boat/net and medical expenses has been increased to a maximum of Rs.1,00,000. During 2016-17, Rs.25.00 lakh was provided to this fund and 94 different cases have been settled. In total, Rs.156.64 lakh has been disbursed as relief.

An allocation of Rs.25.00 lakh is provided for contribution towards the Relief fund in the year 2017-18 and no expenditure is incurred up to end of November 2017.

**3) Matsya Ashraya Yojane :**

Under this scheme, housing facility is being provided to houseless fishermen. The subsidy under this scheme has been enhanced to Rs.1.20 lakh from 2013-14. During 2015-16 subsidy amounts has been enhanced to Rs.1.50 lakh for rural area and Rs.1.80 lakh for urban area beneficiaries of schedule caste and schedule tribe. During 2016-17, 4715 houses have been sanctioned and distributed. An amount of Rs.2628.49 lakh has been released to Nodal Agency, Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation for construction of houses sanctioned during previous years.

An allocation of Rs.1500.00 lakh has been earmarked for implementation of this scheme. During 2017-18, 3000 houses sanctioned and no expenditure is incurred upto November 2017 as distribution of houses is under progress.



#### **4) Unspent SCP-TSP amount as per the SCP-TSP Act 2013:**

Under this scheme, an allocation of Rs.459.00 lakh was made and Rs.454.21 lakh expenditure was incurred during 2016-17. An allocation of Rs.1449.00 lakh is provided during 2017-18 and Rs.320.21 lakh expenditure is incurred upto November 2017.

#### **5) Special Component Plan:**

Under this scheme, an allocation of Rs.300 lakh was made out of which Rs. 298.61 lakh expenditure is incurred during 2016-17. No allocation is made during 2017-18.

#### **6) Tribal Area Sub Plan:**

Under this scheme, an allocation of Rs.40.00 lakh was made out of which Rs. 39.32 lakh expenditure was incurred during 2016-17. An allocation of Rs.87.00 lakh is provided during 2017-18 and Rs.39.17 lakh expenditure is incurred upto November 2017.

### **E. District Sector Programmes :**

#### **1. Construction and maintenance of fisheries buildings and facilities :**

Budget provision has been provided for construction and maintenance of office buildings, repair and improvements to fish farms and taluk level nurseries, construction and maintenance of fish landing jetties, auction halls in coastal districts and for operational costs and purchase of equipments for the aquaria at Karwar, Hassan, Belgaum, Gulbarga, D.K., Bidar, Kolar, Kodagu and Bijapur.

During 2016-17, an allocation of Rs. 369.65 lakh was made under this scheme and an expenditure of Rs.367.56 lakh was incurred.

An allocation of Rs.390.15 lakh has been made in the year 2017-18 and so far Rs.94.22 lakh has been spent upto November 2017.

#### **2. Assistance for development of inland fisheries :**

Under the scheme of assistance for development of inland fisheries, subsidy for construction of fish ponds in their own land in water logged areas, assistance for supply of grass carp seed, assistance for development of fisheries in wells and ponds, etc are being implemented in district sector. During the year 2016-17 against an allocation of Rs. 386.45 lakh an expenditure of Rs.375.99 lakh was incurred.

In the year 2017-18, an allocation of Rs.461.95 lakh has been made and Rs.114.12 lakh expenditure has been incurred up to November 2017.

#### **3. Assistance to construction of fish markets and fish marketing – (ZP sector) :**

In order to help fisher folk, to sell and transport harvested fish in fresh and hygienic condition, assistance is being provided for the purchase of a bicycle and insulated boxes with 50% subsidy, subject to a maximum limit of Rs.2000/-, 25% subsidy for purchase of 2 wheeler and ice box subject to maximum of Rs.10,000/-, 25% subsidy to a maximum of Rs.30,000/- for the purchase of a 3 wheeler tempo rickshaw and 25% subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs.35000/- for the purchase of 4 wheeler will be provided to a group of 3-4 persons. An expenditure of Rs.122.88 lakh was incurred against the budget provision of Rs.123.80 lakh under this scheme during 2016-17.

In the year 2017-18, an allocation of Rs.145.10 lakh has been made and Rs. 21.46 lakh expenditure is incurred up to end of November 2017.

#### **4. Centrally Sponsored Motorization of traditional crafts :**

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Motorization of Traditional Fishing Crafts was introduced in the State during the year 1987-88 and so far 3493 traditional crafts have been motorized. During 2016-17, an allocation of Rs.116.00 lakh was made and Rs.14.12 lakh expenditure was incurred and this scheme is now being implemented under Blue Revolution scheme of Government of India.

#### **5. Exhibition and training :**

Under this scheme, allocation has been provided for preparation of suitable exhibits on fisheries activities and to participate in exhibitions at State, District and Taluk level. Also there is provision to conduct one-day workshop to impart training to interested fish farmers on fish culture activities and to provide information on departmental schemes.

During the year 2016-17, an allocation of Rs. 65.10 lakh has been provided and Rs.64.05 lakh has been spent.

An allocation of Rs. 79.80 lakh has been made during 2017-18 and expenditure of Rs.17.77 lakh has been incurred up to the end of November 2017.

### **Blue Revolution - Integrated Development and management of Fisheries:**

Central Government has introduced a flagship programme called Blue Revolution- Integrated development and management of fisheries to bring about a significant growth in the fisheries sector in the next 5 years. Under this scheme, the following programmes have been included for the overall development of the fisheries sector and socio economic development of fishermen.

1. National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and its activities.
2. Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture.
3. Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post-Harvest Operations.
4. Strengthening of Database and Geographical Information System of the Fisheries Sector.
5. Institutional Arrangement for Fisheries Sector.
6. Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and other need-based Interventions.
7. National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen.

During 2016-17, central share of Rs.1370.75 lakh was released by GOI for implementation of these schemes. Out of this, Rs.403.65 lakh has been spent. A budget provision of Rs.1172.00 lakh is made during 2017-18 for implementation of this scheme and an expenditure of Rs.163.02 lakh is incurred upto November 2017.

### **The constraints and gaps identified in the Department:**

- ❑ Resources of the state are Rain dependent. Utilisaiton of resources and production depends on rain fall.
- ❑ Shortage in availability of quality seed in required quantity at appropriate time.
- ❑ High Cost of feed and non availability of feed locally affecting the progress of feed based culture species.
- ❑ Non-availability of alternative fast growing candidate species into culture system.
- ❑ Impacts of climate change hindering the progress.
- ❑ Need of effective extension programmes to propagate the recent advances that have

taken place elsewhere.

### **Results (Achievements) and challenges:**

#### **Achievements:**

- ❑ Overall improvement in the socio-economic status of fishermen.
- ❑ Introduction of new candidate species for culture like Pungasius, GIFT Tilapia and local varieties of carps.
- ❑ Utilization of all resources effectively, efficiently and safely for enhancing fish production and to uplift the socio-economic status of Fishers through package of schemes.

#### **Future Challenges :**

- ❑ Open sea cage culture to enhance fish production.
- ❑ Implementation of "MISSION FINGERLINGS" to address the problems of seed shortage.
- ❑ Strengthening Inland fish marketing infrastructure.
- ❑ Diversification of culture practices.
- ❑ Introduction of high yielding and eco friendly culture systems.
- ❑ Totally creating the opportunities for the prime objective of "BLUE REVOLUTION" to take off in fisheries sector.

### **7.16 FOOD SECURITY THROUGH PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**

#### **7.16.1 Provision of Food to the Poor through Public Distribution System in Karnataka**

1. The Public Distribution System (PDS) evolved as a system of management of scarcity and for distribution of food grains at affordable prices. Over the years, PDS has become an important part of Government's policy for management of food economy in the country. PDS is supplemental in nature and is not intended to make available the entire requirement of any of the commodities distributed under it to a household or a section of the society.

2. PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State Governments. The Central Government, through FCI, has assumed the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of food grains to the State Governments. Food grains are distributed through the PDS to the poor at fixed rates

throughout the year. The PDS runs parallel with the market mechanisms to provide food at free and controlled rates to the poor to provide sustenance and food security to the people for whom food at market prices are beyond reach. As in other States, rice, wheat, sugar, and kerosene oil are distributed through the FPSs in Karnataka as well. (Distribution of sugar has been discontinued from April 2017)

3. The operational responsibility including allocation within State, identification of families below the poverty line, issue of Ration Cards and supervision of the functioning of FPS, rests with the State Governments.

### **7.16.2 Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)**

The PDS was revamped as targeted public distribution system (TPDS) in 1997 in order to target the system towards the poor. The State Government identifies such poor families that shall be eligible for PDS entitlement under AAY (Antyodaya Anna Yojana) and BPL (Below Poverty Line) categories. Necessary arrangements are made for the delivery of qualitative, fixed quantity of food grains at free and concessional rate in a transparent and accountable manner to the poor through the FPS. The term BPL has been discontinued under National Food Security Act (NFSA) and instead the term Priority Household has been introduced in place of BPL. This indicates wider coverage as compared to the earlier concept of BPL. Accordingly, the State Government in its order dated 16-08-2016, 25-03-2017 and 20-05-2017 has notified 04 exclusion criteria. National Food Security Act-2013 has been implemented in the State from January 2014. Under this Act, Central Government releases 35 kg of foodgrains to AAY and 5 kg foodgrains for each unit or member of priority household in the State. Households belonging to both AAY and PHH families are being distributed foodgrains as specified under NFSA and as per the NFSA foodgrain allocation. But the foodgrains are distributed free of cost by the State Government.

### **7.16.3 Wholesale Depots and Fair Price Shops**

At present, release of foodgrains to the state from the Central Government are being lifted from the district FCI godowns to the taluk wholesale depots by the Wholesale transporters, selected by the department through a process of tender. As per the earlier

practice, foodgrains from the taluk wholesale godowns upto the fair price shops were lifted by the respective fair price shop owners. With the implementation of Door Step Delivery system, foodgrains from the Taluk Wholesale Godowns upto the Fair Price Shops are being lifted by the Retail Transporters who are selected through the tender process. In Taluks where retail transporters have not been selected, foodgrains from the wholesale godowns are lifted by the Fair Price Shop Owners.

Depending on the topography and existing cardholders, there is one FPS in every Revenue village. Keeping in view the economic viability of the Fair Price Shops, minimum number of ration cards in fair price shops in rural and urban areas has been specified in the Karnataka Essential Commodities Public Distribution System (Control) Order 2016. In the hilly areas of Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, Raichur, Mysore and Chamarajanagara, 9 mobile FPS are also working which are operated by the Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation. Currently, 20270 FPSs are operating in the State as on November-2017. Details of the number of FPS in various districts of the State are given in **Appendix 12.5**.

### **7.16.4 National Food Security Act-2013 (NFSA)**

National Food Security Act-2013 is in force w.e.f. January-2014 in the State. NFSA has adopted the concept of "Priority households" and "Non-Priority households" in place of BPL and APL. Under this Act the Central Government has specified percentage population coverage under priority household as 76.04 % in rural area and in 49.36% urban area. In Karnataka State AAY and BPL cards families has been considered as Priority Families under this Act. According to this Act AAY families are entitled to 35 kgs of foodgrains and each member of the Priority household are entitled to 5 kg foodgrains under NFSA. Besides 5 kg foodgrains, an additional 2 kg foodgrains is being distributed to each member of priority household. During November 2017 there are around 3.31 Crore PHH beneficiaries under Public Distribution System which is according to the directions of the Central Government. APL families are considered as Non-priority families and they have been issued foodgrains at concessional rate with effect from June 2015. Presently the Central Government is releasing 2,17,403 MTs of rice to the State as NFSA allocation. The State

Government requires around 50000 MT of additional foodgrain to meet the requirement of 2 kg allocation given by the State. The entire expenditure of the said additional quantity is borne by the State Government.

#### **7.16.5 Anthyodaya Anna Yojane (AAY)**

The Central Government has implemented Anthyodaya Anna Yojane (AAY) which is in force w.e.f. August-2002 in the State. It considers the poorest of the poor and the concept has been evolved for those who are not able to afford two square meals per day. They are the poorest segment of the BPL population such as landless agricultural laborers, households headed by widows, terminally-ill persons affected by HIV, households headed by old age person with meagre income or non-income come under this scheme. Such beneficiaries are identified in the Grama Sabha by the concerned Grama Panchayath. Under this scheme 35 kgs of foodgrain is being distributed to each AAY family. Accordingly, during November 2017 around 7,83,846 families have been identified as AAY and these families have availed 35 kgs of foodgrains under NFSA.

#### **7.16.6 Annabhagya Yojane**

Annabhagya scheme is in force w.e.f. July-2013 in Karnataka. From the date of implementation of Annabhagya yojane the beneficiaries of BPL cards holders are availing enhanced quantity of foodgrains. Earlier to this a BPL card family having one member were availing a minimum quantity of 4 kg rice and 1 kg wheat, and a maximum quantity of 20 kg rice and 3 kg wheat. According to New Scheme a BPL family having 1 member is availing quantity 10 kg, 2 members family is availing 20 kg, 3 members and above family is availing 30 kg of foodgrains. Under Annabhagya Scheme upto April 2015 the rate of issue of foodgrains per kg is also reduced to Rs. 1.00. Unit system of foodgrain distribution was introduced from May 2015 onwards. Accordingly, every unit of priority household are being distributed 5 Kg of foodgrains at free of cost.

From the Year 2017-18, each member of priority household is being distributed 7 kg foodgrain and AAY households are given 35 kg foodgrains. Foodgrains are distributed free of cost. These cardholders are also entitled to 1 kg Dal per card as subsidized rates. Under this scheme during the month of November 2017 around 1.08 crore BPL (AAY+PHH) families have been the beneficiaries. Distribution of

foodgrains at no cost has not only ensured food security but has also contributed to the purchasing power of the AAY and PHH households. Sugar, Salt and Palmoil/Sunflower Oil distribution has been discontinued from the year 2017-18.

Uniform rate for Kerosene is introduced throughout the State. Presently, non-gas cardholders are being distributed 3 ltrs of kerosene. In rural areas, cardholders with LPG connection who register their willingness to obtain kerosene in their respective gram panchayats are being distributed 1 ltr of kerosene every month. Kerosene is distributed at Rs.25 per litre. Districtwise kerosene card counts and willingness registered card details are shown in **Appendix 12.6**.

Kerosene is also being allocated for fishing purpose during fishing season. Based on the permits issued by the Deputy Commissioners, each permit is entitled to 300 Ltrs of Kerosene in the coastal districts of Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada. Presently 1355 KL of subsidized kerosene is being allocated for fishing purpose every month.

Bangalore IRA, Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural and Shimoga Districts have been declared kerosene free along with the urban areas of Dakshina Kannada District.

With the implementation of Annabhagya Yojana there is more positive effect in the production on Agricultural field. In addition to Central supporting price, the local attractive bonus on the crops of paddy, ragi and jowar is also declared. Because of this the requirement of foodgrains in the state under PDS system can also be stored locally and conveniently.

The Central Government NFSA-2013 and the State Annabhagya schemes are implemented in combination in the State. According to this combined scheme the requirement of food grains for every month is 3 lakh MT. But the Central Government monthly allotment of foodgrains is 2,17,403 MT which is insufficient to meet the actual foodgrain requirement of the State. As such this shortage is met from foodgrains like Rice (CMR), Ragi and Jowar procured under MSP scheme in the State. The additional requirement of the State is fulfilled from the Open Market Sales Scheme [OMSS(D)] foodgrains purchased in the e-auction held by Food Corporation of India. Foodgrains distribution under Annabhagya scheme rates and quantity details are given in **Table 7.82**.

The category wise beneficiaries identified as AAY, PHH and NPHH are shown in **Table 7.83**.

### 7.16.7 Padithara Khatari Scheme

As per Government Order No. Aanasas 284 DRA 2014 Dated 26-04-2016 Padithara Khatari Scheme has been introduced in the state from 01-05-2016.

1. This scheme has ensured availability of foodgrains from the beginning of the month and during the entire month.
2. As per the scheme the fair price shops are to issue PDS commodities from 1<sup>st</sup> of every month to the cardholders and the Fair price shops shall function on all the days from 8-00 AM to 12-00 noon and 4.00PM to 8.00PM (Except every tuesday and State Government holidays).

### 7.16.8 Annabhagya Adaalath

Annabhagya Adaalat has been introduced from 01.06.2014 vide Government Order No. Aanasas 125 DRA 2014, Dated 09-06-2014. Adaalaths are conducted on 7<sup>th</sup> of every month near select fair price shops in the presence of any Government Officer.

At the Annabhagya Adaalat, apart from tackling the issues raised by the public, the following issues are to be looked into:

- i) Complaints regarding ration card and the shop.
- ii) Verification regarding quality, rate and scale of issue of PDS commodities issued to card holders as per their entitlements.

**Table 7.82 : Food Grain Distribution under Annabhagya: Rates and Quality**

Sl. No	Category of ration cards	Rice		Wheat/ Ragi/ Jowar		Toor dal	
		Scale of issue (in Kgs)	Rate per kg (in.Rs.)	Scale of issue (in kgs)	Rate perkg (in.Rs.)	Scale of issue (in Kgs)	Rate per kg (in.Rs.)
1.	AAY	35 K.G	Free	0	0	1	38.00
2.	PHH (Priority Household)	7 K.G per member	Free	0	0	1	38.00

**Table 7.83 : Details Of Number of PDS Cardholders (In Nos)**

Parameters	Card type	No of Card Holders									
		2013-14	%ge to the state total	2014-15	%ge to the state total	2015-16	%ge to the state total	2016-17	%ge to the state total	2017-18 *	%ge to the state total
As per Government Order No. Aanasas/ 116/ DRA/2015/ 16-08-2016, 25-03-2017 and 20-05-2017, Four Parameters have been Prescribed	AAY	1100340	8.9	1017034	8.27	801845	7.61	793321	7.38	783846	7.06
	PHH	8486938	68.7	9325498	75.81	9597173	91.12	9728718	90.57	10021903	90.25
	NPHH	2767627	22.40	1957100	15.92	132779	1.27	220755	2.05	299219	2.69
<b>Total Cards in the State</b>		<b>12354905</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12299632</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10531797</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10742794</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11104968</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Upto November -2017.Source: Based on monthly allotment data.

- iii) Correctness of the weighing scale/measuring equipments for PDS commodities.
- iv) Functioning of the shop as per prescribed schedule.
- v) Functioning of the Vigilance Committee
- vi) Diversion of PDS commodities to Black Market by the shop owner or possession of bogus ration cards with shop owner or some other person etc.

Officer conducting adalat should verify display of mandatory information by the shop keeper like rate, scale of issue, stock etc. and also Verify the correct maintenance of mandatory books of accounts like stock register etc.

The complaints received during Annabhagya Adaalat and the discrepancies noticed by the adaalat conducting officer needs to be brought to the notice of the concerned Deputy Commissioners. The Deputy Commissioners have been directed to redress the grievances and take necessary action to set right the discrepancies notified by the adaalat.

#### **7.16.9 Action taken to implement Annabhagya Yojane effectively**

To implement Annabhagya Yojane effectively and transparently, the State Government has taken sustainable measures. It is necessary that the functioning of fair price shops is transparent. It is also necessary that sufficient information regarding the PDS entitlement, rates etc. is provided to the ration cardholders so that they obtain the same without fail. In order to avoid the possibility of misuse of PDS foodgrains by negative elements in the society the following measures have been undertaken by the State.

##### ☆ **Computersation of Public Distribution System**

In order to induce transparency and efficiency in implementation of public distribution system, measures like creation and maintenance of ration card database, provision for online application for new ration card, installation of computers in wholesale godowns, enabling of online billing, installation of POS at fair price shops in a phased manner have been initiated.

##### ☆ **Right of information regarding the Fair Price Shops (FPSs)**

The card holders have the right to know the address of the FPDs to which their ration card

is assigned in order to avail foodgrains. The also have a right to know other information about their FPSs like the number of cards attached to the shop, the actual entitlement of pds commodities received by the shop, rate at which the pds commodities are to be distributed, timings of distribution etc. Hence each FPS should maintain basic information with regard to number of cards, category of such cards assigned to their shops, name of the card holder, the number of units of each card etc. District wise, Taluk wise Fair price shop wise allotment and card wise details have been made available on the department's website for public information and Scrutiny.

##### ☆ **Statement of Eligible beneficiaries**

The list of eligible BPL beneficiaries is available with the FPS holder and it will be displayed in the notice board of the particular FPDs. This will help to the card holders to know the details of Foodgrains/ Kerosene quantity, with assigned to that particular card. During the time of lifting all the card holders can ascertain the quantity of foodgrains/ kerosene that will be issued to them. Then the card holders can sign in that particular statement and avail their foodgrains.

##### ☆ **Display of stock details in the notice board.**

The details of foodgrains lifted from the FPS holder for that particular month will be displayed in the notice board of that particular FPD. The card holders related to that shop can easily avail their foodgrains quota in time. Any violation of the rules by the FPD holders severe action will be initiated against that FPD.

##### ☆ **Distribution of new ration cards**

The procedure for issue of ration cards has been simplified. The facility of intimating to the card holders is implemented in the system whether the ration card application has been accepted or rejected. With the help of computer system available at Grama Panchayath one can apply for new ration card. Government has to accord permission to issue ration card at Grama Panchayath level. At present in the urban area Bengaluru-one, Karnataka-1 and Atal Janasnehi Centers has been appointed as agencies, for the public to apply for ration card on online facility. In the rest of the other taluks private franchise centers has been identified to apply for new ration cards.

At present 20,47,763 applications have been received for new ration cards and till November

2017, around 9,02,739 ration cards have been issued.

☆ **Verification of ration cards**

To verify whether the eligible beneficiaries have received ration card or not and also to check whether the concerned ration shop holder has issued the correct scale of issue and rate of food articles to the card holders the fair price shop level officer has been appointed by the State Government. By this one can identify the duplicate card and also can ascertain whether the ration shop holders have issued correct foodgrains to the beneficiary or not.

☆ **SMS system**

For the first time in the nation State Government has introduced SMS system free of cost to the card holders to know the entitlement of quantity of food articles and the amount to be paid to FPS.

☆ **Identification of ineligible ration cards**

Identification and cancellation of ineligible ration cards in the State is a continuous process. Accordingly, during 2017-18, upto November 2017, around 3,25,581 ration cards have been identified and cancelled.

☆ **Reward Scheme**

With a view to curb leakages in public distribution system, reward scheme has been introduced to identify ineligible ration cards with active participation of general public. As per the scheme, for information on proven ineligible ration cards, the complainant shall receive cash reward of Rs.400/- per such card. Besides this, the informant who shall provide information regarding illegal diversion and backmarketing of PDS commodities shall receive cash reward of upto 5% of the market value of such commodities if the case stands proved.

☆ **Complaint Redressal**

“AHARAVANI” Toll free No. 1967 and 1800 425 9339 facility has been provided to receive complaints with regard to the distribution of foodgrains in “ANNABHAGYA YOJANE”. Also, online facility in the department website has been provided to lodge the complaint.

☆ **Sanction of Fair Price shops to Government agencies and co-operative bodies**

During Sanction of new FPDs priority has been considered as per the below Government Notification No. FCS/17/RPR/2011(1)

Dated: 10-06-2016 and action has been taken not to sanction to the private individuals.

- i. State Government Owned Corporation/undertakings or Companies or Gram Panchayats/ Urban local bodies.
- ii.
  - a) Primary Agricultural Co-Operative Society Ltd, (PACS)
  - b) The Horticultural Producers Marketing and Processing Society Ltd, (HOPCOMS)
  - c) Milk Producers Co- operative Society Ltd, (MPCS) Sponsored by KMF.
  - d) Taluk Agricultural Producers Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd, (TAPCMS)
- iii. Stree shakthi group/ self help societies which are recognized by the departments of women and child development.

**7.16.10 Monitoring of Annabhagya Yojane**

For effective implementation of “Annabhagya Yojane” which is one of the flagship programmes of the State Government and to avoid diversion of foodgrains the following steps have been undertaken.

- ❑ Directions have been issued to the concerned Executive officers/ staff to initiate stringent action under EC act 1955 and Karnataka Essential Commodies Public Distribution System (Control) Order 2016 against those who misuse PDS commodities distributed under Annabhagya Yojane.
- ❑ Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supply of Essential Commodities Act 1980 has been strengthened and the executive officers/officials have been directed to initiate action as per the provisions of this act.
- ❑ Fair Price Shop Level Vigilance Committees have been constituted. The State Level Vigilance Committee has also been constituted. Constitution of Taluk and District level committees is in progress.
- ❑ Ineligible ration cards are being cancelled after detail inspection of FPD by the food inspectors. Due instructions have been given to the Food Inspectors to conduct such inspections frequently.
- ❑ While issuing foodgrains and kerosene at Wholesale Point and FPD, the Eligibility

List of the ration card holders can be obtained, certified and pds commodities can be distributed after obtaining signature of the eligible card holders in the eligibility list.

- ❑ Aadhaar numbers of all ration card holders has been seeded to their respective Ration cards. Presently, around 99% of seeding of members is complete.
- ❑ The ration card details have been displayed in the department website. On the basis of this, one can record any opinion regarding ration card and also by this information regarding ineligible ration card holders can be ascertain and action will be initiated against such card holders.
- ❑ Presently PDS commodities are being distributed through POS machines as against the earlier system of bio authenticated aadhaar based coupon system for distribution of PDS commodities.
- ❑ To ascertain whether the ration card holder have availed correct quantity and rate of foodgrains the fair price shop owners have to upload the information through IVRS on the same day.
- ❑ Under Annabhagya Yojane, around 70 cases during 2013-14, 193 cases during 2014-15, 118 cases during 2015-16, 63 cases during 2016-17 and during 2017-18 around 51 cases have been booked upto the month of November 2017 under Essential Commodities Act. Foodgrains stock have been seized and action has been initiated against concerned persons.

#### **7.16.11 Food grains Allotment and Offtake**

Foodgrains allotted by the FCI godown to the State are being transported to the concerned taluk godown by the agencies appointed by the State Government.

The State Government has identified agencies for lifting and distribution from FCI wholesale godowns to the taluk godowns in the State. The State Government has two agencies, Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd, (KFCSC) which is a Government organization and Taluk Agricultural Produce Cooperative Marketing Societies (TAPCMS) as wholesale nominees. Under PDS, food grains are lifted from FCI godowns and godowns owned or hired by the wholesale nominees. The total capacity of State-owned godowns and hired godowns is indicated in **Appendix 12.7**.

The percentage of allotment and off take of food grains by the State in the past 5 years is given in **Table 7.84**.

National Food Security Act (NFSA) is in force w.e.f. January - 2014. Under this act foodgrains are distributed only for Priority households (AAY and BPL cardholders only).

#### **7.16.12 Allotment of foodgrains to the welfare institutions under "DASOHA" scheme**

The Central Government provides foodgrain allocation to the State under other Welfare Scheme for supply to welfare institutes such as Nariniketans, Old Age Homes, Orphanages, Hostels, Homeless/Beggar rehabilitation Centres etc. This foodgrain allocation is released to the State at BPL rates. The State Government vide Government Order No. Aanasa/14/2017, dated 20-05-2017 has ordered issue of foodgrains free of cost to such welfare institutes in the State under "DASOHA" scheme. Accordingly, from September 2017 onwards 15 kg foodgrains including 10 Kg rice and 5 kg wheat per inmate is being distributed to the welfare institutes in the State.

In order to induce transparency in selection of eligible welfare institutes and allocation of foodgrains to verified inmates of the institutes, software has been developed for online registration of institutes and for collection of aadhaar number and biometric of inmates of registered institutes. Also, exemption has been provided to certain category of inmates like blind, leprosy patients, terminally ill, mentally retarded etc from providing aadhaar number and biometric. Certain institutes like hospital dharmashala, remand homes, distress homes for women etc have been exempted from providing inmate details.

As per November 2017 allocation, 27725 inmates of 413 welfare institutes have been allotted 277.25 MT of Rice and 138.625 MT of Wheat.

#### **7.16.13 Sugar Allotment and Offtake**

At present G O I in its sugar directorate was not allocating levy sugar to the State. Hence sugar is being purchased from the two sugar factories of the State Government and also through National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange (NCDEX) e-auction, and the same has been distributed 1 kg per card to the AAY and BPL card holders. During 2017-18 Sugar



**Table 7.84 : Percentage of Allotment and off Take of Food Grains (In MTs)**

Year	Allotment	offtake	Percentage	Allotment	offtake	Percentage
<b>AAY</b>	<b>Rice</b>			<b>Wheat</b>		
2013-14	158244	158244	100	32573	32573	100
<b>BPL</b>	<b>Rice</b>			<b>Wheat</b>		
2013-14	288080	288080	100	38378	37269	97
2014-15 (including AAY)	949826	904054	95	208535	206683	99
2015-16 (including AAY)	<b>Rice</b>			<b>Wheat</b>		
	1873543	1873462	99	333746	333595	99
	<b>Ragi</b>			<b>Jowar</b>		
	101043	101043	100	6838	6838	100
	<b>Palm Oil (in KL)</b>			<b>Iodized Salt</b>		
	89721	89721	100	87844	87844	100
2016-17 (including AAY)	<b>Rice</b>			<b>Wheat</b>		
	1404806	1404806	100	280412	280412	100
	<b>Ragi</b>			<b>Jowar</b>		
	203769	203769	100	7128	7128	100
	<b>Palm Oil/Sunflower oil (in KL)</b>			<b>Iodized Salt</b>		
	97784	97784	100	97784	97784	100
	<b>Green Gram</b>					
	21033	21033	100			
2017-18* (including AAY)	<b>Rice</b>			<b>Turdal</b>		
	2309036	2309036	100	74323	74323	100
<b>APL</b>	<b>Rice</b>			<b>Wheat</b>		
2013-14	541661	529697	98	24686	24533	99
2014-15	No allotment					
2015-16	2379	2379	100	2452	2452	100
2016-17	6911	6911	100	6788	6788	100
2017-18*	19733	19733	100	No allotment		

\* Upto November 2017, Source: District Deputy Director Offices

distribution has been stopped from April 2017. Details of allotment and offtake during the past years are given in the **Table.7.85**.

#### 7.16.14 Reformation by increasing the margin for FPS holders

**A)** As per Government Order No. Aanasas/36/RPR/2016, dated 06-10-2016, retail transportation charge of fair price shop owners has been revised to Rs.14/- per quintal per kilometre for a distance of 0-10 kilometre and Rs.1.40/- per quintal per kilometre for distance covered beyond 10 kilometer. Also, loading/ unloading and hamali charges have been revised to Rs.14/-

**B)** Vide Government Order No. Aanasas 13 DRA 2016, dated 21-07-2016, retail margin per quintal has been increased from Rs.36/- to Rs.70/-. As per GO No. Aanasas 114 DRA 2016 (Part-2) dated 05-05-2017, those fair price shops which have not installed POS machines shall be paid retail margin of Rs.13/- per card.

**C)** As per Government Order number Aanasas 114 DRA 2016 (Part -2), dated 05-05-2017, Fair Price Shops having POS machines and distributing foodgrains through POS transaction shall be paid an additional retail margin amount of Rs. 17/- per quintal besides Rs.70/- .

#### 7.16.15 Food Subsidy and Transportation

The expenditure incurred under PDS for purchase, transportation, storage and maintenance of PDS commodities is termed "Subsidy on PDS Commodity". Out of the total cost incurred towards transportation of NFSA allocation 50% of the cost is borne by the State Government while the other 50% is reimbursed by the Central Government. With respect to PDS commodities other than NFSA allocation, the entire cost is borne by the State Government. The details of Subsidy on PDS Commodity (including transportation) is given in **Table 7.86**.

#### 7.16.16 Computerisation of Public Distribution System in the State

1. The Department of Food has a digitized database of all ration cards. It includes Priority households (BPL and Anthyodaya families) and Non priority households (APL families). The database is stored in the servers maintained by NIC at a centralized location in Bangalore.
2. Public can visit the department **website ahara.kar.nic.in** and if they find any ineligible family possessing BPL Ration Card and other irregularities, they can register their opinion. Based on their opinion necessary action can be taken from the department. Provision is

**Table 7.85 : Allotment and Off take of Sugar**

Year	Allotment (in MTs)	Offtake (in MTs)
2013-14	73012	35849
2014-15	280293	280293
2015-16	98736	98162
2016-17	53831	53831
*2017-18	Distribution has been stopped	

\* Upto November -2017, Source: Based on allotment data.

**Table 7.86 : Subsidy and transportation**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
Expenditure including Subsidy & Transportation (In Lakhs)	304604.07	253328.00	219585.02	185387.76	17635.80

(\*Upto November -2017)

also made to verify the ration cards statistics by visiting **Web page: ahara.kar.nic.in/fcsstat**. Supply chain is also computerized. Online Billing is done in all the wholesale points. Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) related data and information have been made available for Public in the Departmental **Web page: ahara.kar.nic.in**.

3. Computers have been installed in all the 213 offices of the Department right from the taluk level to the state level and also in 295 PDS Whole Sale Points. All these Computers have been connected to the NIC's Central Server through Broad band. Apart from this the facilities of the Computers connected to the central server through Broad band in the 6068 Panchayaths in the state, are also being used to process the application regarding ration cards in the village level. Web Cameras and Bio-metric devices have also been supplied to all these Panchayaths.
4. Services of the Bangalore-one, Karnataka-one centres and Atalji Jana snehi centres and where there is no such centres, services of the Private Photo-bio centres are also being utilized to Capture the photos and Bio-metric of the ration card holders and new applicants.
5. Allotment of Public Distribution System Commodities up to the level of Fair Price Shops and up to the RC level is made online. It can be seen by anybody by visiting department website.
6. Biometric of the ration shop owners are collected and the bio authentication in wholesale point billing is being done to confirm that the authorized person is going to the wholesale point to collect food grains.
7. Departmental officers and public can visit department website **http://ahara.kar.nic.in** Karnataka PDS Data Centre and they can see the foodgrains details, stocks etc., and stock supplied to the Fair Price Shops from wholesale godowns in the State.
8. In order to identify cases where same family is in possession of more than one ration card or more than one ration card has been issued to the same residential address and in order to identify the residential address of the ration

cardholder, aadhaar number of Head of the Household (HOH) and all member of the ration card are being collected and seeded to the ration cards. In rural area, the department data has been linked to the panchatantra database of RDPR department to access property tax numbers.

#### 7.16.17 Establishment of E-POS Machines

In order to curb irregularities in the fair price shops, E-POS (Electronic Weighing-cum point of Sale Machines) machines having special futures were established in 3877 fair price shops in the State by the Government itself and it was intended to install such POS in all the fair price shops in the State. But the scheme has been dropped due to huge expenditure that could be incurred on installation and maintenance of such machines. The Department adopted coupon system to distribute PDS commodities. As per this system, the beneficiaries could obtain monthly coupon from the designated kiosks like Bangalore One Centre, Karnataka One, Jansnehi Kendra, Gram Panchayat and authorised Private Centres against their biometric authentication. The printed coupons contained information regarding the PDS commodities, quantity and price which the beneficiary is entitled to. This ensured awareness among PDS beneficiaries regarding their monthly entitlement and assured them a right to obtain the same with due clarity. The system of obtaining coupon was further simplified by providing IVRS service wherein the beneficiary could obtain coupon code on his/her registered (with aadhaar number) mobile number by dialling 1614. The beneficiary could generate OTP (one-time password) and obtain coupon.

Through the coupon system aadhaar based bio authenticated distribution of foodgrain was introduced. And further the sytem was simplified by introducing distribution of foodgrains through POS machines. Fair Price Shop owners could use computer/laptop/tablet or any smart phone as POS and utilise the webbased service to distribute foodgrains to the cardholders. Fair Price shop owners are paid and additional retail margin of Rs.17/- per quintal for POS transactions. During November 2017, out of 20270 fair price shops, around 16153 fair price shops have installed POS.

**7.16.18 Action taken as per NFSA 2013**

As per National Food Security Act 2013, obtaining PDS foodgrains has become a right. The ration card holders shall be eligible for payment of food security allowance if their entitlement is denied. NFSA has been implemented from January 2014 in the State. Accordingly AAY card holders are given 35 kg and each member of PHH ration card are being given 5 kg foodgrains as NFSA allocation. Besides 5 kg PHH beneficiaries are being given additional 2 kg foodgrains. The entire expense incurred towards 2 kg additional foodgrains is completely borne by the State Government.

**7.16.19 Retail Margin and transportation charges**

As per the Central Assistance Rules framed by Government of India under NFSA, out of the

total expenditure incurred towards payment of retail margin, transportation and handling charges by the State Government, Central Government will reimburse 50% of the cost subject to maximum limit of Rs. 70/- per qtl towards retail margin and Rs. 65/- per qtl towards transportation / handling charges. Also, out of the additional retail margin of Rs.17/- payable to Fair Price Shops for POS transactions, 50% of the cost is reimbursed to the state.

**7.16.20 Measures have been undertaken by the State Government regarding Grievance Reddresal, Social Audit etc., as per NFSA 2013 is given in Table 7.87.****Table 7.87 : Details of State Government Grievance Reddresals**

<b>Government Order</b>	<b>Subject</b>
No. Aanasa 52 DRA 2012, dated 5-9-2013	Deputy Commisioners of the districts have been designated as District Grievance Reddresal Officers (DGRO)
No. Aanasa 52 DRA 2012(1), dated 18-6-2016	Guidelines have been framed for Grievance Reddresal by DGROs
Aanasa 52 DRA 2012, dated 5-9-2013 and 24-3-2017	Assistant Directors of Food department and Tahasildar grade 2 have been designated as district level and taluk level nodal officers respectively as part of internal grievance reddresal mechanism
Aanasa 52 DRA 2012, dated 18-6-2016	Guidelines with respect to duties and responsibilities of nodal officers have been framed.
Aanasa 52 DRA 2012, dated 10-6-2017	State Consumer Forum had been designated to function has State Food Commission
Aanasa 100 DRA 2017 dated 5-7-2017	A separate State Food Commission has been constituted
FCS 144 DRA 2013, dated 30-5-2016 and 8-11-2016	Regarding constitution of Vigilance Committees at Fair Price Shop, Taluk and District Level
Aanasa 52 DRA 2012(5), dated 18-6-2016	Rules with regard to duties and responsibilities of the fair price shop level vigilance committee members has been framed
Aanasa 52 DRA 2012(4), dated 18-6-2016	For conducting social audit of implementation of PDS at FPS, through the Directorate of MGNREGA which has been constituted under the State MGNREGA Social Audit Rules 2011

### **7.16.21 Mukhya Mantri Anila Bhagya Yojana**

In order to make the State Kerosene free and to provide pure fuel to the households in place of kerosene Mukhya Mantri Anila Bhagya scheme has been introduced from 31-10-2017. The schemes of departments like Forest, Labour and Social Welfare Department related to providing of LPG connections have been brought together under MMABY for implementation by Food Department which the nodal department for implementation of the said scheme. Under the scheme, households having non gas ration card, will be provided gas connection at a cost of Rs.4040/- (this includes single cylinder LPG connection, 2 burner gas stove, 2 cylinder refill cost) . During 2017-18, a target of 10 lakh beneficiaries has been fixed for the scheme. At the primary stage committees chaired by district incharge ministers are engaged in finalising the beneficiaries in their respective districts.

### **7.16.22 Punarbelaku Yojana**

Government has issued GO for implementation of "Punarbelaku" scheme vide GO dated 31-10-2017. According to this, if the rural ration card holders presently availing 1ltr kerosene express their willingness at the Gram panchayats regarding their preference for the

same instead of kerosene, they shall be entitled to rechargeable LED bulb costing Rs.300/- Creation of awareness among the card holders is being taken.

### **7.16.23 Expected Outcome of Annabhagya**

Annabhagya Scheme was introduced with the vision of creating Hungerfree State. This scheme has to a large extent achieved this vision by distributing foodgrains in the form of rice, wheat, ragi and jowar, double fortified edible oil, double fortified salt and pulses either free of cost or at subsidized prices thereby fulfilling the nutritional needs of the card holders. This has contributed to the purchasing capacity of the card holder i.e. the cardholder has been able to afford purchase of other day to day essentials due to fulfilment of basic need. The distribution of ragi and jowar procured from the local farmers under Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations under Annabhagya Scheme has helped the local farmers to get assured rates and a market for their commodity. This has not only contributed to the financial security of farmers but has also given a boost to production of these commodities locally. It may be concluded that Annabhagya Scheme has improved the standard of living, ensured food security and assured a life with dignity to all the beneficiaries.



## NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

### Chapter 8

#### 8.1 FORESTS

Forests are an integral part of the natural resources and integral part of environmental and ecological systems. The State's dense forests are located in the Western Ghats region. About 60% of the Western Ghats of the country is located in the State. In order to protect and develop bio-diversity, the State has formed 4467 Bio-diversity Management Committees at Grama Panchayat level. Bio-diversity heritage sites (such as the 400-year old tamarind grooves at Nallur, Devanahalli taluk) have been developed to conserve and develop the unique genetic diversities.

In recent years, due to fundamental and proximate factors, Western Ghats, one of the hot spots of the world's bio-diversity has been under severe threat. Although the depletion of forest cover is halted to a large extent and forest cover has quantitatively increased in the recent years, the natural forest stock is qualitatively still under degradation. Increased deforestation and degradation of the environmental resource base has serious implications for production and resilience of the ecosystem. The loss of forest cover is a serious threat to the environment, sustainable development and the livelihoods of millions of people in the State.

Forest resources significantly contribute to the State's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by being a major source of timber, medicinal plants,

NTFPs (Non-Timber Forest Products), grazing, recreational activities, carbon sequestration, watershed provisions etc. Forest resources are under severe pressure due to rapid population growth and in this scenario, meeting developmental, livelihood, agricultural and industrial needs and conserving forests for productive and ecological services is a major challenge. The main factors responsible for the depletion of the forest resource base are diversion of forest areas for developmental activities, encroachment of forest area, destruction of natural habitat, mining and quarrying, wildlife poaching, smuggling of timber, erosion of common property resources, excessive fuel wood collection and live stock grazing. The Forest Department of Karnataka has succeeded in halting quantitative depletion of forest cover through afforestation programmes but the deteriorating quality of forests continues to be a major threat to the sustainability of both human beings and animals.

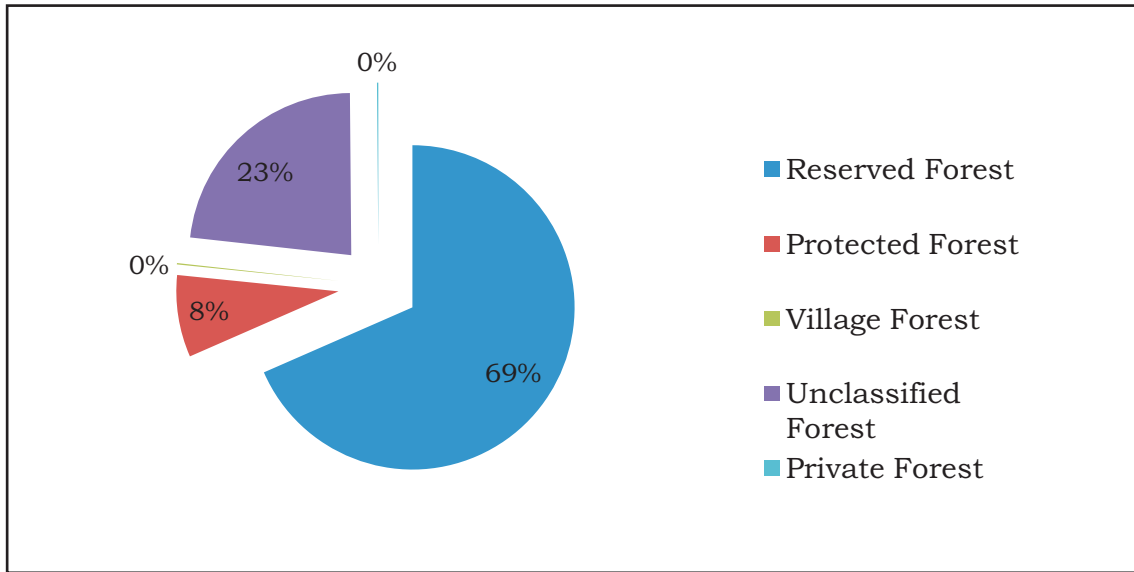
##### 8.1.1 Area under forests :

Karnataka's geographical area of 1,91,791 sq.km. constitutes 5.83% of India's area. Forest accounts for the second largest land use after agriculture. As per Annual Report of 2016-17, the total forests cover in the state is 43,356.64 sq.km. Thus, about 22.62% of the State's geographical area is under forest cover (**Table 8.1**).

**Table 8.1: Classification of total forest area in Karnataka**

Sl. No.	Legal Status	Area (Sq. Km.)	% age of geographical area
1	Reserved Forest	29,688.54	15.48
2	Protected Forest	3,540.07	1.85
3	Village Forest	49.05	0.03
4	Unclassified Forest	10,024.91	5.23
5	Private Forest	54.07	0.03
<b>Total</b>		<b>43,356.64</b>	<b>22.62</b>

Source: Annual Report 2016-17 of Karnataka Forest Department.

**Figure 8.1 : Classification of total Forest Area**

The estimates of Forest Survey of India (FSI 2015) on the basis of satellite data show that the recorded forest area of the State is 38,284sq.km, which is lower than the State's estimates. Thereby, about 19.96% of the geographical area is under forest cover (**Table 8.2**). The estimation of forest cover, classified on the basis of forest canopy density, shows that the State has 1,781sq.km of very dense forest, 20,063sq.km of moderately dense forest and 14,577sq.km of open forest. District wise forest canopy density estimates along with the changes(as compared to the 2013 assessment) are given in **Table 8.3**.

#### A. Changes in Forest Cover :

The forest resources of the State are under severe pressure with drastic fall in the area of dense forest cover between 2001 and 2013. The dense forest cover was estimated at about 26156 sq.km (70%) in 2001 and declined to 21844 sq.km (83%) in 2015, which is a 10% decline over 15 years. However, the open forest

cover increased from 10835sq.km. to 14577sq.km. during this period (**Table 8.4**). The forest cover (%) of the State has slightly declined when compared to the Country's forest cover (%) during the period (**Table 8.5**).

#### B. Comparison with southern states :

Forest cover in Karnataka is 18.99% to its total geographical area of the state as per Forest Survey of India, where as, in southern states Kerala has the highest proportion of forest area to its total area. The comparison with neighbouring states is given in **Table 8.6**.

#### C. Forest Cover in Different Forest Types :

The forest vegetation is classified into seven types based on gradients of rainfall, length of dry season and temperature. About 16.70% of forests is wet evergreen, 13.56% is semi-evergreen, 24.20% is moist deciduous and 24.34% is dry deciduous. Thorn forests form 11.93%, plantations form 8.24% and broad-leaved hill forests form 1.03% (**Table 8.7**).

**Table: 8.2 Recorded Forest Area as per Forest Survey of India 2015**

Forest Area	Area in Sq. km
Reserved Forest	28,690
Protected Forest	3,931
Unclassified Forest	5,663
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,284</b>
Of State's Geographical Area	19.96%



**Table 8.3- District- wise Forest Cover along with Geographical Area in 2015 (sq.km)**

District	Geographical Area	Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest Area	% of Geog. area	Change	Scrub
Bagalkot	6575	0	11	189	200	3.04	0	280
Bengaluru Rural	5815	7	122	690	819	14.08	7	255
Bengaluru Urban	2190	0	26	94	120	5.48	-30	29
Belagavi	13415	17	756	319	1092	8.14	-2	477
Ballari	8450	0	109	676	785	9.29	12	240
Bidar	5448	0	18	36	54	0.99	0	12
Vijayapura	10494	0	0	12	12	0.11	0	2
Chamarajnaragar	5101	45	1041	1569	2655	52.05	19	169
Chikkamagaluru	7201	588	2,419	664	3671	50.98	-10	18
Chitradurga	8440	0	63	436	499	5.91	81	432
D.Kannada	4560	252	1000	1596	2848	62.46	-12	3
Davangere	5924	4	340	459	803	13.56	61	260
Dharwad	4260	0	233	154	387	9.08	2	4
Gadag	4656	0	0	122	122	2.62	0	79
Kalaburagi	16224	0	86	209	295	1.82	-1	52
Hassan	6814	67	743	553	1363	20.00	33	90
Haveri	4823	0	152	244	396	8.21	-3	50
Kodagu	4102	248	2151	958	3357	81.84	18	0
Kolar	8223	1	54	423	478	5.81	-28	278
Koppal	7189	0	1	13	14	0.19	0	61
Mandya	4961	1	92	226	319	6.43	11	134
Mysuru	6854	4	648	392	1044	15.23	-25	38
Raichur	6827	0	1	22	23	0.34	-1	16
Shivamogga	8477	205	2742	1197	4144	48.89	-203	14
Tumakuru	10597	0	64	845	909	8.58	357	198
Udupi	3880	158	1406	615	2179	56.16	-11	0
Uttara Kannada	10291	184	5785	1864	7833	76.12	14	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>191791</b>	<b>1781</b>	<b>20063</b>	<b>14577</b>	<b>36421</b>	<b>18.99</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>3191</b>

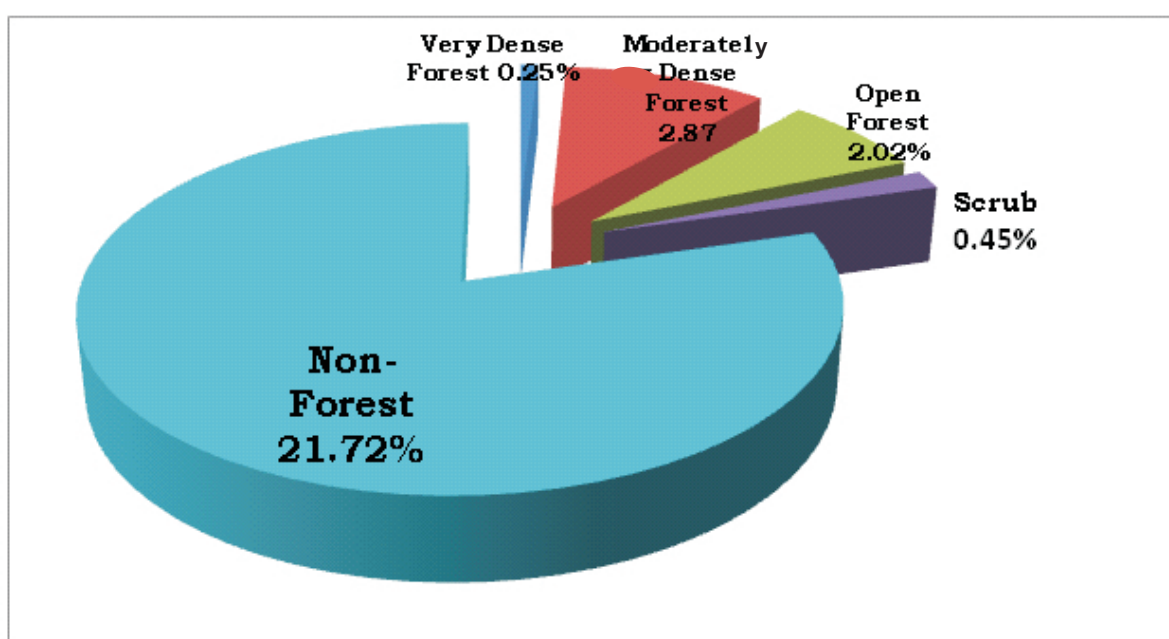
Source: Forest Survey of India 2015.

**Table 8.4 : Forest cover according to Forest Survey of India (sq.km)**

Sl.No.	Forest Type	Year (Forest cover in sq km)					
		2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
1	Dense Forest	21968	21958	21968	21956	21956	21844
2	Open Forest	14232	14232	14232	14238	14176	14577
<b>Total</b>		<b>36200</b>	<b>36190</b>	<b>36200</b>	<b>36194</b>	<b>36132</b>	<b>36421</b>
	India	690171	690899	690171	692077	697898	701673
	Percentage forest cover of State vis-a vis India	5.25	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.17	5.19

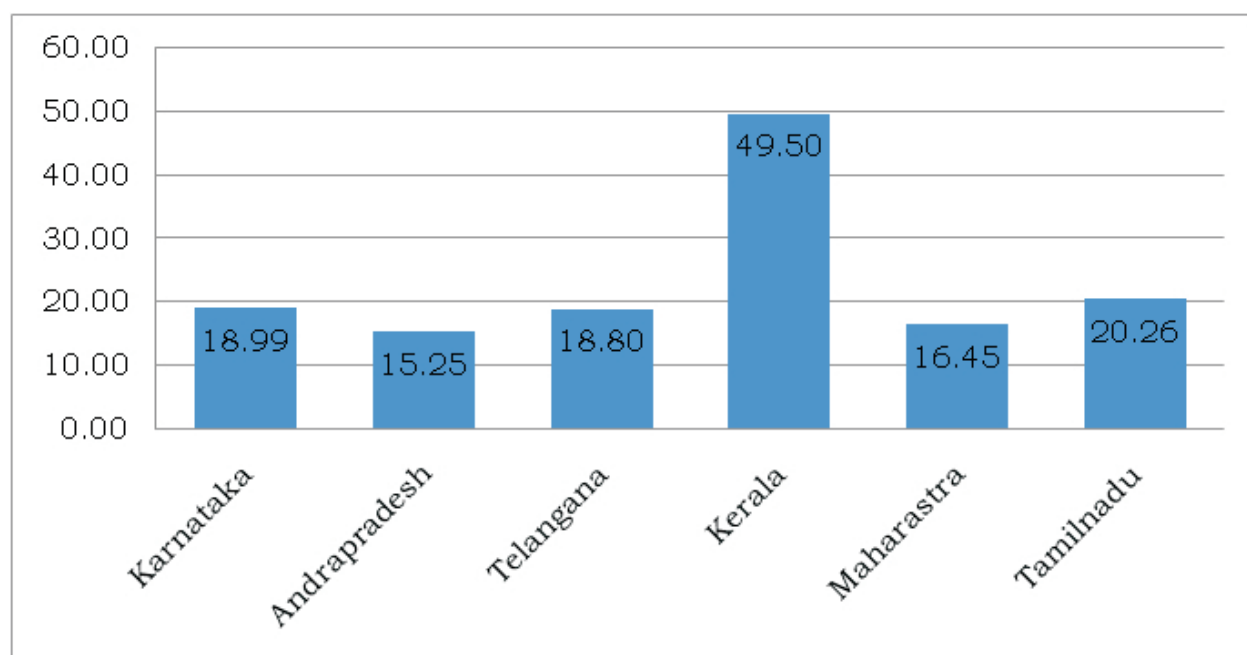
**Table 8.5 : Change Matrix of Karnataka according to Forest Survey of India (area in sq.km)**

Forest Type	2015 Assessment					Total
	VDF	MDF	OF	SCRUB	NF	
Very Dense Forest	1776	0	0	0	1	1777
Moderately Dense Forest	4	19997	36	0	142	20179
Open Forest	1	18	13644	50	463	14176
Scrub	0	0	49	3123	44	3216
Non-Forest	0	48	848	18	151529	152443
<b>Total - 2015</b>	<b>1781</b>	<b>20063</b>	<b>14577</b>	<b>3191</b>	<b>152179</b>	<b>191791</b>
Net Change	<b>4</b>	<b>-116</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-264</b>	

**Figure 8.2 Forest areas according to Forest Survey of India**

**Table 8.6 : Comparison with southern states**

State	Geographical area	Total Forest area	Percent to total Geographical area
Karnataka	191791	36421	18.99
Andhra Pradesh	160204	24424	15.25
Telangana	114865	21591	18.80
Kerala	38863	19239	49.50
Maharashtra	307713	50628	16.45
Tamilnadu	130058	26345	20.26
<b>India (Total)</b>	<b>943494</b>	<b>178648</b>	<b>139.25</b>

**Figure 8.3 Proportion of Forest cover to Geographical Area in percentage****Table 8.7 : Share of Different Forest Types**

Sl. No	Types of Forests	% of forest area
1	Wet Evergreen Forests	16.70
2	Semi-Ever green Forests	13.56
3	Moist Deciduous Forests	24.20
4	Plantation/TOF	8.24
5	Dry Deciduous Forests	24.34
6	Thorn Forests	11.93
7	Sub-Tropical Broad Leaved Hill Forests	1.03
<b>Total</b>		<b>100.00</b>

#### D. Tree Cover and Forest Cover :

The estimated forest cover is 18.99% and the tree cover is 2.89% of the geographical area totalling 21.88% (**Table 8.8**).

##### 8.1.2. National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries:

The forests of Karnataka support a wide range of flora and fauna (bio-diversity) through a network of well-connected and protected Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks (**Table 8.9 and 8.10**). The State has 5 National Parks and 30 Wildlife Sanctuaries covering an area of 9,586.02sq.kms. Apart from the National Parks and Sanctuaries, the State has 15 Conservation Reserves and 1 Community Reserve comprising of 652.369sq.kms. All these areas form 23.61% of the total forest area. These are spread over evergreen to scrub forests, representing different ecosystems with rare and endangered species of plants, animals and birds. With about 6072 wild elephants and nearly 406 tigers, Karnataka ranks first in the tiger and elephant population of India. About 4500 species of flowering plants, 500 species of birds, 120 species of reptiles, 70 species of frogs and 800 species of fish are in the State forests.

##### (a) Eco-tourism Activities :

Information of visitors to National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuaries :

1. Among the visitors to the sanctuaries during 2016-17, 99.45% are domestic visitors while 0.56% are foreigners (**Table 8.11**) and during 2017-18 (upto Nov. 2017), 99.33% are domestic visitors while 0.67% are foreigners (**Table 8.12**).
2. Maximum number of Foreigners visited Nagarahole National Park followed by Bandipur and Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary.
3. From this analysis it is clear that some of the Protected Areas are having high pressure of Eco-tourism while others are

underutilized. Therefore to reduce the pressure on the protected areas like Bandipura, Nagarahole and Kudremukh etc., it is necessary that the less visited protected areas like BRT, Bhadra, Dandeli and some other protected areas may be provided with better Eco-tourism facilities/infrastructure. Their potential may also be given more publicity. Once they become popular they may also have more tourists. This will help in sensitizing the people and also creating the awareness about the wildlife conservation in the State.

##### (b) Deaths of humans and wild animals:

In the year 2016-17, among the reported deaths of wild animals (including due to natural and unnatural causes) elephants has the maximum number (32.57%), followed by other animals (60.59%) and tigers (6.84%). Due to attacks by wildlife, 48 persons were killed. Ex-gratia at Rs.5.00 lakhs per person amounting to Rs.240.00 lakhs was paid and the details are shown in **Table 8.13 and 8.14**.

##### (c) Expenditure on wildlife development activities and Revenue realized and National parks and wildlife sanctuaries:

Among the schemes of the Forest Department concerning wildlife and national parks, Long Term Measures to mitigate Man-Animal Conflict attracted the greatest expenditure of 24.80%, Project Tiger 30.40%, Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats 2.47%, Nature conservation activities attracted 13.38% and Rs.27.50 crore total expenditure was incurred towards Voluntary Rehabilitation of families from Tiger Reserves and National parks during 2016-17 (**Table 8.15**).

##### (d) Revenue Realized from Forestry :

The State has realized revenue to the tune of Rs.17705.09 lakhs during 2017-18 (upto end of November 2017) from marketing of forest produce such as timber, firewood, sandalwood, bamboos, canes and other non timber forest produce (**Table 8.16**).

**Table 8.8: Forest and Tree Cover**

Category	Area (in sq. km.)	% of Geographical Area
Tree Cover	5552	2.89
Forest Cover	36421	18.99
<b>Total Forest &amp; Tree Cover</b>	<b>41973</b>	<b>21.88</b>

**Table 8.9: Wildlife Preservation: National Parks/Bird Sanctuaries/Wildlife Sanctuaries**

Sl. No.	Circle		Division	National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary	Area (Sq.Kms)
1	2		3	4	5
1	CCF Bengaluru Circle		1.DCF, Bannerghatta National Park	1.Bannerghatta National Park	260.51
			2.DCF, Ramanagara Dvn.	2.Ramadevara Betta Vulture Sanctuary	3.46
2	CCF, Mysuru Circle.		3. DCF, WLD, Mysuru	3. Adichunchanagiri Peacock Wildlife Sanctuary	0.84
				4.Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary	0.67
				5.Arbithittu Wildlife Sanctuary	13.50
				6. Melkote Wildlife Sanctuary	49.82
3	CCF, Chamarajanagar Circle,		4.CF & Director Chamarajanagar	7. BRT Tiger Reserve	539.52
			5.DCF, Cauvery WLD,Kollegal	8.Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	1027.53
			6.DCF M.M.Hills WLD, Kollegal	9.Malai Mahadeshwara Wildlife Sanctuary	906.187
4	CCF, Kodagu Circle		7.DCF, WLD, Madikeri	10.Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	102.92
				11.Talacauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	105.59
				12.Bramhagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	181.29
5	CCF, Mangaluru		8. DCF, Kudremukh WL Dvn, Karkala	13.Kudremukh National Park	600.57
				14.Someshwara Wild life Sanctuary	314.25
				15.Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary	370.37
6	APCCF Field Director Project Tiger, Shivamogga.	CCF Shivamogga Circle	9. CCF & Director, Dandeli	16. Dandeli Tiger Reserve	886.41
				17. Anshi Tiger Reserve	417.34
7	CCF, Shivamogga Circle		10. DCF, WL Dvn., Shivamogga	18.Shettihalli Wildlife Sanctuary	395.60
				19.Sharavathi Wildlife Sancturary	431.23
				20. Gudavi Bird Sanctuary	0.73
8	APCCF Field Director Project Tiger, Shivamogga.	CCF Chikkamagaluru Circle	11. CF & Director, Bhadra T.R.	21. Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary	500.16
9	CCF, Dharwad Circle		12. ACF, WL Sub-Dvn,Ranebennur	22. Ranebennur Blackbuck Sanctuary	119.00
				23. Attiveri Bird Sanctuary	2.23
10.	CCF, Ballari Circle		13. DCF, Ballari, (T)	24. Daroji Bear Sanctuary	82.72
			14. DCF, Davanagere (T) Dvn,Davanagere	25. Rangayyadurga Four HornedAntelope Wildlife Sanctuary	77.23
			15. DCF, Ballari	26. Gudekote Sloth Bear Sanctuary	47.61
			16. DCF, Chitradurga (T)	27. Jogimatti Sanctuary	100.48

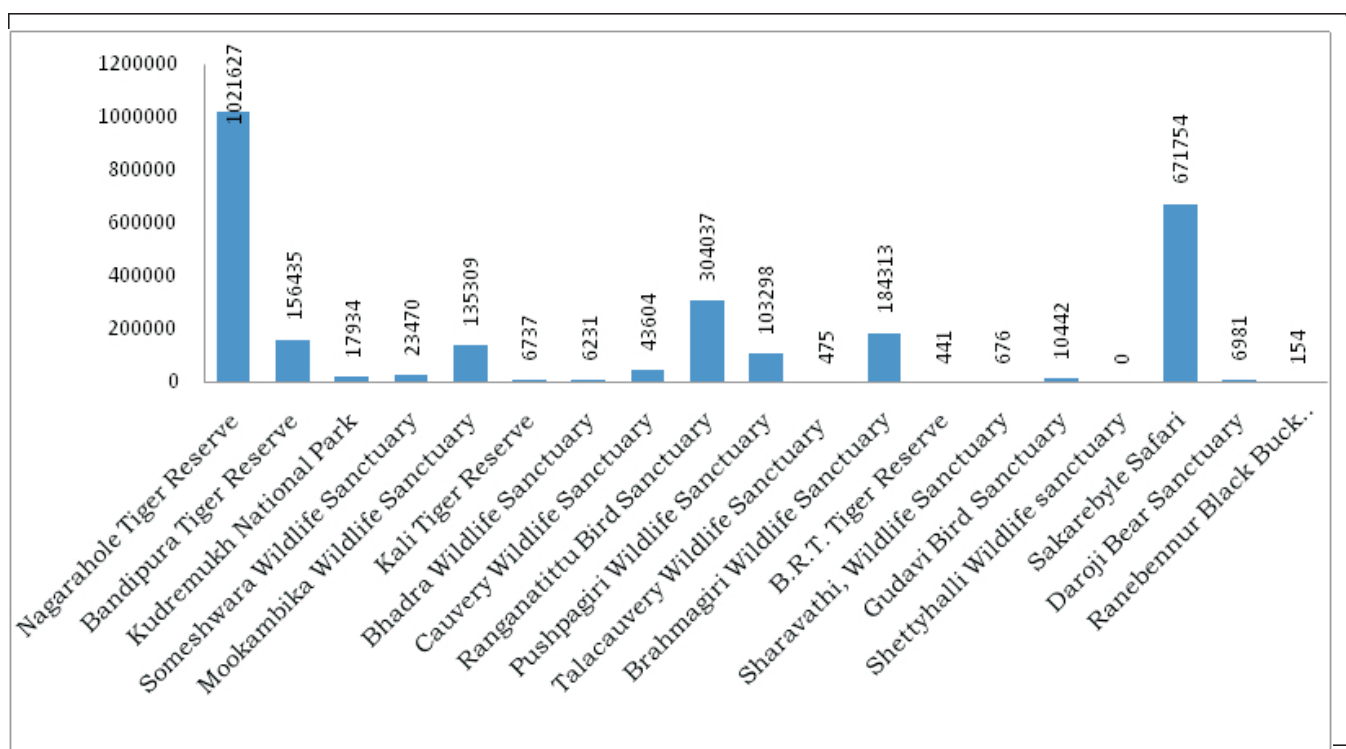
Sl. No.	Circle	Division	National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary	Area (Sq.Kms)
1	2	3	4	5
11	APCCF Field Director Project Tiger, Mysuru.	17. CF & Director Bandipur	28. Bandipur Tiger Reserve	872.24
			29. Nugu Wildlife Sanctuary	30.32
		18. CF & Director Hunsur	30. Nagarahole Tiger Reserve	643.39
12	CCF, Belgavi Circle	19. DCF, Belgavi (T) Dvn, Belgavi	31. Bhimgad Wildlife Sanctuary	190.42
		20. DCF, Gokak (T) Dvn, Gokak	32. Ghataprabha Bird Sanctuary	29.78
		21. DCF, Bagalkot (T)	33. Yadahalli Chinkara Sanctuary	96.36
13	CCF, Kalaburagi Circle	22. DCF, Kalaburagi (T) Dvn. Kalaburagi	34. Chincholi Wildlife Sanctuary	134.88
14	CCF, Hassan Circle	23. DCF, Tumakuru (T)	35. Thimalapura Wildlife Sanctuary	50.86
			<b>Total Area:</b>	<b>9,586.02</b>

**Table 8.10: Wildlife Conservation Reserve & Community Reserves**

Sl. No.	District	Conservation / Committee Reserves	Area (in Sq. Kms)
1	Haveri	Bankapura Peacock Conservation Reserve	0.56
2	Tumakuru	Mydhanahalli (Jayamangali) Black Buck Conservation Reserve.	3.23
3	Chikkamagaluru	Basur Amruth Mahal Kaval Conservation Reserve	7.36
4	Uttar Kannada	Hornbill Conservation Reserve	52.50
5	Uttar Kannada	Aghanashini Conservation Reserve	299.52
6	Uttar Kannada	Bedthi Conservation Reserve	57.30
7	Uttar Kannada	Shalmala Riparian Eco-system Conservation Reserve	4.89
8	Ballari	Thungabhadra Otter Conservation Reserve	20.00
9	Bengaluru	Puttenahalli Lake Birds Conservation Reserve	0.15
10	Gadag	Magadi Kere Conservation Reserve	0.54
11	Mandya	Melapura Bee Eater Bird Conservation Reserve	0.0318
12	Mandya	Kokkare Bellur Community Reserve	3.12
13	Tumakuru	Thimlapura Conservation Reserve	17.38
14	Gadag	Kappathaguda Conservation Reserve	178.72
15	Ballari	Ankasamudra Birds Conservation Reserve (Hagari Bommanahalli Tq. )	0.9876
16	Chamarajanagar	Ummatthur Conservation Reserve	6.08
		<b>Total</b>	<b>652.369</b>
		<b>G. Total</b>	<b>10,238.386</b>

**Table 8.11: Visitors to National Parks & Wildlife Sanctuaries during 2016-17**

Sl. No.	Park/Sanctuary	Indians	Foreigners	Total
1	Nagarahole Tiger Reserve	1015239	6388	1021627
2	Bandipura Tiger Reserve	154945	1490	156435
3	Kudremukh National Park	17920	14	17934
4	Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary	23470	-	23470
5	Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary	135309	-	135309
6	Kali Tiger Reserve (Dandeli-Anshi)	6736	1	6737
7	Bhadra Tiger Reserve	6223	8	6231
8	Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	43604	-	43604
9	Ranganatittu Bird Sanctuary	299493	4544	304037
10	Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	103241	57	103298
11	Talacauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	475	-	475
12	Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	183691	622	184313
13	B.R.T. Tiger Reserve	441	-	441
14	Sharavathi, Wildlife Sanctuary	676	-	676
15	Gudavi Bird Sanctuary	10439	3	10442
16	Shettyhalli Wildlife sanctuary	-	-	-
17	Sakarebyle Safari	670262	1492	671754
18	Daroji Bear Sanctuary	6577	404	6981
19	Ranebennur Black Buck Sanctuary	154	-	154
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2678895</b>	<b>15023</b>	<b>2693918</b>

**Figure 8.4 Visitors to National Parks & Wildlife Sanctuaries during 2016-17**

**Table 8.12 : Visitors to National Parks & Wildlife Sanctuaries for the year 2017-18 – Up to November-2017**

Sl. No.	Park / Sanctuary	Indians	Foreigners	Total
1	Nagarahole Tiger Reserve	65643	2048	67691
2	Bandipura Tiger Reserve	97402	428	97830
3	Kudremukh National Park	8960	12	8972
4	Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary	835	-	835
5	Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary	96382	-	96382
6	Kali Tiger Reserve (Dandeli-Anshi)	3759	1	3760
7	Bhadra Tiger Reserve	5844	2	5846
8	Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	38674	-	38674
9	Ranganatittu Bird Sanctuary	222174	2316	224490
10	Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	49768	22	49790
11	Talacauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	526	-	526
12	Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	160053	345	160398
13	B.R.T. Tiger Reserve	21035	83	21118
14	Sharavathi, Wildlife Sanctuary	366	-	366
15	Gudavi Bird Sanctuary	10317	6	10323
16	Shettyhalli Wildlife Sanctuary	-	-	-
17	Sakarebyle Safari	60890	322	61212
18	Daroji Bear Sanctuary	4558	139	4697
19	Ranebennur Black Buck Sanctuary	106	-	106
	<b>Total</b>	<b>847292</b>	<b>5724</b>	<b>853016</b>

**Table 8.13 : Death of wild animals during 2016-17 and 2017-18**

Sl. No.	Name of the animal	No. of animals death	
		2016-17	2017-18 (Upto November-2017)
1	Elephants	100	51
2	Tigers	21	5
3	Other animals	186	58
	<b>Total</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>114</b>



**Table 8.14 : Man – Animal conflict – Loss of Human Life & Compensation paid**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Year	
		2016-17	2017-18 (Upto November-2017)
1	No. of persons killed due to attack by wild animals.	48	14
2	Total Compensation paid (Rs)	240.00 lakhs	70.00 lakhs

**Table 8.15: Expenditure under Wildlife and National Parks/Sanctuaries**

Sl. No.	Scheme	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 upto Nov-17
1.	Project Tiger	2,031.16	2,000.53	6,102.739	738.33
2.	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	556.59	557.51	495.400	61.50
3.	Project Elephant	275.05	178.65	400.820	35.39
4.	Long term measures to address man animal conflict/Eco-tourism Works /Nature Conservation - Wildlife / Newly declared Sanctuaries	-	-	-	2427.86
5.	2406-02-110-0-01-Nature Conservation - 139 - Major works	-	-	-	102.86
6.	2406-02-110-0-46-Protected Area Development Fund-139 - Major works	-	-	-	79.32
7.	Voluntary Rehabilitation of families from Tiger Reserves and National parks	3,633.37	1,690.00	2000.000	400.00
8.	Eco-tourism- Chinnara Vana Darshana	-	159.86	173.83	40.21
9.	Solar Powered Fencing- (50:50 Subsidies)	-	32.72	25.860	11.74
10.	103 - Grants-in-Aid-Eco-tourism Board	-	-	75.00	43.00
11.	034- Contract / Out Source	-	-	-	4.14
12.	Kudremukh National Park for Rehabilitation	500.00	50.00	750.000	-
13.	Eco-Tourism	73.83	99.00	150.000	-
14.	Nature Conservation	1,393.05	1,186.75	2,686.300	-
15.	Long Term Measures to mitigate Man-Animal Conflict	3,962.64	8,364.37	4,978.520	-
16.	Development of Newly Declared Sanctuary	793.62	1,525.33	1,997.520	-
17.	SCSP-TSP 422-SCP	-	-	167.00	-
18.	SCSP-TSP 423-TSP	-	-	70.00	-
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>13,219.31</b>	<b>15,844.72</b>	<b>20,072.99</b>	<b>3,944.35</b>

**Table 8.16: Revenue Realized from Forest Produce (2017-18)**

Sl. No.	Forest Produce	Revenue realized (Rs. lakh)
1	Timber	7571.30
2	Firewood and charcoal	1556.70
3	Bamboos	38.80
4	Sandalwood	226.70
5	Non-timber Forest Produce	480.60
6	Other source of revenue	7556.60
	<b>Non taxable revenue of the Dept.</b>	<b>17705.09</b>
	<b>Forest Development Tax (FDT) collection</b>	<b>36429.14</b>

**8.1.3. Developmental programs :****(A) Afforestation:**

Afforestation programmes are being undertaken periodically. During 2016-17, area to an extent of 64376 hectares have been afforested by planting 547.07 lakh seedlings. Under the farm forestry 254.53 lakh seedlings were distributed to farmers and general public for planting in private lands.

In 2017-18 upto the end of November-2017, 62,218 hectares have been covered by planting 452.47 lakh seedlings. 304.12 lakh seedlings have been distributed to farmers and general public for planting in private lands.

**(B) District Sector Schemes :****Social Forestry Scheme :**

During the year 2016-17, a budget provision of Rs.3374.50 lakh was provided under Social Forestry Scheme. Out of this, upto the end of March 2017, Rs.3374.30 lakh have been spent for raising 2944 ha plantations and maintenance of 7843 ha. of older plantations. Further, 3086.21 ha and 16 kms of advance work has been carried out and 22.71 lakh seedlings are raised.

In the year 2017-18, a budget provision of Rs.5265.00 lakh is provided for the above scheme. Out of which, up to end of November 2017 Rs.2339.34 lakh has been spent for raising 5489.57 ha. of plantations, 7098.86 ha of maintenance, 1472.23 ha. of advance work and for raising of 13.86 lakh seedlings.

**8.1.4. State Sector Plan Schemes:****i. Special Component Plan :**

To reduce pressure on forests and to uplift the SC families, action has been taken to provide LPG gas connection, improved fuel efficient stove, distribution of bamboos to Medar families, solar water heater, solar lamp & supply of bee-hive boxes directly to the selected beneficiaries.

During 2016-17, Rs.2954.43 lakh was provided for implementing the above programme. 57021 No. of beneficiaries have been identified. Out of the allocated amount, a sum of Rs.2940.39 lakh has been spent up to the end of March-2017 for providing 39,159 No. of LPG gas connections, 1150 No. of solar water heaters, 958 Bee-hive boxes, 15434 No. of solar lamps and 320 Nos of sarala ole. The above benefit has been provided to the respective SC beneficiaries.

During 2017-18, Rs.2940.00 lakhs have been provided for implementing the above programmes. 48315 Nos of beneficiaries were identified. Out of the allocated amount, a sum of Rs.924.00 lakh has been spent up to the end of November-2017 for providing 18706 Nos of LPG gas connection, 678 nos of solar water heaters, each 05 Bee-hive boxes have been distributed to the respective SC beneficiaries.

**ii) Unspent SCSP-TSP amount as per the SCSP-TSP Act -2003 - 422 SCP :**

During 2017-18, Rs.18.00 lakh was provided for implementing the programme. 360 No. of

beneficiaries have been identified for LPG gas connection. Out of the allocated amount, a sum of Rs.2.96 lakh has been spent up to the end of Nov-2017 for providing 290 Nos of LPG gas connection to the respective SC beneficiaries.

### **iii) Tribal Sub-Plan :**

To reduce pressure on forests and to uplift the ST families, action has been taken to provide LPG connection, improved fuel efficient stove, distribution of bamboos to Medar families, solar water heater, solar lamp, fodder plat construction, supply of bee-hive boxes directly to the selected beneficiaries.

During 2016-17, Rs.2124.89 lakh was provided for implementing the above programme. 41544 beneficiaries have been identified. Out of the allocated amount, a sum of Rs.2117.54 lakh has been spent up to the end of March -2017 for providing 32109 Nos of LPG gas connection, 574 Nos of solar water heaters, 5616 Nos of solar lamp, 642 bee hive boxes and 122 nos sarala ole to the respective ST beneficiaries. Further, 1600 Nos bamboos have been distributed to the medar families (50 bamboos to each family) and 15 bee hive trainings have been conducted.

During 2017-18, Rs.3676.00 lakh was provided for implementing the above mentioned programme. For this 63981 beneficiaries have been identified. Out of the allocated amount, a sum of Rs.1158.00 lakh has been spent up to the end of November-2017 for providing 22209 of LPG connection and 634 nos each 05 Bee-hive boxes have been distributed to the respective ST beneficiaries.

### **iv) Unspent SCSP-TSP amount as per the SCSP-TSP Act -2003 -423 TSP :**

During 2017-18, Rs.9.00 lakh was provided for implementing the programme. For this 180 beneficiaries have been identified. Out of the allocated amount, a sum of Rs.2.18 lakh has been spent up to the end of November-2017 for providing 161 LPG connections to the respective beneficiaries.

### **v) Sirichandana Vana :**

Under this scheme, protection and maintenance of Sandalwood plantation and naturally grown sandalwood trees area is taken up through erection of chain link mesh, watch and ward, soil working, cultural operation and other protective measures.

During the year 2016-17, for this Rs.400.00 lakh has been earmarked, out of which Rs.367.20 lakhs have been spent upto the end of March-2017 towards maintenance of 553 ha. plantation, 100 ha. of advance work, 156 ha. erection of chainlink mesh, maintenances of 20 dogs, maintenance of 29.80 kms inspection path, maintenance of 147.20 kms firelines and raising of 2.69 lakh sandal seedlings.

In the year 2017-18, Rs.450.00 lakh have been earmarked, out of which Rs.172.25 lakhs have been spent upto the end of November-2017 towards raising of 721 ha. plantation, maintenance of 648 ha. plantation and raising of 5.86 lakh sandal seedlings.

### **vi) Development of Degraded Forests :**

Under this scheme, degraded forests are rejuvenated through afforestation, besides soil and water conservation measures. Wherever there is adequate rootstock, such areas are protected from biotic pressure thereby encouraging natural regeneration. Alternatively, plantations are raised in other areas based on the requirement of small timber, fuel wood and fodder. In the year 2016-17, Rs.450.00 lakhs have been earmarked out of which Rs.446.19 lakh have been spent upto the end of March-2017 for raising of 480 ha. plantation, maintenance of 469 ha. older plantations, 889 ha. advance work and raising of 14.65 lakh seedlings.

In the year 2017-18, Rs.450.00 lakh have been earmarked out of which Rs.210.39 lakh have been spent upto the end of November 2017 for raising of 889 ha. plantation and maintenance of 949.59 ha. of older plantations.

### **vii) Raising of Seedlings for Public Distribution :**

Under this scheme, seedlings are being raised for public distribution and to implement the programme "Krishi Aranya Protsaha Yojane (KAPY)".

#### **(a) Raising of Seedlings for Public Distribution**

Under this programme, seedlings are being raised for distribution to public, farmers, organizations at subsidized rates through VFCs to plant in their lands. For this purpose, seedlings of suitable local species are raised in 5"X8", 6"X9" and 8"X12" sized bags every year by the department.

During the year 2016-17, an allocation of Rs.2700.00 lakh was earmarked, out of which Rs.2669.35 lakhs have been spent upto the end of March-2017 towards maintenance of 173.56 lakh seedlings and distributed in 2016 rains to public, farmers, organizations at subsidized rates and for distribution during 2017 rains, 221.98 lakh seedlings have been raised.

In the year 2017-18, an allocation of Rs.3000.00 lakh is earmarked, out of which Rs.1238.82 lakhs have been spent upto the end of November-2017 towards maintenance and distribution of 221.98 lakh seedlings in 2017 rains to public, farmers, organizations at subsidized rates. Further, 147.69 lakh seedlings have been raised for distribution in the next year.

#### **(b) Krishi Aranya Protsaha Yojane:**

As per National Forest Policy of 1988, 33% of the geographical area must be under forest and tree cover. To achieve the goal, the Department is implementing various afforestation programmes. Since the target of afforestation and tree planting is very high, greening must be done in a massive scale. This can be achieved successfully by voluntary involvement of farmers, public and NGOs.

To enlist the cooperation of farmers and general public in the noble task of increasing tree cover, Government of Karnataka has launched a programme titled 'KRISHI ARANYA PROTHSAHA YOJANE' from the year 2011. As per the guidelines of the programme, the farmers may obtain the seedlings at subsidized rates at the nearest nurseries of the department. Seedlings so obtained be planted in their lands and nurtured. At the end of first, second & third year an incentive of Rs.10/-, Rs.15/- & Rs.20/- respectively will be paid to the beneficiary for each survived seedling. Besides, provision has been made to utilize the usufructs by the beneficiaries.

During 2016-17, 16.51 lakh seedlings have been distributed to 13680 registered farmers. From 2011-12 to 2013-14 Rs.1155.390 lakh incentives have been given to the registered farmers for 81.815 lakh survived seedlings. Rs.34.75 lakhs service charge is given to the registered organizations through whom the farmers have obtained the saplings to plant in their lands.

In the Govt. Order No.FEE 94 FAP 2017, dated: 19.06.2017 incentive has been enhanced to

Rs.100/- applicable from 2018 for the seedlings planted during 2017-18 to the farmers at the rate of Rs.30/- in the first and second year and Rs. 40/- during third year amounting to Rs.100/- for each survived seedling out of the seedlings planted during 2017 rains.

During the year 2017-18 up to November 2017 Rs.39.05 lakhs is distributed to 10881 beneficiaries.

#### **viii) Roadside Plantation Scheme :**

Karnataka State has an area of about 4000 Km National Highway, 21,000 Km State Highway and 38,000 Km District Roads. Under various afforestation programmes, about 15000 km of roadside planting has been taken up for planting by the Forest Department since 1980. Since 2000, onward a large number of trees have been felled for the purpose of widening roads. Hence, the department has felt the urgency to take up roadside plantations in all the districts under the roadside plantation scheme from 2011-12.

During 2016-17, Rs.2248.00 lakh has been earmarked out of which Rs.2236.12 lakh has been spent up to the end of March-2017 for raising of 1100 kms monsoon plantation and maintenance of 3612 km older plantation works along the road side.

During 2017-18, Rs.2525.00 lakh has been earmarked out of which Rs.1164.73 lakh has been spent up to the end of November-2017 for raising of 600.50 kms roadside plantation and maintenance of 4120 km older roadside plantations.

#### **1. Roadside Plantation : HOA-2406-01-102-2-18-422 Special Component Plan:**

This scheme was introduced in 2011-12. The main objective of the scheme is to raise avenue plantations along the roads leading to the colonies inhabited by Scheduled Caste population.

In the year 2016-17 an allocation of Rs.500.00 lakh has been allocated and Rs.464.98 lakh was spent upto the end of March 2017 for raising of 4 kms plantation and maintenance of 1250.57 kms plantation.

In the year 2017-18 an allocation of Rs.288.55 lakhs has been allocated, out of which Rs.100.10 lakhs has been spent upto November 2017 for maintenance of 1217.46 kms plantation.

## **2. Roadside Plantation: HOA-2406-01-102-2-18-423 Tribal Sub Plan:**

This scheme has been introduced in 2011-12. The main objective of the scheme is to raise avenue plantations along the roads leading to the colonies inhabited by Scheduled Tribe population.

During 2016-17, an amount of Rs.252.00 lakhs have been allocated and Rs.226.77 lakhs has been spent up to the end of March 2017 for maintenance of 598.85 kms plantation.

In the year 2017-18 an allocation of Rs.123.61 lakhs have been allocated, out of which Rs.48.00 lakhs has been spent upto November 2017 for maintenance of 543.39 kms plantation.

### **ix) A Tree for every child and a park for every school (Maguvigonda mara Shalegonda vana):**

In order to create awareness regarding ecology and environment among school children and to encourage them to plant trees voluntarily, open areas around educational institutions will be identified for planting seedlings by providing seedlings at subsidized rate to school authorities for planting. Schools from the primary level, colleges and even universities are involved in this programme.

In the year 2016-17, Rs.50.00 lakh has been earmarked for this programme. Out of which, Rs.50.00 lakh has been spent upto the end of March-2017 towards maintenance and distribution of 5.489 lakhs seedlings to school children and to raise plantation in the premises of school/college/universities during 2017 rains and for raising of 4.531 lakh seedling.

During 2017-18 Rs.50.00 lakhs has been allocated, out of which Rs.21.94 lakhs has been utilized upto end of November 2017 towards maintenance of 4.149 lakhs seedlings and raising of 3.15 lakhs seedlings for distribution to school children during 2018 rains.

### **a) Talukigonda Hasiru Shala Vana (Green school for each Taluka):**

To implement this scheme in the relevant taluks, Govt Primary/Higher primary/High school/colleges within a distance of about 3-5 kms to the forest area having own land or the schools which are having minimum 3-5 acres of govt land will be selected. Seedlings of naturally grown and nelly, nerale, mango etc.,

which are nutritious and have medicinal value, useful to the school children are being grown in co-ordination with students and Education Department.

The Government in their order No.FEE/87/FAP-2015, dated:15-07-2015 has accorded sanction for implementation of this program for a period of 5 years from 2015-16. In the year 2016-17, Rs.30.00 lakh has been allocated and released. The same has been utilized to implement the programme in the taluks of the districts as given in **Table 8.17**.

### **x) Greening of Urban Areas :**

The main objective of this scheme is to minimize effects of pollution caused due to high intensity of population, vehicles and industries in urban areas by planting ornamental, shade and fruit-bearing trees. Tree parks, wood lots and avenue plantations are also established in towns and cities to improve aesthetics.

During 2016-17, Rs.3500.00 lakh has been earmarked out of which, Rs.3447.48 lakh has been spent upto the end of March-2017, for raising of 2802.50 ha. plantations, maintenance of 8460.54 ha. older plantations, besides raising of 5.67 lakh seedlings.

During 2017-18, Rs.3500.00 lakh has been earmarked for this out of which, Rs.1551.31 lakhs have been spent upto the end of November-2017, for raising 902 ha. of plantations, maintenance of 8935.493 ha. of older plantations and raising of 6.463 lakh seedlings.

### **xi) Samrudda Hasiru Grama Yojane (SHGY):**

The Government is implementing "Samrudda Hasiru Grama Yojane" in the selected 80 Village Forest Committees (VFCs) coming under 80 sub-divisions of the State on experimental basis to make villages self reliant. The objectives of the scheme are as under.

- ❑ To enhance the natural resource base and the development of forests and their conservation and raising up plantations.
- ❑ To recharge and enhance the availability of ground water through Soil and Moisture Conservation Works.
- ❑ To reduce the dependency on forest resources and promote energy efficient lifestyle by the villagers through the distribution of Gobar Gas, Sarala vole, LPG etc.

**Table 8.17: Talukigondu Hasiru Shala Vana Programme.**

Sl No	Circle	District	Taluk	Name of the School	Extent (in ha.)
1	Bengaluru	Chikkaballapura	Gowribidanur	Kitturu Rani Chennamma Residential School, Maniwala	4.25
2	Belagavi	Belgavi	Khanapur	Kannada and Marathi Medium School, Londa	5.00 (2000pits)
		Gokak	Savadatti	Govt. High School, Yarajarvi	2.00
3	Hassan	Hassan	Hassan	Morarji Desai Residential School, Attavara Hosahalli	4.25
4	Mangaluru	Kundapura	Kundapura	Govt. Higher Primary School, Konihara, Molahalli	4.00
			Mangaluru	Jawaharlal Nehru High School, Makke, Shiradhi	4.00
5	Kalaburagi	Raichur	Raichur	Govt. High School, Idapanur	4.00
6	Chickkamagaluru	Chickkmagaluru	Chickkamagaluru	Govt. Junior College, Machagondanahalli	2.50
7	Kalaburagi	Kalaburagi	Kalaburagi	University Campus, Kalaburagi	3.50
			Chittapura	Kitturu Chennamma School, Kodla	3.50
			Aalanda	Govt. Higher Education School, Thadola	3.50
8	Ballari	Davanagere	Jagalur	Govt. High School, Gowripur	3
<b>Total</b>					<b>43.50</b>

During 2016-17, under this scheme 350ha. advance works, 375 ha maintenance of plantation, 0.5598 lakh raising of 8"x12" measurement seedlings for distribution, installation of 78 nos Gobar Gas plant, 19 nos training programme, Skill upgradation training for 197 VFC beneficiaries and 1279 nos LPG connection programme have been implemented. Rs.2.571 crores have been released for this programme out of which Rs.2.570 crores has been spent.

In the year 2017-18 Rs.1.152 crores have been allocated out of which Rs. 0.7795 crores have been utilized upto the end of November 2017

for raising of 350 ha. plantation, maintenance of 225 ha plantation and raising of 0.5598 lakh seedlings.

**xii) Talukigondu Hasiru Grama (One Green Village for each Taluka):**

During 2015-16, a new scheme was announced called 'Green Village for Every Taluk'. The scheme envisaged developing one model village with green technology in each taluk.

During 2016-17, Rs.1.929 crores have been released for this scheme out of this Rs.1.922

crores is utilized for 440 ha advance works, 170 ha. raising of plantation, raising of 0.973 lakhs 8"x12" seedlings for distribution, 0.30 lakh seedlings for maintenance, 86 solar home lights, 13 local trainings, 313 LPG connections, 5 sarala vole, 2 household waste manure pits have been implemented.

During 2017-18, under Budget Head 2406-01-101-2-83-139-Major Works (Talukigonda Hasiru Grama Yojane) including spillover works, 440 ha. raising of plantation, 170 ha. maintenance of plantation, 0.973 lakh seedlings maintenance for distribution is being implemented. For these activities Rs.1.092 crore has been released out of which Rs.0.606 crores expenditure incurred upto November 2017.

#### **xiii) Village Forest Committees :**

This scheme is being implemented from 2013-14 for revitalization of 150 inactive VFCs. In the year 2016-17, Rs.1.75 crores has been released out of which Rs.1.746 crores have been utilized for 130 ha advance works, 160 ha. maintenance of plantation, raising of 0.435 lakh seedlings for distribution, installation of 34 gobar gas plants, 111 sarala ole distribution, skill upgradation training for 373 VFC members, 1112 LPG connections, 305 solar home lights and facilitation activities have been implemented.

During 2017-18, under Budget Head 2406-01-101-2-83-139 Major Works (Village Forest Committees) including spillover works, 130 ha. of raising of plantation, 160 ha. maintenance of plantation, 0.435 lakh seedlings maintenance for distribution and facilitation activities are being implemented. For these activities Rs.0.756 crore has been released. Out of this Rs.0.422 crores expenditure is incurred upto November 2017.

#### **xiv) Development of Tree Parks and Urban Forests:**

As per G.O. No. FEE 105 FAP 2011, dated: 05-07-2011, the objective of this scheme is to provide better environment to public in urban areas. Under this scheme, it is envisaged to set-up 4 urban forest parks near Bangalore city and 29 such forest parks near each of the District Headquarters in the State for providing good environmental facilities to the local citizen and as per G.O. No.FEE 162 FAP 2015, dated:24-09-2015 in the minimum 15 acres and maximum 250 acres limitation of the area in the districts/taluku which are near to the cities pertaining to forest or non-forest areas

and other community lands, Tree Parks development works can be taken up.

During 2016-17, Rs.20.15 crores has been released under this scheme out of which Rs.19.818 crores has been spent for construction of 32 tree parks and maintenance of 40 tree parks.

During 2017-18, under Budget Head 2406-01-101-2-83-139-Major Works (Tree Park) Rs.23.498 crores and under Budget Head 2406-01-102-1-KFDF-03-139 Major Works ("Salumarada Thimmakka Vruksha Udyanavana") Rs.9.00 crores totally Rs.32.498 crores allotment is fixed by the Government. Out of this allotment 55 Old Tree Parks of the previous years and 52 "Salumarada Thimmakka Vruksha Udyanavana" for the present year totally 107 Tree Parks developments programme are being implemented. Rs.6.208 crores expenditure incurred upto November 2017.

#### **xv)Devarakadu (Dyvivana) :**

Devarakadu Forests are very unique and significant from religious and eco-systems point of view. This scheme has been introduced to conserve the valuable eco-systems in their pristine conditions as sacred groves and allowing them to have their natural evolutionary process to continue without any disturbance and this scheme has been started to construct and development of one Dyvivana at every district.

During 2016-17, under the scheme "Devarakadu Development and Conservation Plan" the protection and development of 9 new and 25 old Devarakadu has been implemented. Rs.3.00 crores has been released for this programme out of which Rs.2.987 crores has been spent.

During 2017-18, under Budget Head 2406-01-101-2-83-139-Major Works (Devarakadu) Rs.3.00 crores allotment has been fixed by the Government. Out of this allotment for the development of 23 Old Devarakadu of the previous years and 16 New Devarakadus for the present year totally 39 Devarakadus, Rs.0.544 crores has been spent up to end of November 2017.

#### **8.1.5. Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Plan Schemes :**

##### **i. National Afforestation Programme-Forest Development Agency(NAP-FDA) :**

The scheme titled National Afforestation

Programme (NAP) has been formulated by merger of four 9th Plan Centrally Sponsored Afforestation schemes of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The scheme is operated by the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB), Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) as a 100% Central Sector Scheme. The scheme involves two tier set up namely Forest Development Agency at the division/district level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at the village level.

In Karnataka, NAP is being implemented from 2002-03 under 10th and 11th year plan in 45-FDAs with the following objectives.

1. Sustainable development and management of forest resources.
2. Increase and improve forest and tree cover.
3. Rehabilitation of degraded forest and other areas by institutionalizing decentralized participatory forest management and supplementing livelihood improvement process.

During 2016-17, a budget provision of Rs.900.00 lakh has been provided in the State Budget. Proposal for Rs.1412.54 lakh was submitted to Government of India for approval. GOI has approved the programme for Rs.738.77 lakh in the ratio of 60:40 (Central share 60% and State share 40%) and released Rs.732.67 lakhs to State Government being Rs.332.45 lakhs out of its share (60%) as 1st installment Rs.400.23 lakhs as committed liabilities for clearing the pending payments of the year 2015-16. Accordingly Government of Karnataka has released Rs.1221.12 lakhs including its share of Rs.488.45 lakhs. The difference amount has been allocated in the supplementary budget. This amount has been distributed to the implementing officers for creation of 2580 ha of plantations 2750 ha of 1st year maintenance, 320 ha of 2nd year

maintenence, 3065 ha of 3rd year maintenance of plantations (**Table.8.18**).

In the year 2017-18, a budget provision of Rs.900.00 lakh has been made in the State Budget for implementing the scheme under National Afforestation Programme and Green India Mission under the budget head 2406-02-110-0-53-GIM-139-Major works. Annual Plan of Operation for Rs.1430.22 lakh has been submitted to Government of India. GOI has approved the programme for Rs.719.14 lakh in the ratio of 60:40 (Central share 60% and State share 40%) and released Rs.323.61 lakh to State Government. The State Government has been requested to release Rs.539.35 lakh to the department including its share of Rs.215.74 lakh. Government Order is awaited.

#### **ii. National Agro Forestry and Bamboo Mission :**

The Department of Agriculture and Co-Operation, GOI has launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme titled National Bamboo Mission with 100% Central assistance from 2007-08 onwards. The main objective of the scheme is to develop bamboo in forest lands through Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) with the support of Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) and in non forest areas through Bamboo Development Agencies (BDAs).

A sum of Rs.500.00 lakh has been provided in the State budget for the year 2016-17. In the year 2016-17, Government of India has informed that this scheme has been discontinued and allocation will be provided only for maintenance of plantations. Accordingly, the Government of India has released Rs.118.134 lakh to State Government in the ratio 60:40. Inturn the Government of Karnataka has released Rs.196.84 lakh to the department including its share of Rs.78.75 lakh. This amount has been distributed to the

**Table 8.18: Physical and Financial Progress of NAP-FDA**

Year	Plantations raised (ha)	Financial Progress (Rs. in crores)
2013-14	3240	9.25
2014-15	450	18.12
2015-16	2850	7.97
2016-17	2580	12.21
2017-18	-	-



**Table 8.19 : Progress of National Agro Forestry and Bamboo Mission**

Year	Plantations raised (ha )	Financial Progress (Rs. in crores)
2013-14	3405	9.34
2014-15	500	1.05
2015-16	2000	6.47
2016-17	-	1.96
2017-18	-	1.05

implementing officers for 2000 ha of bamboo plantations as 1st year maintenance raised in 2015-16 and for maintenance of 500 ha of bamboo plantation as 2nd year maintenance raised in 2014-15.

In the current year 2017-18, Rs.210.00 lakh has been provided in the State Budget. APO for Rs.210.00 lakh was submitted to Government of India. The same has been approved by them and released Rs.63.00 lakh as 1<sup>st</sup> instalment to State Government in the ratio of 60:40. Inturn the State Government has released Rs.105.00 lakh to the Department including its share of Rs.42.00 lakh. This amount has been distributed to the implementing officers for 2000 ha of 2<sup>nd</sup> year maintenance of plantations raised during 2015-16. 2<sup>nd</sup> installment from Government of India is awaited. The details of financial and physical progress are given in **Table 8.19**.

### **iii) Conservation and Management of Mangroves :**

The main objective of the scheme is to check and prevent sea erosion in the coastal region. Under this scheme, activities like raising of mangrove plantations, maintenance of older mangrove plantations in coastal divisions, besides creating awareness, training and publicity among the local population are being undertaken. This Programme is being implemented in Honnavara, Mangalore, Karwar and Kundapur Divisions.

During 2016-17, a budget provision of Rs.100.00 lakhs was provided in the State Budget. APO for Rs.373.67 lakhs has been submitted to Government of India for approval of the programme for the year 2015-16 & 2016-17 for Karwar, Honnavar and Kundapur divisions. Government of India has approved the programme for Rs.175.54 lakhs in the ratio of 60:40 and released Rs.100.463 lakhs as its share of 60% to State Government. In turn the

State Government has released Rs.167.48 lakhs to the department including its share of Rs.67.02 lakhs. The difference of Rs.67.48 lakhs has been provided by the State Government in the supplementary budget. Out of Rs.167.48 lakhs a sum of Rs.158.78 lakhs has been spent. The DCF, Kundapur has requested for revalidation of Rs.8.70 lakh for the year 2017-18.

In the year 2017-18, a budget provision of Rs.167.00 lakhs have been provided in the State Budget. APO for Rs.221.16 lakh has been submitted to Government of India for approval. The Government of India has approved the programme for Rs.109.13 lakh in the ratio 60:40 and released Rs.52.38 lakh for implementing the programme in Honnavar and Karwar divisions only, besides revalidating Rs.8.70 lakh of Kundapur Division for the year 2016-17. The State Government has been requested to release Rs.87.30 lakh to the department including its share of Rs.34.92 lakh. Orders are awaited.

### **iv) Green India Mission:**

The main objective of the scheme is to increase forest/tree cover in forest/non forest lands to an extent of 10 million ha in total. It intends to provide improved eco-system services including bio-diversity, hydrological services etc., to increase forest based livelihood income of about 3 million households residing in and around forests.

This programme is under implementation in 3 forest divisions since 2015-16. In the year 2016-17, a budget provision of Rs.310.00 lakh was provided in the State Budget. In the year 2016-17, Government of India has approved the programme for Rs.209.48 lakh in the ratio of 60:40 towards creation of 760 ha. of plantations and released Rs.86.53 lakh to the State Government. Inturn the State Government has released Rs.144.75 lakhs to the department including its share of Rs.57.90

lakhs. This amount has been spent for the approved works.

In the year 2017-18, a budget provision of Rs.900.00 lakhs has been made in the State Budget for implementing the scheme under National Afforestation Programme and Green India Mission under the budget head 2406-02-110-0-53-GIM-139-Major works. Proposal for Rs.664.76 lakhs has been sent to Government of India for approval. Approval is awaited.

#### **v) CSS Integrated Forest Protection Scheme:**

During 2016-17, an amount of Rs.372.66 lakh has been released under this scheme. Out of which an amount of Rs.365.80 lakhs has been spent upto end of March-2017 for maintenance of 7299.35 Km fire lines in forest areas, 241 fire protection camps, fixation of 655 RCC pillars, construction of two residential quarters for frontline staff.

During 2017-18, Rs.423.00 lakhs have been earmarked for this scheme. The amount will be spent for maintenance of 18806 km fire lines, 593 numbers fire protection camps, engaging fire watchers, fire tracing works, purchase of logistics and fire fighting equipments, construction of water storage structures, fire mapping, preparation of fire protection plans and training of staff by Fire Force Department.

#### **8.1.6. Revenue and Expenditure :**

**Table 8.20** presents the details of revenue realized by sale of forest produce such as timber, firewood, bamboos, sandalwood, non-timber forest produce and also revenue realized from sanctuaries and other miscellaneous revenue items etc. The expenditure component includes the

establishment cost as well as cost of afforestation and other departmental programmes.

#### **8.1.7. Ecology and Environment :**

The State is constitutionally duty bound to ensure environment protection in all walks of life. With this objective, the Department of Ecology & Environment was established in the year 1981 in the State. The Ecology and Environment Department is functioning with the main objective of protection of the ecology and environment, conservation of natural resources, ensuring adoption of pollution control measures for the sustainable development in the state.

The Department looks after policy formulation and ensures implementation of the rules, regulations, guidelines and instructions for the protection of environment and ecology. Inter-departmental environmental issues leading to conservation and protection of environment are also being co-ordinated. The Department of Ecology and Environment is at the secretariat level and is assisted by the following institutions in discharging of its functions.

- 1) Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB)
- 2) Karnataka Bio-diversity Board (KBB)
- 3) Karnataka Lake Conservation and Development Authority (KLCDA)
- 4) Environment Management & Policy Research Institute (EMPRI)
- 5) Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Authority (KSCZMA)
- 6) State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA)

**Table 8.20 Revenue and Expenditure of Forest Department (Rs. crore)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
2014-15	174.11	1161.52
2015-16	155.47	1360.39
2016-17	286.81	1389.13
2017-18 end of November-2017	177.05	575.85
2017-18 (A)*	108.95	799.15

\*Anticipated

### 8.1.8. Karnataka State Pollution Control Board:

The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board has been established on 21.09.1974, under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. It is a statutory body vested with the duties of implementing the provisions of both the Water and the Air Acts for control of pollution. The Board is also enforcing rules and regulations framed by Government of India under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 viz., the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, the Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 and the Batteries (Manufacturing and Handling) Rules, 2001 and its amendment 2010. In addition to this, it is also discharging the duties entrusted to it both by the State and Central Governments from time to time on other environment related matters.

#### i) Industrial Pollution:

The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is covering all the industries/activities generating effluents and emissions under the consent mechanism. The industries/activities are categorized as Red, Orange and Green based on their pollution potential. The Red category activities with high pollution potential are given priority in monitoring mechanism. The effluents/emissions discharge is regularly monitored as per the statutory norms to ensure compliance to the standards prescribed. Details of the industries covered are given in the **Table 8.21**.

KSPCB has adopted CPCB directions issued under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981 vide letter No.B-29012/ESS(CPA)/2015-16, dated:07.03.2016 regarding harmonization of classification of industrial sectors under Red/Orange/Green/White categories. Also, as per the directions, White category industries are exempted from consent management.

As on 31.03.2017, there are 2430 Red, 5448 Orange and 12257 Green category industries/institutions operating in the State.

### 8.1.9. Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI):

MoEF, Government of India vide Office Memorandum No.J-11013/5/2010-IA.II(I),

dated:13.01.2010 had declared Baikampady Industrial Cluster in Dakshina Kannada District and Bhadravathi Industrial Cluster in Shivamogga District as critically polluted areas with CEPI score 73.68 and 72.33 respectively and Raichur (CEPI score 68.07), Bidar (CEPI score 67.64) and Peenya (CEPI score 65.11), industrial areas are classified as severely polluted clusters respectively. In view of this, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board in co-ordination with the Central Pollution Control Board and industries located in and around Baikampady Industrial Cluster and Bhadravathi Industrial Cluster had developed separate action plans for both the clusters with an objective for the enhancement of pollution control measures to bring down the prevailing pollution loads. Final action plans were submitted to CPCB during January 2011. Based on the actions initiated on Action Plans submitted, MoEF has lifted the moratorium vide Memorandum dated:23.05.2011.

Further, as per the advice of the CPCB, the KSPCB has constituted Local Area Committee (LAC) for regular follow up and to review the implementation of the Action Plans. Similarly, the Central Pollution Control Board has conducted monitoring of Baikampady Industrial Cluster under CEPI programme during Feb-Apr 2013 and reassessed the CEPI score. The CEPI score has marginally decreased from 73.86 to 67.62, which calls for review of action plan and its implementation besides monitoring of surface water quality, ground water quality and ambient air quality within the cluster area. Keeping in view of the above, the tenure of LAC in respect of Mangalore industrial cluster is extended up to 31.03.2017 for effective implementation of the action points and the action plan is being reviewed regularly. The Central Pollution Control Board has conducted monitoring of Bhadravathi Industrial Cluster under CEPI programme during Feb-Apr 2013 and reassessed the CEPI score. The CEPI score has come down from 72.33 (2009) to 45.27 (2013).

The severely polluted areas viz., Peenya, Raichur and Bidar are kept under surveillance and action is taken to get the pollution control measures implemented effectively.

The Central Pollution Control Board has issued direction under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water Act and the Air Act to calculate CEPI as per revised criteria for calculating CEPI Index on 26.04.2016. The "Revised Criteria of CEPI" is based on the following principles:-

**Table 8.21 Number of industries/institutions covered by KSPCB**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of Industries/ Organizations/ Activities	
		Total No.	Operating
1	Number of Industries	33702	20135
2	Number of Stone Crushers	3953	1481
3	DG sets installed in Telephone towers	3279	3264
4	Number of Local bodies	259	259
5	Number of Layouts	1745	40
6	Number of Infrastructure projects(Apartment, educational institutions, commercial establishments, etc.)	4134	1305
7	Number of Hospitality organizations (Hotels, Resorts etc.)	889	673
8	Number of Hospitals / HCEs	30853	29808
9	Number of Mines	751	196
10	Number of coffee estates	2722	2567
11	Number of Telephone towers with less than 250KVA	9052	8914
12	Number of banks, office complexes, association offices etc., having DG Sets as air pollution sources	738	593
13	Common BMW facility	23	20
14	CETP	8	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>96278</b>	<b>72088</b>

1. Retaining the existing algorithm based on Source, Pathway and Receptor.
  2. Develop the revised CEPI considering the sources of pollution, real time observed values of the pollutants in the ambient air, surface water and ground water of the industrial cluster and health related statistics. The concept is based on the selection of 3 criteria pollutants for each of the environment components i.e., air, surface water and ground water which together indicate the well being of ambient environment.
  3. Assessment of environmental quality of the area based on the concept of SNLF(Surrogated Number Level Exposure Factor)to which is a surrogate number representing the level of exposure (a function of percentage sample exceedence and exceedence factor).
  4. Health related statistics to be based on health data available from major hospital in the area.
- As per the revised criteria the Board has initiated the following action:-**
- a) Constituted the Local Area Committee with TOR as specified earlier to review action plan and action taken.
  - b) State Level Monitoring Committee meeting was convened to review the issue related to critically polluted and severely polluted area under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner and Additional Chief Secretary on 24.01.2017.
  - c) Short term tenders have been invited by the laboratories as specified in the revised criteria for monitoring of environmental parameters at Mangalore, Shivamogga (critically polluted areas), Peenya and Raichur (severely polluted areas). The work of environmental monitoring in case of Kolhar Industrial Area has been awarded to National Environmental Engineering Research Laboratory, Regional Laboratory, Hyderabad on 22.03.2017.

### 8.1.10 Environmental compliance by some of the identified industrial sectors:

Mining, Thermal Power, Petro Chemicals, Sponge Iron, Chemical & Pharmaceutical industries and Stone crushers are some of the focus areas of concern in terms of pollution load and their impact on environment.

#### a) Pollution control status in mining sector:

Mining is one of the main industrial activities in Karnataka. The major minerals being mined are Iron Ore, Limestone and Dolomite. Iron Ore mining is mainly confined to Ballari, Chitradurga & Tumakuru District and the Limestone mining is located mainly in the districts of Kalaburagi, Yadgir, Bagalkot, Belagavi & Vijayapura. During 1980's major mining activity was started in Chikkamagaluru District with the setting up of Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL) and the same is now closed. In recent time, due to high demand in the market, large scale mining has taken place in Ballari, Chitradurga & Tumakuru Districts.

In Karnataka 751 mines are covered under the Pollution Control Acts and only 196 are operating as on 31.03.2017. Initially, KSPCB started covering only few major mining companies under the Water & Air Acts like National Minerals Development Corporation (NMDC), Donimalai and KIOCL, as they were using water for mining activity and discharging tailings. These mines were also covered under the Air Act keeping in view emissions from crushers, D.G.Sets and other point and non point sources.

In 1994, the Govt. of India notified the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. This notification made it mandatory for certain projects including mines to obtain prior Environmental Clearance (EC) from Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF), Govt. of India. All mining projects irrespective of area have been covered under this notification. No objection certificate (NOC)/Consent for Establishment (CFE) was a prerequisite for applying to MoEF for EC. Therefore, from 1994 onwards, KSPCB started receiving applications from mines seeking NOC/CFE. The applications were considered with reference to the Rapid Environment Impact Assessment(REIA) reports and IBM approved mining plan which incorporates Environmental Management Plan(EMP) to take

care of run-off, waste dumps, provision of check dams, etc., which was submitted along with the application and the NOC/CFE were issued from water & air pollution control point of view only. In the EIA Notification, 2006 and its amendment dated: 07.10.2014, the mining area upto 50 hectares is grouped under "B" category requiring Environmental Clearance from State Environment Impact Assessment Authority(SEIAA). Mines having area more than 50 hectares is grouped under "A" category requiring EC from MoEF.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has amended the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, vide Notification dated 15th January 2016, wherein provisions are made for constitution of District Environment Impact Assessment Authority for matters falling under category B2 for considering applications seeking Environmental Clearance for mining of minor minerals having lease area up to 5 ha in case of individual leases and up to 25 ha in case of clusters at District level. Hence the matter falling under the category B2 is now decentralized and it is being handled at the district level only.

#### Action initiated by KSPCB for control of pollution in mining activity:

KSPCB has taken steps to strictly implement the provisions of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 irrespective of the size of mining area. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has constituted Central Empowering Committee (CEC) for resumption of mines. The mines have been categorized as A, B and C categories. The Hon'ble Supreme Court during September 2012 has given directions to restart A and B category mines as per the Reclamation and Rehabilitation(R & R plan) approved by the CEC.

The CEC has approved 46 mines under A category, 70 mines under B category and 51 mines under C category. The details relating to production, water & air pollution control measures adopted by the mines, compliance to previous consent conditions, etc., are verified thoroughly while issuing consents for operation. Further, the Board stipulates and advices the following pollution control measures while issuing consents to the mining activity in line with the R & R Plan.

- ❑ To provide check dams, gully-traps etc., to prevent the runoff from carrying the fine particles of ore and silt.
- ❑ Fines, sub-grade ore, mineral rejects, over burden and side burden. etc., to be stored as dumps in the mine lease area and to be stabilized.
- ❑ Retaining walls have to be provided to stabilize the dumps.
- ❑ Afforestation has to be carried out on the slopes of the dumps.
- ❑ Sprinkling of water constantly in the mine lease area including approach roads.
- ❑ To metal and asphalt the roads inside the mine lease area as well as the approach road to the mines.
- ❑ To transport ore in a covered truck in wet conditions always.
- ❑ Even at stock yards, moisture contents have to be maintained to prevent the dust nuisance.
- ❑ Providing conveyor belts within the mine lease area for ore transportation to avoid fugitive emissions due to movement of trucks.

#### **b) Pollution Control Status in Sponge Iron Sector:**

In Karnataka 36 Sponge Iron units are operating. Most of the units are located in the district of Ballari (25), Koppal (8), Dharwad(1), Tumakuru(1) & Chitradurga(1). All the units use coal based technology.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), GoI has notified standards for sponge iron units vide Notification No.GSR 414(E), dated: 30.05.2008. As per the Notification, the chimney height for the Kilns is calculated based on the fuel consumption and the sulphur content of the fuel. Further a minimum chimney height of 30 m. is stipulated for all de-dusting facilities.

Sponge iron units are not significant from water pollution point of view and water is used only for domestic purposes and cooling water is completely recycled. However, these units are very significant from air pollution point of view. The main sources of air pollution from these units are kiln and de-dusting facilities, loading and unloading of raw materials, crushing and processing of raw materials, storage of raw material and solid waste vehicle movements. Following conditions are stipulated and

implemented by the Board to mitigate air pollution from these industries.

Storage of raw materials within the closed sheds.

- ❑ Bag filter for all raw material processing and de-dusting facilities.
- ❑ Electrostatic precipitator (ESP) to the Kiln with interlocking between the working of kiln and the ESP.
- ❑ Metal led roads within the premises.
- ❑ Sprinkling of water in raw materials storage, process area and on roads raw materials transportation.
- ❑ Regular monitoring of ambient air quality.

#### **c) Pollution Control Status in Stone Crushers:**

There are 3953 Stone Crushing units in Karnataka State and as on 31.03.2017, 1481 are in operation, The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is covering the Stone Crushing activity under the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The State Government has passed an ordinance on 07.09.2011 called The Karnataka Regulation of Stone Crushers, Ordinance 2011, later enacted as The Karnataka Regulation of Stone Crusher Act, 2011 on 05.10.2012. The Rules have been framed on 22.06.2012. Further amendment to Act and Rules was notified on 26.12.2013 and 06.02.2014 respectively.

According to the above said Act & Rules, all crushers shall have to be operated in the safer zones only except the crushers established for temporary period for specific government development projects with specific time frame. The licensing authority of the district/ individual crusher shall identify the safer zones and the licensing authorities shall declare and issue notification for them after fulfilling of following distance and other criteria. The conditions for declaring safer zones stone crusher are:

- ❑ 200 mtrs.away from National Highway.
- ❑ 100 mtrs.away from Major District road (MDR) or other roads.
- ❑ 500 mtrs.away from Revenue village, temple, schools.
- ❑ Away from boundary of municipal corporation, city municipal corporation, town municipal corporation.
- ❑ Minimum of 1 acre land.

#### d) Other highly polluting industries:

There are 247 industries under the 17-category of highly polluting industries in the State, of which 191 are in operation. The wastes are treated and disposed as per the norms of the Board. The industries, Mysore Paper Mills Limited and Visveswarayya Iron and Steel Ltd are permitted to discharge the treated effluents to Bhadra River. The West Coast Paper Mills at Dandeli is permitted to discharge effluent into Kali River and Harihar Poly fibers and Grasim division at Harihar are permitted to discharge the effluents to Tungabhadra River. The treated effluents from these industries are meeting the defined standards.

Apart from these industries, no other industry is permitted to discharge effluents to rivers. The policy is to ensure that industrial effluents are treated to the standards prescribed by the KSPCB and to use the treated effluent for irrigation/gardening/green-belt development.

#### 8.1.11 Water quality management:

The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is monitoring the quality of water in the State. Water samples from lakes, rivers, ponds, bore well, open wells and sea are analyzed for monitoring the water quality. Discharge of domestic sewage and trade effluents from the industries are the major sources of water pollution. Therefore, the Board is regularly monitoring these sources from time to time as prescribed in the Act/Guidelines framed by Central Pollution Control Board. Regular inspections and sample collections are made to analyze the quality of water.

The Board is monitoring and analyzing river water samples at 84 locations in the State. According to the analysis report, rivers and lakes are susceptible to pollution mostly due to industrial, domestic effluent discharge and agricultural runoff. The results of samples drawn in the 84 stations located in all rivers across the State shows that the quality of water falls largely in category 'C' which means the water is potable after treatment and disinfection. River water quality is related to seasonal variations like rainfall and flow of the river.

#### Inference on the River Water Quality Monitoring:

CPCB has specified water quality criteria depending on the designated best use and

activities in the river. The classifications are:

- ❑ Class A – Drinking water source without conventional treatment but after disinfection.
- ❑ Class B – Out door bathing (organized).
- ❑ Class C – Drinking water source with conventional treatment followed by disinfection.
- ❑ Class D – Propagation of wild life, fisheries.
- ❑ Class E – Irrigation, Industrial Cooling, Controlled Waste disposal.

Monitoring of the major rivers under various programmes indicates that the major pollutants in these water bodies are mainly organic and bacterial contaminants. This is mainly due to domestic waste discharged into the rivers from towns and villages located on the river banks. Secondly, the quality has a bearing on the flow.

At the following three locations, the treated industrial effluents are permitted for discharge into the Rivers. The water quality at these locations about 100 meters downstream of the treated effluent discharge point are as under:-

- a) Mysore Paper Mill's treated effluent into Bhadra River near Bhadravathi, Shivamogga district.

Bhadra river water quality downstream of Bhadravathi conforms to 'D' Class.

- b) Harihara Poly Fibres-Grasim Division treated combined effluent into Tungabhadra River near Harihar, Haveri District.

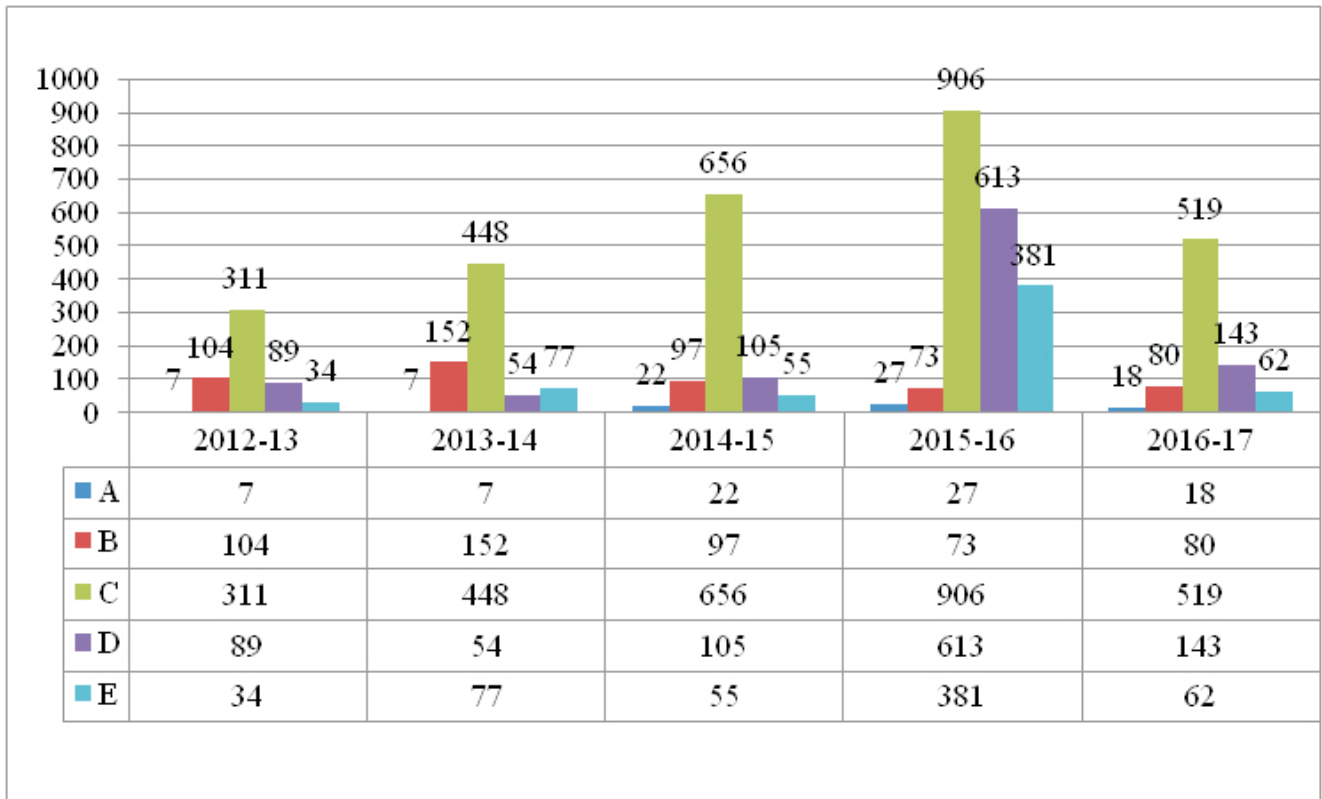
Tungabhadra river water quality downstream of Harihara Polyfibres conforms to 'D' Class.

- c) West Coast Paper Mills Ltd treated effluent into Kali River near Bangur Nagar near Dandeli, Uttara Kannada District.

Kali river water quality, monitored quarterly indicates that at the downstream of the industry, it conforms to 'C' Class.

The Board has analyzed 89602 samples from the discharge of organizations (including industries) and other waste water generating units identified. The same are being monitored with inspection and sample analysis. The Board is initiating action to ensure compliance from the concerned organizations, wherever the samples are not meeting the prescribed standards.

**Figure 8.5 Classification of River Water Quality Under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme during the Year 2012 to 2017**



In the State, from 219 local bodies about 3777 MLD of waste water (sewage and sullage) is generated. Sewage treatment facility is provided in 36 local bodies to treat 1304 MLD of sewage & sullage. Around 2473 MLD of waste water is discharged without treatment. Additional 57 local bodies have been newly constituted in the State. The remaining local bodies are being pursued to install the sewage treatment facilities in order to avoid pollution of nearby water bodies due to discharge of sewage.

In order to control pollution of water bodies, 11 Common Effluent Treatment Plants(CETP) have been established in the State at different places for treatment of effluents generated from homogeneous type of industries in the small scale sector.

**8.1.12. Air Quality Management:**

The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is monitoring the air quality in the State in accordance with the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The main sources of air pollution are (i)vehicular emissions, (ii)industrial emissions and (iii)open burning of waste in the public place.

About 1.78 crore vehicles were registered in the State as on 31.3.2017. (Source: rto.kar.nic.in). Emission from the vehicles is monitored in accordance with the Motor Vehicle Rules. The vehicles are being checked and penalties are being imposed by the traffic police and RTO for non-compliance of standards prescribed. The KSPCB takes up the issue with the concerned authorities as and when the air pollution levels exceed the prescribed limits. One such measure implemented is supply of sulphur free petrol in Bangalore City.

KSPCB is monitoring the ambient air quality of Bangalore city at 16 stations, 14 stations under the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) and 02 stations under the Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring programme(CAAQM). Monitoring is done twice-a-week for 24 hours at 14 Stations under NAMP and 24 hours through-out the year at 2 stations under CAAQM. According to the revised national ambient air quality standards (of 16-11-2009), 3 parameters are monitored viz., Particulate Matter (PM10), Sulphur dioxide (SO2) and Nitrogen dioxide (NO2). In the CAAQMS apart from the above Carbon Monoxide is monitored. The data measured are compared with the



**Table 8.22 : Major sources of air pollution in Bangalore City**

Sl. No.	Source	PM10 (TPD)	% Contribution
1	Transport	22.4	42
2	Road dust	10.9	20
3	Domestic	1.8	3
4	DG Set	3.6	7
5	Industry	7.8	14
6	Hotel	0.1	-
7	Construction	7.7	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source:TERI report)

revised national ambient air quality standards. Average observed values of air pollutants in the 16 stations in Bangalore city is depicted in **figure 8.6**

During the next financial year it is planned to monitor for additional parameters like Ammonia, Lead, Arsenic and Nickle.

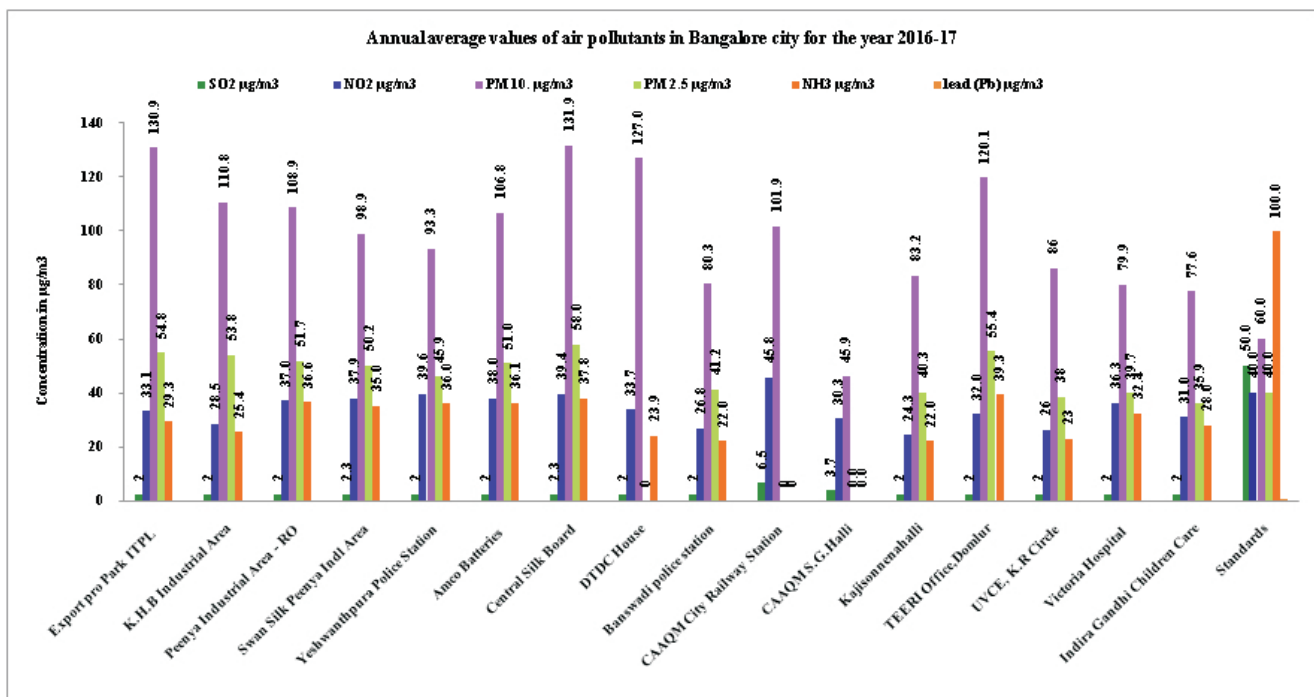
There are two continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations (CAAQMS) one at City Railway station and other at Regional Office complex at S.G Halli. Monitoring is being carried out on 24x7 for PM10, SO2, NO2 and

CO and the data are sent to CPCB, New Delhi electronically and also the data are entered in the Board Website.

The summary of air quality monitoring is as follows:

The continuous ambient air quality monitoring data is on line and can be viewed in CPCB web site as well as in KSPCB web site. The 'air quality index' of Bangalore city as per the continuous monitoring is generally in the range of 'Satisfactory' and some times it is 'Moderate'.

**Figure 8.6 : Annual average values of air pollution in Bangalore City during 2016-17**



The ambient air quality at the monitoring stations indicates the higher concentration of Particulate Matter (PM10), when compared to National Ambient Air Quality standards generally at all stations. The Particulate Matter (PM10), concentration value varies from 45.9 µg/M3 to 131.9 µg/M3. Particulate Matter (PM2.5), concentration value varies from 35.9 µg/M3 to 131.9 µg/M3.

The Board has issued directions under Section 31(A) of the Air Act to the Commissioner for Transport and Road Safety and Commissioner for Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike to take up ameliorative measures to address the problem of urban air pollution.

During the reporting period the Board has monitored the ambient air quality in the State in all the major cities under the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Program. viz., Mysore-2 stations, Hubli-Dharwad-2 stations, Davanagere-2 stations, one each at Bhadravati, Mandya, Hassan, Mangalore, Karwar, Belagavi, Kalaburagi, Bidar, Raichur, Ballari, Kolar, VISL-Shivamogga & Chitradurga.

The monitoring stations cover the industrial area, mixed urban area and sensitive area. Monitoring is being carried out on 24 hourly for Particulate Matter (PM10), SO2 and NO2, the data is sent to CPCB, New Delhi electronically

and also the data is uploaded in the Board's website. The data are also shared with the line departments to take necessary corrective measures wherever the air quality is affected.

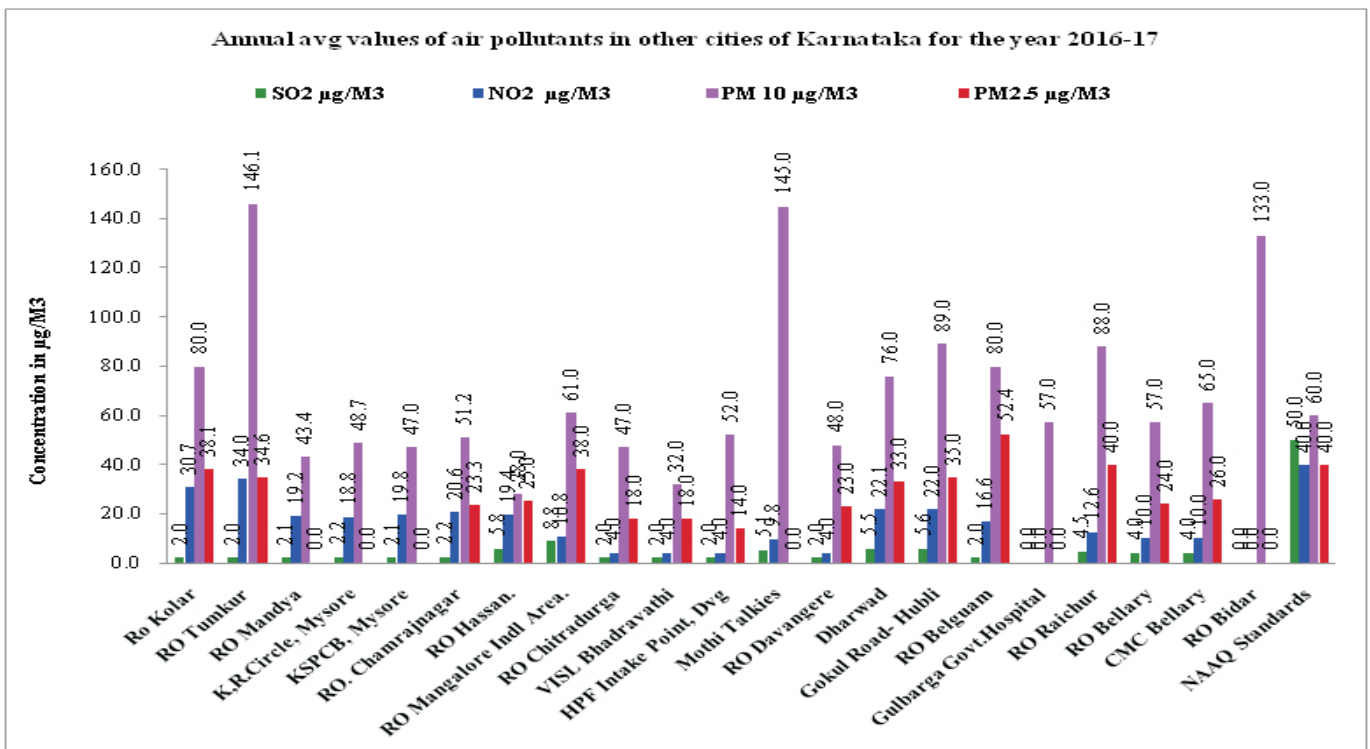
PM10 values have exceeded the national ambient air quality standards 60.0 µg/M3 except for the cities like Mandya, Mysuru, Chamarajanagara, Hassan, Chitradurga, VISL Bhadravathi, HPF Davangere, RO Davangere, Kalaburagi, Ballari for the year 2016-17. Except in Belagavi, PM2.5 values are within the limits in all cities. NO2 and SO2 values are within the national limit of 40.0 µg/M3 and 50.0 µg/M3 for the year. This is due to the construction activities and vehicular movement and road dust. Annual average values of air pollutants at different locations in the districts are depicted in **Figure 8.7**.

Industrial air emissions are regularly monitored by the KSPCB through inspections and sample collections. Wherever the samples are not complied with the standards prescribed, actions are being taken to set right the problem by strict enforcement of law.

**8.1.13 Noise Quality Monitoring:**

The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is monitoring the noise level in 10 stations located at various places in Bangalore under National Ambient Noise Monitoring Programme (NANMP)

**Figure 8.7: Annual Average of Air Pollutants in Major Districts**



**Note:**

1. Day time shall mean from 6.00 AM to 10.00 PM.
2. Night time shall mean from 10.00 PM to 6.00 AM.
3. Silence zone is an area comprising not less than 100 meters around Hospitals, Educational Institutions, Courts, Religious places or any other which is declared as such by the competent authority.
4. dB(A) Leq denotes the time weighted average of the level of sound decibels on scale 'A' which is relatable to human hearing.
5. 'A' decibel is a unit in which noise is measured.
6. 'A' in dB(A) Leq,denotes the frequency weighting in the measurements of noise and corresponds to frequency response characteristics of the human ear.
7. 'Leq' it is energy mean of the noise level over a specific period.

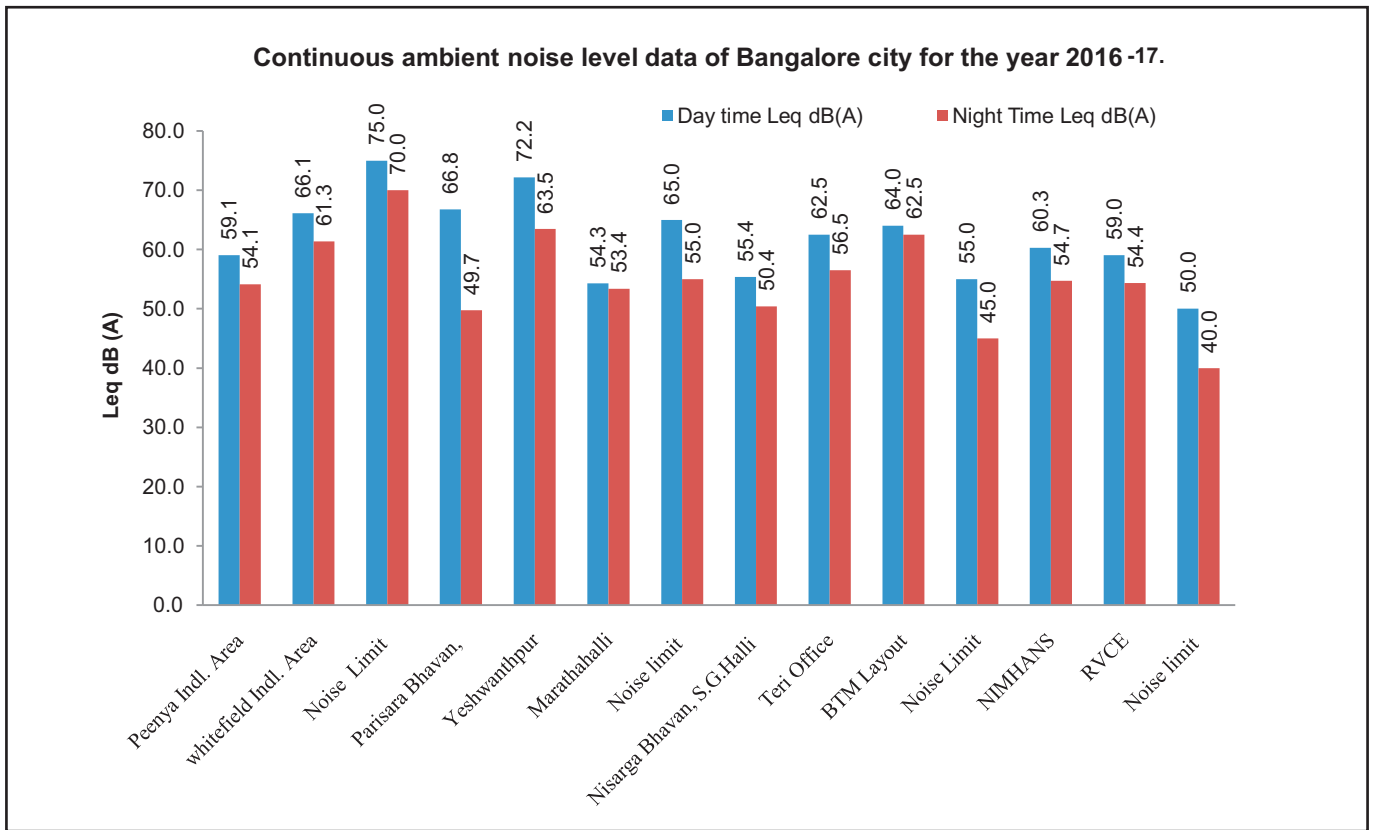
**Figure 8.8 : Noise level measuring stations located at various places in Bengaluru**



**Table 8.23: Noise monitoring stations installed in Bengaluru**

Sl.No.	Station Name	Type of Area
1	KSPCB, Parisara bhavan, # 49 Church Street, Bengaluru.	Commercial area
2	KSPCB office Building, Nisarga Bhavan, S.G.halli, Bengaluru.	Residential area
3	CAAQM at 29 <sup>th</sup> main Madival lake, BTM II <sup>nd</sup> stage, Bengaluru	Residential area
4	Ace Manufacturing System, Peenya Industrial Area, Bengaluru -58.	Industrial Area,
5	BWSSB site No. 137. Kadubidnahalli, Bengaluru	Commercial Area
6	Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health ( NIMHANS)	Sensitive Area
7	RVCE Mysore Road , Bengaluru	Sensitive Area
8	TERI Office, Domlur, Bengaluru	Residential Area
9	White field Industrial Area (Graphite India ), Bengaluru	Industrial Area
10	Yeshwanthpur Police Station, Bengaluru	Commercial Area

**Figure 8.9: Noise Level data measurement at ten Continuous Noise Monitoring Stations in Bengaluru City for the year 2016-17**



Noise levels in the cities are generally exceeding the standards in most of the core areas due to vehicular movement and honking. The noise level measured in industrial areas are found to meet the standards. The noise monitoring is made compulsory for large scale industries. The Board monitors the noise levels whenever the complaints are received and the data are shared with the police for further regulation as per the notification of Govt. of Karnataka issued under the Noise Pollution(Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 vide G.O.No.:FEE 46 ENV 2000, dated: 13.08.2002

**8.1.14 Hazardous Waste Status:**

About 3134 operating industries are found to be generating hazardous waste of about 1.91 lakh metric tons annually in the State. Out of this 65,851 MTPA is recyclable. The remaining waste of around 79,542 MTPA is sent to incineration and 46,596 MTPA is sent to landfill. The inert hazardous waste after recycling and incineration are sent to land filling. Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) for hazardous waste has been

established in July, 2008 at Dobbaspet near Nelamangala in Bangalore.

One more Treatment, Storage, Disposal Facility (TSDF) is established at Harohalli Industrial area, Kanakapura Taluk, Ramanagar District by Mother Earth Environ Tech Pvt Ltd., The Board has issued Consent for establishment to the said unit on 04.11.2015. The salient features of TSDF are as follows.

- ☐ Extent of land : 4Acres
- ☐ Total Design capacity : 95,000MT.
- ☐ Active life span : 10 Years

**a) Management and Handling of Batteries:**

In the State about 686 Battery handling units are identified by the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board and are being monitored regularly. As per extended producers responsibilities, the battery manufacturing industries need to take back the old batteries from the dealers when the new batteries are sold.

**b) Plastic Waste Management:**

As per Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is the prescribed authority for enforcement of the provisions of these rules related to registration, manufacture and recycling of plastic and the municipal authority are the prescribed authority for enforcement of the provisions of these rules relating to the use, collection, segregation, transportation and disposal of the plastic waste.

The State Government vide Notification No.FEE 17 EPC 2012, Bangalore, dated:11-03-2016 in exercise of the powers conferred under the Environment(Protection) Act, 1986, issued directions imposing ban on manufacture, supply, sale and use of plastic carry bags, plastic banners, flex, plastic flags, plastic plates, plastic cups, plastic spoons, cling films and plastic sheets used for spreading on dining table including the above items made out of thermocol and plastic which use plastic micro beads in the Karnataka State. In the said Notification, the role of KSPCB is enforcement regarding functions specified in clause(a) of Rule 4 of the Plastic (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011.

The Board in co-ordination with Local bodies conduct regular raids in the state. The Board has permitted seven cement industries for co-processing of plastic waste in their kilns.

**c) E-waste management:**

The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board has issued authorization to 88 units for recycling/dismantling E-waste in which 72 units are operating for recycling/dismantling of E-waste of capacity 38,596.5 MTPA. There are three e-waste refurbishers operating with a capacity of 744 MTPA.

**d) Bio-Medical Waste Management:**

The Bio-medical waste generated from the health care establishments is being monitored in accordance with the provisions of the Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016. The Board has identified 29874 health care establishments in the State. It is estimated that 66.4 Tons per day of biomedical waste is generated in the State, which is sent to 25 common bio-medical waste treatment facilities in the State and 5 units are yet to be commissioned.

**e) Solid Waste Status and Management:**

The Rule places responsibility on the municipal authority within their jurisdiction for the implementation of this Rule and for any infrastructure development for collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste. The State Pollution Control Board is to grant authorization for the setting up of landfill/processing facilities and to monitor the ground water, ambient air, leachate quality and the quality of compost.

There are 275 local bodies in the State apart from BBMP. Out of these local bodies, 214 local bodies have taken possession of land fill sites, 13 urban local bodies viz., Mangaluru, Belagavi, Shivamogga, Karwar, Udupi, Puttur, Kundapur, Kalaburagi, Ballari, Bagalkot, Chitradurga, Mudhol and Mysuru have established sanitary land fill facilities as per SWM Rules. BBMP has identified landfill sites for development under public private partnership.

Scientific disposal of slaughter house waste is another sector which requires priority. In order to achieve this, modern abattoir is planned in major cities of the State. Proposal of establishing modern abattoir at 09 urban local bodies is to be executed in a time bound manner by the local bodies.

KSPCB is the first Board to frame guidelines on (1)Buffer zone/No development Zone around landfill site (2)Municipal Solid Waste Management in big campuses/universities (3)Management of construction debris waste and (4)siting of slaughter houses.

**f) Ozone Layer Protection:**

The 1987 UN Montreal Protocol outlawed chlorofluorocarbon gases (CFCs) that erode Earth's ozone layer, which protects the planet from cancer-causing solar rays. Further expansion of the Antarctic ozone hole has been halted, but full recovery is not expected until mid-century or later. Usage of CFCs is therefore discouraged.

**Success Stories****1. Ease of doing Business - Business Reforms Action Plan, 2016 & its Implementation Status**

The Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion(DIPP), Government of India has

framed Business Reform Action Plan for the year 2016 under EODB, 2016. The Industries and Commerce Department has forwarded the Business Reform Action Plan. In the State Business Reform Action Plan, 2016 communicated by the Commissioner for Industrial Development & Director of Industries & Commerce, 49 action points pertains to the Board. In this regard, the Board has implemented all the action points. Among the 49 action points, DIPP has approved 46 action points and the remaining 3 are yet to be approved.

**The following are the important action points implemented by the Board:**

- ❑ Board has launched online application for Green, Orange and Red categories of Consents for Establishment, Consent for Operation, Consent for Expansion and HWM authorization. The applications are processed through online mode and digitally signed, e-out warded consent orders/authorization orders are issued through XGN-Karnataka Software.
- ❑ The Board has made mandatory provision for collection of consent fee by online mode through XGN Karnataka Payment Gateway (Debit card, Credit card, Net banking).
- ❑ Board is issuing CFE with a validity of 5 years and CFO with a validity of 10 years, 5 years & 5 years for Green, Orange & Red categories industry/organization respectively.
- ❑ Board has published a well defined compliance inspection procedure, check list on the Board's website. It has also designed and implemented a system for identifying establishments that need to be inspected based on computerized risk assessment, mandated online submission of inspection report within 48 hours to the department and also provided the provision to view and download the submitted inspection reports by the organizations.

- ❑ Facility has been provided for third parties to easily verify the approval certificates (Consent Order) in the public domain.
- ❑ Board has exempted Green industries with a history of satisfactory compliance from environmental compliance inspection.
- ❑ Board has implemented random inspection of highly polluting industries.

**2. Vehicular Emission Monitoring**

To know the impact of vehicular emission on the ambient air quality, the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board has procured 12 Mobile Vans (equipped with smoke density meter for diesel vehicles and gas analysers (carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons) for petrol vehicles).

Out of 12 mobile emission monitoring vehicles, 6 vans are utilized for monitoring in Bengaluru city. Remaining are utilised one each at Mysuru, Mangaluru, Dharwad, Kalburagi, Chitradurga and Ballari districts. Board in co-ordination with Transport & Road Safety Department, Traffic Police, MTC and Zonal Office CPC has jointly conducted vehicle monitoring at various locations.

During June 2016 to March 2017, a total number of 9284 petrol & diesel vehicles are monitored and the details are as here under.

- ❑ The monitored data reveal that among 6637 number of petrol driven vehicles, 5634 vehicles (84.88%) are within the national limit (Pass) and 1003 vehicles (15.14%) have exceeded the limit.
- ❑ Out of 1003 petrol vehicles which have exceeded the limit, 67.85% are 2 wheelers(681 vehicles), 6.6% are 3 wheelers(167 vehicles) and 15.52% are 4 wheelers(155 vehicles).
- ❑ Among 2647 diesel vehicles monitored, 1851 vehicles(69.92%) are within the national limits and 796 vehicles(30.07%) have exceeded the limit.
- ❑ Out of 796 diesel vehicles which have exceeded the limit, 9.88% are 3 wheelers(79

**Table 8.24 : Status of Vehicles Monitored**

Type of Vehicles tested	Total	Confirm (Nos.)	Confirm (%)	Non-Confirm (Nos.)	Non-Confirm (%)
Petrol Vehicles	6637	5634	<b>84.88</b>	1003	<b>15.12</b>
Diesel Vehicles	2647	1851	<b>69.92</b>	796	<b>30.08</b>
Total Vehicles	9284	7485	<b>80.6</b>	1799	<b>19.4</b>

vehicles), 75.29% are 4 wheelers(599 vehicles), 5.88% are LGV(47 vehicles), 4.23% are HGV(34 vehicles) and 4.7% are Buses (37 vehicles).

### 3. Online monitoring for self regulation

Directions have been issued by the Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Board under Section 33(A) of the Water

Act, 1974 and Section 31(A) of the Air Act, 1981 to provide continuous online monitoring system in respect of all the 17 category industries, CETPs, common Hazardous waste facility and common biomedical incinerators in order to strengthen monitoring mechanism for effective compliance through self monitoring mechanism.

**Table 8.25 : Status of Industries who have connected online Monitoring Systems to CPCB Server for the year 2016-17**

Category	Connected	Not Connected	Grand Total
Alluminum	1	-	1
Bulk Drugs & Pharmaceutical	46	14	60
Caustic Soda	1	-	1
Cement	20	6	26
Distillery	11	2	13
Dyes & Dye Intermediates	2	-	2
Fertilizer	2	1	3
Oil Refinery	1	-	1
Pesticides	1	-	1
Petrochemicals	1	-	1
Pulp & Paper	5	-	5
Sugar	5	3	8
Sugar & Co-gen	34	6	40
Sugar, Co-gen & Distillery	17	1	18
Thermal Power	6	3	9
<b>17- Category Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>189</b>
<b>Mining &amp; Stone Crusher</b>			
Integrated Iron & Steel, Cement	3	-	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Common Facilities</b>			
BMWI	05	20	25
CETP	4	05	9
CHWI	02	03	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>231</b>

In this regard the status of industries covered under this self monitoring mechanism who have installed online monitoring system is as below.

#### 4. Ban on immersion of Plaster of Paris and coloured idols in water bodies

In order to maintain the quality of water bodies during Ganesha festival, KSPCB under Section 33(A) of the Water Act has notified on 22nd July 2016 banning the immersion of idols made of plaster of paris and coloured idols in water bodies.

##### 1. CAAQM

The Board has proposed to establish CAAQMS in phases in Karnataka

##### 2. Real Time River Water Quality Monitoring

The CPCB has published the report on river stretches for restoration of water quality and inter boundary monitoring programme during March 2015. As per the report there are 15 polluted river stretches in the State which are not meeting the criteria based on the BOD concentration.

KSPCB proposes to install Real Time Water Quality Monitoring Stations (RTWQMS) in phased manner at the polluted river stretches and in the first phase, it is proposed to install these stations at Satyagala bridge Chamarajanagara, Cauvery River and at Krishna River at intake point of Shaktinagar.

#### 8.1.15 Karnataka Lake Conservation and Development Authority:

Lake Development Authority, which is under the administrative control of Environment and Ecology Department, has been renamed as Karnataka Lake Conservation and

Development Authority under Karnataka Lake Conservation and Development Authority Act, 2014 has been enacted to develop the lakes coming under the limits of all City Corporations, Bangalore Development Authority and any water bodies notified by the Government.

#### Activities taken up during 2017-18 areas follows:

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Karnataka, inaugurated and laid down the foundation stone on 12.09.2016 for establishment of the Bio-diversity Park at Madivala lake and the developmental works of Agara lake at Bangalore.

**Agara Lake:** The Government vide Order No:FEE 116 ENV 2015, dated:19.01.2016 has administratively approved the project for developmental works of the Agara lake at Bangalore, at an estimated cost of Rs.16.10 crores. Accordingly, the KLCDA has called the tender for the partial civil works to the tune of Rs.625.00 lakhs through the E-Procurement System by KLCDA as per Tender Notification No:KLCDA/Agara Lake/Tender Notification/2015-16/1090, dated: 23.01.2016. At present the tender process is completed and the agreement is executed with the successful contractor on 23.08.2016 and the Work Order is also issued on the same day. In the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 till end of November 2017, an extent of more than Rs.5.13 crore works are completed and target is fixed to finish the remaining works in the current year.

**Madivala Lake:** The Government vide Order No:EE 80 ENV 2015, dated:07.10.2015 has administratively approved the project for the establishment of the Bio-diversity Park at

Phases	Name of the city	Total No.
Phase -I	Upgradation of 5 Manual AAQM Stations to- 5 CAAQMS at Bengaluru	5
	Non- Attainment Cities – One each to Mangalore, Hubli and Kalaburagi- 3 CAAQMS	3
Phase-II	CAAQMS one each at Chikballapur, Ramnagara, Madikeri, Udupi, Haveri, Koppal, Yadgir & Gadag	8
Phase-III	Mysuru, Chamarajnagar, Hassan, Davanagere, Shivamogga, Karwar, Raichur, Bidar, Chikkamagaluru, Belagavi, Vijayapura, Bagalkote & Kolar	13
Phase-IV	Iron ore mining areas viz. Tumakuru, Chitradurga, Koppal, Ballari & Mandya- 9 CAAQMS	9



Madivala lake as per the recommendations of the Karnataka Jnana Aayoga, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru, at an estimated cost of Rs.24.72 crores. Accordingly the matter has been placed before the LDA/KLCDA Empowered Committee meeting held on 28.10.2015 and got the approval for calling the tender for initial works for Rs.750.00 lakhs. The tender has also been called for Rs.750.00 lakhs through E-Procurement System by KLCDA on 28.11.2015 and the agreement has been entered with the successful contractor on 30.06.2016 and the Work Order has been issued on 02.07.2016. In the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 till end of November 2017, an extent of more than Rs.4.29 crore works are completed and target is fixed to finish the remaining works in the current year. The upgradation of 4 MLD STP tender was finalized for Rs.13.17 crores and issued a Work Order on 03.05.2017 to the successful bidder. The initial works are under progress and a target has been fixed to finish the work before May 2018.

#### **Inventorization of Water Bodies in BMRDA/BDA areas and preparation of the list of lakes in Bangalore.**

As per the Lake Development Authority Empowered Committee Meetings dated:27.08.2012, 18.02.2013 12.02.2014 and the KLCDA Executive Committee Meeting dated:05.10.2016 proceedings, has approved the revised proposal of M/s.EMPRI, Bengaluru' for inventorization of water bodies in Bengaluru for Rs.1,86,84,623/- has been approved. So far, the KLCDA has released a sum of Rs.55,00,000/- to the said agency. The said agency has submitted the draft report on the subject and after detail perambulation, it is decided to take up the developmental works of the lakes on priority basis.

#### **Data base on lakes in Bengaluru:**

The KLCDA/LDA has decided and entrusted the work of collection of information for the integrated development and maintenance of the lake in Bengaluru, by using the Geo-spatial Technology from the Government of India undertaking Organization (i.e., RRSC-S), ISRO, Bengaluru at an estimated cost of Rs.32.725 lakhs. The KLCDA has already released a sum of Rs.9.00 lakhs as advance and the work is in progress.

#### **Future Project of KLCDA:**

As per the directions of the Government, the DPRs for development of Hirekere lake

(Kolikere lake) at Dharwad and the Anagol lake (Parappana kere) at Belagavi are prepared and the process of technical scrutiny is under progress for finalization of the same. As soon as the scrutiny process is over, it is decided to submit the same to the Central Government through the Government of Karnataka for sanction under NPCAS scheme.

The Government has passed the Act and Rules for the KLCDA and the same have come in to force in the year 2015. The Government has appointed the Authoized Officers and the KLCDA also has appointed the Designated Officers and the Empowered Officers for the lakes in Bengaluru at the first instance and the authority has conducted the work shops for bringing awareness among the officers and general public of the state.

As a result of this, many MNCs have come forward for conservation and rejuvenation of lakes by providing the financial help. The Government vide G.O. No.FEE 97 ENV 2016, Bengaluru, dated:13.07.2016 has appointed the KLCDA as 'Nodal Agency and Co-ordinator' for development of lakes in the jurisdiction of KLCDA under the Corporate Social Responsibility(CSR) funds .

#### **8.1.16 Karnataka Bio-diversity Board (KBB):**

Karnataka Bio-diversity Board was established vide section 22 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002, by Government of Karnataka on 01.08.2003.

#### **Main objectives of the Board**

1. Implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Karnataka Biological Diversity Rules, 2005.
2. Conservation of Biological Diversity.
3. Promotion of in-situ and ex-situ conservation of biological resources, incentives for research, training and public education to increase awareness with respect to bio-diversity.
4. Planning schemes and programs for the sustainable utilization of biological diversity.

#### **Activities and performance of the Board for the year 2017-18**

1. Formation of Bio-diversity Management Committees.
2. Conducting Awareness Trainings on Bio-diversity

3. Preparation of People's Bio-diversity Registers.
4. Research Projects / Special Studies.
5. Declaration of Bio-diversity Heritage Sites.
6. Board Meetings.
7. Survey of Bio industries and utilization of bio resources
8. Bio-diversity Awards
9. Special Programs
10. Publications

### **1. Formation of Bio-diversity Management Committees (BMCs):**

As per section 41 of Biological Diversity Act 2002, every local body shall constitute a Bio-diversity Management Committee with its area for the purpose of promoting conservation, sustainable use and documentation of Biological Diversity. Till date 4838 at GP level, 125 at TP level and 14 at ZP level, a total of 4977 BMCs have been constituted. From April 2017 to 30th November 2017, 69 more BMCs have been formed.

### **2. Awareness and Training Programs:**

The Bio-diversity awareness training program to Government employees, university students, teachers, Non-Government Organizations, panchayat members and general public is being conducted throughout the state. Till date 987 training programs have been conducted. From April 2017 to 30th November 2017, 178 trainings have been conducted.

### **3. People's Bio-diversity Register (PBRs):**

PBR is a panchayat level register that documents local bio-diversity and local

community knowledge on bio-diversity including its conservation and traditional uses. The PBRs are prepared in various districts at Gram panchayat level. PBRs are prepared both in Kannada and English. The PBR will help in opposing patenting and other legal matters. Till date at GP level 1471 and at TP level 23 a total of 1494 People's Bio-diversity Registers have been prepared. From April 2017 to 30th November 2017, 120 PBRs have been prepared.

### **4. Research Projects/Studies of the Board:**

**The following Research Projects/Studies are in Progress.**

1. Establishment of Herbarium and Botanical Museum of the plants of Western Ghats and survey identification and preparation of report on sacred groves in Coastal and Western Ghats region. (Cost of the project is Rs. 24.00 lakhs per year for 5 years). This project is being implemented by Pilukula Nisarga Dhama Society, Science Centre. This is under progress.
2. Conservation and utilization of deep water Rice Genetic resources of the Varada river course in the Western Ghats of Karnataka State. This project is being implemented by Dr. P.Surendra, Sr. Scientist, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad.
3. Assessment of population status and removal of bio-resources in forests with special emphasis on medicinal plants in Karnataka. This project will be implemented by Karnataka Bio-diversity Board in collaboration with Karnataka State Medicinal Plants Authority (KAMPA) and Department of Forest. Project



Management Unit(PMU) consists of Project Co-ordinator and one technical executive.

- i. The field survey work is carried out by the 12 field botanists who are appointed by the Board on temporary basis.
  - ii. 5 divisions field work is completed and in 3 divisions work is in progress. So far, 1523 beats field survey work and 7 training programmes at division level have been completed.
4. Documentation of Traditional Knowledge of livestock keepers of Karnataka State. This project is being implemented by Dr. K.P.Ramesh, Head, NDRI, Bangalore.
  5. Collection, Conservation and Characterization of Appemidi. This project is being implemented by Director, IIHR, Bangalore, Dr.Ravishankar, Principal Investigator.
  6. Project titled 'Utilization of Marine bio-resources, market linkages and benefit sharing in Marine sector of Karnataka is implemented by Dr. Rajesh K.M. Senior Scientist, Research Centre of CMFRI, Mangaluru.
  7. Karnataka Bio-diversity Board is implementing the UNEP-GEF-MOEF ABS Project sponsored by Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India from October 2014. The main objective of the project is to identify the potential bio resources for ABS agreement, Formation of Bio-diversity Management Committees and Preparation of PBRs. Twenty taluka level Bio-diversity Management Committees are formed and twenty People's Bio-diversity Registers are prepared under this project.

### **5. Survey of Bio Industries and Utilization of Bio Resources:**

Action was initiated to collect the information of bio resources from bio industries with the involvement of Karnataka Indian Medicine Manufacturers Association (Regd.). The information has been collected. A report on Bio industries and use patterns of Bio resources has been prepared and sent to Government of India (National Biodiversity Authority). 46 Form-1 applications have been received from the Companies for the year 2017-18. From April 2017 to November 2017 ABS(Access and Benefit Sharing) for 2017-18 collected is Rs.2,21,687. So far total amount of ABS collected is Rs.39,67,455.

### **6. Biodiversity Awards:**

The farmers who are conserving traditional varieties of crops are awarded a cash prize of Rs.25,000/- along with a citation and a shawl for the year 2016-17.

### **7. Celebration of International Day for Biodiversity on 22nd May 2017**

On 22nd May 2017, Karnataka Biodiversity Board celebrated the International Day for Biological Diversity-2017 under the theme-'Bio-diversity and Sustainable Tourism' with special attention to Beach tourism (considering that Karnataka as a coastal State), the theme has been chosen to coincide with the observance of 2017 as the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development as proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly. Various events were conducted by involving the general public to mark the importance of the day and awareness was created among people throughout the State with the involvement of Deputy Conservator of Forest (Social Forestry) of every district.

### **8. Programs for the upcoming year:**

1. Documentation of bio-diversity at the level of local bodies
2. Access and Benefit sharing of Biological Resources.
3. Implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
4. Identification of Bio-diversity Heritage Sites.
5. Constitution of Bio-diversity Management Committees.
6. Other timely activities of Board and Government.
7. Conducting research programs about bio-diversity.

### **8.1.17 Coastal Regulation Zone Management:**

Karnataka is endowed with a coastline of around 320 kms with varied geomorphological features mainly in the form of long beaches intersected by lateritic rocky headlands, spits caused by coast parallel rivers, shallow lagoons, limited mud flats and not so wide estuaries supporting a few backwater channels. Fourteen rivers drain their water into the shore waters of Karnataka. The important estuaries include Netravati-Gurupur, Gangolli, Hangarakatta, Sharavathi,

Aghanashini, Gangavali and Kalinadi. Formation of sand bars have been found in most of the estuaries. There are a number of barrier spits at Tannirbhavi, Sasihithlu, Udyavara, Hangarakatta, Kirimanjeshwara formed due to migration of coastal rivers. There are around 90 beaches with varying aesthetic potential. Among these the beaches at Someshwar-Ullal, Malpe, St. Meries Island, Belekeri and Karwar are excellent with potential for international tourism.

The Karnataka coast stretches across three districts of Dakshina Kannada (62 km of coastline), Udupi (98 km) and Uttara Kannada (160 km). The settlements in the coastal region of Karnataka consists of 22 urban agglomeration and 1044 villages. The occupational pressure of the region can be attributed to agricultural activities, aqua culture, fish landing and processing, port maintenance, mining for lime shell, bauxite and silica sand and coir retting. The coast line is noted with a major port at Mangaluru and Nine minor ports at Karwar, Belekeri, Tadri, Honnavar, Bhatkal, Kundapur, Hangarkatta, Malpe and Old Mangaluru. Besides, there are 110 fish landing centers and 150 fishing villages.

The coastal belt stretches upto 500 metres from the HTL towards the landward side all along the coast, area upto 12 nautical miles in the sea, river, creeks, bays, estuaries and backwaters upto a point till the tidal influence is felt and the land on either side of the tidally influenced water bodies upto a maximum of 100 metres is declared as 'Coastal Regulation Zone' as per the MoEF Notification No.S.O.19(E), dated 6th January 2011. The coastal stretches so declared as CRZ have been classified into 4 zones, viz., CRZ-I, CRZ-II, CRZ-III and CRZ-IV based on the ecological sensitivity and the land use pattern. Norms for regulation of activities in these zones and the institutional mechanism for enforcement of the provisions of this notification have also been built in.

Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Authority has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Department of Forest, Ecology and Environment for ensuring compliance to the provisions of CRZ Notification.

Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) which was prepared in accordance with the provisions of CRZ Notification, 1991 is being revised in

accordance with the provisions of CRZ Notification, 2011. Demarcation of High Tide Line (HTL), have been completed by the Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) which is authorized by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India for this purpose. Government of India has extended validity of CZMPs approved in 1996 upto 31<sup>st</sup> July 2018. The job of preparation of CZMPs for Karnataka as per CRZ Notification, 2011 has been entrusted to the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Chennai and they have submitted the draft CZMPs, which have been published for comments/suggestions/objections from the public and the stakeholders by giving 60 days time on 07.09.017. The comments/suggestions/bjections received from the Public and the Stakeholders are being verified.

#### **8.1.18 State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) - A Key to Ensure Sustainable Development**

Pursuant to the EIA Notification, 2006, State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority and the State Expert Appraisal Committee were constituted during June 2007 for a period of three years. The Authority and committees were then reconstituted on the recommendations of the State Government.

Detailed scrutiny of the proposals with respect to the use of natural resources and the possible impact on the environment is being done. The projects that are considered for issue of Environmental Clearance are imposed with strict conditions to ensure environment safety and sustainable development.

The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India in exercise of the powers conferred under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 read with rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 have issued Notification No. S.O.533(E), dated:14th September 2006. Requirement of prior environmental clearance have been mandated for the activities that are listed in the Schedule to the notification. Detailed procedure and institutional mechanism has been provided in the Notification. The process of scrutinizing the projects seeking environmental clearance comprises of the following four steps

**Screening:** The process of determining whether or not the project or activity requires further environmental studies for assessment

of its impact on the environment and to arrive at the mitigative measures.

**Scoping:** The process by which the Expert Appraisal Committees determine detailed and comprehensive Terms of Reference (TOR) addressing all relevant environmental concerns for the preparation of Environment Impact Assessment.

**Public Consultation:** The process by which the concerns of locally affected persons and others who have plausible stake in the environmental impacts of the proposed project are ascertained with a view to take into account all the material concerns in the project. Public consultation normally have two components comprising of (a) public hearing and (b) response from the concerned persons having plausible stake in the environmental aspects of project in writing. The opinion, suggestions and the concerns that emerge from the public consultation are to be incorporated in the Environment Impact Assessment Report and the same has to be appropriately addressed.

**Appraisal:** The process of detailed scrutiny of the projects along with relevant details by the Expert Appraisal Committee and making categorical recommendations to the Regulatory Authority concerned either for grant of environmental clearance on stipulated terms and conditions or rejection of the application together with reasons for the same.

The Regulatory Authority concerned viz., the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority in the State level for 'B' category activities or the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India at Central level for 'A' category activities take appropriate decision either to grant or reject Environmental Clearance taking into account the recommendation made by the Expert Appraisal Committees.

The notification also provides for deemed clearance in order to ensure timely decision making by the concerned regulatory authority and to avoid possible hardship to the entrepreneurs in case of undue delay if any.

The notification has built in sufficient provisions to ensure fair and transparent decision making process.

The Authority has followed a transparent procedure and all their proceedings are posted in the website <http://seiaa.kar.nic.in> <http://seiaakarnataka.gov.in>

The SEIAA, Karnataka received 268 applications between 01.01.2017 to 30.11.2017. During this period 314 applications have been disposed including the applications received during the previous year.

**Establishment of District Level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities/ District Level Expert Appraisal Committees:**

The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India has brought in amendment to the Notification No.S.O.1533(E), dated 14th September 2006 (EIA Notification, 2006) providing for considering applications seeking Environmental Clearance for mining of minor minerals having lease area up to 5 ha in case of individual leases upto 25 ha in case of clusters at the district level vide Notification No.G.O.141(E), dated 15th January 2016. The Ministry has further constituted District Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (DEIAA) under the chairmanship of the concerned Deputy Commissioners and District Level Expert Appraisal Committee (DEAC) under the chairmanship of the senior most Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department vide Notification No. S.O.90(E), dated 20th January 2016.

Sub-divisional Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Officer of the district head quarter will serve as the Member Secretary of DEIAA and Assistant Director or Deputy Director or District Mines Officer or Geologist in the district in that order will serve as the Member Secretary of DEAC.

Both the District level authority and the Expert Appraisal Committee have ex-officio official members and experts to be appointed by the concerned Divisional Commissioners or Chief Conservator of Forests based on the terms and qualifications of the expert fulfilling the eligibility criteria given in Appendix VII to the notification dated 15th January 2016.

District Level Environment Impact Assessment authorities and District Level Expert Appraisal Committees have been constituted in all the districts of the State as per the above said notification. The said authorities/committees are working as arms of MEF&CC of Government of India at the district level for the de-centralized decision making on environmental issues in the interest of sustainable development.

## 8.2 WATER RESOURCES

Irrigation is an important source of raising productivity in agricultural sector. Expansion of both the groundwater and surface water resources has helped to increase the cultivated area under irrigation in the state over time. The net irrigated area has increased considerably from 13.62 lakh hectares in 1980-81 to 26.43 lakh hectares in 2000-01 and to 32.43 lakh hectares in 2015-16 (**Table 8.26**). Similarly, gross irrigated area which was 16.76 lakh hectares in 1980-81, has increased to 37.42 lakh hectares in 2015-16. The gross irrigated area as percentage of total cultivated area has doubled from 16% in 1980-81 to 31% in 2015-16.

**Table.8.27** presents source wise irrigation for the year 2015-16. Among all irrigation resources, tube wells/bore wells accounted for the highest proportion of 43.14 per cent of the net irrigated area followed by canals (28.62%) and dug wells (11.59%). The share of tanks, which were historically a major source of irrigation, has accounted for about only 4.5% of the net irrigated area.

### 8.2.1. Irrigation Potentials Created through Major and Minor Irrigation Projects

The surface water (canal) irrigation projects are classified into major, medium and minor irrigation projects based on the cultivated command area generated by them. The irrigation potential (anticipated) has increased

**Table 8.26 : Trends in Irrigated Area in Karnataka (Area in lakh hectares)**

Year	Gross Cultivated Area	Gross Irrigated Area	Net Irrigated Area	Gross Irrigated Area as a % of Gross Cultivated Area
1980-81	106.60	16.76	13.62	16
1990-91	117.59	25.98	21.13	22
2000-01	122.84	32.71	26.43	27
2001-02	116.70	30.89	26.83	26
2002-03	115.32	28.41	27.05	25
2003-04	114.50	27.02	28.38	24
2004-05	128.07	33.28	29.06	26
2005-06	130.27	36.32	29.70	28
2006-07	124.38	36.03	29.46	29
2007-08	128.93	37.89	31.32	29
2008-09	123.68	39.42	32.38	32
2009-10	128.73	40.96	33.91	32
2010-11	130.62	42.79	34.90	33
2011-12	120.59	41.37	34.40	34
2012-13	117.48	40.07	34.20	34
2013-14	122.67	41.12	35.56	33.52
2014-15	122.47	41.86	35.89	34
2015-16	120.09	37.42	32.43	31

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOK

**Table 8.27 : Source-wise Irrigation during 2015-16 (Area in lakh hectares)**

Source	Irrigated Area		% share to Net Irrigated Area
	Gross	Net	
Canals	10.68	9.28	28.62
Tanks	1.60	1.46	4.50
Wells	4.33	3.76	11.59
Tube/Bore Wells	16.33	13.99	43.14
Other Sources	4.48	3.94	12.15
Total	37.42	32.43	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOK

by 1.13% in 2017-18. The cumulative irrigation potential under major and medium irrigation projects is expected to reach 29.64 lakh hectares in 2017-18 (**Table 8.28**). **Appendix 8.1** highlights irrigation potential created since VII Five Year Plan

### 8.2.1. Year wise allocation and Expenditure on Major & Medium Irrigation Projects:

Expenditure on major and medium irrigation projects was Rs. 10759.69 crores in 2016-17. The amount of expenditure anticipated in 2017-18 is Rs. 15853.31 crores. Expenditure incurred upto November 2017 is 6263.39 crores (**Table 8.29**). **Appendix 8.2** highlights investment in irrigation projects since 2009-10.

### 8.2.2 Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam Projects:

The Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam Limited (KBJNL) is established by the Government of Karnataka in 06.05.1994 under Companies Act 1956 to expedite the works of Upper Krishna Project.

The Upper Krishna Project stage I and II has been completed in 2012-13 and completion

report has been submitted to Central Water Commission (CWC). In addition to above, Nigam has been entrusted additional projects. The details of ongoing project and estimated cost, expenditure up to November 2017 and Command area and potential created up to November 2017 are given in **Table 8.30**.

The estimated cost of additional on going projects are works out to Rs.9411.12 crores. The expenditure incurred up to November 2017 on the aforesaid projects is Rs.6185.84 crore. The potential created by the additional projects up to November 2017 is 58632.23 ha.

### 8.2.3 - Upper Krishna Project Stage -III

The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-II has passed an award in December 2010 allocating 177 TMC of water to Karnataka State. Out of this, 130.90 TMC is the share of UKP Stage -III. It is proposed to provide irrigation for 5.30 lakh hectares of command area falling under Bijapur, Bagalkot, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal and Gadag districts of Northern Karnataka. The Government of Karnataka on 09-11-2017 has accorded in principle administrative sanction at a cost of Rs.51148.94 crores, (2011-12 cost) (revised

**Table 8.28 : Irrigation Potential Created – Cumulative area in lakh Ha.**

Source	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Anticipated)
Major and Medium Irrigation	27.85	28.68	28.96	29.64
Minor Irrigation (Surface water)	10.97	11.12	11.60	12.05
Total	38.82	39.80	40.56	41.69

Source: Water Resource Department, GOK.

**Table 8.29 : Year wise Allocation and Expenditure of Irrigation Sector (Rs. in crores)**

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2009-10	3144.08	2787.62
2010-11	4640.17	3394.10
2011-12	6029.25	3930.68
2012-13	6044.27	5294.50
2013-14	8007.36	6527.75
2014-15	10000.90	9768.08
2015-16	11515.42	8732.35
2016-17	12620.92	10759.69
2017-18	15853.31	6263.59 (up to Nov-2017)

Source: Water Resource Department, GOK.

**Table 8.30 : Additional projects entrusted to Nigam are given below****Rs. in Crores/ Area in H.A**

SL No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	REVISED COST	Cum. Expenditure up to November 2017	Command Area (in H.A)	Potential Created up to November 2017 (in HA)
1	NRBC DY 9A( Includes Wadavatti,Arkera)	225.00	210.05	15250	5767
2	Ramthal Lift Irrigation Scheme-Including drip irrigation.	1001.35	1031.36	38728	24493
3	Sonthi LIS	673.90	309.77	16000	5149.23
4	Sonna LIS	10.23	10.39	1050	950
5	Rolli mannikeri LIS	22.00	23.04	2450	2350
6	Tegi Siddhapur LIS. (2010)	49.71	50.98	3000	3000
7	Thimmapur LIS (2006)	157.76	165.26	20100	16923
8	Nandawadagi LIS	1530.00	0.86	36100	0
9	Filling of tanks in Bijapur,Bagalkot (2009)	110.37	137.99	-	-
10	Filling of additional tanks in Bijapur,Bagalkot	8.92	8.19	-	-
11	Filling up of tank-Anachi LIS-	35.00	35.23	-	-
12	Filling up of tank-Sankh LIS-	65.00	39.12	-	-



SL No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	REVISED COST	Cum. Expenditure up to November 2017	Command Area (in H.A)	Potential Created up to November 2017 (in HA)
13	Filling up of tank-Bhuyar LIS-	145.00	49.85	-	-
14	Filling up of tank-Mamdapur, Sarwad, Bableshwar, Bhutnal, Begumtalab & Tidagundi in Bijapur Dt.	172.92	197.33	-	-
15	Chadchan LIS	173.00	1.24	-	-
16	Manjra Barrages	292.95	277.21	-	-
17	Budhihal-Peerapur LIS	192.00	26.41	-	-
18	NLBC-ERM	4233.98	3514.13	-	-
19	NABARD – Kongendi (Rs.30.00 crores) filling of MI Tanks (Rs.50.64 crores)	80.64	69.43	-	-
20	Filling up of 35 Tanks under SLIS	440.00	-	-	-

cost) including an estimated amount of Rs.30143.17 crores towards LAQ & R&R. The 9 components of the project and the LAQ, R&R and BTDA are in progress and as at November 2017, an expenditure of Rs.7327.73 crore has been incurred.

#### 8.2.4 Other Schemes and Programmes

##### (a) Sonthi Lift Irrigation Scheme (LIS)

Sonthi LIS implemented in Kalburgi and Yadgir districts which aims at providing irrigation water for 16,800 hectares on the left flank of river Bhima. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.673.90 crore. KBJNL has submitted a proposal to CWC, New Delhi for approval. The environmental clearance has been received from MOEF. The project has been approved by Central TAC and the same has been forwarded to NITI Ayoga for Investment Clearance and proposed to be taken under AIBP for availing central Assistance. An expenditure of Rs.309.77 Crore has been incurred up to November 2017 on the project.

##### (b) Improvement of Water Use Efficiency in NLBC command Area of Upper Krishna Project.

Government of India has launched National Water Mission with a major objective of improving water use efficiency. Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam Limited (KBJNL) has proposed a project for improving of water use efficiency in Narayanapur left bank canal command area under the UKP covering cultivated area of 4.09 lakh hectares of NLBC, SBC, MBC, IBC and JBC spread over Vijayapura, Kalburgi and Yadgir districts. The project targets for achieving water use efficiency by 25% and the estimated project cost (Revised) is Rs.4233.98 crore. This initiative will considerably benefit agricultural sector of the aforementioned three districts.

Government of India, Central Water Commission has approved the project on 08-10-2013 and shall be completed by the financial year 2019-2020. Accordingly the works is in full swing and up to November 2017, an amount of Rs.3514.13 crores has been spent on works. The Government of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs.270.00 crores as Central Assistance under AIBP scheme during the year 2014-15 out of the sanctioned amount Rs.70.00 crores has been released. Central Assistance as per revised MOU

proposal amounting to Rs.945.00 crore is submitted to Government of India.

### 8.2.5 - Outcome

#### I. KBJNL

Under Upper Krishna Project Stage -III, it is proposed to provide irrigation facilities to 5.30 lakh hectares of land in drought prone areas of Bijapur, Bagalkot, Kalburgi, Raichur, Koppal, Gadag & Yadgir districts by taking up 9 irrigation schemes.

As per article 371(J) following are the districts benefited from the Upper Krishna Project Statge -III, Kalburgi, Yadgir, Raichur and Koppal districts.

Further tank filling projects have been taken in the drought prone Vijayapur, Bagalkot, Kalburgi Raichur and yadgiri districts for providing water to people, animals and to increase the water table in the said districts.

Government has accorded administrative approval for implementation of Micro-Irrigation System as a Pilot project under 2nd Stage of Ramthal (Marol). The project is substantially completed, and is ready for inauguration.

### 8.2.6 Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited Projects:

The Karnataka Neeravari Nigama Limited (KNNL) is established by the Government of Karnataka in 26.11.1998 under Companies Act 1956 as a special purpose vehicle to accelerate the implementation of Krishna Basin Projects except Upper Krishna Project.

In irrigation potential of 711645Ha has been created under the above said on going/completed irrigation projects. 31 schemes are taken up to fill 799 tanks & the works are under progress. As shown in the **Table 8.31**.

**Table:8.31: KNNL Projects**

Sl. No.	Projects	Ultimate Potential (in Ha)	Cumulative potential Created upto Nov-2017 since inception (in Ha)	Status
1	Ghataprabha Stage - III	310823	308326	Dam works, Ghataprabha left bank, Right bank and Chikkodi branch canal works are completed, some lining works and FIC works are under progress.
2	Markandeya	14448	14383	Project is completed. FIC works are under progress.
3	Dudhganga	15167	4800	Nidhori branch canal is completed. Bidari branch canal is under progress. Dattawada Branch canal runs both in Maharastrata and Karnataka. Since Maharastrata Government has not taken up works. Karnataka portion is to be tackled. Kurandawad branch canal works has to be taken up by the Maharastrata Government

Sl. No.	Projects	Ultimate Potential (in Ha)	Cumulative potential Created upto Nov-2017 since inception (in Ha)	Status
4	Hippargi	74742	74742	Construction of Barrage works is completed. Lifts works are completed. Construction of canal, distributaries, laterals and minors are completed. FIC and R & R works are under progress.
5	Sri Rameshwar LIS	13800	13800	Lift works, canal and power supply to LIS works are completed. FIC works are under progress.
6	Murgodu LIS	1939	0	Headworks are under progress.
7	Chichadi LIS	2718	0	Headworks are under progress.
8	Sri Veerbhadreshwara LIS	17377	0	Works are under progress.
9	Basaveshwara (Kempwad) LIS	27474	0	Works are under progress.
10	Tubachi Babaleshwara LIS	42500	0	Headworks and West main canal works are under progress. Works under East main canal are under tender stage.
11	Venkateshwara LIS	7200	0	Headworks are under progress. Further, tender are in progress for works of main canal for a length of 5.05 km.
12	Kinaye Project	1200	0	Dam works are under progress.
13	Bellary Nala Project	8200	0	Works are under progress.
14	Hiranyakeshi LIS	0	0	Project is nearing completion
15	Improvements to Chikodi Branch Canal	0	0	Works are under progress.
16	Malaprabha	220028	213537	Dam works, Malaprabha left bank, Right bank works are completed, some lining works and FIC works are under progress.
17	Shiggaon LIS.	13500	9900	9900Ha sprinkler irrigation works are completed. Diversion weir works are under progress. Estimates are under preparation for remaining 3600 Ha drip irrigation works.

Sl. No.	Projects	Ultimate Potential (in Ha)	Cumulative potential Created upto Nov-2017 since inception (in Ha)	Status
18	Savanur LIS	15500	0	Headwork works are under progress. Further, estimate for providing micro irrigation for an area of 3200 ha out of 15500 ha is under scrutiny.
19	Amargol-Gobbargumpi LIS	0	0	Stabilisation of Malaprabha Command area. Works are under progress
20	Madgunaki-Hadli Gangapur LIS	0	0	Stabilisation of Malaprabha Command area. Works are under progress
21	Kolachi RBC Modernisation	0	0	Works are awarded in 5 packages. 2 of the 5 packages are completed and balance 3 packages of works are under progress.
22	Upper Tunga Project	80494	73058	Dam works are completed. Canal and FIC works are under progress.
23	Basapura LIS	2000	990	1st stage works are completed. 2nd stage works are under progress.
24	Guddada Mallapur LIS	5261	5261	Project completed. FIC works under progress.
25	Varahi Project	15702	3765	Diversion weir works are completed. Right Bank Canal, Left Bank Canal and FIC works are under progress.
26	Anjanapura (Modernization)	6736	6732	Project is completed. Modernization works are under progress.
27	Ambligol (Modernization)	3200	3200	Project is completed. Modernization works are under progress.
28	Dharma (Modernization)	7692	7692	Project is completed. Modernization works are under progress.
29	Modernisation of Gondi Main Canals and Distributaries	4465	4465	Modernization works are under progress.
30	Modernisation of Tunga Anicut Canals	8704	8704	Modernization works are in progress.
31	Modernisation of Bhadra Canal System	105570	105570	Modernization works are under progress

Sl. No.	Projects	Ultimate Potential (in Ha)	Cumulative potential Created upto Nov-2017 since inception (in Ha)	Status
32	Sanyasi Koppa	1791	1724	Works are nearing completion
33	Thiluvalli LIS	1011	600	1st stage works are completed. 2nd stage works tender is under finalization.
34	Hodirayanahalla Diversion Scheme	0	0	Works are under progress.
35	Bennithora Project	20234	19978	Dam and canal works are completed. Modernization works are under progress.
36	Bhima Lift	24292	22548	Barrage works are completed. Canal and FIC works are under progress.
37	Karanja	29227	24028	Except Attiwal lift all other works are nearing completion.
38	Upper Mullamari Project	3279	3279	Project completed. Estimate for Modernization work under progress.
39	Lower Mullamari Project	9713	9400	Project completed. Action is being taken to get administrative approval for modernisation of canal system
40	Amarja	8903	8798	Canal and FIC works are nearing completion.
41	Singatalur LIS	107380	19587	Barrage and Right bank canal works are completed. Left bank canal works are nearing completion. Work has been awarded for providing drip irrigation for an area of 10080 ha.
42	Moderniation of Tungabhadra Canal System	362938	362938	Project is completed. Modernization works are under progress.
43	Modernisation of Vijayanagar Channels	11222	11222	Action is being taken to take up modernization works under ADB assistance in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Tranche.
44	Hirehalla	8206	8206	Project is nearing completion and R & R works are under progress.
45	Rajolibanda project	2380	2380	Project is completed Modernization works are under progress
46	Alavandi-Betageri	2425	0	Work under process.

Sl. No.	Projects	Ultimate Potential (in Ha)	Cumulative potential Created upto Nov-2017 since inception (in Ha)	Status
47	Olabellary LIS	2542	0	Work Under Progress.
48	Sultanpur Bridge cum Barrage	0	0	Work Under Progress.
49	Chilvarbandi LIS	2023	0	Work Under Progress.
50	Filling of Malavi Reservoir from Tungabhadra River	0	0	Tender process is under progress.
51	Supplemental project for stabilization of atchcut area by providing water from Manikeshwara and Halahalli barrage at 60 km and 90 km of the right bank canal in order to supplement deficiency of inflow to Karanja Reservoir.	0	0	Modified Estimate and DTP are under scrutiny.
52	Modernization of Gandorinala and Mullamari Upper Bank Projects of Kalaburagi District.	0	0	Estimate and DTP are approved and Tender has to be invited.
53	Project for filling up of Chulkinala Reservoir and tanks by lifting of water from Kongali barrage of Basavakalyana Taluk.	0	0	Estimate is cleared and DTP is under scrutiny.
	<b>Total</b>	1624006	1353613	

The irrigation potential of 1353613 Ha has been created under the above said ongoing/completed irrigation project. 31 Schemes are taken upto fill 863 tanks and the works are under progress. As shown in the **Table 8.32**.

**Table 8.32 : Tank filling proposals are as follows:**

	Projects	No of tanks	Status
1.	Ubrani-Amruthapura LIS	146	Project is completed
2.	Filling up of Kadapur tank from Krishna River	1	Project is completed
3.	Filling up of Shirgaon Basavanna tanks from Dudhganga	1	Project is completed
4.	Mallikwad LIS	3	Project is completed
5.	Kaginele tank filling project	22	Project is completed
6.	Davanagere 22 Tank (Rajanahalli LIS)	25	Original project is completed. Works for additional 3 tank fillings are under progress.

	<b>Projects</b>	<b>No of tanks</b>	<b>Status</b>
7.	Filling up of 22 tanks from Hiranyakeshi River	22	Works are nearing completion
8.	Filling up of 10 tanks of Huvina Hadagali Tank	10	Works are nearing completion
9.	Tunga Lift	32	Works are under progress.
10.	Filling of Jodkurali tank in Chikodi taluk from Krishna River	1	Works are under progress.
11.	Filling of Nayinglaj tank in Chikodi taluk from Vedhganga River	1	Works are under progress.
12.	Kachavi LIS	21	Works are under progress.
13.	Sasvehalli LIS	121	Works are under progress.
14.	Harappanahalli 50 Tank Filling	50	Tender process is under progress.
15.	Filling of 17 Tanks of 10 Villages of Raibag Taluk and 22 additional tanks.	39	Tender process is under progress.
16.	Filling of 19 Tanks of 10 villages of Kudchi assembly constituency of Raibag Taluk in Belagavi District.	19	Tender process is under progress.
17.	Filling of Siddhanabhavi, Bendgeri and Muthnal tanks of Belagavi taluk from Malaprabha River.	3	Tender process is under progress.
18.	Madlur LIS	56	Tender process is under progress.
19.	Filling of MI tanks of Tadakoda, Bokhyapura, Garaga, Haletegur, Bogur and Neeralakatti villages of Dharwad taluk from Tuprihalla	9	Tender process is under progress.
20.	Filling of tanks and bandharas of Uttara Kannada Taluk from Kali River	19	Tender process is under progress.
21.	Filling of minor irrigation tanks of Kalghatgi Taluk , Dharwad District from Bedthi River	35	Tender process is under progress.
22.	Ranebennur Doddakere and 3 other tanks filling	4	Tender process is under progress.
23.	Filling of 20 Percolation Tanks near Itagi village of Shirahatti taluk of Gadag District from Tungabhadra River	20	Tender process is under progress.
24.	Filling of Durgadevi tank near Hirekerur town from Madaga Masur Tank of Haveri district and Bahugrama Tanks from Kumudvathi River	8	Estimate and DTP are approved and Tender has to be invited.
25.	Filling of 13 tanks of Hirekerur Taluk and 2 tanks of Byadagi Taluk in Haveri District from Varada River	15	Estimate and DTP are approved and Tender has to be invited.
26.	Project to fill water to tanks of Kitturu Constituency of Belagavi district from Malaprabha River.	64	Estimate and DTP are approved and Tender has to be invited.
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>747</b>	

	Projects	No of tanks	Status
<b>Potentially oriented projects with tank filling component.</b>			
1.	Shiggaon LIS	52	9900Ha sprinkler irrigation works are completed. Diversion weir works are under progress. Estimates are under preparation for remaining 3600 Ha drip irrigation works. Work for filling 13 tanks are completed and tender is under progress for the work of filling of 39 tanks.
2.	Savanur LIS	48	Headwork works are under progress. Tender is under process for the work of filling 48 tanks.
3.	Murgodu LIS	3	Headworks are under progress.
4.	Sri Veerbhadreshwara LIS	10	Works are under progress.
5.	Thilivali LIS	3	Tank filling work is completed.
	<b>Sub -Total</b>	<b>116</b>	
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>863</b>	

### 8.2.7 - Modernization Projects:

To increase the irrigation efficiency and to save water KNNL has taken up modernization works under various Projects. Modernisation of Bhadra canal network, Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal and network, Anjanapur, Ambligol, Chandrampalli, Hattikuni, Bennithora, Gondi, and Tunga anicut canals are under different stages of implementation.

Modernisation works of Malaprabha Canal System, Lower Mullamari, Upper Mullamari, Vijayanagar channels, Gandorinala are proposed to be taken up in the 2017-18.

### 8.2.8 - Visvesvaraya Jala Nigam Limited:

The Government of Karnataka vide its Order No WRD/35/VEEBYEE/2016 Bangalore Dtd 20.08.2016 has accorded approval for creation of new corporation namely M/s

**Table 8.33 : Brief status of potential of VJNL projects**

SL. No.	Projects	Ultimate Potential (in Ha)	Cumulative potential Created upto March/2017 since inception (in Ha)	Status
1	Upper Bhadra Project	225515 Ha	NIL	The Lift components are under progress and initial reaches of Canals & Distributory are also under progress. The balance canal & Distributory & FIC works will be taken up for implementation in phases.
2	Yettinahole	Tank Filling	NIL	Construction of Lift components under 5 packages on turnkey basis are under progress. Stage II Canals works & Byragondalu reservoir works are under various stages estimates/tendering.
3	Vani vilas sagar	12135	12135	Project completed.
4	Gayatri	2367	2305	Project completed.



**Table 8.34 : Details of Financial & physical Programme and Progress.****(Financial Rs. in lakhs, Potential in hectares)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Financial			Potential		
		Latest Estimated cost	Cum. Expt. Till 3/2017	Expected Expt. During 2017-18	Total Planned Potential	Potential created upto 3/2017	Anticipate d Potential to be created in 2017-18
1	Upper Bhadra Project	12340.00	1789.88	676.00	225515	Nil	Nil
2	Yettinahole	12912.36	2183.37	885.00	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Vani vilas sagar	-					
4	Gayatri	-					
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>25252.36</b>	<b>3973.25</b>	<b>1561.00</b>	<b>225515</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Note: The potential programme is planned from FY 2019-20.

VISVESVARAYA JALA NIGAM LIMITED, BANGALORE, as a wholly owned Government of Karnataka Undertaking, under Water Resources Department. Accordingly the new company has been registered under Companies Act 2013 on 20.10.2016 with CIN:U41000KA2016SGC097260.

The Government has also transferred the projects namely Upper Bhadra Project, Yettinahole projects, Gayathri and Vani Vilasa Sagar projects and its related offices along with officers/staff to VJNL. Accordingly the VJNL has started functioning wef 01.01.2017

### **8 . 2 . 9 Cauvery Neeravari Nigama Projects:**

The Cauvery Neeravari Nigama Limited (CNL) is established by the Government of Karnataka in 03.06.2003 under Companies Act 1956 as a special purpose vehicle to accelerate the implementation of Cauvery Basin Projects in Karnataka. The Cauvery basin in Karnataka is 34,273 Sq.Kms which constitutes about 17.99% of the geographical area of 1,91,791 Sq.Km in Karnataka Major Rivers flowing in this basin are Harangi (50 KM), Hemavathy (245 KM), Lakshmanatheertha (131 KM), Kabini (230 KM), Shimsha (221 KM), Suvarnavathi (88 KM), Arkavathy (161 KM) and the main river Cauvery (381 KM). The Cauvery Basin is spread in 11 districts.

### **1. Allocation and Expenditure for the year 2017-18:**

Total grant of Rs.2196.84 Crores has been allocated by the Govt for the year 2017-18. The overall expenditure for all the projects coming under CNL upto end of November 2017 is Rs.1049.53 Crores. It is programmed to create a physical potential of 3367 Ha in the current year. The details programme and expenditure under different head of account is as given in the **Table 8.35**.

### **2. Physical and Financial Progress of On-going Major and Medium Projects:**

There are totally 29 potential oriented schemes taken up under the jurisdiction of Cauvery Neeravari Nigam Ltd, Out of which 5 are Major schemes, 17 Medium irrigation schemes and 7 allied schemes. Most of the works are physically completed and the two major Potential oriented works which are in progress are Hemavathy project and Yagachi project, the lift irrigation schemes which are in progress are Kyathanahalli lift irrigation schemes, Kachenahalli Lift irrigation schemes and lalur lift irrigation schemes.

Three zones viz., Irrigation (S) zone, Mysore, Hemavathy Canal Zone, Tumkur and Hemavathy Project Zone, Gorur are coming under the jurisdiction of CNL. Details are shown in **Table 8.36**.

**Table 8.35 : Details of Programme and Expenditure under Cauvery Niravari Nigam Project** (Rs in Crores)

Sl No	Head of Account	Programme for year 2017-18	Expenditure upto Nov 2017
1	Potential oriented works	355.30	193.46
	Other works under capital head	242.92	60.43
2	Modernisation of anecut canals	91.20	44.61
3	Drinking water schemes	247.48	96.68
4	Improvements to canal system	500.20	275.28
5	SCP	387.48	179.88
6	TSP	254.60	58.43
7	SDP	20.00	13.42
8	NABARD	12.00	1.19
9	DRIP	49.46	20.67
10	Others (Roads, pickups, buildings, maintenance, debt servicing etc.)	280.96	105.48
	Total	2441.60	1049.53

**Table 8.36 : The total achkat created with overall expenditure of the projects** (Rs in Crores, Potential in Ha)

Name of Zone	Name of the Project	Status	Cumulative Expenditure upto Nov 2017	Cumulative Potential created upto Nov 2017
Irrigation (S) zone, Mysore	D.D. Urs Canal	Physically Completed	636.87	31741
	Kabini Project	physically completed	1011.33	44222
	Harangi Project	Physically completed	694.67	53520
	Taraka Project	Physically completed	85.46	7040
	Arkavathy	Physically completed	206.89	6226
	Uduthorehalla Project	Physically Completed	238.14	6213
	Iggalur Project	Physically Completed	94.91	4196
	Manchanabele Project	Physically completed	101.73	2432
	K.R.S. Modernization	Physically completed	508.36	2125
	Nanjapura LIS	Physically Completed	81.42	4049
Hemavathy Canal Zone, Tumkur	Bannahallihundi LIS	Physically completed	25.19	1774
	Hemavathy Canal Project	On-going	1940.03	124356
Hemavathy Project Zone, Gorur	Hemavathy Project	On-going	2107.71	126149
	Yagachi Project	On-going	576.73	12647
	Huchanakoppalu LIS	Nearing Completion	58.47	3360
	Kamasamudra LIS	Physically Completed	82.91	3682
	Kachenahally LIS	On-going	93.52	3074
	Votehole Project	Physically Completed	69.15	7487
	Malalur LIS	On-going	3.99	485

### 3. The details of on-going projects are as below:

**Hemavathy Project:** The project envisages construction of a composite dam across Hemavathy River near Gorur village in Hassan taluk of Hassan District. The planned utilization from this project is 56.67 TMC .The ultimate potential to be created under this project is 283592 Ha under flow and lift component. The taluks benefitted by the project Hassan, Alur, Arkalagud, Holenarsipura, Channarayapatna of Hassan District Mandya, K.R.Pet, Pandavapura, Nagamangala of Mandya District K.R.Nagara of Mysore District and Somwarapete of Kodagu District Turevekere, Tumkur & Tiptur, Gubbi and Kunigal taluk of Tumkur District. Dam and allied works are completed, canal lining works in progress Potential created upto March 2017 is 2,50,505 Ha. Potential of 511 Ha is programmed for the year 2017-18.

**Yagachi Project:** The project envisages the construction of a composite dam across Yagachi River a tributary of Hemavathy near Chikkabyadagere village in Belur Taluk of

Hassan District. The planned utilisation from this project is 5.74 TMC to create an ultimate potential 17265 ha including Kyathanahalli LIS. The taluk benefitted by this project are Hassan, Belur and Alur of Hassan District. Kyathahalli LIS is a part of Yagachi Project. Ist stage works of Kyathanahalli LIS are physically completed and 2nd Stage work is under progress process. Kamasamudra branch canal under Yagachi Project is under progress. The irrigation potential created under Ysgachi project (including Kyathanahalli LIS) since inception to the end of March-2017 is 12647 Ha. Potential of 2618 Ha is programmed for the year 2017-18.

#### 8.2.10 - Modernisation of Anecut canals:

Apart from these, it is proposed to take up Improvements of Canal system and Drinking water schemes and Modernisation of Anecuts canals, which are constructed way back in centuries. Totally modernisation of 30 + 1 additional anecut channels are taken up under CNL with the total estimated cost of Rs.1683.60 Cros. Out of which 19 works are completed, 2 works are on-going 2 works are

**Table 8.37 : Modernisation of Anecut canals**

Sl. No	Anecut canal	Length proposed for modernization (in Km)	Length modernized (in Km)	Estimated cost (in Cr)	Contract Value (in Cr)
<b>I</b>	<b>COMPLETED WORKS</b>				
1	Shimsha Left Bank Canal	23	23	6.86	9.69
2	Kattepura (Krishnaraja)	116.6	116.6	88.5	121.39
3	Madhavamanthri	21	21	19	20.39
4	CDS Extension	26.5	26.5	17	19.39
5	D.J Anecut	9.96	9.96	2.95	3.15
6	Rajapameshwari	37.25	37.25	26.5	29.99
7	Ramaswamy	86.5	86.5	80	89.74
8	Rampura	54.48	54.48	43.5	52.14
9	Halasur	70.5	70.5	35	35.75
10	Hullahalli	69	69	99	120.41
11	Chamaraja	210.4	210.4	132	163.3
12	Mirle & Ramasamudra	67.8	67.8	64	81.52
13	Devaraya	22.68	22.68	21	23.73
14	Virija	69	69	83	105.68
15	Chikkadevarayasagara	104	104	240	280.13
16	Shimsha Right Bank Canal	21	21	28	26.98

Sl. No	Anecut canal	Length proposed for modernization (in Km)	Length modernized (in Km)	Estimated cost (in Cr)	Contract Value (in Cr)
17	Sreeramadavara	154.25	154.25	288.39	276.29
18	Mandagere	116.98	116.98	110.01	160.75
19	Hemagiri	39.2	39.2	30.99	44
20	Keetur	11	11	2.1	1.76
21	Kudlur	18	18	4.3	4.16
	<b>Sub Total - I</b>	<b>1349.1</b>	<b>1349.1</b>	<b>1422.1</b>	<b>1643.4</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>TENDER UNDER PROCESS</b>				
22	Hanagodu series	125		151.65	
23	Modernization of Harohalli high level canal	26		27.8	
	<b>Sub Total - II</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>179.45</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>SUBMITTED TO GOVT. FOR ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVAL</b>				
24	Bangaradoddi	8		14	
25	Modernization of Harohalli low level canal	15.12		21.8	
26	Madhavamanthri Anecut canal from Ch:21.00 to 29.20 Km	8.2		8.27	
27	Providing lining to branch canals of Madhavamanthri canal	17.94		11.5	
28	Providing lining to Southenahally branch canal under Ramasamudra anecut	2.65		1.32	
29	Providing lining to Kallahally branch canal Ramasamudra anecut	3.805		1.97	
30	Providing lining to Ramasamudra branch canal	17.2		6.48	
	<b>Sub Total - III</b>	<b>72.915</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65.34</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>DPR PLACED BEFORE THE BOARD</b>				
31	Providing CC lining to Chamalapura Branch, Kaggere branch & Bannikuppe branch canal of Ramasamudra canal	25.055		16.7	
	<b>Sub Total - IV</b>	<b>25.055</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1598.07</b>	<b>1349.1</b>	<b>1683.6</b>	<b>1643.4</b>

tender under process. DPR for 2 works has been submitted to Govt. for administrative approval. The cumulative expenditure

incurred up to end of Nov 2017 is Rs.1582.07 Crores. Details are shown in **Table 8.37**.

### 8.2.11 - Improvements of Canal system:

- Improvements to canals under reservoirs has also been taken up to improve the system efficiency. 41 Nos. of modernization work at a cost of Rs.5019.15 Cr has been taken up in CNNL. Out of which 15 works (Est cost: Rs.1012.60 Cr) are completed, 7 No of Modernisation works (Est cost: Rs.627.60 Cr) namely Improvements to canal network in VC system under KRS project-phase I, Marehalli tank canal, Taraka Right Bank canal 10 to 36 Km, D-35 of Hemavathy Righth Bank canal, Hebballa Chennaiah Main canal, Harangi Right Bank Canal from Ch:25 to 138 Km, Suvernavathy Left & Right Bank canal are under progress.
- Tender is under process for 12 No. of canals (Est. Cst: Rs.1214.24 Cr) namely D-46 & 55 of KRBC, Hebballa Left Bank Canal 0 to 72 Km, RBLL under KRS, Providing CC lining from Ch:0.00 to 75.00 Km, Harangi Left Bank Canal 27 to 85.90 Km, Harangi Left Bank Canal 85.90 to 149.38 Km, Improvements to Sir cotton channel & Markonahalli Left & Right Bank canal, Sahukar Chennaiah canal, HRBC & HRBHL under Hemavathy, Hosaholalu high level left canal 0 to 11 Km.
- DPR for 4 works namely Kanva canals, Improvements to canal network in VC system under KRS project- phase II (Packag 1 to 4), Providing CC lining to Taraka Link canal, Modernization of Hemavathy Right Bank High Level Canal 0 to 96.82 (Est Cost: Rs.960.24 Cr) submitted to Govt. administrative approval.
- DPR for 3 works namely Providing lining to K.R nagara branch canal under Harangi RBC, Improvements to canal network in VC system under KRS project Phase-II (Package 5 to 11), Hosaholalu high level left canal 11 to 16 Km are to be placed before Board for approval (Est cost: 1204.45 Cr).

### 8.2.12 Drinking water supply schemes:

- To alleviate the severe drinking water problems of the drought prone areas, 61 Drinking water schemes at an estimated cost of Rs.3322.24 Cr has been taken up under the jurisdiction of CNNL. It is proposed to fill 1339 tanks to benefit 2095 villages coming under Mysore, Mandya,

Kodagu, Tumkur, Hassan, & Ramanagara Chamarajanagara district. The total requirement of water is 12.356 TMC.

- Out of 61 schemes, 15 schemes namely Doddaguni, Gulur Hebbur, Honnavalli, Kergodi Rangapura, Alambur & Kanva, Bellavi, Kanathur, Dabbehatta, Shivasandra, Hagawadi, Chelur, Kodiyala, Mathikere, Alilughatta DWS are completed & commissioned.
- 24 schemes namely Eleccakanahally, Chikkanandi, Gandhigrama, Satanur-Kailancha, Neralekere, Halebeedu-Madehalli, Nugehalli, Hiresave-Shravanabelagola, Arakalgudu, Vajranakatte, Chikkanayakanahalli, Bikkegudda, Sriranga, Devarayapatna, Byaladakere, Uthur, Raghavapura, Garalapur Narayanapura, Rangenahalli, Kenkere tank filling schemes are under progress.
- Tender is under process for the 6 schemes namely Bannahalli, Mukkanahalli, Honnavalli-Extn, Neeragunda, Channarayapatna ammanikere and Gollarahosahlli. Remaining proposals are under approval stage. The total expenditure incurred upto Nov 2017 is Rs.1042.43 Crores.

### 8.2.13 The National Hydrology Project:

Hydrology Project –II was a follow up action project of Hydrology Project –I, which was taken up with the cost of 20.25 crores & in which 57 rain gauge stations were upgraded, 14 full climatic stations (11 upgraded & 3 new stations), and 42 river gauges (27 upgraded & 15 new stations) were established. athymetric survey equipments were procured for conducting sedimentation survey of reservoirs. Tunghabhadra, Bhadra and other reservoirs surveys were completed.

In HP-II Real time Hydro-meteorological and hydrological data Acquisition system was initiated Purpose Driven Study on study of river water samples at various sites in southern Karnataka has been completed. Real time data transfer system through GSM technology for major Reservoirs has been established.

### World Bank Aided National Hydrology Project (NHP) Karnataka Component

- Project Period : 8 years.
- Grant Allocation : Rs.110.00 Crore

The National Hydrology Project is the extension

**Table 8.38 : Karnataka Integrated and Sustainable Water Resources Management Investment Program (KISWRMIP):-**

<b>Brief Note on KISWRMIP Project-1</b>		
1	Name of the Project	<b>Karnataka Integrated and Sustainable Water Resources Management Investment Program (KISWRMIP) (MFF 0085/ Loan 3172-IND)</b>
2	Financial Plan for MFF 2014-2021	<b>ADB \$150 million: GoK \$75 million= \$225 million (ADB Rs. 750 Cr:GoK Rs.375 Cr= Rs.1125 Cr ) @50/\$</b>
3	First Tranche 2014-2019	<b>ADB \$31 million: GoK\$ 17 million= \$48 million (ADB Rs.155 Cr:GoK Rs.85 Cr= Rs.240 Cr ) @50/\$</b>
(i)	Loan Signing for Tranche-1	07 May 2015
(ii)	Loan effectiveness date	13 July 2015
(iii)	Executing Agency	<b>Water Resources Department of Karnataka through Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited (KNNL)</b>
(iv)	Implementing Agencies	a) Advanced Centre for Integrated Water Resources Management (AC-IWRM) b) Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited (KNNL)
4	<b>Activities of KNNL</b>	
(i)	<b>Modernization of Gondi Main Canal and Distributaries in Shivamogga District of Karnataka (GONDI-NCB-1)</b>	<p><b>Contract Awarded for Rs.112.22 Cr.</b> on Feb 26, 2016.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Modernisation of 74.6 km of Gondi right bank and 14.50 km of Gondi Left Bank Canal.</li> <li>2) CAD works in 4600 ha command area.</li> </ol> <p><b>Progress:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Works are under progress. Physical progress of 64% is achieved against financial progress of 71%. An expenditure of Rs. 66.55 Cr. is made upto the end of Sep-2017.</li> <li>b) 124 Community Participation Packages (CAD Works) amounting to Rs. 21.80 Cr. have been awarded to 11 Water Users Co-operative Societies (WUCS). An expenditure of Rs. 3.56 Cr. is made upto the end of Sep-2017.</li> </ol>
(ii)	<b>Flow Measurement &amp; Telemetry System-Supply &amp; Installation (FMT-ICB-2)</b>	<p><b>Contract Awarded for Rs.16.535 Cr.</b> on Nov 23, 2015. Contract duration = (2+5 years)</p> <p><b>Objective:</b></p> <p>Supply &amp; Installation of 100 automatic flow measurement &amp; telemetry systems and 6 weather stations in 6 projects, viz., Gondi, Bhadra, UTP, Singatalur LIS, VNC and TLBC.</p> <p><b>Progress:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) 78 flow measurement &amp; telemetry systems have been installed upto the end of Sep-2017.</li> <li>2) Expenditure till date is Rs.16.31 Cr.</li> </ol>

<b>Brief Note on KISWRMIP Project-1</b>		
(iii)	<b>Project Support Consultants (PSC) Services</b>	<p><b>Contract Awarded Rs.17.509 Cr</b> on Nov 20, 2015.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Support to KNNL for Program implementation.</li> <li>2) Capacity building and institutional strengthening of system operations staff and Water Users Co-operative Societies (WUCS)</li> <li>3) Planning and co-ordination for Tranche-2 sub-projects (VNC &amp; TLBC).</li> <li>4) Preparation of Program Performance Management System (PPMS) and Program Management Information System (PMIS).</li> </ol> <p><b>Progress:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) All key experts are mobilized..</li> <li>b) A Quality control workshop was conducted on 27-02-2016 for Engineers from KNNL, CADA and Contractors.</li> <li>c) A Gramasabha meeting was conducted on 22-03-2016 at Doddagoppanahalli, Gondi LBC, and Shivamogga to form a Water Users Co-operative Society (WUCS).</li> <li>d) A one-day WUCS level workshop was conducted on 20-04-2016 at Bhadra CADA wherein the role of PSC in agriculture development was explained.</li> <li>e) A Mapping System &amp; Services for Canal Operation Techniques (MASSCOTE) training is proposed to be conducted for about 50 WRD engineers from Aug, 22 to Sept, 03, 2016.</li> <li>f) Expenditure till Sep-2017 is Rs.3.72 Cr.</li> </ol>
<b>5</b>	<b>Activities of ACIWRM</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Operationalization of ACIWRM</li> <li>2) Training and Capacity Building Plan</li> <li>3) Karnataka Water Resources Information System (KWRIS)</li> <li>4) River Basin Plans in Selected River Basins</li> <li>5) Land and Water Management Pilots</li> <li>6) Conducting MASSCOTE Training /Workshop</li> <li>7) ABHY – (Atal BHujal Yojana) - National Groundwater Management Improvement Scheme (NGMIS)</li> <li>8) Preparation of State Specific Action Plan on Climate Change (SSAPCC) for Water Sector</li> <li>9) Recruitment of consultants</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) ACIWRM Operationalized</li> <li>(2) Trainings: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 4 Batches of IWRM Training conducted in 2016 and 2017 for 124 Engineers</li> <li>(b) International training on Source, river basin modelling software, completed for 12 engineers, held at Australia</li> <li>(c) Water Productivity training program completed for 30 participants.</li> <li>(d) Remote Sensing (RS) &amp; Geographic Information System (GIS) (16 engineers of WRD)</li> <li>(e) Water Accounting + training (30 engineers)</li> <li>(f) Hydrology Training on Use of International Best Practices and Tools completed.</li> </ol> </li> <li>(3) IWRM based Water Resource Information and Knowledge System (WRIS) Software installed at ACIWRM server &amp; under testing stage.</li> <li>(4) Draft River Basin Profile for Tungabhadra (K-8) River Basin is prepared and being updated.</li> <li>(5) Pilot Concepts and understanding of Water Productivity, Water Use Efficiency, Crop and Agricultural Productivity are under progress</li> <li>(6) MASSCOTE workshop for Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal and Vijayanagar Channel System completed (40 participants)</li> <li>(7) Proposal amounting to Rs.1232.21 crores along with comments on revised EFC has been submitted to MoWR, RD &amp; GR, GoI during Nov-2017</li> <li>(8) Draft Status report on present water resources development and management, water governance, institutional arrangement, water related policies, cross-boundary issues and agreements is submitted to NERIWALM, Assam.</li> <li>(9) 4 International, 5 National and 4 Short Term Consultants are recruited.</li> </ol> <p><b>Budget for the year 2017-18: Rs 2580.00 lakhs</b>  <b>Exp during 2017 -18 (upto Nov-2017): Rs. 532.82 lakhs</b>  <b>Cumulative Expenditure since inception: Rs.1531.78 lakhs</b></p>

of HP-II. NHP is taken up by Ministry Of Water Resources (MOWR) with World Bank Assistance and it is 100% Central funded project. The project is proposed over a period of 8 years and to be executed in two phases i.e, Phase I : FY 2015-16 to 2020-21(5 years) Phase-II: FY 2020-21 to 2023-24 (3 years) . The project is effective from 02-05-2017.

The project aims at establishment modernization of new and existing hydromet observation networks to automated, real time monitoring systems for surface water. Development of IWRM plan for Krishna & Godavari basin through e-water source by extending existing system, Development & Integration of Micro IWRM plan for Krishna & Godavari basin, establishment of SCADA for barrages & Reservoir gate operation in Krishna & Cauvery basins, Bathymetric studies for Reservoir Sedimentation, Extension of decision support system (P) to other basins & Purpose Driven Studies.It also involves digitization of all existing records, maps, data etc., of all water resources structures, providing public domain services, Establishment of state informatics centre, institutional modernization, Capacity building & training programmes.

#### **Physical & financial Progress till date:**

##### **Physical Progress:**

- ❑ Upgradation of CMG, SRG, SRRG & FCS Stations.
- ❑ Upgradation of State data center.
- ❑ Upgradation of IT infrastructures at State Data Centre, Divisional, Sub divisional Data centers & KERS.
- ❑ Procurement of Vehicles for SPMU & field offices.

The Annual Work Plan for 2016-17 is approved for Rs.2.04 Crores & for 2017-18 the AWP is approved for 14.45 Crores. The fund for 2016-17 & 2017-18 totalling to Rs.6.54 is released by Government of India and the Financial Progress till date is **Rs.120.00 lakhs**. The works to the extent Rs.20.00 lakhs is approved & the payment for these will be released during December 2017.

#### **8.2.14 Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Programme (DRIP):**

22 dams of the State have been considered by the Central Water Commission with an allocation of Rs.454.17 crores for institutional strengthening under Dam Rehabilitation &

Improvement Programme (DRIP)with World Bank assistance. Out of this, 17 works have been completed and other works are under progress.

#### **8.2.15 Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) including CADWM:-**

The GoI prioritized 99 projects under AIBP of PMKSY scheme, in which , 5 projects of Karnataka are included. Out of these 5 projects, Srirameshwar LIS project is included under priority & the remaining 4 projects i.e. Upper Tunga Project, Bhima Lis, Karanja & NLBC-ERM are included in priority 3.

#### **8.2.16 Minor Irrigation ( Surface water)**

Projects having atchkat up to 2000 Ha. are classified as Minor Irrigation Schemes. Projects having atchkat between 40 Ha to 2000 Ha are under the jurisdiction of the Minor Irrigation Department. These include Tanks, Pickup, Bhandaras, Barrages and Lift Irrigation Schemes. These Minor Irrigation projects are widely spread all over the state. As on 1st April 2016, there are 7715 Minor Irrigation projects in existence under the jurisdiction of this Department with a culturable command area of 775112 hectares. In addition to these projects, this Department is looking after the operation and maintenance of 7 Medium Irrigation projects having a command area of 8342 hectares.

Minor Irrigation Department is having 3213 Irrigation tanks and 464 Percolation tanks. These tanks are being inspected twice in a year by the concerned Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineer. The defects noticed during inspection will be recorded in the inspection report. Necessary repair works will be taken up out of the grants made available during the year on priority.

#### **I. State Schemes**

**1. Construction of new tanks:** Under this head of account new tanks are constructed and water is being stored during rainy season to supplement the deficit of water to the crops during non rainy period or scarce rainfall period. Earthen bunds are constructed across the rivers, streams etc and the water is being stored during rainy season which will be utilized for irrigation during deficit rainfall period. The Minor Irrigation Department is involved in proper distribution of stored water to the fields for irrigation by gravity flow. Construction of new tank is being carried out from state fund and also from NABARD loan



assistance. Construction of the Percolation tanks are also being done under this head of account which are mainly intended to recharge the Ground Water table and help in raising the water level in the bore wells and open wells in the surrounding area which will be used for irrigation.

**2. Modernization of tank:** Under this head of account Department is taking up modernization of tanks under which the works such as strengthening of bund, repair of Waste weirs, canals including lining of canals are being taken up.

**3. Construction of Barrage, Anicut, Etc.** Under this head of account Department is taking up of the construction of Barrages, Bridge cum Barrages, Vented Dams, Salt Water Exclusion dams, Anicut and Pick ups across rivers and streams to store water. Permission is being given to the farmers to lift water from these storage structures for irrigation by using their own pumps. There will be increase in ground water table in the surrounding area due to the water stored in these structures due to which water will be available in the open wells and in the bore wells. Thereby farmers will get water for irrigation, and also for drinking purposes.

**4. Lift Irrigation Schemes:** Under this head of account Department is implementing the lift irrigation schemes to lift water from the rivers, streams, and other surface water sources to an elevated area and to provide irrigation to the farmers lands.

In accordance with Budget Speech during 2016-17, Administrative Approval has been accorded for Rs. 1280.00 crores for filling treated waste water to 126 tanks of Kolar and Chikkaballapur districts from Koramangala Challaghatta valley. The work is in progress.

Administrative Approval has been accorded for Rs. 883.54 crores for filling treated waste water to 54 tanks of Chikkaballapur district. The work is in progress.

Further, Administrative Approval has been accorded for Rs. 240.0 crores for filling treated waste water to 60 tanks of Anekal taluk Bangalore Urban district. The work is in progress.

**5. Special Component Plan -** Under this head of account Department is taken up MI Schemes such as construction of new tanks, anicut / pickup bhandars, Modernization of

Tanks and lift irrigation schemes etc., to create irrigation facility to the lands belonging to Scheduled Caste beneficiaries.

An expenditure of Rs. 2363.90 lakhs is incurred against the grant of Rs. 24124.00 lakhs during 2016-17. Irrigation facility of 258.52 Ha is created against the target of 456.00 Ha. During 2016-17. These Schemes are being handed over to respective beneficiaries after construction.

**6. Tribal Sub plan:** Under this head of account Department is taken up MI Schemes such as construction of new tanks, anicut / pickup bhandars, Modernization of Tanks and lift irrigation schemes etc., to create irrigation facility to the lands belonging to Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries.

An expenditure of Rs. 910.63 lakhs is incurred against the grant of Rs. 10206.00 lakhs during 2016-17. Irrigation facility of 135.96 Ha is created against the target of 256 Ha. During 2016-17. These Schemes are being handed over to respective beneficiaries after construction.

**7. Special Development Plan :** Under this head of account the development of taluks identified as backward, more backward and most backward as per report of the High Power Committee under the Chairmanship of Late Dr. Nanjudappa, for the redressal of regional imbalances. Under this, Minor Irrigation Department has taken up construction of new tanks, modernization of tanks, construction of Anicut, pickup, and Bhandaras, Lift Irrigation Schemes etc., for creation of new atchkat and stabilization of existing atchkat.

An expenditure of Rs. 10951.63 lakhs is incurred against the grant of Rs. 11000.00 lakhs during 2016-17. Irrigation facility in the fresh atchkat of 6546.85 Ha. is created against the target of 12298 Ha during 2016-17.

**8. Repairs & Restoration of tanks:** Under this head of account Rejuvenation and Repair works of one tank in each of this assembly constitution with an estimated cost of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been taken up in the state as per the 2014-15 budget speech, under programme "Keregala Abhivrudhi - Nadina Shreyobhivrudhi", under this programme, works are being implemented since 2014-15 after obtaining approval for improvement of 193 Minor Irrigation Department tanks with an estimated cost of Rs. 19230.00 lakhs.

An expenditure of Rs.5744.96 lakhs is incurred against the grant of Rs. 5900.00 lakhs during 2016-17 and Irrigation facility is stabilized in 2268 Ha as against the target of 3945 Ha during 2016-17.

**9. Land Acquisition/charges & settlement of claims :** Under this head of account an expenditure of Rs.9490.91 lakhs is incurred against the grant of 9850.00 lakhs during 2016-17. Mainly this grant has been utilized to make payments to land acquisition cases involving enhancement of land values including the interest as per the court orders.

**10. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) Major works :**

Government of India is giving approval for taking up of the new Minor Irrigation works involving the creation of fresh Irrigation facility since 2009-10, in the Drought Prone Area Development Programme (DPAP) taluks under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

Minor irrigation Department is implementing 750 Minor Irrigation works with an estimated

cost of Rs.955.08 crores after obtaining approval to these works in 10 batches since 2009-10. So far 714 works are completed and the new irrigation facility is created in 61314.39 Ha.

From all the above State & Central sponsored schemes during 2016-17 as against the annual target of creation of new irrigation facility in 44575.87 Ha. an atchkat of 25101.61 Ha. is created and against the annual target of stabilizing of irrigation facility in 14187.33 ha. Irrigation facility is stabilized in 8887.89 Ha. during 2016-17. The new atchkat of 25101.61 ha created as above include atchkat of 258.52 Ha. under SCP and 135.96 Ha under TSP constructed for the SC/ST individual beneficiaries.

**11. State Schemes Flood Control Works:** The Minor Irrigation Department is implementing River bank protection works to prevent damages due to floods. The river banks are being protected by the construction of retaining wall to the river banks for the prevention of loss of lives and properties due to the erosion of the banks during the floods in rivers and streams.

**Table 8.39: Statement showing progress under Minor Irrigation (Surface water) Schemes.**

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)	Potential created (in Ha).
2008-09	39593.92	16040
2009-10	59408.24	17299
2010-11	82384.52	15889
2011-12	110038.45	21720
2012-13	102710.48	32769
2013-14	98632.20	36108
2014-15	104170.82	29562
2015-16	120563.74	33869.8
2016-17	125171.90	25101.61
2017-18 end of November 2017	99763.02	9906.49

## 8.3 MINING SECTOR

### 8.31. Karnataka's Mineral Resources

Karnataka State is abundant in mineral resources which covers an area of 1.92 lakh sq.km. The state is having valuable mineral deposits such as iron ore and manganese in Ballari, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Uttara Kannada and Chikmagalur districts. Besides these ores, chromium (Chromite) deposits in Hassan and Mysore districts, Aluminium (Bauxite) reserves in Belgaum, copper (malachite) reserves in Hassan, Chitradurga and Raichur are also found. State is rich in industrial minerals such as kyanite, soapstone, corundum and a wide variety of ornamental stones such as granite, gneisses, pink porphyries and felsites deposits. Karnataka has more than 40,000 sq. kms of green stone belt which are a treasure trove of several mineral deposits and also indicates the occurrence of polymetallic deposits, diamond and gold.

In the State, the Department of Mines and Geology, is responsible for the effective and efficient administration of these mineral resources, which are raw materials for various industries. Locating mineral deposits, which are not readily open on the surface is the thrust area of exploration. To achieve this, department has granted more number of reconnaissance permits and prospecting license to National and International exploration companies for taking up exploration activities.

### 8.32. Mining and Mineral Industries

During the year 2017-18, upto November 2017 the Department of Mines and Geology has not

granted any mining lease, where as in previous year department has granted 2 mining leases for Limestone one at Bagalakote district to an extent of 8.10 hectares and another at Balagavi district to an extent of 798.10 hectares. In Ballari district I Iron ore mining lease is granted to an extent of 38.70 hectares.

In 2017-18, upto November 2017 the Department of Mines and Geology has granted 180 Quarry leases for Building Stone and other minor minerals. For Ornamental Granite 11 Quarry leases were granted. Where as in previous year 244 Quarry leases for Building Stone and other minor minerals, for Ornamental Granite 11 Quarry leases were granted.

The Department of Mines and Geology has realized revenues of Rs.1293.14 crores as against the target of Rs.1707.43 crores upto November 2017 and as against the annual target of Rs.2667.86 crores for the year 2017-18. Details of royalty collections from 2013-14 to 2017-18 (upto November 2017) are provided in **Table 8.40**.

### 8.33. Policy Initiatives

#### Karnataka State Mineral Policy 2008

The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), lays down the legal frame-work for the regulation of mines and development of all minerals other than petroleum and natural gas. These two set of rules were framed under the act to deal with major minerals (state governments are free to deal with mineral concessions related to minor minerals).

- The Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 (MCR) deals with regulating grant of

**Table 8.40: Details of Royalty Collections**

				(Rs. in crore)	
Year	Target	Achievement	Major Mineral	Minor Mineral	
2013-14	1411.91	1366.99	743.04	623.95	
2014-15	1750.00	1794.61	925.94	868.67	
2015-16	2048.26	1846.92	850.09	996.83	
2016-17	2410.71	2185.02	1042.37	1142.65	
<b>2017-18 (upto Nov-2017)</b>	<b>2667.86 Annual Target (1707.43 upto Nov-2017)</b>	1293.14	611.08	682.06	

Amount collection is as per Reconciled figures

Source: DCB Section, Department of Mines & Geology

reconnaissance permits (RP), prospecting licenses (PL) and mining leases (ML) in respect of all minerals other than atomic minerals and minor minerals.

- ❑ The Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 (MCDR) deals with conservation and systematic development of all minerals except coal, atomic minerals and minor minerals.
- ❑ The Draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 has been approved by Cabinet on 30th September 2011.
- ❑ FDI is permitted cent percent for the automatic route to explore and exploit all non-fuel and non-atomic minerals in India.
- ❑ FDI is permitted cent percent for the automatic route to process all metals as well as for metallurgy.
- ❑ Optimization of state's geological potential by scientific and detailed prospecting.
- ❑ Providing transparency in granting mining concessions.
- ❑ Notification of mineral based area to avoid clash of interest between mineral exploitation and other development activities.
- ❑ Promote indigenous utilization of minerals.
- ❑ Evaluate the mineral resources including the coastal and sea belt.
- ❑ Reviewing, mining areas granted to public/ private companies to adhere to mining plan discourage unproductive holding.
- ❑ In order to implement the developmental and environment restoration works in mines affected areas of Iron ore in Chitradurga, Bellary and Tumkur districts a new body, Karnataka Mining Environment Restoration Company (KMERC) has come into existence on 21-06-2014.
- ❑ Government of India Promulgated ordinance amending the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act with effect from 12.01.2015 and same has been gazetted on 27.03.2015.

#### **Salient features of Amendment Act:**

- ❑ Granting of Mining Leases through auction by transparent and competitive method is adopted by expelling the old

system of granting mining leases on first-cum-first basis. By adopting this method of auctioning the mineral wealth, highest revenue to the Government is expected.

- ❑ Established the District level Committees for collecting DMF and utilizing DMF fund for the development of the mine affected areas.
- ❑ National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) has been formed for conducting mineral exploration, by collecting 2% of royalty from Mining Lease holders to estimate the value of mineral wealth with an objective of declaring it as National Natural wealth.

#### **Karnataka State Sand Policy 2011**

State government has formulated Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession rules 1994 (KMMCR 1994) and as per the order of the Supreme Court of India and model guidelines of Government of India, amendments were made to KMMCR 1994. On August 12, 2016 a notification as issued and new rules had been framed regarding this policy. Deputy commissioners and Tahsildars were given more powers to check unauthorised extraction and sale of sand as per the new rules. The powers given to PWD has been withdrawn and taken back to department.

#### **Highlights of Amended KMMCR 1994 are as follows:**

- ❑ Provision is made to grant sand quarrying leases for a period of 5 years through public Tender cum Auction.
- ❑ Additional responsibility has been given to District and Taluk sand monitoring committees to monitor sand quarrying activities.
- ❑ Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner are the chair persons for District sand monitoring committee and Taluk sand monitoring committee respectively.
- ❑ Officers of Revenue, Police, Forest, PWD, Mines & Geology, Zilla Panchayat, Regional Transport Office and Social Welfare departments are the members to District and Taluk Sand monitoring Committees.
- ❑ Provision is made for reservations for grant of sand mining leases.
- ❑ Provision is made to allow sand mining available in Patta Lands, to meet the short supply.

- ❑ Provision is made to reserve sand blocks for Government works which are identified by District and Taluk Sand monitoring Committees.
- ❑ In such of those cases where PWD has in the past auctioned and executed leases for sand quarrying and transportation is allowed till validity by their periods under Rule 31-X.
- ❑ Powers are delegated to all the members of the Taluk & District Sand Monitoring Committees to control the illegal sand mining & transportation under rule 31-R sub rule 13 of KMMCR 1994 Amendment Rules 2016.
- ❑ Provision is made to sanction budget through corpus fund under rule 31-Z to bear the expenses in controlling sand quarrying and transportation at the district level.
- ❑ Prohibited Inter State sand transportation.

Presently, there was 407 notification sand blocks in the state, out of which 39 sand blocks reserved for Government works. Presently, 219 sand blocks has been disposed through tender cum e-auction estimating about 6 MMT of sand. So for 75 sand blocks quarrying leases has been granted. Upto the end of November-2017 an amount of Rs.65.95 crores have been collected initiatives to promote sand by disposing 20.22 MMT of sand available from Government land, Patta land, areas reserved for Government works and CRZ sand blocks.

**Provisions are made to promote M-sand as on alternate to river sand, important points are as follows:**

- ❑ Quarry Leases would be granted to an maximum extent of 50 acres for those who establish M-Sand units under Rule 15 of KMMCR 2016.
- ❑ Provision is made in KMMCR 1994 under amendment rules 2016 vide Rule 8A for grant of Quarry leases for a period of 30 years for M-Sand units.
- ❑ Before Amendment of KMMCR 1994 under Rule 8(5) Quarry leases will be granted after obtaining NOC's an amount of Rs.65.95 crores have been collected by Revenue & Forest Departments. A provision is made under Rule 31-ZD for grant of QLS under the provision existed than in such cases wherever NOC from Revenue & Forest Departments have been

obtained as required under rule 8(5) prior to amendment rules 206 to KMMCR 1994.

- ❑ Programmes are being arranged to bring awareness among the public about usage of m-sand from the department, by publicity through Jingles, phone in programme and interviews via Akashavani, Bengaluru, Also advertising through Posters, Hand bills, printing Flexes about the uses of M-sand.

To maintain the ecological balance and adverse effect on groundwater, Government has taken the measures to initiate M-Sand production and utilization, as an alternate to river sand. Presently, M-sand are produced in 18 district of the state. During 2017-18, the Annual Target of M-Sand production is 30 MMT, of which 15.92 MMT of M-Sand is produced till the end of November-2017.

**Novel Projects / Programmes**

**A. Comprehensive Computerization of Mineral Administration**

The department has adopted a new system called Comprehensive Computerization of mineral administration (CCOMA), which provides real time services to leaseholders and other stakeholders in the mining industry in Karnataka. The system consists of a centralised database containing information related to leaseholders, end users, payment transactions, updated mineral rates, issuance of e-permits, demand register information, weigh bridges etc. The system is designed keeping in view the framework of the mining industry and to widen the ambit of e-Governance. The project which has tremendous potential has extensively and effectively applied information and communication technologies for mineral administration.

The new system provides seamless service capturing data related to production at individual mines, e-auction transactions and payments from buyers who participate in e-auction and also dispatch and monitoring of mineral transport up to the destination. The portal has also started e-services for lease owner registration, permit system (major/minor minerals), monthly /annual returns, rake permit system for rail transportation, online lease application and demand & collection system. Thus system has reduced the scope of using fake permits, and has made monitoring and tracking royalty payment convenient and accountable.

A major achievement through the application of this system relates to sale of iron ore through e-auction. The quantity of iron ore e-auctioned and the material value & royalty obtained from it are compared for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 with the current year and the figures are given in **Table 8.41**.

#### B. Salient Features:

The department has adopted a new system of e-permitting online through Integrated Lease Management System (ILMS), in which (n) Code has offered integrated software development and portal application modules such as, e-Permit, e-Return, Demand Collection & Assessment, Weigh Bridge Integration and other related modules covered in a single portal for stakeholders & mining in Karnataka. The overall intention is to introduce a controllable mechanism and framework for transportation of minerals such as Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Granite and Building stones etc.

#### 8.34 Status of mining in the state:

The ILMS registration details are as follows:

#### Following are the new modules implemented in ILMS

##### 1. District Mineral Foundation (DMF):

- Existing data of ILMS will be used for DMF calculation.
- District authority will have an integrated system for all administrative functions.
- State Government would easily monitor the progress of DMF scheme and further the project benefitted details as per the Government notification

##### 2. Online Rake permit with Digital Signature:

SSPP has been introduced to the online rake permit which is digitally signed by the authority.

**Table 8.41 : Revenue from royalty to the Government**

(Rs.in Crore)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto end of Nov-2017)
1	Quantity e-auctioned	29.15 MMT	27.826 MMT	17.863 MMT
2	Material value of e-auctioned iron ore	3949	3435.00	4029.99
3	Royalty @ 10% paid to DMG till date (in Rs.)	596.73	523.91	611.52
4	FDT @ 12% paid to Forest department till date (in Rs.)	347.81	62.75	315.79
5	Total Commercial Tax recovered & paid to Dept. till date (in Rs.)	229.58	206.80	241.36
6	PWD Toll fee (in crores)	5.43	0.020	-

**Table 8.42 : Integrated Lease Management System (ILMS)**

Particulars	Major mineral	Minor mineral
Total No of Leases Registered from 2011 to 30th Nov 2017	1145	13564
Total No of Benification Plants/Crushers registered from 2011 to 30th Nov 2017	23	662
Total No of Buyer registered from 2011 to 30th Nov 2017	73749	
Total No of Weigh bridges registered from 2011 to 30th Nov 2017	632	
Total no of Weigh bridges integrated from 2011 to 30th Nov 2017	432	
<b>Stake Holders registered as on 30th Nov 2017</b>		
Lease Holders Registered	6	561
Buyer registered	7616	

### 3. Additional Periodic Payment:

The payment made by the lease holder or licensees, as a percentage of the royalty, in addition to royalty for the concerned mineral on dispatch of that mineral as per the final price offer obtained in the auction. Existing data of ILMS will be used for calculation.

### 4. Monthly progress Report:

MPR module for monitor various Revenue, Production, Dispatch, Illegal Cases and Lease/Quarry application status against the target provided by the government. Details of ILMS are shown in **Table 8.42**.

### Upcoming Modules:

#### 1. Offline Module to generate trip sheet from ILMS:

The Offline mode software for Ordinary sand and Ordinary building stone to generate the trip-sheet without internet and every end of the day the offline mode software need to sync the data to ILMS server, until unless it fetches the data to ILMS, system will not allow the generation of trip-sheet for the next day. MDRO, MDP procedure will remain same only the trip sheets have to generate in the offline and printing of trip sheet on SSPP.

Restriction to build if the previous day trip sheets are not uploaded next day trip sheets will not generate. Both the online and offline mode can't run simultaneously and before uploading of the data, if the data has lost so that leaseholder has to visit the trip sheet which are printed in the SSPP to the concern district with the bar code scanning or manual entry the trip sheet details has to upload in the database.

Leaseholder laptops/PC should be mac binding from the app and only one system to be used for one leaseholder.

#### 2. Android based Mobile Application Development For Tracking of vehicles and its travel route of destination specified on e-Trip sheet:

New mobile based application to simplify the process, user-friendly and to track the vehicles.

#### 1. Curbng of illegal mining and transportation:

The department has notified the amended rules under Section 23-C of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act,

1957, called The Karnataka (Prevention of illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals) Rules, 2010 to curb illegal mining and transportation. End user registration, proportionate validity of the tripsheets, establishment of check posts is some of the salient features. Presently, 2 squad teams at state level and 6 squad teams at district levels have been formed, in order to control illegal mining and transportation throughout the State.

#### A. Implementation of R&R Plan for mining-affected districts:

As per the Hon'ble Supreme court orders dated 5.8.2011 and 26.08.2011 in S.L.P (civil) No. 73667/2010 & WP(C) No. 562/2009 the State is committed to develop and implement suitable Reclamation and Rehabilitation (R&R) plans for mining affected districts of Bellary, Chitradurga and Tumkur. The State Government has assigned this task to the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE). The main objective of the project is to prepare R&R plan and to implement the plan after the approval of mining leases by the Central Empowered Committee (CEC). Based on ICFRE's R&R plans, the Central Empowered Committee (CEC) has approved R&R plans for 95 ('A' & 'B' category mines). ICFRE has prepared R&R plans of 15 'C' category mines till date. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 20.4.2012, has directed the Ministry of Environment and Forests to re-visit the statutory clearances earlier granted by it in the light of R & R Plan and in its Order dated 03/09/2012, 28/09/2012 & 18/04/2013 has allowed mining operations in category 'A' and category 'B' mines to resume mining operation after the clearance of the R&R plan by CEC and, after obtaining other statutory clearances from various organizations.

#### B. The broad objectives/parameters of R&R plan are as under.

1. To carry out time bound implementation of R & R plan in the area under illegal mining by way of mining pits, over burden/waste dumps etc. outside the sanctioned lease area as well as with in the lease area.
2. To ensure scientific and sustainable mining after taking into consideration the mining resources assessed to be available within the lease area as per IBM CEC approval.

3. To ensure environment friendly mining and related activities and complying with the various standards stipulated under the various environmental /mining statues e.g. air quality, noise / vibration level, water quality, scientific over burden/waste dumping, stabilization of slopes etc.
4. For achieving 2 and 3 above, fixation of permissible annual production, and
5. Regular and effective monitoring and evaluation.

ICFRE has submitted 96+21 (i.e A,B + C category mines) Reclamation and Rehabilitation (R & R) reports on mining leases. The permissible production for all 96 mining leases is 41.49 (after enhancement considered by CEC) MMTS per annum for iron ore and 0.43MMTS per annum for manganese ore. Hitherto CEC has approved R & R plans for 96 (A+B) mines.

The production limit is going to fix as and when ICFRE submits its R & R for all the A,B,C categories of mines after due approval of CEC.

Honorable Supreme Court of India in its order dated 30.07.2015 directed the State Government to conduct auction of 15 Category 'C' mines within the time lines set out in the said order. Auction process has been completed in accordance with the provisions of MM (D & R) Amendment Act 2015 and the Mineral (Auction) Rules 2015 as per applicable laws. The estimation of reserves/ resources as been done by M/s.MECL. The Department Mines & Geology has constituted a technical committee to establish reserve value of 15 'C' category mines (I phase) under the Chairmanship of Additional Director (Mineral). NIT for auction of 14 'C' category mines was issued on 22.12.2015. The e-auction was conducted on 01.10.2016 & from 03.10.2016 to 06.10.2016, 7 blocks were disposed off through e-auction. LOI was issued to the preferred Bidders on 26.10.2016 and amalgamation of mining leases is under progress.

### **C. Check posts :**

To control illegal mining and transportation check post has been established in the strategic point of the state. 13 integrated composite check posts have been established involving Forest, Police, Transport, Commercial Tax, PWD and Department of Mines and Geology. It has been intended to

computerize these composite check posts including already working 17 important check posts of the departments. To control illegal transportation of mineral to neighbouring states, department has initiated a programme and provide PS, CCTV and other basic amenities for 9 interstate border check post such as Talapadi, Sampaje/ Jalasur, Ukkad of Mangalore, Majali, Anmod of Karwar, Mungsoli, Kagawada, Kanakumbi and Koganolli of Belagavi, Dhulkhed and Shirdon of Vijayapur, Bagepalli NH, Chinnasandra of Chikkaballapura, Kutta and Perambadi of Madikeri, Bavali of Mysuru, Moolehole, Punajanuru of Chamarajanagar, Attibele of Bengaluru Urban districts of existing check posts of other departments. Presently constructions of 7 modern checkpoints at Bannihatti, Kallahalli, Kakubalu in Bellary district, Malappanahatti & D.B.Kere cross in Chitradurga district, Bomanahalli & Chowdlapura (Tumkur district) have been completed Construction of checkpost at Somanahalli of Tumkur, Ubbalagundi, Bandri, B. Gonal of Ballari, Lakkihalli, D. Madakaripura of Chitradurga, Siddarampura of Raichur, Lakkur of Bangalore Rural, Koginalli of Belagavi districts are under progress.

### **i. Procurement of advanced instruments**

It is also proposed to procure RFID & GPS instruments to curb illegal transportation of minerals. RFID reader have been installed in 4 check posts viz, Bannihatti, Kakubalu, and Kallahalli of Ballari district and Malapanahatti of Chitradurga district. 6 RFID reader have been installed in check post and Service provider n-code solution has received work order for installation of RFID reader in 23 mines in Bellary District and 20000 number on vehicles carrying minerals.

### **ii. Action Plan 2017-18**

The Department of Mines & Geology, being an important scientific and technical organization, has several prime functions in the field of mineral administration and mineral investigations. The objective of the department, in the field of mineral administration is to regulate and control the mining and quarrying activities, keeping in view the need for mineral conservation and scientific mining/ quarrying. Royalty for the minerals is collected based on the amount of minerals utilized, on Ad-valorem basis. After enactment of new amendment Acts 2015 leases are granted through e-auction,



deemed extension under section 8(A) and section 10 (A) 2(C), section 10 (A) 2(B) of MM (D & R) Amendment Act 2015 for extraction of major minerals. The same suit will be followed for minor minerals also in due course viz. notification no: CI 418 MMN 20115 (Part), Bangalore, dated:12.08.2016.

The department supports mineral exploration and development by employing modern techniques and concepts for categorizing the resources in terms of grade and industrial utility. The department implements policies for identification of mineral resources by surface

geological mapping and drilling. Further, in co-ordination with other National Research Institutes and Universities, special geological studies have been undertaken to assess the impact of mining / quarrying activities on the environment so as to achieve the zero waste mining and the optimum utilization of natural resources.

The Department has 7 ongoing schemes and the details of these schemes, Budgetary out lay for 2017-18 and Expenditure upto the end of November 2017 are given in **Table 8.43**.

**Table 8.43 : On-going Schemes of the Plan Monitoring Wing of the Department of Mines & Geology** (in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme & Head of Account	Budgetary outlay for 2014-15	Expenditure 2014-15	Budgetary outlay for 2015-16	Expenditure 2015-16	Budgetary outlay for 2016-17	Expenditure 2016-17	Budgetary outlay for 2017-18	Expenditure 2017-18 (upto end of Nov-2017)
1.	Training of officers and staff of the Department 2853-02-102-0-10	5.00	4.85	5.00	4.84	5.00	4.23	25.00	1.00
2.	Publication Wing in the Department 2853-02-102-0-11	5.00	4.13	5.00	3.86	5.00	4.85	5.00	0.97
3.	Mineral Conservation cell in the Department 2853-02-102-0-14	5.00	4.07	1000.00	0	700.00	280.93	200.00	0.00
4.	Environmental Geological Wing of the Department 2853-02-102-0-15	305.00	303.94	500.00	0.39	6100.00	6098.24	6600.00	490.56
5.	Modernization 2853-02-001-0-01 sub head 125	3205.56	3046.95	5100.00	5520.03	1800.00	1419.36	1000.00	149.26
6.	Sand Mining Policy 2853-02-102-0-16 (Scheme shifted from Non-Plan to Plan Head)	0	0	0	0	0	0	500.00	125.00
7.	Filling up of Stone Quarry Pits 2853-02-102-0-17	0	0	1000.00	994.09	1500.00	1498.74	1400.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3975.11</b>	<b>3711.00</b>	<b>7610.00</b>	<b>6523.21</b>	<b>10110.00</b>	<b>9306.35</b>	<b>9730.00</b>	<b>766.79</b>

#### 8.4. CLIMATE CHANGE AND MITIGATION MEASURES

##### Environmental Management & Policy Research Institute, Bengaluru

The Centre for Climate Change has taken many initiatives aimed at generation of research data on climate change and its impacts, capacity building and manpower development and creating awareness on climate change among various stakeholders. During 2016, National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC), Department of Science and Technology (DST) under the Strategic Programmes Large Initiatives and Co-ordinated Action Enabler (SPLICE) project approved the strengthening of the state climate change centre into a Strategic Knowledge Centre on climate change.

##### 1. Research Activities

**The following projects which were initiated in 2016-17 were completed by August 2017 and the reports are prepared.**

- Global Climate Change & Forest Resources: a Community Primer in Kannada for the use of Field Forestry Staff - Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT), Bengaluru.
- Impact of Climate Change on Vulnerable Sections with Special Reference to SCs/STs and Women in Karnataka and Adaptation Strategies Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru.
- Urban Planning Characteristics to Mitigate Climate Change in the Context of Urban Heat Island Effect – The Energy Resources Institute (TERI), Bengaluru.
- Butterflies as Indicators of Climate Change-study in different eco-climatic areas of Karnataka –EMPRI
- Assessing Metro Rail System as a means of Mitigation Strategy to Climate Change - EMPRI

##### Ongoing Projects for the year 2017-18

A project Titled, 'Establishing/Strengthening the State Climate Change Centre/Cell under NMSKCC(SCCC-NMSKCC) in the State of Karnataka' is initiated in October 2016 and is under progress. The project activities are:

##### A) Establishment of Climate Change Laboratory

The infrastructure for laboratory is being setup

by Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Limited (KRIDL), Government of India. The equipments viz., Automatic Weather Monitoring Station (2 nos.), GIS(Arc GIS Slim Clim), GPS, COD Digester, Diameter Tape, Measuring Tape, Calipers, Laser Hypsometer, Ravi Altimeter, Clinometer, Densimeter, Digital Weighing Balances (3nos.), Digital pH meter, Workstation for Web portal and Video Camera & accessories were procured. Tender process for 18 equipments is completed. 13 equipments including CHNS analyser, IRGA and leaf analyser are being procured.

##### B) Creation of Interactive Database/ Knowledge Portal

Centre for e-Governance (CeG), Govt. of Karnataka has provided a web server to host the web portal, named as Karnataka State Climate Change Strategic Knowledge Portal - an Interactive Web-Portal. It is developed as a web-portal on a client machine with the same configuration as that of the web server at CeG and a workstation was procured from DST-SPLICE funds.

The features of the web-portal include:

1. Director General's message about climate change in the State of Karnataka.
2. Various important publications/reports from EMPRI viz., Karnataka State Action Plan on Climate Change, State of the Environment Report (2003, 2008 & 2011).
3. Featured videos which include various activities & social awareness by EMPRI, short film on plastic ban awareness & lake conservation, quiz programme on climate change conducted by EMPRI, DD Chandana programme 'Hello Geleyare' about awareness on plastic ban and national seminar on climate change conducted by EMPRI.
4. Important national and international news & events related to climate change.
5. Abstracts (Theme wise) from National Seminar on Climate Change: Challenges & Solutions conducted by EMPRI.
6. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) with answers on climate change.
7. Season-wise vulnerability maps on Vector-borne diseases from all the districts of Karnataka.
8. Image gallery of EMPRI buildings and events held at EMPRI.

9. An official correspondence seeking for publications related to Climate Change (for adding into the web-portal) from seven MoU institutions viz., Indian Institute of Science (IISc), The Energy and Resources Institute(TERI), Centre for Study of Science, Technology and Policy(CSTEP), Institute for Social and Economic Change(ISEC), Public Affairs Centre(PAC), Karnataka State Sericulture Research & Development Institute(KSSRDI) & Foundation of Revitalization of Local Health Traditions(FRLHT) has been made.
10. An interactive Discussion Forum (with e-mail authentication, post feed alerts by e-mail, sharing of content with social media, admin panel to manage posts) was planned to purchase and the procurement of the same is under process.

**C) Long term projects - establishment of Permanent Preservation Plots at Bannerghatta National Park & Doresanipalya Reserve Forest to assess the impact of Climate Change**

For pursuing long term studies on climate change, Permanent Preservation Plots(PPPs) were established in two major forest areas in Bengaluru (Bannerghatta National Park-BNP and Doresanipalya Forest Campus) with the permission received from Principal Chief Conservator of Forest(WL). Based on reconnaissance survey of Bannerghatta National Park (BNP), two Permanent Preservation Plots (PPPs) have been selected. One in Thorny Scrub Forest and the other in Moist Deciduous Forest. Demarcation of PPPs of one hectare (100mX100m) each with 25 sub-plots of 20mX20m are completed. Enumeration studies of trees species is under progress. The biometrics of the trees above 1 cm girth is being recorded.

**2. Monitoring the NAFCC Project undertaken by AH&VS**

A proposal entitled, 'Conservation and Management of Indigenous Cattle and Sheep in the Wake of Climate Change in Karnataka' as sanctioned in 2016 for Rs.24, 21, 52,632/- by MoEF & CC, New Delhi. Out of the total released amount of Rs.447.00 lakh, an amount of Rs.105.95 lakh was spent upto November 2017 and the balance amount is Rs.341.05 lakh. The work is under progress.

**3. Training, Capacity Building under Climate Change**

A total of 54 training programmes were organized on various aspects of environmental and climate issues for all Karnataka State Government officials, Medical officers, para-medical staff, EMPRI staff, staff and students of Eco-clubs, members of Hoteliers Association, Roadside Vendors Association, members of Self-help groups, NGOs and general public. The training were conducted on State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC), Biomedical Waste Management, Plastic Ban and Solid Waste Management, National Green Corps, awareness training on ISO 9001:2015 and OSHAS 18001:2007, Laboratory Procedures, Sampling and field practice, Inventorization of water bodies, Environmental Laws and their applicability to EMPRI activities, Statistical Analysis, Communication skills. In the year 2016-17, 27 training programmes were conducted and the number of personnel trained was 4330. In the year 2017-18, 34 training programmes were conducted and number of personnel trained was 5829(upto the end of November-2017). Total number of personnel trained during 2016-17 and 2017-18 was 10159.

Two-day IFS training workshop on 'Finance Opportunities Towards Establishing Climate Change Resilient Forest' was conducted by Environmental Management and Policy Research Institute, Bengaluru during 12th and 13th of October 2017 at Jungle Lodges and Resorts, Bannerghatta National Park, Bengaluru.

**4. Awareness Creation on Climate Change**

It includes following activities:

1. Dissemination of Environmental Rules, Regulations and Preventive Measures to the Public through the use of Mass Media, EMPRI has been frequently conducting training and awareness programmes for BBMP staffs, NGOs, KSPCB, ULB officers and general public in waste management and best practices.
2. The following dissemination activities were charted to create awareness about 'Plastic Ban'.

**Activity 1:** Cell Phone & Mobile Advertising (SMS), cold calls, recorded message/mass email.

**Activity 2 :** Word of Mouth Advertising/Paper bags advertisement/Awareness using rag picker–distribute cloths with message/Public Service Advertising, Advertisement vehicle/Procession/Rally/Newspaper.

**Activity 3:** Making of Short films.

**Activity 4:** Doordarshan –Chandna /Radio Vivid bharathi/ Railways –Video.

**Activity 5:** KSRTC audio & banner/BMTC bus banner/BBMP Wall Painting.

**Activity 6:** EMPRI has disseminated the Plastic Ban awareness through various Newspaper advertisements in Kannada newspapers such as Kannada Prabha, Vaartha Bharathi, Vijayavani.

**Activity 7:** Plastic Ban Awareness Programme using Rag-pickers, Procession/Rally

EMPRI had organized Plastic Ban awareness and cleaning drive programme on 14th March 2017 at Puttenahalli Lake in JP Nagar, 7th Phase involving Rag-pickers, EMPRI staff and other volunteers with Plastic Ban Themed T-shirt and protective gloves. Awareness Programme on Plastic Ban was conducted on 25th March 2017 involving staff of EMPRI, officials of Bannerghatta National Park, Forest Department, Students, NGO and other Volunteers

**Activity 8:** Doordarshan and Radio

The Awareness Programme on “Plastic Ban” involving EMPRI, Bannerghatta National Park Forest Department, Students, NGO and other Volunteers had wide coverage by a programme telecasted in DD Chandana in two parts. Similar programme was held on 22nd march 2017 called “Lunch Box programme” in AIR FM Rainbow 101.3 FM Bengaluru for Public interaction and discussion through Radio. A programme called “Hello Gelayare” was a Phone-in-programme conducted by DD Chandana on 15th March 2017 which was themed on Plastic Ban. Many queries and doubts on Plastic ban from public calls received from various parts of Karnataka were clarified and discussed.

**Activity 9:** Distribution of Cloth bags, Paper bags, Handouts and Banners with Plastic Ban awareness message. EMPRI has distributed nearly 500 cloth bags and Paper bags made with printed Plastic Ban related theme and Logo to the Public, shop vendors and awareness was created on Banned Plastic items and consequences of Violations.

**Activity 10:** Wall Paintings-

EMPRI has made efforts in painting compound walls in Bannerghatta National Park and Doresanipalya Forest campus with the theme of Plastic Ban, Banned Plastic items, its impacts on domestic animals and wildlife, violation and fines.

## INDUSTRY

## Chapter 9

**9.1 INTRODUCTION**

Karnataka has been spearheading the growth of Indian industry, particularly in terms of high-technology industries in the areas of electrical and electronics, information & communication technology (ICT), biotechnology and, more recently, nanotechnology. The industrial structure of Karnataka presents a blend of modern high-tech capital goods and knowledge intensive industries on the one hand and traditional consumer goods industries on the other. Given this, this chapter throws light on the industrial growth of Karnataka in 2016-17 as well as the industrial policy initiatives taken by the Government, among others.

**9.2 TRENDS IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION**

Trends in industrial production can be analyzed by considering the changes in the index of industrial production (IIP). Towards calculating the index, the weights of different sectors and sub-sectors are assigned based on their contribution to Gross Value Added (GVA) of industry in the base year. The manufacturing

sector has the highest weight of about 81.1% followed by electricity sector (11.8%) and the mining sector (6.9%).

The general index of industrial production (IIP) of Karnataka covering mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors for 2016-17 stood at 188.43. The sector wise indices for the period from 2014-15 to 2016-17 with base year as 2004-05 are presented in **Table 9.1**. The overall organized industrial sector of Karnataka has registered 1.42% growth in 2016-17 as compared to 2015-16. Within the organized industrial sector, Mining sector shows the highest growth of 12.59% followed by the manufacturing sector 2.47% and Electricity sector registered negative growth of 7.96%. As a result of this moderate growth was observed.

The average annual growth rates for the overall organized industry mainly for mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors for the period from 2005-06 to 2016-17 with base year as 2004-05 are presented in **Appendix 9.1**. The compounded average growth rate (CAGR) for this period for the entire organized industry

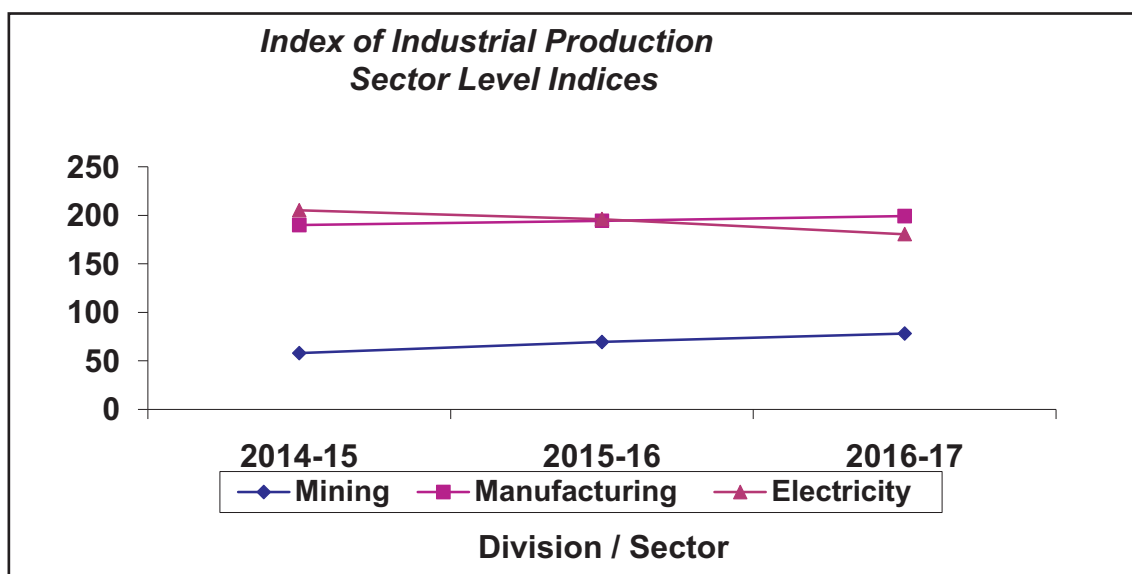
**Table 9.1 : Index of Industrial Production of Karnataka:2014-15 to 2016-17****Base Year: 2004-05**

Sector	Weight	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Mining	69.8321	57.94 (9.22)	69.38 (19.74)	78.11 (12.59)
Manufacturing*	811.3591	189.85 (2.93)	194.29 (2.34)	199.08 (2.47)
Electricity	118.8089	205.19 (1.91)	196.14 (-4.41)	180.52 (-7.96)
General Index	1000.000	182.46 (2.80)	185.79 (1.83)	188.43 (1.42)

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

2) \* Provisional figures.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

**Figure 9.1 : Index of Industrial Production of Karnataka - 2014-15 to 2016-17**

was about 5.4% whereas it was 5.9% for manufacturing and 5.0% for electricity. A decline of 2.0% was seen in the output of the State's mining sector.

The quarterly growth in IIP under major sectors for the first two quarters from 2015-16 to 2017-18 with base year 2004-05 along with

the sector-wise weights is given in **Table 9.2**. The State's industrial sector has experienced positive growth rate in Manufacturing and Electricity sectors in both the quarters whereas the Mining sector recorded positive growth in first quarter and negative growth rate in second quarter for the current year.

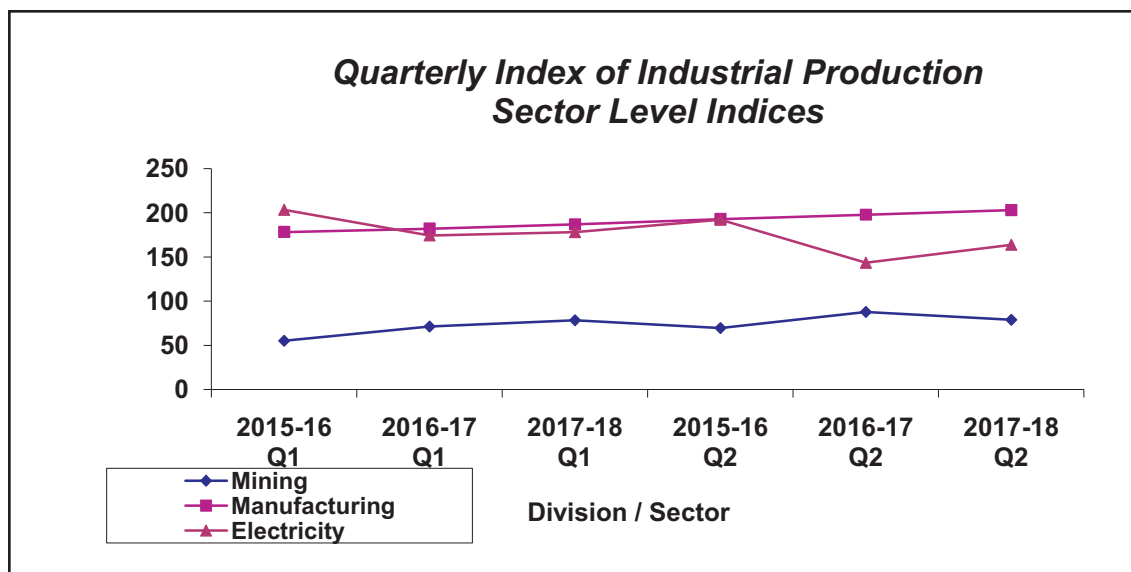
**Table 9.2 : Quarterly Growth in IIP: 2015-16 to 2017-18 (Quarters I, and II)****Base Year: 2004-05**

Period/Sector	Mining	Manufacturing *	Electricity	General
<b>Weight</b>	69.83	811.36	118.81	1000.00
<b>2015-16</b>				
Q1 April 15- June 15	55.12 (7.66)	178.21 (2.51)	203.40 (-0.08)	172.60 (2.25)
Q2 July 15 – Sept. 15	69.49 (36.04)	192.91 (2.59)	192.15 (3.45)	184.20 (3.37)
<b>2016-17</b>				
Q1 April 16- June 16	71.22 (29.21)	182.11 (2.19)	174.44 (-14.24)	173.45 (0.49)
Q2 July 16 – Sept. 16	87.68 (26.18)	197.81 (2.54)	143.49 (-25.32)	183.66 (-0.29)
<b>2017-18</b>				
Q1 April 17- June 17	78.29 (9.93)	186.87 (2.61)	178.19 (2.15)	178.26 (2.77)
Q2 July 17 – Sept. 17	78.83 (-10.09)	203.02 (2.63)	163.90 (14.22)	189.70 (3.28)

1. \*Provisional

2. Figures in the brackets indicate %age over the corresponding quarter during the previous year.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

**Figure 9.2: Quarterly Growth in IIP: 2015-16 to 2017-18 (Quarters I, and II)**

### 9.3 INDUSTRIAL GROWTH BY USE-BASED CLASSIFICATION

Industrial growth in terms of use-based classification of industries for four broad groups of organized manufacturing industries:

(i) Basic goods, (ii) Capital goods, (iii) Intermediate goods, and (iv) Consumer goods consisting of durables and non-durables. Among the four broad groups, the consumer goods industry sector accounts for the highest weight followed by the basic goods industry.

**Table 9.3 : Index of Industrial Production for Organized Manufacturing Industry in Karnataka – Use-based Classification: 2014-15 to 2016-17**

Base Year: 2004-05

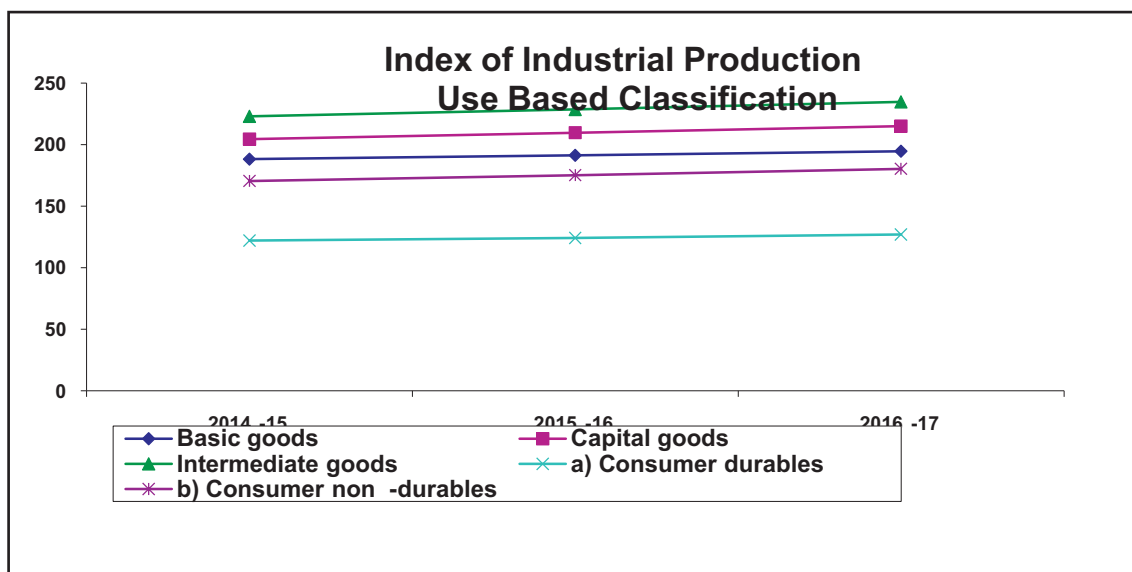
Sl. No.	Industry Group	Weight	2014-15*	2015-16*	2016-17*
1.	Basic goods	219.8377	188.17	191.30	194.65
			(1.91)	(1.66)	(1.75)
2.	Capital goods	132.8699	204.37	209.69	215.04
			(1.70)	(2.60)	(2.55)
3.	Intermediate goods	173.5747	223.05	228.58	234.75
			(1.54)	(2.48)	(2.70)
4.	Consumer goods	285.0769	164.17	168.54	173.34
			(5.83)	(2.66)	(2.85)
	a) Consumer durables	37.4330	122.14	124.29	127.04
			(1.48)	(1.76)	(2.21)
	b) Consumer non-durables	247.6439	170.53	175.23	180.34
			(3.22)	(2.76)	(2.92)
<b>Total (Manufacturing sector)</b>		811.3591	189.85	194.29	199.08
			(2.93)	(2.34)	(2.47)

Note: 1. Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year.

2. \* Provisional Figures.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

**Figure 9.3 : Index of Industrial Production for Organized Manufacturing Industry in Karnataka – Use-based Classification: 2014-15 to 2016-17**



Within the consumer goods industry sector, non-durables account for 24.7% and durables account for 3.7% of the total weight of 28.5%. These weights indicate relative importance of the different groups in the manufacturing industry of Karnataka.

Comparative growth rates of the four broad industrial groups and the two sub-groups of consumer goods from 2014-15 to 2016-17 with base 2004-05 are given in **Table 9.3**. For 2016-17, among the four broad groups, Consumer goods registered the highest growth of 2.85% followed by Intermediate goods at 2.70%, Capital goods at 2.55% & Basic goods 1.75%. For the period 2005-06 to 2016-17, with the revised base year as 2004-05, the CAGR for all the groups in Manufacturing sector was 5.9% of which Basic goods stood at 5.71%, Capital goods at 6.59%, Intermediate goods at 7.37% and Consumer goods at 4.69%. Details of the compounded growth rates are presented in **Appendix 9.2**.

#### 9.4. INDUSTRIAL GROWTH BY TWO DIGIT INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

At the two digit NIC-04 level, manufacturing industry sector has been sub-divided into 22 major industry groups. Among the major industry groups, Basic Metals have the highest weight of 119.93 followed by Chemical and chemical products (107.89) & Food products & beverages (71.30). These three groups contribute more than 1/3rd of total weight (811.36), for the base year 2004-05.

During 2016-17, among the two digit level industries, highest index is observed in group 22- Publishing & Printing Materials (342.18) followed by group 20- Wood and Wood products (254.84), 34- Motor vehicles, Trailers and semi - Trailers (251.27), group 29- machinery equipment (244.50) and, group 35- Other Transport Equipment (229.49). The indices for two-digit level industries from 2005-06 to 2016-17 with base year 2004-05 are given in **Appendix 9.3**. It is observed that the growth rate has decreased during 2008-09 & has sudden shoot up in 2009-10 & observed a fluctuation in 2011-12 & 2012-13, decreased during 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17.

#### 9.5 ORGANISED MANUFACTURING SECTOR

The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) presents detailed statistics on the manufacturing sector of the organized industrial sector. **Table 9.4** presents ASI statistics for registered factories for 2013-14 and 2014-15 for Karnataka and All-India. Karnataka accounted for 5.45% of the total registered factories in 2014-15 in the country. The contribution of registered factories of Karnataka stood at 6.83% of total fixed capital, 6.71% of total output and 6.17% of Gross Value Added in the same year. The share of Karnataka in total registered factories has marginally increased in 2014-15 as compared to 2013-14. However, the relative contribution of Karnataka's registered factories to the national industrial



performance in terms of gross, net value added, total input and output, profits has been decreased during the same period.

According to ASI 2014-15 with NIC-2008, the major industrial groups in the registered factory sector of Karnataka in terms of value of output are (i) Manufacture of Food Products (13.96%), (ii) Manufacture of Coke and refined petroleum products (13.18%) (iii) Manufacture of Basic Metals (12.66%) (iv) Other manufacturing materials (8.93%) (v) Manufacture of Motor vehicle, trailers & semi trailers (8.14%) (vi) Others (5.86%) and (vii) Manufacture of Machinery and equipment (5.02%). These seven industry groups together accounted for more than 68% of the total value of output of registered factories of Karnataka in 2014-15. Details are presented in **Appendix 9.4**.

The important indicators per registered factory based on ASI results for 2013-14 and 2014-15

are presented in **Table 9.5**. Karnataka compares favorably with all-India in terms of all the indicators – per factory investment, employment, output and gross value added. Though registered factories of Karnataka, on an average are more capital intensive than that of all-India, they are also more employment-intensive and generated more value added as well as output.

The selected economic indicators per worker for Karnataka and All-India are given in **Table 9.6**. Annual wages per worker reveal that Karnataka was better-off than the all-India, while the State lagged behind in total output and input per worker and Net value added with all India in 2014-15.

## 9.6 UNORGANIZED MANUFACTURING SECTOR

The unregistered or unorganized manufacturing sector is an important

**Table 9.4 : Selected Key indicators of Registered Factories: Karnataka & All-India**

(Rs. crore)

Particulars	2013-14			2014-15		
	Karnataka	India	% share	Karnataka	India	% share
Industries (No)	12,107	2,24,576	5.39	12,566	2,30,435	5.45
Fixed Capital	1,67,311	23,73,719	7.05	1,69,023	24,74,454	6.83
Working Capital	53,842	6,62,686	8.12	45,737	6,40,840	7.14
Total Output	4,44,700	65,55,251	6.78	4,61,866	68,83,812	6.71
Total Input	3,77,027	54,90,140	6.87	3,90,051	57,19,109	6.82
Gross value added	67,673	10,65,112	6.35	71,814	11,64,702	6.17
Net value added	55,334	8,95,342	6.18	56,995	9,75,161	5.84
Profit	23,643	4,39,566	5.38	20,701	4,60,282	4.51

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), GOI

**Table 9.5 - Important Indicators per Factory**

Indicator	Unit	2013-14		2014-15	
		Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India
Investment in fixed capital	Rs.Lakh	1381.93	1056.98	1345.08	1073.82
Employment	No.	76.60	60.28	77.51	60.24
Value of output	Rs. Lakh	3673.08	2918.95	3675.52	2987.31
Gross Value Added	Rs. Lakh	558.96	474.28	571.50	505.44

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), GOI

**Table 9.6 : Selected Economic Indicators of Industries (2010-11 to 2014-15)**

Year	Labour productivity (Net value added per rupee in wages)		Total input per worker (Rs.lakh)		Total output per worker (Rs. Lakh)		Annual wages per worker (Rs.)	
	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India
2010-11	6.8	8.3	38.9	38.8	46.9	47.2	97,406	86,449
2011-12*	6.5	7.6	39.9	45.9	47.8	54.6	99,948	95,662
2012-13	6.0	7.7	50.0	49.0	60.0	59.9	1,34,364	1,10,327
2013-14	5.7	7.1	53.4	52.6	63.0	62.8	1,37,892	1,21,114
2014-15	5.3	6.9	52.1	53.2	61.7	64.0	1,44,963	1,30,619

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), GoI\* Revised data as per CSO, GOI

component of Karnataka's manufacturing industry. The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India conducts periodic surveys covering unorganized sector at the national level and collect data. The previous survey (67th round) covering unorganized manufacturing enterprise was conducted by NSSO in 2010-11. The highlights of the State wise results of 67th round of NSSO survey covering unorganized manufacturing enterprises are given in **Table 9.7**. Karnataka accounted for

5.00% of total number of unorganized manufacturing enterprises and 4.33% of the total unorganized manufacturing employment in the country in 2010-11.

The highlights of results of NSSO survey covering all type of enterprises under the 67th round in 2010-11 are presented in **Table 9.8**. The table gives figures for number of enterprises and number of workers as well as GVA per enterprise and GVA per worker. Karnataka accounted for 4.8% of the total enterprises and 4.9% of the total enterprise workers in the Country.

**Table 9.7 : Unorganized Manufacturing Enterprises 2010-11**

State	Number (lakh)		Annual Gross Value Added (Rs.)	
	Enterprises	Workers	Per Enterprise	Per worker
Andhra Pradesh	16.20	31.04	74012	38634
Bihar	4.48	7.51	68434	40816
Chhattisgarh	1.65	3.52	68379	32018
Gujarat	14.17	32.15	131406	57903
Karnataka	8.61	15.09	87299	49801
Madhya Pradesh	8.84	15.35	42714	24603
Maharashtra	13.85	32.19	146553	63069
Orissa	6.15	12.66	44786	21762
Rajasthan	6.27	12.20	110024	56590
Tamilnadu	16.52	35.14	117350	55178
Uttar Pradesh	23.41	52.26	64716	28992
All India	172.10	348.88	89900	44347

Source: National Sample Survey Organization, GOI.

**Table 9.8 : All type of Enterprises 2010-11**

State	Number (lakh)		Annual Gross value added (Rs.)	
	Enterprises	Workers	Per enterprise	Per worker
Andhra Pradesh	56.00	122.12	97420	44675
Bihar	23.09	34.37	77072	51774
Chhattisgarh	6.76	16.61	90076	44755
Gujarat	36.35	69.70	117228	61137
Karnataka	28.11	53.90	146583	76459
Madhya Pradesh	25.94	44.41	73604	42997
Maharashtra	51.56	101.37	149063	75824
Orissa	24.45	49.32	55235	27378
Rajasthan	21.42	37.82	117647	66649
Tamil Nadu	44.67	90.65	146494	72191
Uttar Pradesh	83.83	157.79	78537	41729
All India	576.73	1079.79	108951	58193

Source: National Sample Survey Organization, GOI

### 9.7 MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) form an important and growing segment of Karnataka's industrial sector. As per the MSME Act 2006, MSME units have been categorized broadly into those engaged in manufacturing and those providing / rendering services. Under the Act, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are classified as shown in below table.

During 2016-17, 39170 MSME Units have been registered in the State with an investment of Rs. 1266414 lakh by providing employment to 508966 persons. Details of year wise registration of MSMEs in the State, persons employed in the registered MSME enterprises and employment per unit during 2013-14 to 2017-18 up to November are given in **Table 9.9**.

As compared to 2015-16, there is a 34.50% increase in the number of units registered, 60.94% increase in investment and 56.43 % increase in number of persons employed during 2016-17. During the first 8 months of the current year (April to Nov.2017), 29369units have been registered with an investment of Rs. 691273 lakh by providing employment to 263497 persons. When compared to previous year for the same period (April to Nov.2016), there is a increase of 14.87 % in the number of units registered under MSME with 22.89% decrease in investment and 15.45% decrease in the employment generated. Details of the MSMEs registered in Karnataka are provided in **Table 9.10**. The number of units registered every year in Karnataka has been increasing since 2011-12. Details are given in **Appendix 9.5**.

Enterprises	Investment in Plant & Machinery (Manufacturing)	Investment in Equipment (Service)
Micro	Up to Rs. 25 lakh	Up to Rs. 10 lakh
Small	Above Rs.25 lakh up toRs.5 crore	Above Rs.10 lakh up to Rs.2 crore
Medium	Above Rs.5 crore up to Rs.10 crore	AboveRs.2 crore up to Rs.5 crore

**Table 9.9 : Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises: 2013-14 to 2017-18****(Up to November 2017)**

Year	MSME units	Employment	Employment per unit
2013-14	25966	167347	6.44
2014-15	28742	175469	6.10
2015-16	25656	221706	8.64
2016-17	39170	508966	12.99
2017-18 (up to Nov. 2017)	29369	263497	8.97

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce.

**Table 9.10: Details of MSMEs registered in Karnataka 2011-12 to 2017-18****(Up to November 2017)**

Year		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (up to Nov.)
MICRO	Units (Nos.)	19610	22169	23229	26005	21769	30511	24186
	Invt. (Rs. lakh)	43650	66019	79416	87609	122131	213140	153786
	Empl. (Nos.)	86216	105029	110070	121599	119614	213450	135160
SMALL	Units (Nos.)	1370	1981	2661	2661	3740	8216	4948
	Invt. (Rs. Lakh)	91266	116791	144096	138516	277468	746088	374668
	Empl. (Nos.)	34400	46029	46741	47311	86176	239711	105396
MEDIUM	Units (Nos.)	41	56	76	77	147	443	235
	Invt. (Rs. Lakh)	24724	34041	61545	53168	94993	307186	162819
	Empl. (Nos.)	7771	4493	10536	6563	15916	55805	22941
TOTAL	Units (Nos.)	21021	24206	25966	28742	25656	39170	29369
	Invt. (Rs. Lakh)	159641	216851	285056	279291	494592	1266414	691273
	Empl. (Nos.)	128387	155551	167347	175469	221706	508966	263497

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce

Out of 39170 units that were registered in Karnataka during 2016-17, about 13.49% (i.e. 5285 units) of the units were related to manufacturing of Textiles which occupied the top position followed by Manufacturing of Food Products and Beverages 10.48% registration. Details of the top ten products in which units were established during 2016-17 are given in **Table 9.11**.

During 2016-17 Manufacturing of Food Products and Beverages N.E.C occupied the top position in terms of investment accounting for about 11.75% of the total investments followed by Manufacturing of fabricated Metals

Products, Except Machinery and Equipment with 7.58 % investment. Details of the top ten products classified by investments are provided in **Table 9.12**.

In terms of employment also, Manufacturing of Wearing Apparel; dressing and Dyeing of Fur stood first by generating about 12.09% of the total employment closely followed by Manufacturing of Food Products and Beverages with about 8.05% employment. Details of employment generated in the units registered during 2016-17 are given in **Table 9.13**.

**Table 9.11: Top-10 products (by number of units) registered in 2016-17**

Sl. No	Products	NIC-2008	No. of Units	Investment (Rs. Lakhs)	Employment (Nos.)
1	Manufacturing of Textiles	13	5285	82429	37410
2	Manufacturing of Food Products and Beverages	10	4107	148907	40976
3	Manufacturing of fabricated Metals Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	25	2299	96114	25581
4	Manufacturing of Machinery and Equipment N.E.C	28	2216	94184	27312
5	Manufacturing of Wearing Apparel; dressing and Dyeing of Fur	14	1661	48759	61557
6	Manufacturing of wood, products of Wood, Cork, Articles of Straw & Plating Materials, except furniture	16	1063	17396	7556
7	Manufacturing of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	23	984	44005	11242
8	Manufacturing of Chemical & Chemicals Products	20	963	40405	11359
9	Manufacturing of Rubber and Plastic Products	15	881	59687	12746
10	Manufacturing of Furniture	31	713	10541	5310
Grand Total during 2016-17 (63 Classification)			39170	1266414	508966

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce.

**Table 9.12 : Top-10 products (by investment) of units registered in 2016-17**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Products</b>	<b>NIC-2008</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>Investment (Rs. Lakhs)</b>	<b>Employment (Nos.)</b>
1	Manufacturing of Food Products and Beverages	10	4107	148907	40976
2	Manufacturing of fabricated Metals Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	25	2299	96114	25581
3	Manufacturing of Machinery and Equipment N.E.C	28	2216	94184	27312
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5	Manufacturing of Rubber and Plastic Products	15	881	59687	12746
6	Manufacturing of Wearing Apparel; dressing and Dyeing of Fur	14	1661	48759	61557
7	Manufacturing of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	23	984	44005	11242
8	Manufacturing of Chemical & Chemicals Products	20	963	40405	11359
9	Manufacturing of wood, products of Wood, Cork, Articles of Straw & Plating Materials, except furniture	16	1063	17396	7556
10	Manufacturing of Furniture	31	713	10541	5310
Grand Total during 2016-17 (63 Classification)			39170	1266414	508966

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce.

\*NIC-2008: National Industrial Classification Code,

\*\*NEC: Not Elsewhere Classified.

**Table 9.13: Top-10 Products (by employment generated) of units registered in 2016-17**

Sl. No	Products	NIC-2008	No.of Units	Investment (Rs. Lakhs)	Employment (Nos.)
1	Manufacturing of Wearing Apparel; dressing and Dyeing of Fur	14	1661	48759	61557
2	Manufacturing of Food Products and Beverages	10	4107	148907	40976
3	Manufacturing of Textiles	13	5285	82429	37410
4	Manufacturing of Machinery and Equipment N.E.C	28	2216	94184	27312
5	Manufacturing of fabricated Metals Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	25	2299	96114	25581
6	Manufacturing of Rubber and Plastic Products	15	881	59687	12746
7	Manufacturing of Chemical & Chemicals Products	20	963	40405	11359
8	Manufacturing of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	23	984	44005	11242
9	Manufacturing of wood, products of Wood, Cork, Articles of Straw & Plating Materials, except furniture	16	1063	17396	7556
10	Manufacturing of Furniture	31	713	10541	5310
Grand Total during 2016-17 (63 Classification)			39170	1266414	508966

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce.

## 9.8 SELECTED INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

### 9.8.1. Status of Implementation of Food parks:

#### I. Status of Implementation of Food parks:

Food Karnataka Ltd., has been nominated as the nodal agency to look after the implementation at the following Food Parks in the State. Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Govt of India, under the 10th five year plan had approved the establishment of food parks in Malur (Kolar District) Hiriyyur (Chitradurga District) Bagalkot (Bagalkot District) and Jewargi (Gulbarga District) to give

impetus to value addition to agriculture and horticulture produce. The status of implementation of these food parks are as detailed below:

**1. M/s. Innova Agri Bio Tech Park Limited, Malur:** This Food Park is being developed in an area of 87 acres of land in KIADB Industrial Area Malur, Kolar District. Development of land and laying of roads, drains etc, have been completed. Common infrastructure facilities such as cold storage, ware house, sorting, grading, dal processing, packaging plant have been developed. To compliment the activities a gamma irradiation facility has been

installed and the same is in the process of getting accreditation from USFDA. 50.48 acres in the park has been allotted/earmarked to 13 food processing units. The balance land available for allotment is 3.08 acres. The total project cost reported by the company as on 09.08.2016 is Rs. 2315 lakhs. The Government of India and Government of Karnataka have sanctioned and disbursed grant of Rs. 400 lakhs each respectively (Total Rs. 800 Lakhs) given.

**2. M/s. Green Food Park Limited, Bagalkot:**

This Food Park is being developed in an area of 100 acres of land at Navnagar KIADB Industrial Area, Bagalkot. Land development, laying of roads, drains, etc. Completed a common infrastructure facilities such as cold storage grading, sorting, packaging machines, weigh bridge facilities have been installed and completed. The civil works for the buildings ware house, administrative block and R&D centre have been completed. The implementing agency has allotted 52.5 acres of land for 18 food processing units/ companies and the balance land available for allotment is 2.25 acres. The total project cost reported by the company as on 08.09.2014 is Rs. 2241.05 lakhs. The Government of Karnataka has released an amount of Rs 400 Lakhs and Government of India has released an amount of Rs. 300 Lakhs so far as against the total sanctioned amount of Rs. 800 lakhs. (Rs. 400 Lakhs Government of Karnataka and Rs.400 Lakhs Government of India) subsidy was given.

**3. M/s. Akshaya Food Park Limited, Hiriya:**

This Food Park is being developed in an area of 106 acres and 37 guntas of land at Huchavanahally village, Hiriya Taluk, Chitradurga District. Land development and laying of roads, drains etc, have been completed. Common facilities such as cold storage, warehouse, sorting, grading, Dal processing and two lines of packaging machines for food-grains, oilseeds and spices been installed The total project cost is reported by the company as on 23.2.2011 Rs. 1886.89 lakh. The Governments of India and Government of Karnataka have, sanctioned and disbursed grant/un-secured loan of Rs. 400 lakhs. each respectively

**4. M/s. Jewargi Agro Food Park Limited, Jewargi:**

This Food Park is being developed in an area of 105 acres of land. Land development laying of roads, drains is completed. The warehouse is under construction. The total project cost reported by the company as on

21.09.2016 is Rs. 2507 lakh. So far the Government of Karnataka has released Rs. 300 Lakhs and Government of India has released Rs. 200 lakh each as against Rs 400 lakhs from Government of Karnataka and Rs 400 Lakhs from Government of India. The balance amount has been mobilized by the implementing agency. The developer has stated that they have allotted land to 113 entrepreneur to start food processing units.

**II. Food Parks under the State Scheme:** As part of the State Budget 2008-09, the Government of Karnataka had approved the establishment of food parks in six districts i.e., Bangalore (Rural), Tumkur, Shimoga, Davanagere, Bijapur and Belgaum.

The present status is as under:-

1. **Shimoga Food Park:** M/s. LMJ International Limited has been selected as the developer for establishing the food park in an area of 100 acres of land at Sogane Village in Nidhige Hobli, Shimoga District. In view of the very slow progress of the earlier food parks, the Government is examining the handing over of land to the developer
2. **Bijapur Food Park:** 75 acres of land acquired by the Deputy Commissioner, Bijapur at Ittangihala in Bijapur District has been allotted to Food Karnataka Limited for the proposed food park. The Government is yet to decide on whether to call for bids for the selection of developers in view of Luke worm progress of other food parks.
3. **Spice Park at Byadagi Haveri District:** The State Government has approved the establishment of a Spice Park at Byadagi in Haveri district. Food Karnataka Ltd has invited twice calling expression of interest from the private developers. However, there was no response. An amount of Rs.100 lakhs has been given to KIADB for acquiring land to set up the Park.

**9.8.2 Textiles Industries**

**Progress Report for the year April 2016 to March 2017**

For the year 2016-17 Rs.269.24 crores has been allotted, Government has released Rs.249.2320 crores, The department has released Rs.249.2318 to beneficiaries for implementation of various programmes. Training information under Nutana Javali



Neeti Scheme 2013-18 Progress under Skill development training scheme and Progress report for the month of November- 2017 are given in **Table 9.14 and 9.15**.

**Living cum workshed:-**

- Under living cum workshed Scheme Government has released Rs.1000.00 lakhs. As per revised guidelines of Government of Rs.2.50 lakhs unit cost.,Rs.1000.00 lakhs has been released to Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation for implementation of scheme.

**Special package to weavers:-**

- For the year 2016-17 Rs.8375.00 lakhs under general head, Rs.2198.87 under Special component and Rs.880.33 lakhs has been allotted under Tribal Sub Plan.
- Rs.41.70 crore has been released towards power subsidy to 27,500 powerloom units.
- Rs.3073.40 lakhs has been released to 1490 beneficiaries under supply of 2 powerloom scheme.
- Rs.736.65 lakhs has been released to 269 powerloom units for upgradation of electronic jacquard to powerlooms.

- 3% interest subsidy of Rs.161.00 lakhs has been released to 3397 beneficiaries on loans taken from DCC banks.

**Marketing of handloom products (20% rebate):-**

- Rs.720 lakhs has been released to 110 number of Handloom Cooperative societies.

**Implementation of Garment Policy:-**

- During the year 2016-17 Rs.7500.00 lakhs has been allotted & released from Government Rs.7499.18 lakhs has been utilized.
- Rs.46.54 crores has been released to 135 MSME Textile Units.
- Under Skill Development scheme Rs.15.00 lakhs has been released to 22,295 beneficiaries for sewing machine operator, Handloom and powerloom weaving training programme.

**Progress report for the 2017-18 from April - 2017 to November- 2017**

Budget allotment for the year 2017-18 is Rs.282.80 crores. An amount of Rs.179.25 crores has been released, and Rs.119.59 crores upto November 2017 for implementation of various schemes.

**Table 9.14: Training information under Nutana Javali Neeti Scheme 2013-18**

**Progress under Skill development training scheme**

**(Rs. In lakhs)**

Particular	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
Training given	22476	25603	12306	18498	20309	99192
Expenditure	999.20	1730.605	829.698	124.30	807.00	4490.803
Employment after training (Minimum 80%)	18329	20879	10027	13751	10182 <b>(Upto November-2017)</b>	73168

Source: Handloom & Textile Department

**Table 9.15: Progress report for the month of November- 2017****(Rs. In lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme and Head of Account	Budget	Release	Expenditure	Physical Target	Physical Achievement
1.	Living-cum-workshed-Grant	1000.00	500.00	250.00	1000	500
2.	Weavers Package	15000.00	9463.50	5348.68	72721	28833
3.	Weavers Package-KHDC	3000.00	2250.00	2099.50	43816	31162
4.	Share capital assistance to Powerloom Co-op. Societies	5.00	2.50	2.50	2	1
5.	Implementation of Garment Policy	9275.00	5708.75	4257.98	19909	48
<b>Grand total of all Schemes</b>		<b>28280.00</b>	<b>17924.75</b>	<b>11958.66</b>	<b>137448</b>	<b>60544</b>

Source: Handloom &amp; Textile Department

**9.8.3 Sericulture**

Sericulture is one of the major employment generating sectors in the State and its growth has immense employment generation potential, particularly in rural Karnataka. The area under mulberry cultivation in the State was about 97,196 hectares at the end of November 2017, which is higher than the area under mulberry cultivation in 2016-17 is given in **Table 9.16**. The production of cocoons, quantity of cocoons marketed, raw silk production was low in 2016-17 compared to 2015-16 and total employment in industry was high in 2016-17 compared to 2015-16. Details of the State's production and imports of silk

yarn are presented in **Table 9.17**. **Table 9.18** provides details of expenditure incurred under various beneficiary oriented programs while **Table 9.19** presents details of financial assistance availed by Sericulturists and reelers. During 2016-17 mulberry silk production in Karnataka was 9571.007 MTs.

To bring in more number of farmers under the sericulture umbrella various programmes are implemented. To encourage the stakeholders providing Seed cocoon bonus/incentive, Bivoltinechawki cost, Raw silk incentive. Sericulturists are also provided financial assistance for infrastructure development i.e., construction of rearing houses, establishment

**Table 9.16 : Sericulture industry in Karnataka 2013-14 to 2016-17  
(up to November 2017)**

Sl. No.	Category	Unit	2013 -14	2014 -15	2015 -16	2016 -17	April to November		Variation 2017 over 2016
							2016	2017	
1	Area under mulberry	'000 hectares	80.87	88.489	87.597	91.49	91.566	97.196	5.63
2	Production of cocoons	'000 MTs.	61.41	68.759	70.436	68.381	46.133	42.818	(-)3.315
3	Quantum of Cocoons marketed	'000 MTs.	45.99	48.492	53.541	47.030	33.122	29.557	(-)3.565
4	Raw silk production	'000 MTs.	8.57	9.645	9.823	9.571	6.448	5.962	(-)0.486
5	Employment in sericulture	Lakhs	10.51	11.50	11.38	11.87	11.904	12.635	0.731

Note: MTs –Metric Tonnes, Source: Department of Sericulture.

**Table 9.17 : Production of raw silk in Karnataka and import of raw silk in India  
(Qty: MT)**

Year	Production of raw silk in Karnataka (M.Ts)	Import of raw silk by India (M.Ts)
2011-12	7796	5673
2012-13	7063	4951
2013-14	8574	3260
2014-15	9645	3489
2015-16	9822.905	3529
2016-17	9571.007	3795
2017-18*	5962*	2389*

\* April to November period - Source: DOS, Karnataka & CSB, Bangalore.

**Table 9.18 : Beneficiary oriented Programs for Sericulture (2017-18)**

Sl. No.	Programmes	Head of Account	2016-17		2017-18 Budget allocation	Expenditure (Upto end of November 2017)
			Budget allocation	Expenditure		
<b>I</b>	<b>State Plan Schemes</b>					
<b>1</b>	<b>Sericulture Development Programme</b>					
a	General	2851-00-107-1-35(106)	3850.000	3845.462	3069.000	2185.325
b	Special Component Sub Plan (SCSP)	2851-00-107-1-35(422)	2170.000	2165.795	2074.000	1101.687
c	Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)	2851-00-107-1-35(423)	885.000	882.602	1037.000	521.177
<b>2</b>	<b>New Initiatives for Sericulture Development &amp; Assistance to Stake holders</b>					
a	General	2851-00-107-1-48(106)	8473.000	8469.374	9681.000	5419.191
<b>3</b>	<b>PMKSY</b>	2851-00-107-1-49(106)	2675.195	2664.439	3000.000	2036.577
<b>4</b>	<b>Unspent balance as per 2013 Act</b>					
a	Special Component Sub Plan (SCSP)	2851-00-107-1-50(422)	202.000	201.948	149.000	106.869
b	Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)	2851-00-107-1-50(423)	38.00	37.845	19.000	14.230
	<b>State Sector Total</b>		<b>18293.195</b>	<b>18267.465</b>	<b>19029.000</b>	<b>11385.056</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>District Sector Schemes</b>					
<b>5</b>	<b>Zilla Panchayath</b>					
a	Assistance/Relief	2851-00-104-0-30(100)	481.000	473.700	579.71	378.420
b	Special Component Sub Plan (SCSP)	2851-00-104-0-30(422)	132.000	125.490	113.000	75.570
c	Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)	2851-00-104-0-30(423)	52.000	49.560	49.000	33.870
	<b>Zilla Panchayath Total</b>		<b>665.000</b>	<b>648.750</b>	<b>741.710</b>	<b>487.860</b>

**Table 9.18 : Beneficiary oriented Programs for Sericulture (2017-18)**

Sl. No.	Programmes	Head of Account	2016-17		2017-18 Budget allocation	Expenditure (Upto end of November 2017)
			Budget allocation	Expenditure		
<b>6</b>	<b>Taluk Panchayath</b>					
a	Assistance/Relief	2851-00-104-0-61(100)	98.000	80.200	108.000	30.620
	<b>District Sector Total</b>		<b>763.000</b>	<b>728.950</b>	<b>849.710</b>	<b>518.480</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>Central Sector Schemes</b>					
<b>7</b>	<b>RastriyaKrishiVikas Yojane (RKVY)</b>					
a	General	2401-00-800-1-57(106)	484.050	484.050	768.000	96.226
b	Special Development Plan (SDP)	2401-00-800-1-57(133)	278.360	278.360	-	-
c	Special Component Sub Plan (SCSP)	2401-00-800-1-57(422)	125.000	117.710	220.000	167.409
d	Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)	2401-00-800-1-57(423)	55.000	51.870	90.000	65.162
	<b>Central Sector Total</b>		<b>942.410</b>	<b>931.990</b>	<b>1078.000</b>	<b>328.797</b>
<b>Total (State Sector + District Sector + Central Sector)</b>			<b>19998.605</b>	<b>19928.405</b>	<b>20956.710</b>	<b>12232.333</b>

Source: Department of Sericulture.

of chawki rearing centres, drip irrigation etc., and also establish automatic reeling machines, multi-end reeling machines, cottage/filature basin reeling machineries etc.,

Since November 2015 there has been upward trend in the cocoon rates and the stakeholders are in the confort zone with reference to cocoon and silk prices.

Increase in the mulberry area confirm the fact that sericulture is the only sustainable vocation which can generates income to the rural folks.

During 2016-17 following new programmes has been annoned (1) Providing protection price to quality based cocoons (2) Establishment of cocoons banks. (3) Re-establishment of Price Stablisation Fund for the benefit of Farmers and Reelers (4) Establishment of Silk Testing Centre for certification of raw silk quality (5) To stabilization of silk prices throughout the year

and provided better market access to small reelers, it is proposed to provide Rs.5 crores to meet the administrative expenses in order to achieve this objective of KSMB. Funding required for market intervention would be provided out of Price Stabilization Fund (6) To have futuristic plan on the basis of comprehensive study for long term development of the silk industry, it is proposed to undertake a comprehensive study of the sericulture industry (7) Necessary institutional refinance mechanism to provide working capital to reelers through the Reeler co-operative societies will be worked out in consultation with NABARD (8) To strengthen the Karnataka State Sericulture Research and Development Institute, established in Thalaghattapura to focus on Research and Development(R&D) for technological innovation including silkworm race development, conservation and mulberry development for sustainable sericulture.

Table 9.19 - Financial Assistance provided to Sericulturists and Reelers (2017-18)

A.	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		April - Nov 2017-18	
	Bene- ficiaries	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)	Bene- ficiaries	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)	Bene- ficiaries	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)	Bene- ficiaries	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)
<b>1. Financial Assistance provided to Sericulturists</b>								
Mulberry Plantation	6026	1043.994	8526	1426.126	2861	2860.799	1516	229.57
Purchase of equipment	4648	867.306	2835	413.773	11813	3412.257	4903	677.67
Construction of Rearing House	2345	1644.506	2514	2562.563	5124	5117.579	2676	2723.22
Drip Irrigation system	3833	3366.426	2473	2172.810	4598	2664.439	3295	2036.58
Construction of Mounting halls	223	92.68	-	-	337	133.744	110	42.56
Construction of Chawki Rearing Centres	-	-	17	43.155	19	39.212	3	11.88
Supply of disinfectants	3244	121.660	4005	93.837	5754	511.272	18646	370.62
Seed cocoon bonus & incentive	15384	538.052	17834	950.410	16438	864.422	20002	850.61
Productivity & production incentive	32142	3057.366	35214	4825.259	28801	3122.296	30163	2516.11
Transportation Cost to Bivoltine cocoons	1324	75.326	-	-	321	9.817	5371	154.08
MSC/Bivoltine Chawki Cost	32895	769.573	35298	853.760	40178	904.553	14452	774.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>102064</b>	<b>11576.889</b>	<b>108716</b>	<b>13341.693</b>	<b>116244</b>	<b>19640.390</b>	<b>101137</b>	<b>10386.93</b>
<b>2. Financial Assistance provided to Reelers</b>								
Silk Incentive	2163	931.350	3462	2139.564	2436	1104.470	816	519.99
Cottage Basin	123	172.360	198	294.950	242	360.108	103	121.94
Multi-end Reeling Machine	21	218.010	37	346.167	30	338.271	3	31.56
Automatic Reeling Machine	4	288.130	14	1161.316	10	831.240	1	79.250
Reeling Shed/ Machinaries	953	406.030	273	417.086	1151	1109.224	1057	726.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>3264</b>	<b>2015.880</b>	<b>3984</b>	<b>4359.083</b>	<b>3869</b>	<b>3743.313</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1479.54</b>

Source: Department of Sericulture.

During 2017-18 following new programmes has been announced (1) To establish Silkworm Egg/Chawki Quality Control Authority to ensure the quality control in seed production and chawki rearing and for the comprehensive development of silk industry (2) To provide financial assistance to train the rural diploma holders for a period of one month in post cocoon activities especially to develop skills in reeling activities under entrepreneurs development programme conducted by the Central Silk Board (3) To establish Sericulture Training Institute in Hassan district to impart training to the farmers and the departmental employees on the recent technologies and new innovations in the sector (4) A grant of Rs.5 crore will be provided to Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation(KSIC) to establish Second Composite Weaving Factory in the premises of Mysore Silk Weaving Factory, at the estimated cost of Rs.24 crore.

#### **KARNATAKA SILK MARKETING BOARD LTD**

The Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd. promoted by the Government of Karnataka was established in 1979. This was done with the intention of stabilising the prices of Silk yarn. During 2016-17 the Company has made a turnover of Rs.842.00 Lakhs as against the turnover Rs.1145.00 Lakhs in the previous year. During this year upto November 2017 the turnover was Rs.325.00 Lakhs. The Government had granted/released Rs.500.00 lakhs for administrative expenses as announced in the 2016-17 budget speech, the Company had made trading profit of Rs.28.11 lakhs as on November 2017. **Table 9.20** presents details of Financial performance of Silk Marketing Board.

During 2017-18 upto November, the transactions in the Silk Exchanges have

decreased (13%) by 180 M. tons when compared to the corresponding period of pervious year. The average prices of silk yarn for filature silk has increased by 25% and charaka silk prices were also increased by 38%, when compared to the prices of corresponding period of 2016-17.

During 2016-17 the Company has purchased 18 tons of silk amounting Rs.519.00 lakhs and sold 25 tons valued Rs.842.00 lakhs and the profit earned was Rs.6.35 Lakhs. **Table 9.21** presents details of Transactions of Silk Yarn at Silk Exchange and average prices for 2011-12 to 2017-18. Rs.500.00 lakhs received from Government for Administrative expenses has been appropriated to the extent of Administrative Expenses and other over head paid as on November 2017.

During the year 2017-18(upto November 2017) the prices of imported silk in the domestic market was higher than the domestic silk price and the prices of domestic silk and the imported China silk price at Rs.4550/- and the prevailing market rates for Indian filature raw silk is approximate in the range of Rs.3700/- per Kg to Rs.3800/- per Kg upto November 2017. **Table 9.22** presents details of particulars of purchase & Sales and Profit/Loss of Silk Marketing Board from 2006-07 to 2016-17 upto November 2017. The production of silk yarn and import of silk yarn in Karnataka from 2000-01 to 2016-17 November is given in **Table 9.23**.

The Board is primarily discharging the function of Price Stabilisation of silk yarn which is generally a non-profitable proposition. The Board is expected to protect the interest of reelers and farmers by continuously purchasing silk in all Silk Exchanges in Karnataka. The Board being the biggest Government licensed buyer of silk at Silk Exchanges of Karnataka State has to

**Table 9.20: Financial performance of Silk Marketing Board**

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto Nov.2017)
1. Turnover	3860.00	2310.00	1145.00	842.00	325.00
2. Profit after tax	(-)541.82	(-) 439.00	(-) 416.00	(+)6.35	(+) 28.11

Source: Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd

**Table 9.21: Transactions of Silk Yarn at Silk Exchange and average prices during 2011-12 to 2017-18, (Upto November 2017)**

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Average Price Rs. Per Kg.	
		Filature	Charka
2011-12	1310	1913	1655
2012-13	1238	2236	2182
2013-14	1358	2860	2624
2014-15.	2057	2539	2249
2015-16	2818	2179	1774
2016-17	1514	2790	1839
2017-18 (Upto Nov. 2017)	938	3302	3087

Source: Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd

**Table 9.22 : Particulars of Purchase & Sales and Profit/Loss of Silk Marketing Board from 2006-07 to 2017-18 (Upto November 2017) (Quantity in tons and value in Rs. Lakhs.**

Year	Purchase		Sales		(+ Profit (-) Loss	Accumulated (-) Loss
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
2006-07	105	1215	95	1165	(-)316.65	1413.87
2007-08	87	959	113	1324	(-) 405.86	1819.73
2008-09	127	1569	147	1898	(-) 361.88	2181.61
2009-10	171	2661	163	2653	(-) 258.79	2440.40
2010-11	201	4179	161	3444	(-) 399.63	2840.04
2011-12	270	5008	215	4320	(-)368.70	3208.74
2012-13	118	2696	209	4647	(-)154.47	3363.21
2013-14	132	3909	129	3860	(-)541.82	3905.00
2014-15	66	1801	80	2313	(-)439.44	4344.44
2015-16	45	968	47	1147	(-)419.03	4763.47
2016-17	18	519	24	841	(+)6.35	4757.12
2017-18 (Upto Nov. 17)	8	262	8	324	(+)28.11	4729.01

Source: Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd



**Table 9.23 : Production of silk yarn and import of silk yarn in Karnataka 2000-01 to 2016-17**

Year	Karnataka Silk Production (in tons)	Import of Silk Yarn to India (in tons)
2000 – 2001	8121	4713
2001 – 2002	8200	6808
2002 – 2003	8728	9054
2003 – 2004	6760	9258
2004 – 2005	7302	7185
2005 – 2006	7471	8334
2006 – 2007	7883	5567
2007-2008	8240	7921
2008 – 2009	7238	8392
2009 – 2010	7360	7341
2010 – 2011	7338	5870
2011 – 2012	7796	5673
2012 – 2013	7063	4951
2013 – 2014	8574	3259
2014 – 2015	9645	3489
2015 - 2016	9823	3529
2016 - 2017	9571	3795

Source: i) Department of Sericulture, ii) Central Silk Board

strive to maintain price stability and to prevent formation of groups and cartels among traders and merchants, thereby to protect the interest of reelers. The Board has to maintain sufficient buffer stock to meet the daily requirement of consumers spread over the states of Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh & Telangana State. It sells silk to artisans(i.e. weavers). When the prices are continuously stable, the intervention of KSMB in the market may not be necessary which may result in very low purchase and sales. This is in fact the role of any Price Stabilisation Agency and KSMB is one among them. Maintenance of procurement and distribution points involves considerable overhead expenses such as rent for office and godown, insurance etc.

#### **Strength and strategy of the Board:**

Board is buying Silk yarn in the open auction

in all the Silk Exchanges and maintaining the stability in the prices of cocoon and silk yarn there by protecting the interest of reelers and rearers .

- ❑ To protect the interest of small and very small weavers and twistors.
- ❑ To give fair price to the reelers make available twisted silk to weavers at reasonable rate.
- ❑ To intervene the market effectively for the stabilization of prices.
- ❑ To create a linkage between the reelers and consumers.
- ❑ Effective usage of financial assistance extended by the Government of Karnataka.
- ❑ Board is having its marketing network in the states of Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Telangana& Andhra Pradesh.

#### 9.8.4 Karnataka Information Technology and Biotechnology Services

The Information Technology Revolution in Karnataka is initially began in Bengaluru. The details of the following are given in Chapter 4:

- The details of IT revolution in Bengaluru
- The Penetration of ITBT into regions other than Bangalore along with Karnataka Policy and its highlights
- GoK-NASSCOM Second Startup Warehouse
- Karnataka Semiconductor Venture Capital Fund (KARSEMVEN Fund)
- KARNATAKA ANIMATION VISUAL GAMING & COMICS (KAVGC) POLICY
- Karnataka's Electronics Systems Design

and Manufacturing Policy 2013

- ICT Skills Development Society
- Investment in ITBT sector

The details of achievement in IT & BT sector from 2011-12 to 2017-18 are presented in **Table 9.24**.

#### 9.8.5 e-Governance initiatives relating to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (e-Governance)

Karnataka has an exclusive e-Governance Division in the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms, headed by Additional Chief Secretary to Government. This was set up in the year 2003 with a view to accelerate the process of IT enabling. Government processes for the benefit of citizens and to improve transparency and efficiency in

**Table 9.24 : Achievements in IT & BT Sector for the year**

Sl. No	Particulars	Units	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (April – November 17)
1	Software Exports	Rs.in crores	82110	95048	102273	107125.77	120780.46	141846.12	89107.83
2	No STP Units Approved	Nos.	26	16	24	15	17	117	62
3	Investment from STP Units Approved	Rs.in crores	62.71	17.09	78.14	24.06	55.68	1012.42	5666.53
4	Nos. of Foreign Equity Companies	Nos.	19	14	14	10	11	71	35
5	Investment from Foreign Equity	Rs.in crores	21.35	1.3	29.39	23.63	19.53	943.87	5493.25
6	Hardware Exports	Rs.in crores	3021	3250	4291.10	4617.61	4846.74	4572.43	1929.03
7	No of Electronic Hardware	Nos.	1	2	4	1	0	1	0
8	Investment from Hardware Units	Rs.in crores	0.1	0.11	182.02	15.41	0	0.15	0
9	No of Major India Companies	Nos.	0	1	5	0	1*	0	0
10	Investment from Major Indian Companies	Rs.in crores	0	15.2	223.05	0	33.82	0	0

**Table 9.24 : Achievements in IT & BT Sector for the year**

Sl. No	Particulars	Units	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (April - November 17)
11	No of SME's Companies	Nos.	8	3	9	5	5	46	27
12	Investment from SME's Companies	Rs.in crores	41.46	0.79	7.72	0.43	2.32	68.55	173.26
13	No of BPO Companies	Nos.	3	0	0	0	1*	0	0
14	BPO Exports	Rs.in crores	17775	20392	16692.73	18984.37	25196.33	32302.47	N/A
15	Investment from BPO Units Approved	Rs.in crores	1.02	0.6	0	0	33.82	0	0

Source: Software Technology Parks of India, Bengaluru

Note: The consolidated monthly exports figures may not tally total annual exports figures.

administration. The Department of Personnel & Administration Reforms (e-Governance) has created the necessary infrastructure for implementing e-Governance initiatives in the State. The Schemes of e-Governance Department are as follows:

### 1. Mobile Governance:

Mobile One has the unique distinction of being certified as India's first and the world's largest multi-modal mobile governance platform. It is

a unified mobile platform for delivery of citizens' services both from the Government and Private sector. These anytime, anywhere, anyhow services will be available 24x7x365 days at any location in India on any mobile device.

### Categories of Services:

The following categories of services are available on Mobile One:-

### The following categories of services are available on Mobile One:

Service Type	Channels
Payment services	SMS, IVR, Mobile Web, Smart Client Apps
Pull Services	SMS, IVR, Mobile Web, Smart Client Apps
Push Services	SMS, IVR
Data Capture Services	SMS, IVR, Mobile Web, Smart Client Apps

### Current Status of Mobile One (as on 30-11-2017)

Mobile App & web visitors :	More than 15.4 Crores
Number of IVR calls :	More than 12.1Crores
Payments services :	More than Rs. 44.9 Crores
Departmental Services :	More than 650 Services

**2. Karnataka State Wide Area Network (KSWAN):(As on 30th November 2017)**

Karnataka State wide Area Network (KSWAN) is providing a reliable/resilient and a secure backbone to meet the information requirements and associated services. KSWAN is connected in three levels of connectivity from the State up to the District and Taluka levels.

The primary purpose of KSWAN is to act as a backbone for all "Data", "Voice" and "Video" services across the State. The Present status:-

1. Government has approved implementation of KSWAN 2.0
2. It is envisaged to connect 10000 Government Offices over a period of five years.
3. Solar UPS is being installed at District and Taluk Control Room.
4. End-of-life / End-of-support equipment shall be replaced with new equipment.
5. Dual bandwidth shall be provided to all PoPs and important Government Offices.
6. Bandwidth:
  - Districts are provided with a minimum of 20 Mbps and maximum of 80 Mbps Lease Line Connectivity
  - Talukas are provided with a minimum of 6 Mbps and maximum of 10 Mbps Lease Line Connectivity.

7. Internet facility to all the KSWAN Users.
8. Video Conferencing facility is extended to all District and Taluk Offices.
9. Second Video Conference Studio is being implemented in all 30 DC Offices, 30 ZP Offices, 41 Education Institutions (DSERT) locations.
10. 257 Gram Panchayaths, 59 Horizontal Offices in Mysuru District have been commissioned under NII 2.0 Pilot Project.

**3. E-Procurement:**

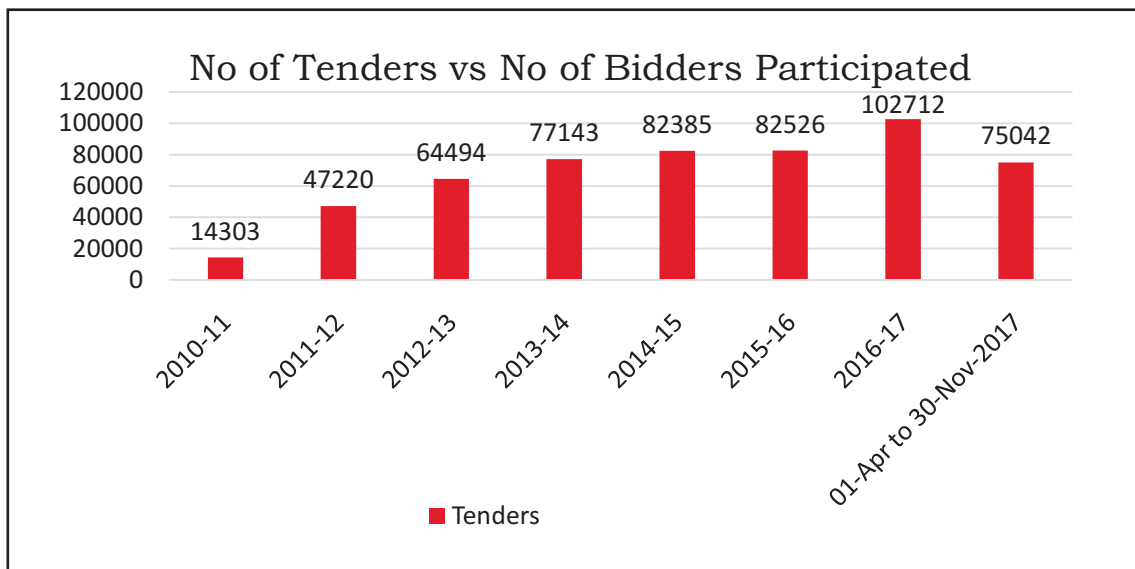
E-Procurement is aimed to enhance transparency, accountability and reliability and responsiveness in all Government procurement activities. The E-Procurement is implemented on an “end to end” solution. It is to the credit of the project that it is a less-paper office.

**Project Status:**

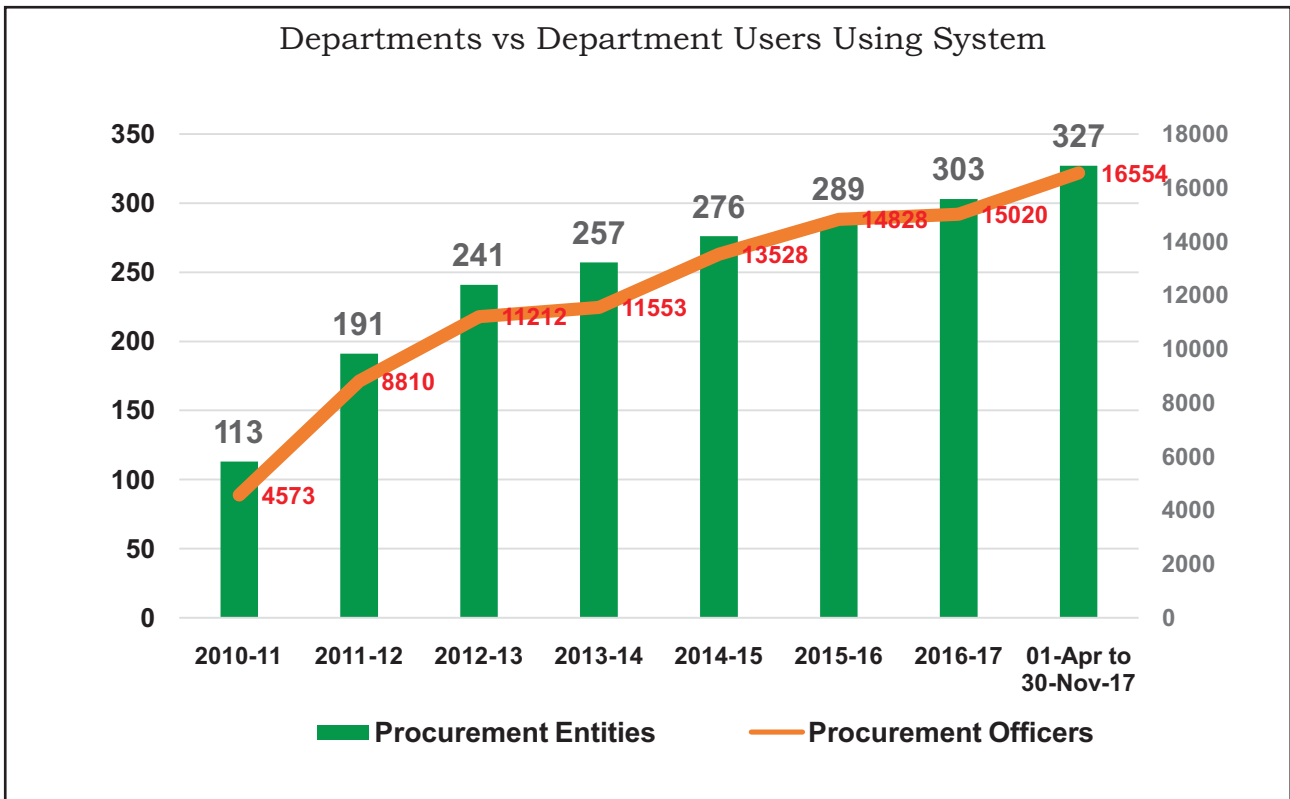
This project has been extended to 327 procurement entities as on 31st November 2017 total of 5,75,070 tenders and auctions have been published in eportal and 12,65,044 bids have been received against these published tenders. This platform has enabled competition among the bidders. 91,000 suppliers are registered on the platform.

Key Statistics as on 30th November 2017 are given in figures 9.4 to 9.7.

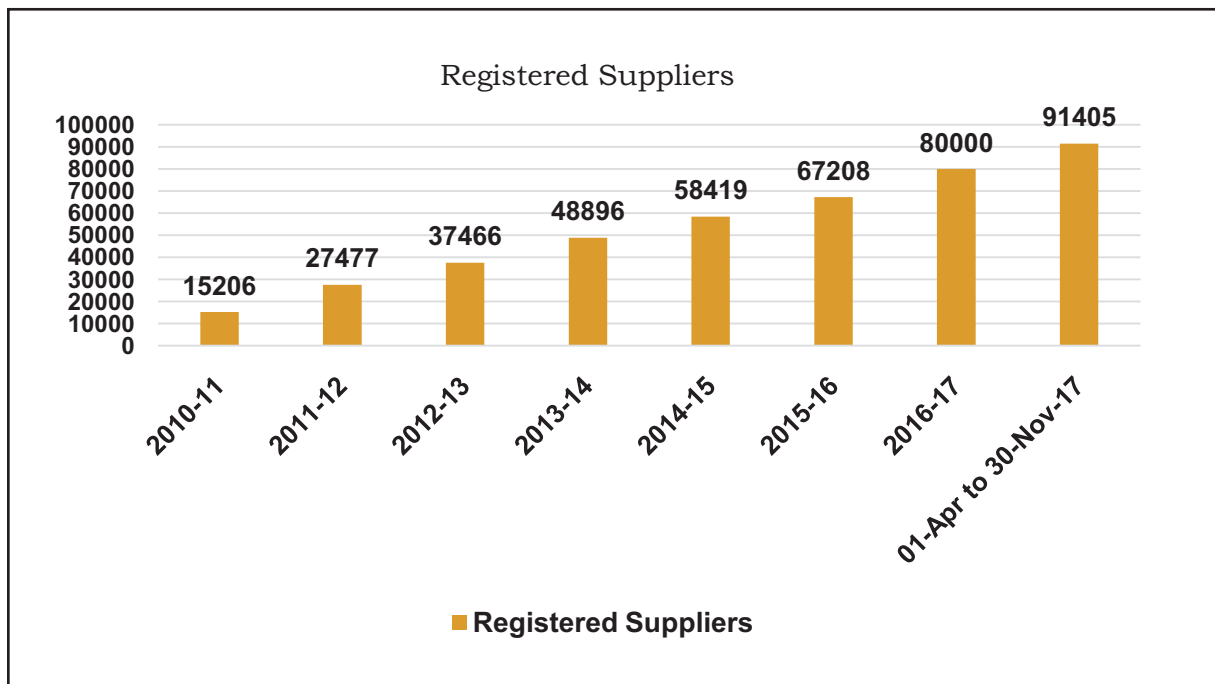
**Figure 9.4 : No of Tenders vs No of Bidders Participated**

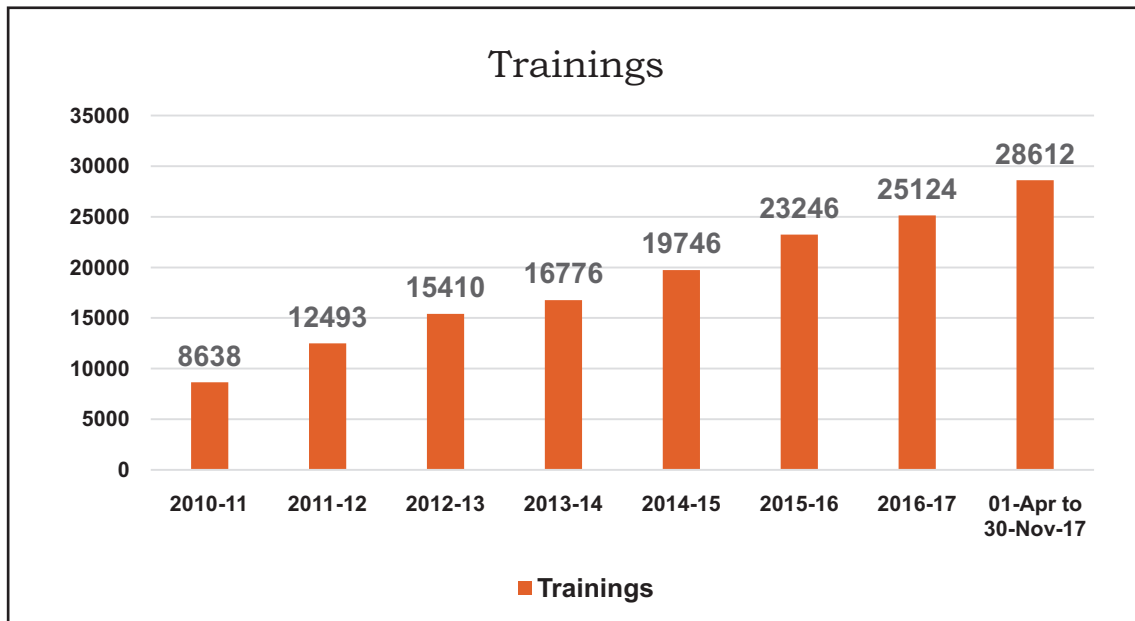


**Figure 9.5 : Departments vs Department Users Using System**



**Figure 9.6 : Registered Suppliers**



**Figure 9.7 : Trainings**

#### 4. Human Resources Management System (HRMS) (As on 30th November 2017)

The Human resource Management System covers automating all the Human resource functions like leave, transfer, payroll, administration and service procedures of the government and also provides a unified view of deployment of human resources across the state. Human Resource Management System helps to create an exhaustive and accurate database of Government employees for effective administration, improving productivity and efficiency. HRMS is completely adopted in the State,

##### Status at the end of Nov 2017:-

- Pay, D.A., Advance, arrears, etc., paid through electronic platform
- Immediate availability of salary component of Budget to the Finance Department.
- Government has given sanction to upgrade the present HRMS system into HRMS-2.0, Application is in development stage and is rolled out to 33 Departments since June 2017. It is hoped to onboard all Departments by April 2018
- An interface is provided to Accountant General Office for updating the Leave balance of Gazetted officers, which will facilitate in getting their leave title online.

#### 5. State Data Centre (SDC)

The Karnataka State Data Centre is a key supporting element of e-Governance initiatives and businesses for delivering services to the citizens with greater reliability, availability and serviceability. It enables various state departments to host their services/applications on a common infrastructure. The state has two data centres, the first of which was started in 2005 and the second went live in 2010.

The current status (as on 30th November-2017):-

- 197 applications of 107 departments hosted.
- The State Data Centres have been certified with ISO 27001-2013 and ISO 20000.

#### 6. UID:

Aadhaar is a 12 digit Unique Identity number issued to all Indian residents based on their Biometric and Demographic Data. As on today, ~96% of residents of Karnataka have been issued Aadhaar.

The following steps have been taken by CeG to cover residual population:

- Since majority of the residual population is within the age group of 0-5 Years, to intensify the enrolments of children in that age group, a total of 2,000 Tablets have

been provided to Women and Child Welfare Department, and suitable instructions have been given to complete the enrolments of all Children.

- II. Since the population in Bengaluru is high, the number of people to be enrolled is higher than other Districts. Hence, an additional 208 Aadhaar Enrolment Kits have been provided to Bengaluru One Centers belonging to EDCS Directorate.
- III. Since the left out population contains Bed ridden, Specially Abled and Physically impaired persons, home based Aadhaar enrolments are being carried out as per their requests.
- IV. The concerned Departments of Post Offices and Banks have started Aadhaar enrolments in many Postal and Bank branches. It is being coordinated with Postal Departments and Banks to increase the enrolments.
- V. All Aadhaar related issues with public are being addressed by conducting AadhaarAadalats in all Districts.

## 7. KRDH:

KRDH (Karnataka Resident Data Hub) is a project under Centre for eGovernance. which is also a technical partner for State DBT Mission, focuses mainly on enabling departments to be digitally able to perform Direct Benefit Transfers. With its mission to enable every department capable of becoming a DBT enabled department, following services are offered from KRDH:

- I. **Authentication Service Agency (ASA):** ASAs are agencies that have established secured leased line connectivity with the CIDR compliant with UIDAI's standards and specifications. ASAs offer their UIDAI-compliant network connectivity as a service to requesting entities (such as AUAs/KUAs) and transmit their authentication requests to CIDR.
- II. **Centralised Platform for AUA/KUA:** AUA means a requesting entity that uses the Yes/ No authentication facility provided by the Authority. KUA shall mean a requesting entity, which, in addition to being an AUA, uses e-KYC authentication facility provided by the Authority. KRDH has provided the centralised platform for department to enable their application with UIDAI features.
- III. **Namescape Platform:** Namescape is a platform deployed centrally and used for name comparison. This would have uniformity across departments in comparing the name of beneficiary and Aadhaar name. This would help to better identification and seeding of Aadhaar in beneficiary database.
- IV. **NPCI Lookup:** NPCI facility would allow the members to know the status of Aadhaar mapping in the APB system and can be used for verification of a list of Aadhaar numbers through an upload process and response thereof. This would help the members to process Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) transactions more efficiently and help reduce returns
- V. **State DBT Platform (DBT):** With the aim of reforming Government delivery system by re-engineering the existing process in welfare schemes for simpler and faster flow of information/funds and to ensure accurate targeting of the beneficiaries, de-duplication and reduction of fraud, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) was started on 1st January, 2013. KRDH has implemented State DBT Platform to capture DBT transactions on monthly basis to bring the transparency in the systems
- VI. **DigiLocker:** Digital Locker service operated by the Government of India that enables Indian citizens to store certain official documents on the cloud. The service is aimed towards reducing the need to carry physical documents. KRDH would help department by enabling them by on boarding at Digilocker as a Issuer or Requester. This would help department directly transfer the certificates directly to Citizen's personalised digital locker.
- VII. **eSign:** eSign Electronic Signature Service is an innovative initiative for allowing easy, efficient, and secure signing of electronic documents by authenticating signer using AadhaareKYC services. KRDH has built a platform which can be used by various departments to eSign the documents.
- VIII. **Aadhaar Payments Bridge System (APBS):** It is a unique payment system implemented by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), which uses Aadhaar number as a central key for electronically channelizing the Government subsidies and benefits in the Aadhaar Enabled Bank Accounts (AEBA) of the intended beneficiaries.

## 8. Capacity Building

Government of Karnataka is in the forefront in initiating and implementing successfully several e-Governance projects of national importance in order to improve delivery of public services. Imparting of specialized training and enhancing the knowledge, skills of the employees in various facets of e-governance and ICT is envisaged.

The Department is providing consultants to other Departments for the implementation of e-Governance initiatives. For this purpose State e-Mission Team (SEMT) is established in the Department and it is interacting with other Departments.

The current :

- a) Digital India Program was organized in districts and a state level workshop was also conducted.
- b) In association with NISG, three batches of workshops on e-Governance Project Management was organized at Bangalore for SC/ST officers and the officers in-charge of Tribal Sub-Plan.
- c) 500 officials of Sericulture, Horticulture Departments and DC's offices were imparted with Basic Computer Training during the current year. The Training was for a period of 6 days and trainees were exposed to Windows XP, Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Power Point, Internet etc.,
- d) 1300 Government Officials and 2200 vendors were exposed to e-Procurement Training.
- e) A two-day workshop was conducted for Secretaries and HoDs on the topic 'Information Security'.

## 9. Kannada Computing:

Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced Kannada Computing Project in the budget of 2015-16. Government has issued G.O. for its implementation. The objectives of this project include –

- a) Creating awareness about Kannada Unicode
- b) Clarification of apprehensions among government employees about Kannada Computing
- c) Strengthening usage of Kannada Computing in all government offices.

Currently, “Online Kannada Computing Training” has been organized for 10,000 officials / staff in District Training Institutes of 29 districts of the state.

## 10. EDCS:

### I. E-DISTRICT (SEVA SINDHU):

e-District is one of the MMP's under NEGP. This MMP aims at electronic delivery of identified high volume citizen centering services, at District and subdivision level. Government Order was issued to set up e-District in the State.

- a) District e-Governance societies under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioners have been formed in all 30 Districts.
- b) The State PMU has completed the Functional and Technical requirements of various citizen centric services from more than 29 Departments of 346 services.
- c) The pilot launch was started on 26th May 2017 with the integration of 29 certificate services of Revenue Department.

### II. BENGALURU ONE:

Bangalore One aims at integrated citizen service centres “One stop shop” concept. The project which has launched on the 2nd April 2005 runs on public private partnership model (PPP). It is one of our flagship projects which have been widely appreciated by citizens. More number of services of departments are being added. The current status up to November 2017.

- a) The number of centres which was at 14 to start with has risen to 137.
- b) The numbers of services delivered were 11 to start with and have now risen to 115.
- c) Since inception of this project to the end of November 2017, the total transactions performed are 17.49 Crores.
- d) Since inception of this project to the end of November 2017, the total collections are Rs.15391.48 Crores.

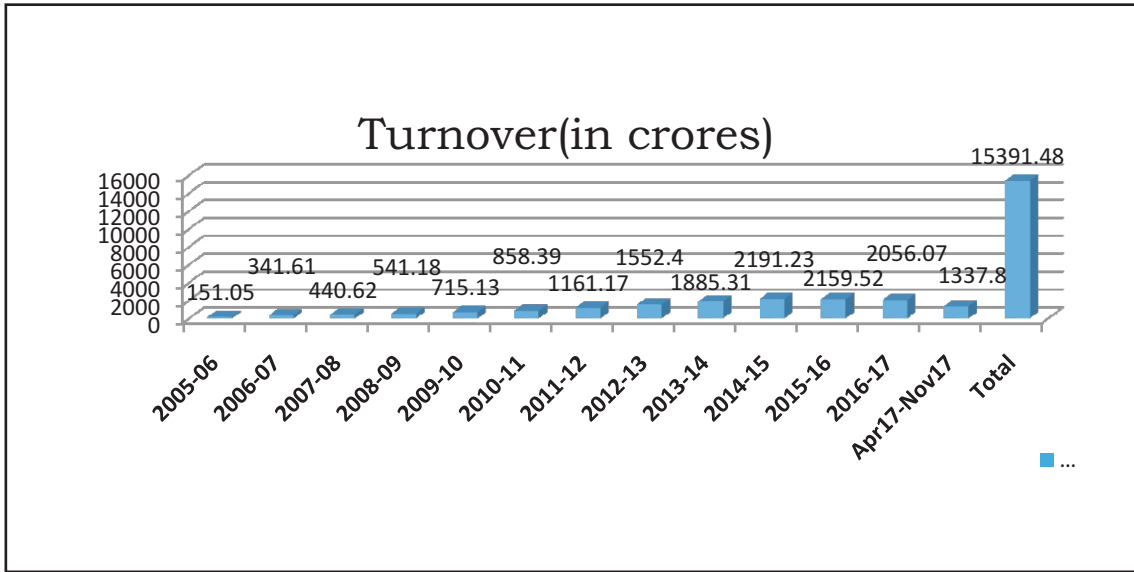
The growth of Bangalore One over the years is highlighted in the **Figures 9.8 & 9.9.**

### III. KARNATAKA ONE:

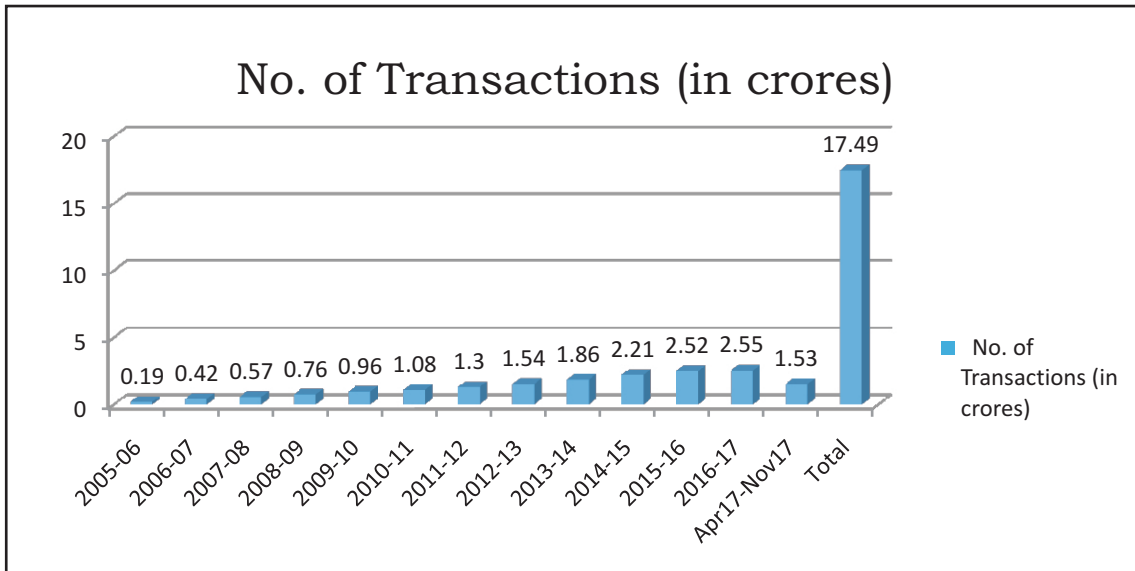
With the successful implementation of Bangalore One Project, Karnataka One Project was taken up for implementation by Government of Karnataka. 49 Karnataka One Centers have been currently set up in 12 cities



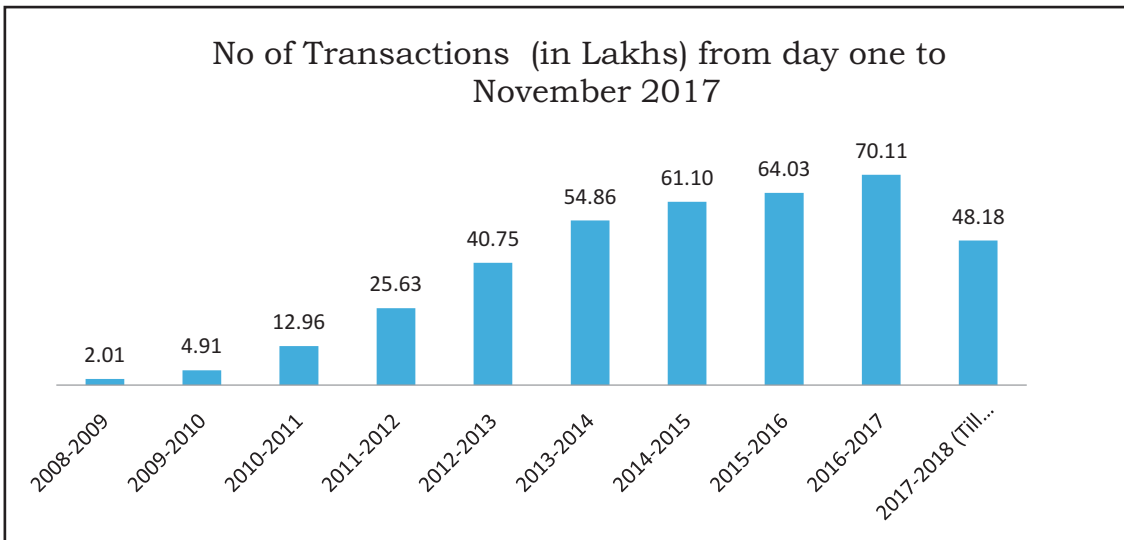
**Figure 9.8 : Turnover (in crores)**

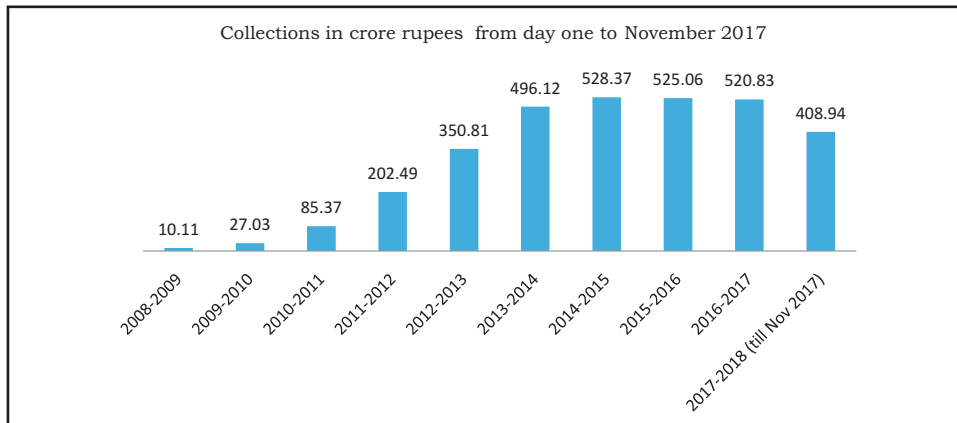


**Figure 9.9 : No. of Transactions (in crores)**



**Figure 9.10 : No of Transactions (in Lakhs) from day one to November 2017**



**Figure 9.11 : Collections in crore rupees from day one to November 2017**

Viz., Bellary, Belgaum, Davanagere, Gulbarga, Hubli-Dharwad, Mangalore, Mysore, ShimogaTumkur, Bagalkot, Karwar and Gadag. The growth of Karnataka One over the years is highlighted in the **Figure 9.10 & 9.11**.

**Current States:**

1. 49 Centers are operational
2. Providing 53 Services
3. Since inception of this project to the end of November 2017, the total transactions performed are 4.38 crores
4. Since inception of this project to the end of November 2017, the total collections are Rs 3,155 Crores

**9.8.6 Mining and Minerals Industries**

During the year 2017-18, upto November 2017 the Department of Mines and Geology has not granted any mining lease. where as in previous year department has granted 3 mining leases for Limestone One at Bagalakote district to an extent of 8.10 hectares and

another at Balagavi district to an extent of 798.10 hectares. And in Ballari district 1 Iron Ore mining lease is granted to an extent of 38.70 hectares.

During the year 2017-18, upto November 2017 the Department of Mines and Geology has granted 180 Quarry leases for Building Stone and other minor minerals. For Ornamental Granite 11 Quarry leases were granted. Where as in previous year 244 Quarry leases for Building Stone and other minor minerals. For Ornamental Granite 11 Quarry leases were granted.

The Department of Mines and Geology has realized revenues of Rs.1293.14 crores as against the target of Rs.1707.43 crores upto November 2017 and as against the annual target of Rs.2667.86 crores for the year 2017-18. Details of royalty collections from 2013-14 to 2017-18 (upto November 2017) are as mentioned in **Table 9.25**. Scheme wise details of plan and expenditure are given in **Appendix 9.6**.

**Table 9.25 : Details of royalty collections from 2013-14 to 2017-18 (upto November 2017)****(Rs. in crore)**

Year	Target	Achievement	Major Mineral	Minor Mineral
2013-14	1411.91	1366.99	743.04	623.95
2014-15	1750.00	1648.92	821.08	827.84
2015-16	1807.18	2003.61	807.71	1099.91
2016-17	2410.71	2185.02	1042.37	1142.65
<b>2017-18 (upto Nov-2017)</b>	2667.86 Annual Target <b>(1707.43 upto Nov-2017)</b>	1293.14	611.08	682.06

Amount collection is as per Reconciled figures

Source: DCB Section, Department of Mines & Geology

## 9.9 STATUS OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN KARNATAKA

### 9.9.1 Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation (KSSIDC)

Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (KSSIDC) promotes the development of small scale industry (SSI) sector by providing industrial sheds, channels for procurement and distribution of raw materials and management guidance to SSI entrepreneurs. The Corporation has a network of 09 raw material depots for the distribution of required raw materials to SSI Units throughout the State. It has also acquired lands in and around Bengaluru and also in other districts for the construction of sheds and for the development of plots as per the demand from SSI units. The details of royalty collected and raw materials sold, sheds constructed and plots developed by the Corporation are given in **Table 9.26** and **9.27**. The financial performance of KSSIDC is shown in **Table 9.28** and **9.29** Sales Performance of KSSIDC given in **Table 9.30**. New Industrial Estates / construction of sheds / complexes of KSSIDC is given **Table 9.31**.

- In the Karnataka New Industrial Policy 2014-19, a policy provision has been made that, KIADB has to earmark / reserve minimum 20% of allotable land out of the lands acquired by KIADB, for the establishment of MSME units and also to allot the same as per the request of KSSIDC. As such, the lands required and suitable for KSSIDC will be got allotted from KIADB where Industrial Areas has been established and the same will be given for the establishment of MSME units. KIADB is not allotting the suitable lands to KSSIDC in accordance with New Industrial Policy 2014-19 of Government of Karnataka. In this connection, a meeting was held on 03.12.2016 under the Chairmanship of Secretary to Government, Commerce & Industries Department and issue of suitable Government Order with regard to allot suitable lands to KSSIDC by fixing the Land Rate at Acquired Cost + Service Charges and Pro-Rata Developmental Expenditure, is anticipated.
- In Government New Industrial Policy of 2014-19, a provision has been made to purchase the land directly from the Land Owners to an extent of 50 acres and above

at the same place, under the scheme of establishment of proposed Industrial Estates by KSSIDC. As per the said Rule, New Industrial Estates will be established for the establishment of small and micro industries after selecting the required lands to establish Industrial Estate, by obtaining consent from the Land Owners and also after obtaining the approval from the Revenue Department under Clause No.109 of Karnataka Land Reform Act. A proposal has already been submitted to the Government in connection with the purchase of land directly from the farmers by obtaining the approval from Revenue Department under Clause No.109 of Karnataka Land Reform Act 1961.

- As such, two separate proposals have already been submitted to the Government by the Corporation in connection with issue of suitable orders regarding purchase of required land to the Corporation directly from the Land Owners (For purchase of 50 acres and above and upto 50 acres) and the Government Order is awaited.

The details of 11th Five Year Plan target & achievement of the corresponding department are given in **Appendix 9.7**. The Corporation's principal objective is promotion and development of Small Scale Industries in the State. Construction and utilization of infrastructure especially in the backward areas, procurement and marketing industrial raw-materials and extending technical support and assistance are the means to achieve the above Goals. In the last few years, the Corporation is playing a key role in the development of MSME Sector in terms of establishment of new Industrial Estates, Up-gradation of basic infrastructure in the existing Industrial Estates by introducing various entrepreneur friendly measures both in Industrial Estate and Commercial activities. KSSIDC's policy initiatives and strategies includes.

- Monitoring of the lands allotted by way of introducing strict time limit on utilisation of plots.
- Initiating participative policy in which land owners are made partners in the benefits of the Industrial Estates to be developed.
- To establish 22 No.s of new industrial clusters in about 18 places based on the availability of local skill & demand from the industry side in various districts of the State.

**Table 9.26 : Details of Royalty Collections****(Rs. in crore)**

Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 Upto Nov.2017
Royalty Collection	0.1373	0.3435	0.1528	0.3920	0.2442	1.2864

Source: KSSIDC

**Table 9.27 : Performance of Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation**

Particulars	Unit	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Subject to finalization of Audit)	2017-18 Upto Nov. 2017
Depots for distribution of raw material	Number	23	17	17	16	9	9
Raw material sold (Iron & Steel)	Rs. Crore	64.51	53.96	48.52	32.82	42.86	9.43
Industrial sheds constructed (Indl. Sheds / Godowns / Flats/ Shops)	Number	6163	6177	6180	6209	6227	6227
Industrial Plots developed (cumulative)	Number	7164	7617	8258	8457	8433	8462

Source: KSSIDC

**Table 9.28 : Financial Performance of Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation Limited**  
**(Rs. Lakh)**

Year	Total income	Total Expenditure	Net Profit after tax
2012-13	13058.41	11290.88	1254.10
2013-14	11147.00	9579.00	1126.00
2014-15	11276.00	9270.00	1482.00
2015-16	10680.81	8107.12	1761.76
2016-17 (Subject to Finalisation of Audit)	8054.69	6080.47	1403.12
2017-18 (Based as per Budget)	57674.21	55164.81	1709.40

Source: KSSIDC

**Table 9.29 : Financial Projections for the period 01.04.2015 to 31.03.2021****(Rs. Lakh)**

Sl. No	Year	Total income	Total Expenditure	Net Profit
1	2015-16	10680.00	8107.00	1761.00
2	2016-17	34100.22	32934.08	1166.13
3	2017-18	35805.23	34580.78	1224.44
4	2018-19	37595.49	36309.82	1285.66
5	2019-20	39475.26	38125.31	1349.94
6	2020-21	41489.63	40031.58	1417.44

Source: KSSIDC

**Table 9.30 - Sales Performance of KSSIDC (2016-17 & 2017-18)**

Sl. No.	Items	Target for 2016-17		Target for 2017-18		Sales Performance 2016-17 (Subject to Finalisation of Audit)		Sales Performance 2017-18 up to Nov.17	
		Qty In Mts	Value In Rs. lakhs	Qty in Mts	Value in Rs. lakhs	Qty in Mts	Value in Rs. lakhs	Qty in Mts	Value in Rs. lakhs
1	Iron & Steel	12000	4560	12500	5556	10078	4286	2069	943
2	Coal **	26700	760	40000	1120	0	0	0	0
3	Wax	50	57	0	0	1	1	16	12
4	Cement *	150	10	0	0	0	0	0	0

\*\* Due to change in policy regarding mode of transportation by M/s. WCL, Nagpur, coal transaction has not taken place from 2015 onwards. However, considering the logistic convenience and also short distance the Government requested to Ministry of Coal, New Delhi to allocated the Coal on M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., Telangana State instead of M/s. WCL, Nagpur, Maharashtra and orders from Ministry of Coal is awaited.

\* NOTE: Cement is sold on commission basis. Therefore value is not taken.

Source: KSSIDC

- ❑ Policy to develop Functional Industrial Estates / Parks on PPP Model on privately owned to avoid land acquisition and thereby, to avoid blockage of funds.
- ❑ Proposals to develop new Industrial Estates keeping in mind the modern infrastructure, utility and service requirements.
- ❑ To upgrade the existing Infrastructure and to take up Critical infrastructure works in

the Industrial Estates, by seeking separate funds in the State Budgets and also by bringing them under the ambit of Industrial Township Act so that the concerned Industries Associations of the Estates collect taxes and other levies and maintain the Estates themselves efficiently.

- ❑ With a view to assist the SSI Sector in marketing their products, Marketing Assistance Scheme was proposed to be

**Table 9.31: New Industrial Estates / construction of sheds / complexes of KSSIDC**

Sl. No	Name of Industrial Estates	Extent of Land in acres	No. of Sheds Proposed	Project Cost in lakhs	No. of plots proposed to be Developed	Project Cost in lakhs
1	Nelamangala, Bengaluru Rural Dist.	143.00	16	320.00	0	0
2	Kanakapura 2 <sup>nd</sup> Stage Ramanagar Dist.	7.14	2	50.00	0	0
3	Chikkahosahalli, AnekalTq., Bengaluru Urban Dist.	19.00	15	295.00	113	925.00
4	Muttugadahalli, Bengaluru Urban Dist.	12.15	12	250.00	0	0
5	Ullarthi Kaval, ChallakereTq, Chitradurga Dist.	125.00	18	350.00	0	0
6	Kudhapura, ChallakereTq, Chitradurga Dist.	50.00	15	295.00	0	0
5	Hireshakuna, Soraba, Shivamogga Dist.	20.00	16	320.00	0	0
6	Yelagalale, Shivamogga Dist.	18.00	11	225.00	0	0
7	Sidlipura, Shivamogga Dist.	65.00	16	320.00	214	1969.32
8	Gamanagatii, Dharwad Dist.	64.06	15	295.00	0	0
9	Athani, BelagaviDist	29.23	10	190.00	0	0
10	Humnabad 2 <sup>nd</sup> Stage, Bidar Dist.	24.30	7	175.00	0	0
11	Kolar, BidarDist	29.30	7	175.00	0	0
12	Chincholi, KalburgiDist	10.00	4	60	0	0

**Table 9.31: New Industrial Estates / construction of sheds / complexes of KSSIDC**

Sl. No	Name of Industrial Estates	Extent of Land in acres	No. of Sheds Proposed	Project Cost in lakhs	No. of plots proposed to be Developed	Project Cost in lakhs
13	Haraginadhoni (Kudutini), Bellary Dist	100.00	18	350.00	375	4300.00
14	Basapura, Koppal Dist.	104.00	18	350.00	450	4100.00
15	Kerehalli, HosanagaraTq., Shivamogga Dist.	4.00	0	0	23	181.00
16	Hariharpura, Chikkamagaluru Dist.	7.20	0	0	0	300.00
17	Mangur, ChikkodiTq., Belagavi Dist.	14.11	0	0	212	700.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>845.49</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4020.00</b>	<b>1387</b>	<b>12475.32</b>

Source: KSSIDC

taken up in catering to the requirements of Public Sector Undertakings/Boards & Corporations and other Agencies by taking exemption under section 4(g) of KTPP Act.

KSSIDC has been continuing to serve the SSI units in the State by procuring and distributing various Industrial Raw materials required by them like Iron & Steel, Coal, Cement, Paraffin Wax etc., through its 9 raw material depots throughout the State.

Since KSSIDC is procuring & distributing various industrial raw materials, this has helped the SSI units in getting good quality of raw materials at reasonable prices. This has acted as a deterrent to the Private Traders from exploiting the SSI units. KSSIDC has been extending 30 days interest free credit facility to the SSI units for purchase of raw materials through KSSIDC raw material depots against Bank Guarantee. Also under the provisions of MOU executed between KSFC and KSSIDC, M/s. KSFC is extending Rs.100.00 lakhs financial Assistance per unit / per year to the SSI Sector for purchase of Industrial Raw Materials under line of credit. This has helped the SSI units to meet their raw material requirements without immediately arranging the funds.

Due to severe competition declining prices due to cheaper imports from China, Korea etc., the prospects of improving the sales of raw materials through KSSIDC are not encouraging. KSSIDC may find it difficult to achieve the sales target for 2016-17. However, efforts will be made to achieve maximum possible sales target through KSSIDC raw material depots.

### 9.9.2 Karnataka State Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB)

Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB) is a statutory body, playing an important role in development of industries in the state. Since inception, the KIADB has developed 164 Industrial Areas in 30 districts of the state covering an area of about 59008.53 acres. In all the industrial areas developed by KIADB, basic infrastructural facilities like internal roads, water supply, power supply, street lights, common facilities centers, buildings, housing and offsite infrastructure like widening & improvement of approach roads etc., are provided.

Govt. of Karnataka vide its order dtd.13-08-2007 and 13-05-2010 in order to facilitate land acquisition activities for industrial development, has introduced a land-sharing

scheme to KIADB acquired lands, wherein about 9583.00 Sq.ft. of developed land will be provided to the land owner in lieu of land compensation fixed for one acre of land acquired. The statistics on the performance of KIADB for the last five years are given in **Table 9.32**. Achievement made by KIADB in 11<sup>th</sup> five year details are presented in **Appendix 9.8**.

### 9.9.3 Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (KEONICS)

Karnataka, specifically, Bangalore is a preferred destination for companies looking to offshore their information technology (IT) and back-office functions, due to the metropolis' natural and strategic advantages coupled with the support extended by the Government of

Karnataka to the IT industry in the form of allotment of land at concessional rates, IT infrastructure and other tax incentives to the IT Entrepreneurs. Further, the industry has its low-cost advantage and is a financially attractive location when viewed in combination with the business environment which the State offers, and the availability of skilled people. Further, a number of India's top technology firms have their strong base in the Silicon valley of India, i.e. in Electronic City, Bangalore. These IT majors have a decisive role in IT Exports and instrumental in regularly achieving and sustaining growth.

In order to ensure that the fruits of the IT revolution are obtained in all regions of the State and to encourage the local entrepreneurs to set up their business units, the Government

**Table 9.32 : Performance of Karnataka State Industrial Areas Development Board 2012-13 to 2017-18 (April to November 2017)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (April - Nov. 2017)
1.	Area acquired	Acres	10012.20	5497.47	5922.50	1733.80	1192.95	779.70
2.	Area allotted (a) SSI, L & M	Acres	1006.37	458.56	335.54	848.68	961.72	510.70
	(b) Single Unit Complex	Acres	7604.72	574.88	2825.46	858.21	51.34	5.00
	Total	Acres	<b>8611.09</b>	<b>1033.44</b>	<b>3161.00</b>	<b>1706.89</b>	<b>1013.06</b>	<b>515.70</b>
3.	Expenditure incurred for acquisition	Rs. in lakhs	173,100.00	118,021.00	140,919.92	150,576.65	176259.59	100514.32
4.	Expenditure incurred for development	Rs. in Lakhs	31,260.00	52,894.00	36,758.08	54,644.57	45655.23	34966.34
5.	Total Expenditure incurred	Rs. in Lakhs	204,360.00	170,915.00	177,678.00	205,221.22	221914.82	135480.66
6.	No. of Entrepreneurs (a) SSI units, L & M	No.	452	359	225	444	511	395
	(b) Single Unit Complex	No.	29	10	16	7	6	1
	<b>Total</b>		<b>481</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>396</b>

Source: Karnataka State Industrial Areas Development Board, Bengaluru



of Karnataka has taken a series of measures to establish IT Infrastructure/IT Parks in the Tier-II cities. To supplement the measures taken in this direction, the Government entrusted the Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (KEONICS) with the responsibility of setting up IT Parks in Tier-II Cities in the State and done the role of a nodal agency to provide necessary IT Infrastructure and support to the IT Industry & the entrepreneurs in the State.

The activities that are presently being undertaken by KEONICS can be broadly categorized as i. IT Infrastructure Facility Services ii. Commercial & Marketing Services iii. Training Services iv. Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) and Allied Services v. Consultancy Services and vi. Human Resources & Manpower Consultancy Services.

KEONICS is actively involved in establishing IT Parks in Tier - 2 Cities in the State such as Hubli, Gulbarga & Shimoga. The progress made in this direction is as under-

**IT Park, Hubli:** The Government of Karnataka has established IT park in Hubli with state-of-the art infrastructure. The first step in this direction was taken way back in the year 1999-2000 by setting up an IT park with 2,75,000 sq. ft. built up area in a sprawling IT complex at Hubli with a total investment of Rs 42.36 crore. The Government has offered additional incentives including providing work space at concessional lease rentals to prospective entrepreneurs to utilize the space available for establishing IT and IT enabled businesses in the complex. KEONICS has been entrusted

with the responsibility of maintaining the IT Park Complex at Hubli.

**IT Park, SEZ, Shimoga:** The Government of Karnataka has announced the establishment of IT SEZ and IT PARK in Non-SEZ areas in Shimoga. KEONICS has been mandated to establish and develop IT -SEZ and IT park in KIADB Industrial Estate, off Shimoga-Bhadravathi Highway. Developmental works have been undertaken to create 1 million sq.ft built up area in 25 acres of land allotted for developing the IT SEZ with an estimated investment of Rs. 250 crore on PPP model. Co-developers have been identified and the work is in progress in the first phase in an area of 6 acres. All necessary approvals have been obtained from the Government of India and other Agencies

**IT Park Non- SEZ Shimoga:** The first phase of construction for setting up of IT Park in the non-SEZ at Shimoga for a built-up area of 67599 sq.ft out of a total area of 100000 sq.ft. has been completed.

**IT Park, Gulbarga:** KEONICS has taken up IT Park project in Gulbarga in an area of 2 acres of land with a built-up area of 150000 sq.ft. in 3 phases with an estimated cost of Rs. 23.90 crore. The construction of the IT Park complex 1st Phase has been completed. Several incentives are offered to the local entrepreneurs including allotting workspace at very nominal rates.

Along with the implementation of activities related to establishment of IT Parks, KEONICS is also involved in other activities as indicated above. The financial performance of KEONICS is given in **Table 9.33**.

**Table 9.33: Financial Performance from 2012-13 to 2017-18 (Upto November 2017)**

(Rs. in Crore)

Head	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 upto 30.11.2017
Sales and Service Turnover	208.97	191.19	181.02	236.71	204.51	146.32
Other Income	6.62	7.10	6.82	5.89	6.20	4.13
Total Turnover	215.59	198.29	187.84	242.60	210.71	150.45
Profit before Tax	38.08	11.23	4.90	9.65	6.76	4.81
Profit after Tax	24.66	7.49	3.31	6.17	4.37	3.23

Source: KEONICS

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

The mission of the KEONICS cyber lab is to provide training and investigation support to agencies and entities involved in prevention, investigation and prosecution of economic and high tech crime. The vision of the KEONICS cyber lab is i. Training of law enforcement, prosecution, judiciary in Cyber Crime Investigation (Tools and Techniques), Cyber Forensics Process & procedures and Cyber Laws for their respective roles in dealing with cyber crimes/cyber threat incidents ii. Training Banking & Financial Institutions and Education Segment on Cyber Security to prevent security breaches iii. Conducting cyber safety sensitization programs for all Government Department iv. To act as a resource center for guiding law enforcement authorities of cyber crime cases and v. Knowledge enhancement for the core departments handling cyber crime issues.

#### 9.9.4 Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety and Health

Department of factories, boilers, industrial safety and health is associated with the responsibility of ensuring occupational safety, health and welfare of the workers in the registered factories and at construction activities through effective enforcement. The state of Karnataka is having 16,708 registered factories with 16,50,900 workers and there are 4631 registered Boilers. Taking into consideration the volume of storage of hazardous chemicals, there are 81 major accidents hazardous factories in the 17 districts in the state. Special and effective importance is given at the time of inspection to avert any possible disasters. There are about 1181 factories having hazardous manufacturing process and effective inspections are conducted to avoid possible accidents. The main objective of the department is to ensure Safety and Health of the workers. The Department is conducting

risk based inspection of Factories to ensure occupational safety and Health of workers at work place. Further the, department is providing all the possible and required assistance to the management to ensure in providing occupational safety & health at work place. The details of registered units under various production categories are given in **Table 9.34**. Registered Factories by Industries in 2017-18 are presented in **Appendix 9.9**.

#### 9.9.5 Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC)

##### Industrial Finance:

Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) is a State Level Development Financial Institution established by the State Government in the year 1959 under the provisions of SFCs Act, 1951 to cater to the long term financial needs of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the State of Karnataka. KSFC takes pride in being pioneer in serving MSMEs of industrial and service segments in the State for the past 58 years. The cumulative Gross Sanctions of the Corporation reached Rs.15,276.05 crore covering 1,71,414 cases as on 31.3.2017. Since inception upto the end of March 2017, 29,890 cases promoted by Women Entrepreneurs were assisted to an extent of Rs.3286.21 crore, 20,776 cases promoted by Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs were assisted to an extent of Rs.1,265.95 crore and Rs.1,182.94 crore was sanctioned to 19,052 cases promoted by Entrepreneurs belonging to the minority community.

##### Major Achievements During FY: 2016-17 :

- During the FY: 2016-17, the Corporation Sanctioned 733.43 crore, disbursed 614.38 crore & recovered 884.73 crore.
- The Corporation earned a net profit of 29.93 crore during the FY: 2016-17.
- The Standard Assets of the Corporation reached 1582.00 crore as on 31.03.2017

Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurs	15.00 crore
Scheduled Tribes Entrepreneurs	11.25 crore
First Generation Entrepreneurs	7.50 crore
Women Entrepreneurs	2.35 crore

**Table 9.34 : Registration of Industrial Units in Karnataka between 2017-18 (April – November)**

Sl. No	Industrial Units	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (April – November 2017)
1	Food Products	107	75	131	92	55
2	Paper & paper products	54	23	17	13	18
3	Metals & Alloys	118	44	65	68	62
4	Chemical manufacturing & Chemical using industries	44	26	27	27	21
5	Transports & Equipment	79	22	61	24	19
6	Textiles	104	39	109	56	71
7	Wood & wood Products	36	16	32	18	18
8	Other	307	381	566	471	202
	<b>Total</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>1008</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>466</b>

Source: Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety and Health

- The net NPA percentage stood at 5.77% during the FY: 2016-17.
- During the year, the Government of Karnataka provided an equity capital of 75.00 crore and interest subsidy support of 36.10 crore towards following schemes.

#### **IMPORTANT POLICY DECISIONS:**

Enhancement of limit of assistance from 5.00 crore to 10.00 crore and repayment period of the loan from 5 years to 8 years to Scheduled caste & Scheduled tribe Entrepreneurs under the interest subsidy scheme.

- Modifications to the guidelines in assistance to Ground Mounted Solar Power Generation Projects.
- Allotment of equity shares to State Government of the order of 226.93 crore.

#### **PERFORMANCE OF THE CORPORATION DURING THE FY: 2017-18(April to November 2017):**

During the FY:2017-18 (April to November 2017) the Corporation assisted 591 cases to an extent of Rs. 452.30 crore, disbursed

Rs. 305.23 crore and recovered Rs. 503.15 crore.

The performance of the Corporation in the key areas of operations is summarized in **Table 9.35**. Assistance sanctioned and disbursed by KSFC are presented in **Appendix 9.10**.

#### **9.9.6 Karnataka State Industrial Investment & Development Corporation (KSIIDC)**

KSIIDC, established in 1964, has been greatly instrumental in the industrialization of the State, especially in the large and medium sector. KSIIDC has stopped financial lending activity since October 2002 onwards. At present, recovery of the past lending/advances and loans and disinvestment of Equity are the main activity. However, certain Investments as per the directions of Government of Karnataka are being made from time to time.

KSIIDC continued its proactive role in the promotion of infrastructure projects on Public Private Partnership model and its role as nodal agency for Bangalore International Airport Project. Duly noting the initiatives taken up by

**Table 9.35 : Performance of KSFC****(in Crore)**

Period	Sanctions		Disbursements	Recovery
	No.	Amount	Amount	Amount
April'11 to Nov.'11	876	508.33	333.09	398.18
FY 2011-12	1485	817.32	597.08	660.90
April'12 to Nov'. 12	979	564.39	431.98	465.44
FY 2012-13	1598	944.06	734.70	792.89
April'13 to Nov.'13	859	553.92	394.16	536.18
FY 2013-14	1426	909.26	707.47	836.52
April'14 to Nov.'14	620	343.40	328.19	509.30
FY 2014-15	1092	675.15	553.62	814.00
April'15 to Nov.'15	653	391.67	332.87	532.64
FY 2015-16	1111	731.94	566.36	841.10
April'16 to Nov.'16	639	468.79	341.18	545.59
FY 2016-17	1059	733.43	614.38	884.73
April'17 to Nov.'17	591	452.30	305.23	503.15

Source : Karnataka State Financial Corporation

KSIIDC in the infrastructure sector, the name was changed to “Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited” with effect from November 22, 2010.

As the nodal agency of the State Government, KSIIDC has initiated activities for the development of the following projects which will be pursued for completion during 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan.

- a) Expansion of the Bengaluru International Airport.
- b) Development of Bengaluru International Convention Centre adjacent to the Bengaluru International Airport on PPP mode
- c) Development of Devanahalli Business Park
- d) Development of a Sea Port at Tadadi on PPP mode
- e) City Gas Distribution Project for Bangalore

#### **f) Development of Airstrips**

Also, KSIIDC will continue to act as Nodal Agency of the State Government in respect of the specified projects assigned from time to time by the State Government.

In addition to the above activities in the infrastructure sector, the following existing activities will be pursued.

- a. Thrust on loan recovery
- b. Settlement of remaining loan accounts under OTS
- c. Sale of primary assets taken over under section 29.
- d. Recovery of advances through legal recourse under SFC & other Acts.

Besides, KSIIDC through its Joint Venture Company with IL & FS, Viz KSIIDC would extend advisory services for project development to the Government Agencies for development of their projects on PPP model. Performance of KSIIDC from 2014-15 to 2016-17 are given in **Table 9.36**. Department target & achievements are given in **Appendix 9.11**.

**Table 9.36 : Performance of Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure development Corporation limited from 2014-15 to 2017-18 (Upto November 2017)**

Assistance	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement 2016-17 (Up to November 2016)	Achievement 2017-18 (Up to November 2017)
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	(Provisional)	
1. Sanctions:						
a) Loan	Rs. Crores	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b) Equity	Rs. Crores	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c) Others	(Rs. Crores)	0.00	*5.00			
2. Disbursements:						
a) Loan	Rs. Crores	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b) Equity	Rs. Crores	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c) Others		0.00	0.00			
3. Recovery:	Rs. Crores	14.87	26.13	32.46	14.28	6.88

Source: KSIIDC

Note: KSIIDC has stopped financial lending activity since October 2002 onwards. At present, recovery of the past lending/advances and loans and disinvestment of Equity are the main activities.

\* Investment in Karnataka Semiconductor Venture Capital Fund.

### 9.9.7 Department of Public Enterprises

Government of Karnataka had established the Karnataka State Bureau of Public Enterprises in the year 1981. Later on, in the year 2002 this Bureau was converted as The Department of Disinvestment and Public Enterprises Reforms. The main aim/object of this department is to take decisions in matters relating to disinvestment, restructuring, amalgamation etc. In the year 2005 Government had accorded independent status to this department and re-named it as The Department of Public Enterprises. This department is vested with the responsibility of monitoring, regulatory, evaluatory and advisory functions for the betterment of the Enterprises.

Out of the 60 operating units, details of the profit-making top 7 State-level Public

Enterprises in Karnataka are given in **Table 9.37**.

The 60 State Level Public Enterprises in Karnataka are grouped into various sectors like Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Energy, Housing, Transport, Co-operation etc. While more than 40 Enterprises are profit making ones, rest are experiencing loss. State Public Sector Undertakings play a key role in the socio-economic development of the State. Their mandate is primarily development and welfare oriented with the objective of assisting the Government in better governance and to provide requisite services. In keeping with their mandate, it is imperative that systems and structures be put in place to enhance their efficiency, streamline their efficacy and optimize their output to enable them to cope with a highly competitive and fast

**Table 9.37: Performance of top 7 State Level Public Enterprises in Karnataka.**

Sl. No.	Name of the Enterprise	Enterprise status as on 31-03-2017			Enterprise status as on 30-11-2017		
		Investment (Rs. in Lakh)	Employment (in Numbers)	Profit (Rs. In Lakh)	Investment (Rs. in Lakh)	Employment (in Number)	Profit (Rs. In Lakh)
1	Mysore Paints and Varnish Ltd	103.65	47	618.96(PBT) 404.07(PAT)	103.65	46	343.22(PBT) (provisional)
2	Karnataka Soaps & Detergent Ltd	3182.21	534	5471.00	3182.21	484	4082.00 (Approx)
3	Karnataka Vidyuthkarkhane limited	-	167	587.26(after tax)	-	157	250.00 (provisional)
4	Mysore Minerals Ltd	600	896	31612.98	600	869	41203.00
5	Karnataka State seeds Corporation Ltd	375.78	187	90.16	375.78	177	119.75
6	Karnataka State Beverages Corporation Ltd	1200	452	2695.49	1200.00	443	1,358.20
7	Bengaluru Metropolitan transport corporation	10459.48	34306	(-)26091.01 (unaudited)	10459.48	34141	(-)13871.83 (unaudited)

Source : Department of Public Enterprises

changing environment. There is a need to benchmark the PSUs and provide overall guidelines and a roadmap for PSUs to optimize their output and mandated objectives. In this context, the Department of Public Enterprises is conducting a Strategic Evaluation of the working of PSUs in Karnataka in order to prepare a Roadmap for the optimization of their operational efficiency and effectiveness.

In order to update knowledge and skill, the Department also conducts Management Development and Training programmes to the officers and officials working in the PSEs which aim at improving the performance in the areas of productivity, marketing, finance, Human resources, administration, industrial regulations, environment and ecology, industrial safety etc., through various recognized institutions.

Further, in order to recognize, motivate and appreciate the best performing Public Sector Enterprise, this Department gives Annual

'Chief Minister's Ratna Award' for the four best performing Public Sector Enterprises, every year.

### **9.10 INDUSTRIAL POLICY INITIATIVES AND INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT**

The State Government now intends to consolidate the strategies and achievements made so far by providing adequate infrastructure support with attractive enhanced incentives and improved facilitation mechanism coupled with governance reforms. Government of India has come out with the National Manufacturing Policy in 2011 with the objective of accelerated development, inclusive growth and provision of gainful employment. The policy aims to enhance share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% within a decade and create 100 million jobs with appropriate skill sets, increase the depth in manufacturing and enhance global competitiveness.

The Karnataka Manufacturing Taskforce (MTF) constituted by the State Government to study the manufacturing sector in Karnataka and suggest interventions to drive growth in the sector in a sustainable and holistic manner, taking into account global trends and existing challenges in the manufacturing sector has given its valuable recommendations and suggestions. It is in this context that the State Government is desirous of formulating a new Industrial Policy to be in alignment with the objectives and goals of the National Manufacturing Policy 2011 and the recommendations of Karnataka Manufacturing Task force (MTF) which would enable smooth transition of policy measures for the benefit of investors in the State.

The Government of Karnataka has announced the New Industrial Policy 2014-19, vide Government Order No.CI 58 SPI 2013 Bengaluru Dated: 1.10.2014. Industrial investments proposed through filing of industrial entrepreneurs' memorandum (IEM) and issuing of industrial licenses (IL) are presented in **Table 9.38**. There is decrease in the number of Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum filed and amount of proposed investment upto November 2017 when compared to December period in 2016. Industrial approvals in Karnataka are presented in **Appendix 9.12**.

### 9.10.1 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Details of State-wise FDI inflows from 2014-15 up to 2017-18 (upto September 2017) as well as cumulative FDI inflows from April 2000 till September 2017 are given in **Table 9.39**. The total FDI inflows to the State in the last decade accounted for 8% of the total FDI inflows to India and Karnataka stands fourth among Indian States, in terms of quantum of FDI inflows.

### 9.10.2 Karnataka Udyog Mitra (KUM)

Karnataka Udyog Mitra (KUM) is a single contact point for all investors who are looking at setting up enterprises / business in Karnataka. As a nodal agency, its role is to facilitate investments & execute initiatives to enable a smooth transition, from receiving an investment proposal to the eventual implementation of the project.

It acts as a secretariat for State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC) for projects above Rs.500 crores & State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC) for projects between Rs.15 to 500 Crores.

The State continues to be attractive for investments. As per the statistics released by DIPP, Govt. of India the State has received investment intentions of Rs.1.50 Lakh Cr. during the period January to November, 2017. Karnataka is far ahead of most of the other

**Table 9.38:Details of Industrial Approvals in Karnataka**

Particulars	January - December			
	2014	2015	2016	2017 (Upto Nov.2017)
Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum filed (Nos.)	83	93	283	179
Proposed investment (Rs. crores)	21,858	31,544	1,54,131	1,49,847
Letter of Intent & Direct Industrial Licenses issued	6	13	2	-
Proposed Investment (Rs. crores)	8	124	42	-

Source : Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, GoI.

**Table 9.39 : State-wise FDI Equity Inflows<sup>1</sup>****(Amount US Dollar in Million)**

Sl. No	Reserve Bank of India – Regional Office <sup>2</sup>	States Covered	2014-15 (Apr. to Mar.)	2015-16 (Apr. to Mar.)	2016-17 (Apr. to Mar.)	2017-18 (Apr. to Sept.)	Cumulative Inflows (April. 2000 – Sept. 2017)	% to Total Inflows
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	6,361	9,511	19,654	9982	112265	31
2	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of UP & Haryana	6,875	12,743	5,884	3506	71543	20
3	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	3,818	4,528	2,218	2160	25921	7
4	Bangalore	Karnataka	3,444	4,121	2,132	4721	27095	8
5	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	1,531	2,244	3,367	482	17133	5
6	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1,369	1,556	2,195	566	14331	4
7	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	239	955	50	87	4072	1
8	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	230	90	454	145	1900	1
9	Jaipur	Rajasthan	541	50	165	72	1552	0.4
10	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh	100	80	76	19	1391	0.4
11	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	39	27	6	108	1472	0.4



**Table 9.39 : State-wise FDI Equity Inflows<sup>1</sup>****(Amount US Dollar in Million)**

Sl. No	Reserve Bank of India – Regional Office <sup>2</sup>	States Covered	2014-15 (Apr. to Mar.)	2015-16 (Apr. to Mar.)	2016-17 (Apr. to Mar.)	2017-18 (Apr. to Sept.)	Cumulative Inflows (April. 2000 – Sept. 2017)	% to Total Inflows
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	Panaji	Goa	35	18	83	40	964	0.3
13	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal	110	80	8	82	652	0.2
14	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	9	6	12	0.01	416	0.1
15	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	11	43	10	10	113	0.03
16	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	5	10	2	4	100	0.03
17	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	4	2	0.2	-	6	-
18	Region Not Indicated		6,211	3,936	7,162	3370	76418	21
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		30,931	40,001	43,478	25354	357345	-
	RBI's- NRI Schemes (from 2000 to 2002)	-	-	-	-	-	121	-
	<b>Grand Total</b>		30,931	40,001	43,478	25354	357466	-

<sup>1</sup>Includes 'Equity Capital Component' only

<sup>2</sup> The Region-wise FDI inflows are as per RBIs – Regional Office received FDI inflows furnished by RBI, Mumbai

Source : Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, GoI

leading states in terms of investment intentions.

### **Events held in 2017:**

Vendor Development & Investors' Summit 2017 asks the industry to "Innovate in Karnataka, Invest in Karnataka, Invent in Karnataka"

### **Background**

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka had announced in the budget speech of 2017-18 that a National level Vendor Development Summit will be held to create collaboration opportunities for MSME, vendors and OEMs in the State. Accordingly, the Vendor Development & Investors Summit 2017 was organized on 23rd and 24th November 2017 at Bengaluru International Exhibition Centre (BIEC), Bengaluru. The event was organized by Government of Karnataka in co-ordination with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) as Event Partner and Ernst & Young (EY) as Knowledge Partner.

### **Run up to the event**

As a run up to the event, the government had organised roadshows across various cities, viz., Pune, Jamshedpur, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Chennai, Delhi & Hyderabad during the months of September & October. The roadshows were conducted to showcase the MSME / Vendor Strength of the state to the OEMs and other MSME Clusters across the countries. The roadshows witnessed a total of more than 75 one to one meetings with leading OEMs.

### **Summit Highlights**

With the objective to strengthen the MSME ecosystem of the State, the Summit was aimed at bringing together enterprises, OEMs, CPSUs, SPSUs to a common platform and help them identify vendors of their choice and showcase their capabilities.

The event was the biggest and first of its kind in the country that witnessed participation of over 1,500 delegates from all over the country across key sectors. The event also has witnessed the presence of over 50 Industry leaders like Mr Juvncio Maetzu, CEO, IKEA; Mr. T. Suvarna Raju, Chairman, HAL; Mr. Vipin Sondhi, MD&CEO, JCB; Mrs Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw, Chairperson, Biocon; Mr. Vikram Kirloskar, Vice Chairman, Toyota Kirloskar; Mr Sandeep Maini, Chairman, Maini

Group; Mr Kamal Bali, President & MD, Volvo; Mr Stefan Palskog, President, Scania Commercial Vehicles; etc. to name a few.

During the Inaugural Function the foundation stone for the "Aerospace Common Finishing Facility" at Hitech, Aerospace & Defence Park, Bengaluru was unveiled.

Aerospace Common Finishing Facility (ACFFC) will act as an expert organization that will benefit hundreds of small-scale units in Bengaluru and adjoining areas producing tools and aviation components, assembling units and testing equipment. The setup will also help further improve products that have been indigenously developed by start-ups and MSMEs of Bengaluru.

Foundation stone laying for Tumakuru Machine Tool Park would be initiated very shortly.

Planned to be developed on International standards, Tumakuru Machine Tool Park will be a cluster of machine tool builders, makers of accessories and components. To be set up in an extent of about 542 acres of land at Vasanthanarasapura Industrial Area, III Phase near Tumakuru, the park has been envisioned to realize Karnataka's huge potential in machine tools manufacturing. The park will bring additional production capacity through expansion of existing units and setting up of new units by Indian and foreign companies. The park is also proposed to promote Machine Tool Industries with world class infrastructure facilities.

### **Sectoral Seminars**

The event was also successful in sharing the knowledge through 6 focus sector seminars, namely Agri and Food Processing; Innovation & Manufacturing Start-ups; Aerospace & Defence Equipment; Biotech, Pharmaceuticals & Medical devices; Auto, Auto Components & Electrical Vehicles and Textiles and Apparel sectors. These Seminars witnessed deliberations and knowledge sharing by more than 45 speakers from leading companies and Government authorities. Each of these seminars were attended by more than 300 delegates.

### **MSME Conclave**

In addition to the seminars there was a 3 hour long MSME conclave that had about 11 eminent speakers from the industry who shared their experience to the audience

regarding procurement, value proposition, competitiveness, transformation, growth, and branding, etc. which are contemporary issues for the MSMEs in the Country.

### **Exhibition**

The Exhibition was another major attraction of the Summit, with Mega Exhibition spread over an area of 1 lakh sq.ft. and more than 1000 stalls. About 1500 people visited the Exhibition with 70% of stalls occupied by MSMEs. There were more than 700 MSMEs and 300 OEMs that participated in the exhibition and overall event. The exhibition had display of products from large companies, such as Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., HAL Edgewood Tech Ltd, Volvo, JCB, ISRO, GAIL etc. and MSMEs such as Automotive Axles Ltd, Alt Swantex, SomeshwaraHitecJaggery, Chandru Garments, etc.

### **Meetings**

There were about 20 B2G meetings with the companies like, IKEA, TATA Power, Scania, Gabriel India, Chines Auto component manufacturing companies etc. In addition, the summit also had more than 2500 B2B meetings between the Vendors and the OEMs/ Large Industries. Average feedback score of participants is 4 on a scale of 5 (Good) with an indication for re-participation by 70% Exhibitors.

### **Awards for MSMEs and Exporters**

The event witnessed felicitation of more than 120 best performing entrepreneurs and companies with “Sir M Vishveshvaraiya Manufacturing Excellence Awards 2017” for their excellent performance in export and manufacturing. There were 63 export awards and 61 manufacturing awards given to entrepreneurs from across the State. The awards were given for four categories, viz. Micro/ Small, Large/ Medium, SC/ ST/ Women Entrepreneurs and district-wise best performers.

### **Investment Highlights**

After announcement of the event, about INR 19,648 Cr worth investments from 157 companies were approved from April 2017 to till November 2017 which would generate an employment of about 79,500. Further, various interested companies from India and abroad have evinced interest in investing in the State and are in various stages of implementation,

namely finalization of land, submission of application etc.

### **Ease of Doing Business**

Government has taken up many new initiatives under Ease of Doing Business especially with the support of more than 20 departments, namely, Urban development department, labour department, Forest Ecology and Environment, Energy department and others. The reforms in these departments have focused on

1. Online approvals/ registrations
2. Risk based classification and systemic reforms in inspections
3. Common inspection systems
4. Third party certifications/ self-certifications
5. Time bound delivery of services
6. Publication of processes and all required information
7. Single Window integration online

The government has also initiated various measures for implementation of the reform agenda provided by the DIPP under Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) 2017. Some of the reforms implemented/ improvised during 2017 are:

- ❑ Single Window clearance for projects under Karnataka Facilitation Act, 2002 through online portal. ([www.ebiz.karnataka.gov.in](http://www.ebiz.karnataka.gov.in)) including registrations and approvals of 15 line departments.
- ❑ Information Wizard-a detailed “Guide to Investors on setting up of Industrial Enterprise” providing holistic information on infrastructure, registrations, approvals, etc. on Single Window portal.
- ❑ “Invest Karnataka Forum” established on par with Economic Development Board of Singapore to promote “Brand Karnataka” globally and to attract investments to the State.
- ❑ Revised Building Bye laws and zoning regulations for urban areas; unified across the state. Auto – DCR modules developed for all Local Bodies.
- ❑ Land availability in Industrial Areas has been made online through a GIS system website [www.kiadb.in](http://www.kiadb.in).
- ❑ Online applications for Land Purchase (permission under Section 109 of KLR Act),

Registration and Mutation, Utility connections, Registration and Renewals under various Labour Laws, Pollution Laws (CFE & CFO), NOC from department of Fire and Emergency services.

- ❑ Drug & Trade Licenses, Tree Felling Permits and Commercial Tax related services etc.
- ❑ Deemed conversion for land purchased under 109 of KLR Act.
- ❑ Complete Integration of Bhoomi, e-Swathu, UPOR modules for seamless processing of land purchase, registration & Mutations
- ❑ Fully computerised system for Property registration.

#### **KIADB services brought under Sakala**

In order to provide swift and timely services to the investor community, timelines have been fixed for most of the services provided by the KIADB under Karnataka Guarantee of Services to Citizens Act (SAKALA). Following are the 11 services of KIADB that are brought under SAKALA:

- ❑ Intimation for payment of initial deposit & EMD
- ❑ Issue Allotment Letter
- ❑ Issue of confirmatory letter
- ❑ Issue of possession letter
- ❑ Execution of lease-cum-sale agreement
- ❑ Issue of NOC in favour of Financial institutions Banks
- ❑ Sanction of Building Plan up to 2acres
- ❑ Sanction of Building Plan more than 2acres
- ❑ Sanction of Building Plan for SUCs
- ❑ Issue of NOC in favour of KPTCL/ESCOs
- ❑ Permission for water supply connection

#### **Outcomes of the Summit**

The success of the Summit was achieved by meeting the following objectives:

- ❑ Creation of large exhibition to enable MSMEs and OEMs to exchange ideas, establish connect
- ❑ Facilitation of more than 2500 B2B meetings
- ❑ Creation of collaboration opportunities for MSMEs
- ❑ Deliberation of expert ideas and

discussions on important issues under thrust sectors

- ❑ MSME Conclave to enhance opportunities and discuss Opportunities, challenges, Value propositions, quality certifications, Procurement and finance for business in MSME sector
- ❑ 15 B2G meetings with leading companies from India and abroad conducted for attracting investment in the State.

#### **9.10.3 Major Industrial Policy Initiatives**

##### **Karnataka Industrial Policy 2014-19**

Government has brought out New Industrial Policy 2014-19 and it gives emphasis on providing good infrastructure support for promotion of industries. In order to provide world class industrial infrastructure support, the policy proposes to encourage private investment in establishing industrial area/estate either individually or through PPP mode.

The Policy aims at holistic development of the State and looks beyond Bangalore with equitable distribution of industries all over Karnataka.

Incentives and Concessions offered in the policy are as follows:

- i. Interest Free Loan to Large, Mega, Ultra Mega and Super Mega enterprises on Net VAT and CST Incentive is interest free loan of 40 % to 100% of NET VAT+CST with max limit of 100 % of value of fixed assets for a period of 7 years to 14 years depending on investments and zone
- ii. **Anchor Industries:**  
Anchor Units (Manufacturing enterprises in a taluk providing a minimum direct employment of 150 persons with a minimum investment of Rs.250 crore) are given special importance by providing special investment promotion subsidies and enhanced tax related incentives for taking the industries to taluks where industrial activity needs to be encouraged.
- iii. Investment Promotion Subsidy ranging from minimum of Rs.9 Lakhs to a maximum of Rs.65 Lakhs based on investment and location of project (Details of Zones)
- iv. Stamp Duty Exemption & Concessional Registration Charges
- v. Reimbursement of Land Conversion Fee

- from 75% to 100% based on investment and location of project (Details of Zones)
- vi. Exemption from Entry Tax: 100 % on Plant and Machinery for period of 3 to 5 years and 100% on Raw Material for period of 5 to 8 Years based on the investment and location of project (Details of Zones)
  - vii. Subsidy for Setting up Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) from 50% of cost of ETP subject to a maximum of Rs.50 Lakhs to 75% of cost of ETP subject to a maximum of Rs.100 Lakhs based on the investment and location of project (Details of Zones)
  - viii. Interest subsidy (Micro enterprises only) of 5% for period from 4 years to 7 years based on the investment and location of project (Details of Zones)
  - ix. 100% Exemption from Tax on Electricity Tariff (for MSMEs) for period from 4 years to 8 years
  - x. Incentives for Technology Upgradation, Quality Certification for MSMEs (Interest subsidy – 5%, ISO series Certification – 75% or maximum of Rs.1 lakh, BIS Certification – 75% to 100% subject to maximum of Rs.1 lakh, Technology Adoption – 25% to 50% subject to maximum of Rs.1 lakh, Technology Business Incubation Centre - 25% to 50% subject to maximum of Rs.75 lakh, Recycling of electronic waste and plastic waste - 5% or subject to maximum of Rs.15 lakh) based on the investment and location of project. (Details of Zones)
  - xi. Incentives for Water Harvesting / Conservation Measures (Manufacturing SMEs Only) (Rainwater harvesting - 50% to 75% subject to maximum of Rs.1.5 lakh, Waste water recycling - 50% to 75% subject to maximum of Rs.7.5 lakh, Zero discharge process - 50% to 75% subject to maximum of Rs.7.5 lakh) based on the investment and location of project. (Details of Zones)
  - xii. Energy Conservation: Manufacturing MSMEs (Energy conservation measures - 10% to 15% subject to maximum of Rs.7.5 lakh, Non conventional energy sources - 10% to 15% subject to maximum of Rs.7.5 lakh, Captive power generation subsidy – Rs.0.5 to Rs.0.75 per unit through Solar and Wind energy) based on the investment and location of project. (Details of Zones)
  - xiii. Focus on MSME: Special attention has been given to this sector by reserving 20% of the allotable land in each industrial area. Further, an attractive package of incentives and concessions provided in the policy coupled with suitable measures for marketing and financial support for MSMEs are proposed.
  - xiv. Inclusive Growth: The Policy not only aims at spreading industries all over Karnataka, it also aims at inclusive growth covering all sections of the society like Women, SC/ST, Backward Classes & Minorities, special package of incentives and concessions have been given to them.
    - i. For SC/ST Entrepreneurs:
      1. KIADB/KSSIDC to reserve 22.50% of allotable area
      2. KIADB/KSSIDC to allot land at subsidised rates at 30% to 40 % subject to maximum of Rs.35 lakhs based on the investment and location of project. (Details of Zones)
    - ii. For Women entrepreneurs.
      1. KIADB/KSSIDC to reserve 5% of allotable area
      2. Special package of incentives
    - iii. For Minorities, Backward Classes, Physically challenged persons, Ex-Servicemen entrepreneurs
      1. KIADB/KSSIDC to reserve 5% of allotable area
      2. Special package of incentives
  - xv. Encouragement to Non Resident Kannadigas (NRKs)
  - xvi. Additional Package of incentives and Concessions to focused Manufacturing sector i.e., Automotive & Machine Tools (Excluding Steel and Cement) Ultra and Super Mega projects
  - xvii. Special Incentives – special package of incentives and concessions and relaxation in the conditions mentioned in the policy will be considered for deserving cases.
- Amendments to New Industrial Policy 2014-19**
- Karnataka Pharmaceutical Policy 2012 formulated by Health & Family Welfare Department was transferred to C&I Department in October 2015. Govt. of India

has published the draft National Medical Devices Policy 2015. Budget 2016-17 has announced allotment of industrial plots and shed to SC/ST at concessional rate and reservation of plots / sheds to weaker sections.

In order to accommodate the above and also to broad base the scope of the policy, the following amendments were brought to the existing Karnataka Industrial Policy 2014-19.

- ❑ The provisions along with the revised incentives of the Karnataka Pharmaceutical Policy 2012 have been annexed to the Industrial Policy 2014-19 as annexure 7.
- ❑ A new chapter for the promotion of Medical Devices in the State with attractive incentives and concessions is appended as annexure 8.
- ❑ To have a focused approach, propagate the policies and opportunities in the Pharma sector, a Vision Group headed by Sector expert is proposed.
- ❑ It is proposed to organize Annual/Biennial Pharma trade show and conferences which will help consolidate the eminent position of Karnataka.

#### **Amendments to Aerospace Policy 2013-23**

National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 & changes in policy pertaining to Defence Sector have brought into focus opportunities for investments in the Aerospace, Defence & MRO sector in India

Industry experts have represented to Government to broad base the scope of the Aerospace Policy 2013-23 to cover the MRO, Civil Aviation etc and also to match the incentives and concessions offered in other States.

In order to bring clarity to the Aerospace Policy 2013-23 & applicability of Industrial Policies 2014-19 and also to broad base the scope of the Policy, the following amendments were brought in to the existing Aerospace Policy 2013-23.

- ❑ A new para focusing on skills in Aerospace Sector is inserted.
- ❑ Incentives and Concessions for Aerospace Sector were available to units coming up in designated aerospace parks in Zone 4 i.e in and around Bengaluru – in order to encourage investments in Aerospace Sector, which is a specialized sector, the incentives are proposed for investments

coming up in Zone 4 including units coming up even in other than designated parks.

Besides, State has sector specific policy like Textile Policy, IT & BT Policy, Electronics and Semiconductors, Tourism Policy, Integrated Agri Business Policy, Solar Policy and infrastructure Policy.

Highlights of Strengths and Incentives Offered for Various Sectors

#### **Biotechnology**

- ❑ Bangalore is the number 1 biotech hub in India with revenues of 1.18 bn in 2013-14
- ❑ Biopharma is the biggest segment of biotech industry (~60%)
- ❑ Karnataka contributes to around 1/3rd of the BT exports of the country.
- ❑ It is home to over 50% of the country's Biotech companies.
- ❑ Bio-Ventures Fund and Bio Innovation Centre being established with state-of-the-art laboratory facilities
- ❑ Fund of INR 50 crore in partnership with a VC firm
- ❑ Bangalore Bio Innovation Centre – 25 fully furnished labs to promote innovation driven R&D startups
- ❑ Biotech startups growing at 30% annually in the state.
- ❑ First state in the country to bring out biotech policy. 5 Biotech Finishing Schools offering post graduate diploma, Centre for Human genetics conducting courses and workshops for scientists and clinicians, Institute of Bioinformatics and Applied Biotechnology offering courses for PG, M.Sc, and PhD.
- ❑ Karnataka has the highest R&D expenditure in south India (3rd in the country)
- ❑ Biotech parks being developed.
- ❑ Research labs under green category
- ❑ Anchor unit subsidy for first two manufacturing enterprises

#### **Electronic System Design and Manufacturing**

- ❑ 4th largest producer (contributing 10% to national output) growing at 18% CAGR in 2008 – 13.
- ❑ Karnataka is 2nd largest chip design hub in the country.
- ❑ Karnataka ESDM policy

- ❑ Capital subsidy for anchor units in Greenfield clusters
- ❑ Fiscal incentives in the form Capital subsidy and R&D subsidy
- ❑ Monetary support for filing patents
- ❑ Two ESDM clusters coming up with total investment of USD 25 mn (Bangalore and Mysore) with facilities like
  - ❑ Rapid prototyping
  - ❑ Proto PCB Manufacturing
  - ❑ SMT assembly line with Testing facility
  - ❑ Calibration center
  - ❑ EM Discharge Simulation Lab, Tool room and moldings
- ❑ First state to roll out ESDM skill development program, aiming to train 15,000 youth in 5 years
- ❑ Two World class innovation centres for designing, prototyping, testing, characterization and certification (IIIT-Bangalore and STPI-Bangalore).
- ❑ An upcoming ICT Academy of Karnataka in association with GoI & NASSCOM for industry oriented ICT Skill Development Programs.
- ❑ Government of Karnataka in partnership with STPI set up SMART Lab (Semiconductor Measurement, Analysis and Reliability Test Lab), a state of the art lab to test, measure parameters and conduct failure analysis of chips.

#### **Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming & Comics**

- ❑ Karnataka is the first state roll out a dedicated AVGC policy.
- ❑ Karnataka has presence of prominent players in the AVGC industry.
- ❑ Bangalore based companies have contributed to Oscar winning and many nominated movies.
- ❑ Presence of bodies like Association of Bangalore Animation Industries (ABAI) serving as a 'nodal connector' between the industry, academia and government greatly help the sector in the state by incubating, skill development, networking and creating new initiatives. Various initiatives are being undertaken to develop talent pool in the state:
  - ❑ Train the Trainer – Six weeks training program including practical work, activities, individual and group projects to enhance the skills of the trainers.
  - ❑ Digitalisation of Art Colleges– Digital Arts Training centers being set up in willing colleges in association with ABAI to teach latest skills with a curriculum designed by ABAI experts.
  - ❑ AVGC Finishing Schools to be set up in the state aimed to raise skill quotient at entry & get students industry-ready and providing skill enhancement of fresh graduates by industry internship & apprenticeship.
  - ❑ Government of Karnataka has declared development of Digital Media City providing core media services catering to entire value chain of media and entertainment industry.
  - ❑ Investment Opportunities in upcoming
    - ❑ KAVGC Park
    - ❑ Digital Media City
    - ❑ AVGC Lab

#### **IT and ITeS**

- ❑ Karnataka is the largest software exporter in India, contributing to 1/3rd of total export.
- ❑ Karnataka is expected to be the largest IT cluster globally by 2020, employing around 2 million people.
- ❑ Karnataka is the 4th largest technological cluster in the world
- ❑ Karnataka's IT – BPM revenue is envisaged to grow to USD 90 bn in 2020 from 50 bn in 2015.
- ❑ 80% (400) Fortune 500 companies have their outsourcing operations in Karnataka.
- ❑ Bangalore has been ranked 2nd in Global startup ecosystem growth index by “Compass”.
- ❑ ICT Skill Development Society provides an opportunity for industry stakeholders to train personnel for their specific requirements.
- ❑ Government of Karnataka/KBITS in partnership with NASSCOM set up the first start up warehouse in the country to provide startups with
- ❑ The Karnataka's i4 policy aims to increase penetration of sector to other parts of the state. The policy also provides number of incentives to startups, SMEs as well as Mega Projects.

- ❑ The Karnataka Startup Policy 2015 – 20 shall also help improve the ecosystem by creating incubation infrastructure, fostering partnership between R&D institutions and industry and channelizing innovation for social impact.
- ❑ More than 900 acres of land available in various parks and investment zones.

### **Infrastructure**

- ❑ Karnataka has been an Investor friendly state with many flagship projects undertaken in partnership with private sector under the PPP model
- ❑ Bengaluru International Airport which is now the third largest and one of the most preferred airport in India was done in partnership with GVK
- ❑ Karnataka is flag bearer in terms of pioneering PPP models such as Hybrid annuity models
- ❑ Number of other success stories in urban water supply, bus station developments transport and industrial parks
- ❑ Our infrastructure Policy recently approved by State Cabinet gives clarity on the procurement models for various strategic infrastructure projects which include new capacity creation as well as operations and maintenance of existing infrastructure
- ❑ We have many flagship infrastructure investment projects where we look forward to partnering again with reputed investors
- ❑ Roads – In roads sector we have identified 23 projects with more than 1900 km opportunity under KSHIP and KRDCIL with total investment opportunity of Rs. 4600 crore
- ❑ Water – To ensure sustainable water supply for urban centers, we are bringing Integrated water supply and water recycling projects with a INR 125 crore investment opportunity
- ❑ Ports- We have more than 330km long coastline which we want to continue developing for maritime trade. We have identified potential Port Development opportunities at Tadri, Belekari, Karwar and other ports our western coastline.
- ❑ Airports – We want to improve regional connectivity within our state with development of airstrips, helipads and regional air-travel and air-taxi services.

There are multiple urban centers such as Mysore and Hubli Dharwad, attractive tourist destinations such as Coorg Valley and Chimangaluru which can be connected with Bangalore through NON-SCHEDULED Air Taxi services. We ARE inviting investors to take advantage of GoI Regional Air Travel policy initiative and our own air strip development programme to invest in this lucrative sector.

- ❑ Industrial Infrastructure – Karnataka is focusing on development of manufacturing sector within the state by creating holistic ecosystems for nurturing investments in industrial projects. Karnataka is home to two major industrial corridor initiatives, the Chennai Bengaluru Chitradurga Industrial Corridor and Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor under which 9 world class industrial townships will be created with help of investments from Government of India and multi-lateral agencies such as JICA. Other industrial parks focused on Agri-Business and Food processing such as Sea Food Park in Mangalore and IT-BT parks across the states are being planned which present investment opportunities to develop these industrial parks on a PPP basis.
- ❑ Urban Infrastructure – The Dabhol-Bangalore gas pipeline presents a unique opportunity for the state to build City Gas Distribution network in multiple urban centers. The first investment opportunity in this sector is presented in the Bangalore with a 1583 inch-km plan over 5 years to further cover Bangalore Urban and Rural districts completely in next 25 years. The first phase investment requirement is Rs. 750 Crore which can benefit over 1.5 lakh domestic customers.

### **Agri Business and Food Processing**

- ❑ Karnataka is the leader in horticulture and floriculture business. The state is the largest exporter of Gherkins and Flowers in the country.
- ❑ Karnataka is R&D hub of the country with 5 national level R&D institutes in Agriculture and Horticulture
- ❑ Karnataka is leading the country in sector reform, being the first state with unified platform for commodity trade (ReMS) and to have unveiled dedicated Agriculture and Wine Policy.



- ❑ Karnataka is the Coffee Capital of India producing 70% of India's output.
- ❑ The state has revealed Karnataka Agribusiness and Food Processing Policy 2015, focussed towards sustainable development for the entire value chain of Agri Business and Food Processing Sector. The policy declares the state as a single zone, providing incentives uniformly.
- ❑ There is opportunity in Karnataka to invest in new farm technology like solar powered pumps, drip and sprinkler irrigation and also in organic farming and cold chains.

### **Tourism**

- ❑ Karnataka is recipient of Best State in Integrated Development and Innovation Award by Travel Awards in 2015
- ❑ Karnataka is home to variety of tourist attractions ranging from wildlife to cities, heritage structures to adventure sports, spiritual destinations and beaches.
- ❑ Tourist visits to Karnataka have increased sevenfold in 2008 – 2013.
- ❑ Pride of South, Southern Splendors - Luxury tourist trains sojourning through well-known and off beat destinations of Karnataka and other parts of south India, providing world class travel experience.
- ❑ Jungle Lodges & Resorts Ltd - 18 resorts and 2 heritage hotels promoting eco and adventure tourism in the state.
- ❑ Government of Karnataka has undertaken various initiatives to ensure quality of service, safety and security of tourists like Karnataka Tourism Trade Facilitation Bill, Empanelment of Rating Agencies.
- ❑ The new Tourism Policy 2015 – 19 aims to encourage Mega Tourism Projects and position Karnataka as preferred tourist destination. The policy has envisaged private investment of INR 27,000 crore in 2015 – 20, generating employment for 30 lakh people.
- ❑ A range of projects have been identified with investment potential of more than INR 1100 crore in the following categories
  - ❑ Cruise Tourism
  - ❑ Adventure Tourism – Water based and cable cars
  - ❑ Hotels & Resorts
  - ❑ Theme Parks
  - ❑ Wayside Amenities

### **Automobile & Auto Component**

Karnataka is home to 7 major OEMs and more than 50 auto component manufacturers.

- ❑ Karnataka is the 4th largest automobile producing state in the country, contributing 8.5% to the national output in the sector.
- ❑ Automotive is one of the focus sector identified in the Industrial Policy 2014 – 19. The state has proposed initiatives like 'Karnataka Automobile Research & Innovation Centre' and creation of FTWZ for engineering sector in the policy to further strengthen Karnataka's position in the sector. The policy provides additional package of incentives Ultra Mega (INR 500 – 1000 crore) and Super Mega (> 1000 crore) projects in automotive sector.
- ❑ Karnataka has a huge local market with more than 14 million registered vehicles in the state and connectivity to four of the top five automobile markets in the country, creating potential for automobile and component manufacturers to grow.
- ❑ Land bank of more than 19000 acres across the state. The Industrial Policy 2014 – 19 provides higher quantum of incentives for units in backward parts of the state, promoting inclusive growth of the state.

### **Machine Tools & Heavy Engineering**

- ❑ Karnataka is the second highest producer of Special Purpose Machinery and Heavy Electrical Machinery in the country.
- ❑ Karnataka is the only state among the top five capital goods producing states to produce more special purpose machinery than general purpose machinery (in terms of value), clearly showcasing state's capability in manufacturing high value products.
- ❑ Karnataka is the leading state in Machine Tools industry with Bangalore is alone producing 60% (in terms of value) of the machine tools in the country.
- ❑ India's first Integrated Machine Tool Industry Park was set up near Bangalore in an area of 300 acres by India Machine Tools Manufacturing Association.
- ❑ Advanced Machine Tool Testing Facility (AMTTF), a state-of-art equipment facility at the Central Manufacturing Technology Institute(CMTI), was jointly established in

Bangalore by machine tool industry and DIPP, Government of India.

- ❑ Land bank of more than 19000 acres across the state. Machine Tools is identified as a focus manufacturing sector in Industrial Policy 2014 – 15. The policy provides additional package of incentives Ultra Mega (INR 500 – 1000 crore) and Super Mega (> 1000 crore) projects in Machine Tools sector.
- ❑ The upcoming Chennai Bangalore Industrial Corridor and Bangalore Mumbai Industrial corridor shall create a conducive environment for the manufacturing industries in the state by improving connectivity & logistics.

### **Aerospace and Defence**

- ❑ Karnataka is the undisputed leader of the country in the Aerospace and Defence sector producing quarter of India's aircraft and spacecraft.
- ❑ The state has a strong base of lower tier suppliers with more than 2000 SMEs which execute niche subcontracting work for the defense PSUs creating a strong ecosystem in the state.
- ❑ Karnataka contributes 65% to aerospace related exports from the country.
- ❑ With increase in national defense budget and increasing demand of civil aviation globally, Karnataka is in unique position in the country to leverage this potential growth in the sector.
- ❑ India's first aerospace SEZ is operational at Belgaum.
- ❑ More than 950 acres has been earmarked for aerospace SEZ near Bangalore International Airport.
- ❑ Karnataka has the advantage of presence of number of top companies in IT/ITeS and electronics hardware, many of them being integrated in supply chain of integrated sector.
- ❑ Karnataka's the first state in the country to roll out a dedicated Aerospace Policy to boost the sector in the state by providing sector specific incentives and propose tailor made initiatives for the sector.
- ❑ Incentives and concessions like anchor unit subsidy, exemption from stamp duty, concessional registration charges, exemption from electricity duty (duration depending on the size of the project), entry tax exemption, etc.

- ❑ Special package of incentives & concessions shall be provide to large, mega, ultra-mega and super-mega projects on case to case basis.
- ❑ Establishment of Bangalore Aerospace Park and Bangalore Aerospace SEZ containing facilities like manufacturing are and SEZ, MRO with direct access to BIAL runway, Testing Center, Hardware/embedded technology center, technology innovation center including a certification/calibration center, a common finishing facility and housing.
- ❑ Develop Greenfield airports at Shimoga, Bijapur, Hassan and Gulbarga through the PPP model.

### **Textiles & Apparel**

- ❑ Karnataka is the garment capital of India accounting for 20% of national garment production valued at USD 1.56 bn.
- ❑ The state has abundant availability of raw material. Karnataka contributes 65% to silk, 12% to wool and 6% to cotton production of the country.
- ❑ Karnataka has 144 skill development centers and 168 private training centers which have trained more than 1,60,000 personnel to date.
- ❑ The state exports readymade garments to countries like USA, UK, Italy, Germany, Western Europe, Hong Kong, Turkey, Canada and Australia.
- ❑ The state is keen to emerge as a leader of Technical textiles (Builtech, Clothtech, Hometech, Meditech, etc.) with Mysore, Hassan and Bangalore being growth beds of Technical Textiles. The state has already attracted investments worth INR 1480 crore in the segment.
- ❑ The new Textile Policy-Nuthana Javali Neethi 2013-18 aims to strengthen the value chain, attract more investment across the state, develop skills of the manpower and infrastructure for the sector.
- ❑ Zone dependent reimbursement based fiscal incentives.
- ❑ Support for development of common infrastructure in Greenfield textile parks and common facilities in Brown field clusters
- ❑ Support for setting up Specific Textiles Zones in backward areas

- ❑ Reimbursement based incentives for mega projects

### Pharmaceutical Industry

- ❑ Karnataka contributes 8% to the country's revenue in the pharmaceutical sector.
- ❑ The state has exclusive pharma SEZs in Hassan and Yadgir.
- ❑ Karnataka ranks 5th in pharmaceutical exports, contributing 12% to country's exports.
- ❑ Karnataka Pharmaceutical Policy 2012 aims to develop infrastructure, foster R&D and attract mega projects in the sector.
- ❑ Initiatives like Venture Capital fund of INR 50 crore with 26% contribution from government, formation of Karnataka Pharmaceutical Development Council and the Vision Group and promotional activities have been introduced in the policy.

### Energy

- ❑ Bangalore (Karnataka) is the best test site for the Smart Grid in the Country because of Distribution Automation System being implemented here and the transmission SCADA is already in place. Presence of local IT and professional skills adds advantage for bringing in Smart Grid.
- ❑ Karnataka has the highest potential of 7.9 GW of pumped storage hydro power in South India.
- ❑ Government of Karnataka is committed to provide 24x7 power to all by 2020. Energy sector successfully bridged the difference between energy requirement and availability by 10% in last 3 FYs.
- ❑ Installed capacity for private sector has grown at a CAGR of 12% in the last 5 FYs; private sector contributes to 43% (6,582 MW) of the total installed capacity.
- ❑ Karnataka has a wind potential and solar PV potential in excess of ~14 GW and 24.7 GW respectively. The state has made amendments to Renewable Energy policy, keen to attract renewable energy projects:
- ❑ Industry status to RE projects, simple land conversion and forest clearance, attractive Feed-in-Tariffs promote wind, SHP and Biomass power projects.
- ❑ Amendments to building bye laws for Floor Area Ratio (FAR) exemptions driving the

growth of roof top solar PV project investments.

- ❑ Open bid process & competitive tariff for solar PV projects; Industry friendly regulations support open access projects with waiver of open access charges, loss & 100% banking for solar projects.
- ❑ Central excise duty exemptions, Tax holiday, Customs Duty exemption, and up to 50% VAT reimbursement.
- ❑ Attractive incentives provided specifically to solar power generation projects via dedicated Karnataka Solar Policy 2014-21.

### 9.10.4 Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

In order to support the efforts of the Govt. of India in development and promotion of SEZs in the State, the Government of Karnataka has formulated a State policy for SEZs as per the Central SEZ Act 2005 & Rules 2006. The Policy aims to provide a hassle-free environment for the manufacturing & service sectors and to attract FDI. The salient features of the State Policy for SEZs are as below:

- ❑ Single point clearance to SEZ developers & units.
- ❑ Acquisition of land on consent basis.
- ❑ To set up SEZs on waste, dry and single crop land.
- ❑ Delegation of Labour Commissioner's powers to Development Commissioner – SEZ.
- ❑ Monitoring and Review committee is constituted to monitor and review the implementation of SEZs under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Govt. of Karnataka.

The fiscal package of incentives & concessions extended to SEZ developers and SEZ units includes:

- ❑ Exemption from State taxes for all purchases from domestic tariff area excluding petroleum products.
- ❑ Exemption from stamp duty and electricity duty.
- ❑ Capital subsidy for common effluent treatment plant.

The Board of approval of SEZ constituted under SEZ Act 2005 has granted formal approvals for 61 SEZs in the State. SEZs numbering 26 are operational in the State with an investment of Rs54,748.43 crores and generating employment for 274637 persons.

Currently there are 240 SEZ units functioning in these SEZs. The value of exports from these SEZs during the year 2016-17 accounted to Rs.66,985.49 crores.

Incentives for Exports from Govt. of Karnataka as per Industrial Policy 2014-19:

1. Exemption from payment of Entry Tax
2. Refund of Certification Charges
3. Refund of cost incurred for Export Consultancy/Market Intelligence Studies:
4. Brand Promotion and Quality Assurance
5. Refund of Fee for an individual entrepreneur incurred for certification courses on Export Import Management
6. Support for Establishment of CFSs and other Export infrastructure
7. Support for creation of Export facilitation facilities, R&D and Testing services
8. Market Development Assistance:
  - a) For South American countries assistance up to 1.75 lakhs is provided as below:
  - b) For Other countries assistance up to 1.50 lakhs is provided as below:
9. Reimbursement of Premium paid for ECGC
10. Financial assistance for MSME, SC/ST, Artisans and Women Entrepreneurs
11. Support for Development of exports in Gherkins, Rose Onions and Floriculture.

### 9.11 KARNATAKA TOURISM

Karnataka with its great Heritage and Cultural Background has vast potential for the sustainable development of tourism industry. State Government has declared Tourism as an industry' since 1988. The Department has brought out series of Tourism Policies with the package of incentives, concessions and subsidies for development of Tourist Infrastructure in the State through the private investment. Tourism has been given priority and it is instrumental for Socio-Economic growth of the State as well as providing lot of employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled man power. Human Resource Development has also been given importance and initiatives have been taken to impart short term courses in hospitality sector to the younger generation. With the development of Tourism, other related sectors such as,

Transport, Hospitality, Horticulture, Handicrafts and other micro enterprises have developed.

The Economic benefits of Tourism are far-reaching. In addition to enhancing revenues within the segment, tourism has the potential to create employment and generate wealth in a sort of "ripple effect" across industries throughout an entire geographical region. By boosting local spending and generating direct job opportunities, tourism provides socio-economic benefits that far outweigh the costs. Rural areas, in particular, stand to gain the most from the improved regional infrastructure and enhanced revenue circulation engendered by tourism-related development projects.

The growth of Tourism is directly proportional to the arrivals of tourists to a particular destination. More number of arrivals will create more economic activities and generate employment and other social facilities.

The impact is measurable at a particular destination comparing with its previous position. Road connectivity, Electrical Connection, Water Supply, Handicrafts and various other related sectors also improve in particular destination. Growth of Community Development in particular area can also be attributed to growth of Tourism. Karnataka is a veritable Treasure Trove of Tourism hills, bewitching white sand beaches, magnificent monuments, temples and palaces, exciting wild life, exquisite handicrafts, salubrious and eco-friendly climate, endless varieties of mouth-watering cuisines, hospitality of the people, rich heritage and glorious culture make the whole state a tourist's paradise.

The exclusive perfume of sandalwood and agarbathis, the aroma of fresh blooming coffee flowers, the heady fragrance of the Mysore jasmine and the thousand varieties of roses make Karnataka a land of fragrance. The State has all the ingredients for a great holiday-the relaxed length of the Arabian sea coast line, the majestic rocks of the Deccan, thick lush green tropical forests, an unimaginable variety of trees, Plants, flowers, animals and birds and an all-pervasive sense of history and culture. Karnataka is probably the only state in India where you can take an elephant ride hike across an excitingly rugged terrains, swim and surf in a green blue sea, wander through the forts and ruins, pay a devotional visit to

magnificent Temples, churches, Mosques, Gurudwaras and Jain Basadis, relax in an unpolluted and peaceful natural environment or simply watch the monsoon rains batter the earth, transforming the land into a variegated form of productivity.

Karnataka is a State of charming contrasts with the modern blending harmoniously with the ancient. Even in the thick of the bustling life of the modern cities, one can discern an easy-going, relaxed way of life. All these and many more make the state an enigmatic, unforgettable and ecstatic experience for all tourists. Hence, Karnataka is aptly called "ONE STATE, MANY WORLDS".

The Director, Department of Tourism at Bangalore is looking after the administration of Tourism Department along with promotional and developmental activities. It is supported by two other Government undertaking agencies namely, Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation Ltd (KSTDC) and Jungle Lodges and Resorts Ltd. Every district has a District Tourism Promotional Council headed by the Deputy Commissioners of the concerned districts. This committee will look after the tourism activities and also monitor the progress of tourism works.

The KSTDC undertakes commercial activities like operation and maintenance of infrastructure facilities created by the Department and running of Hotels, restaurants and organizing package tours in and outside the State. It is also looking after the operation of Golden Chariot (Luxury Tourist Train). Jungle Lodges and Resorts manage the Eco-Tourism units in the State; currently it is managing 18 such Eco-Tourism units & 4 Jungle Camps across the State, which is the best of its kind in the country.

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

As a part of tourism promotion, the department is participating in the national and international travel fairs held every year. During 2017-18 the department participated in the following events are presented in **Table 9.40**.

Karnataka Tourism has been conferred with 3rd place for the Best State/ UT under Comprehensive Development of Tourism category by Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India.

Karnataka Tourism has won the best awards of M/S Travel Leisure Magazine under reader's choice category as Best Cultural Destination.

Safari India South Asia has awarded Karnataka as the Best State for All season.

Karnataka is the best Cultural (Indian) destination- lonely planet magazine readers award.

Karnataka Department of Tourism has taken up infrastructure development on top priority and has taken several concrete steps to enhance facilities at tourist destinations. Department has also made all possible efforts for aggressive marketing and publicity campaigns both at National and International levels. As a result of this, Karnataka has a considerable growth in tourist arrivals, the flow of tourists registered a considerable increase compared to the past few years. The details of tourist arrivals are provided in **Table 9.41**.

#### **Accommodation Facilities:**

As a result of sustained promotional activity of the Department, the tourist inflow is expected to increase substantially in the coming years, the demand for hotel rooms is expected to go up sharply and supply would fall short. In order to meet the demand Department has taken initiatives to encourage private stake holders by introducing new Tourism Policy "2015-20".

Besides, "Athithi" – Home Stay scheme has been introduced in the State. Many families are coming forward to offer their homes to tourists as Home stays with excellent facilities to the tourists in the state. Separate guidelines have been issued to encourage Home Stays in the state.

Eco-Tourism accommodation facilities are provided by Jungle Lodges and Resorts across the State. KSTDC is operating providing services to Tourists through Mayura brand of hotels. Department is increasing the Budget Class accommodation facilities at various tourist places by constructing Yatrivas and Dormitories.

#### **Tourism as an Economic Activity:**

For integrated development of Tourism in the State Department of Tourism has introduced new tourism policy "2015-20" (5 Years). Karnataka Tourism Vision Group report envisaged that during the policy period Rs 54000 Cr investments will be made which will

**Table 9.40 : The department participated in the following events in 2017-18**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>National Events Participated</b>	<b>Place of Event</b>
1	International Wine festival, Golf Expo organics millets, Bangalore Bouldering Championship-2017, 52 <sup>nd</sup> FHARI Convention, Healthcare Advantage-2017, Bangalore Tech Summit,	Bangalore
2	Indian Open of Surfing -2017	Sasihithlu beach, Dakshina Kannada near Mangalore
3	TTF	Kolkatta, Hydrabad, Ahmedabad, Surat, Mumbai, Poona, Bangalore,
4	Holiday Expo	Vodadara-Gujarath, Nagapur, Coimbtour
5	Wellness India Expo	New Delhi
6	33 <sup>rd</sup> IATO Annual Convention	Bhuvaneshwar
7	2 <sup>nd</sup> Internation Buddhist Conference	Ghandhinagar-Gujarath
8	IITE	Mangalore
9	Bharath Parva	New Delhi
10	IITM Mart	Poona, Hydrabad, Kochi, Kolkatta,
11	Film Bazar	Goa
12	ITM	Jaipur, Chandigarh, Goa
	<b>International Events</b>	
1	Arebian Travel Mart (ATM)	Dubai
2	PATA Travel Mart	China , (Makavo)
3	OTDYKH -Travel Mart-2017-Moscow	Russia
4	Japan Associan of Travel Agents (JATA)	Tokyo - Japan
5	IFTM (Top Resa)	Paris -France
6	TTG Incontri World Travel Mart	Italy
7	World Travel Mart (WTM)	London
8	Beijing International Travel Mart (BITM)	China
9	ILTM	Cairns - France
10	Fitur Madrid	Spain
11	Matka	Finland

Source: Department of Tourism

**Table 9.41 : Tourist's Arrival from 2006 to 2017**

Sl. No	Year	Indians	Foreigners	Total
1	2006	36195907	505524	36701431
2	2007	37825953	534563	38360516
3	2008	37010928	520041	37530969
4	2009	32729679	529847	33259526
5	2010	38202077	524573	38726650
6	2011	84107390	574005	84681395
7	2012	94052729	595359	94648088
8	2013	98010140	636378	98646518
9	2014	118283220	561870	118845090
10	2015	119863942	636498	120500440
11	2016	129762600	461752	130224352
12	2017 (upto November – provisional)	102000981	351485	102352466
	<b>Total</b>	928045546	6431895	934477441

Source: Department of Tourism

generate around 30 lakhs employment. More investment expected from the private sector or under PPP.

Tourism value chain provides employment for not only skilled man power but also for unskilled man power. As per estimation, approximately 8 to 11 percent of the world population gets direct or indirect livelihood through Tourism sector. Tourism attractions, monuments etc fall in the rural area therefore it is a good opportunity for the rural people to get employment.

#### **Income from Revenue Earnings:**

Tourism earns foreign exchange. The revenue generated by the Tourism is both by direct and indirect. World Travel and Tourism Council reports says tourism sector accounts for 9.3% of Indias GDP. Tourism sector supported 40.3 million jobs in 2016 which ranks india second in the world in temrs of total employment. Tourism sector accounts for 9.3% of the countries total jobs. Budget allocation and expenditure details from 2013-14 to 2017-18 are given in **Table 9.42.**

#### **Other Initiatives taken by the Department**

In order to maximize impact, Karnataka Tourism has devised and implemented a four-pronged strategy for the development of tourism in Karnataka. The Department has focused its efforts on four separate area, - policy and implementation, infrastructure development, marketing and preservation and sustenance. It is hoped that progress made on these four fronts will help to achieve the ambitious self imposed targets.

- District Tourism Promotion Councils have been created for all the 30 districts which are headed by Deputy Commissioners of the concerned district. This committee will focus on development of identified areas in their district and will monitor the progress. In order to strengthen the council, local tourism stakeholders are also included as a part of the council. Budgetary of Rs.10.00 lakhs is being released to each district tourism council to take up tourism activities at district level.

**Table 9.42: Budget allocation and Expenditure details  
from 2013-14 to 2017-18**

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Year	Budget	Expenditure
1	2013-14	320.51	303.48
2	2014-15	389.11	331.65
3	2015-16	371.36	364.75
4	2016-17	403.58	409.69
5	2017-18 (Upto December)	547.33	281.25

Source: Department of Tourism

- Under the Chairmanship of Secretary to Govt. Tourism Department, State Level Monitoring Committee has been created for monitoring the overall developments and progress of centrally sponsored projects.
- Installation of tourist Signage's along the state and national highways leading to tourist destinations has been completed in 10 districts. It is proposed to extend this scheme to the remaining districts also.

Cauvery Multi Media Gallery has been established in the exhibition grounds at Mysore at an estimated cost on Rs.350.00 lakhs.

- Karnataka Tourism Infrastructure Ltd. has been formed for implementation of flagship projects in tourism sector under PPP model.
- **Identification of Trekking Routes:** In association with Karnataka Eco tourism board under the Forest Department the department has identified 7 Trekking routes in the area of Skandagiri and Avalabetta of Chikkaballapura District, Makalidurga in Bangalore Rural District, Savanadurga&Bidarakatteof Ramanagar District, Siddarabetta&Deveranadurga of Tumkur District to encourage trekking amongst the adventure travelers.
- **Subsidy to Hotels:** A sum of Rs.3086.92 lakhs has been released to 116Hotel projectsconstructed as per the tourism policy 2013-14 till October 2017. In addition to this Rs.47.41 lakhs have been released as reimbursement of power charges to 13 Hotel Projects.
- **Year of the wild:** The Year 2017 has been declared as “Year of the Wild” to showcase

wildlife and adventure tourism. Promotional activities at national & international level through various media was carried out as prt of this campaign.

- **Devt. of Heritage destinations:** A total of 20 Important Heritage destinations like Hampi, Badami, Aihole, Pattadakallu, Bidar, Kalaburagi Fort, Sannathi, Malked Fort, Vijayapura, Chowdanapura, Nandi Hills, Devanahalli Fort, Mysuru, Srirangapattana Fort, Melukote, Shravanabelagola, Chitradurga Fort, Lakkundi, Banavasi, Talakaveri and Yadagiri Fort have been taken for comprehensive development along with consevation of monuments. M/s. Intach and M/s. IHCN are preparing DPR's.
- **Skill Development:** In order to provide skill man power to the tourism Industry action is being taken to start skill development training programmes to 1380 candidates through the Institute of Hotel Management, Bangalore the Nodel agency. The sum of Rs.5.00 crore has been earmarked for the purpose.
- **PuneethaYatra:** A new programme named “PuneethaYatra” has been launched by KSTDC under which tourist can travel to major religious destinations at subsidized rates.
- Action is being taken to develop integrated digital technology platfarm in order to provide information under one rough to the domestic and foreign tourist. A sum Rs.5.00 crs has been earmarked for the purpose.
- **Surfing Festival:** In order to encourage surfing activities. National annual surfing



festival was conducted from 26.05.2017 to 28.05.2017 at Sasihitlu beach in Dakshina Kannada Dist. A total of 109 participants from Tamilnadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Andra Pradesh, Pandicheri, and Lakshwadweepa Island were participated. A total of 10 participants from Austrelia, France, USA, and Maldives, were also participated in the festival. A sum Rs.60.00 lakhs have been spent for the pupose.

- ❑ A separate budget has been provided under SCP/ TSP, under which tourist taxies to 701 eligible candidates with a subsidy of Rs.3.00 lakhs for availing self employment are being provided. Under the same Category 21600 high school Students studying in 8th standard in Government High Schools are being taken to Karnataka Darshana Tour Programme through Zilla Panchayat.
- ❑ Under the common scheme 700 eligible candidates belonging to OBC and Minority category are also being provided with tourist taxis with a subsidy of Rs.3.00 lakhs.
- ❑ On the lines of SCP / TSP Programme 13500 high school students belonging to OBC, Minority and other communities, studying in 8th standard are also taken to Karnataka Darshan Tour Programme through Zilla Panchayat.
- ❑ Karnataka Darshan Tour Programme was also organized to 10000 scouts and guides students though Karnataka scouts and guides organization.
- ❑ Under Swadesh Darshan scheme, detailed perspective plan for devt. ofeco tourism circuit (Rs.92.60 Crs) and Jain circuit (Rs.70.43 Crs) have been submitted to ministry of tourism. Concept plan presentation for development of Deccan heritage circuit (Rs.145.71 Crs) has been submitted to Ministry of Tourism New Delhi.
- ❑ Under Tagore Cultural Complex Scheme detailed project report of Rs.33.01 Crs has been been submitted to Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India.
- ❑ To develop Bengaluru as tourist hub, Bengaluru Tourism Advisory Committee (BTAC) was formed and its recommendations are under implementation

- ❑ To develop Hyderabad-Karnataka region as tourist circuit Hyderabad Karnataka Tourism Advisory Committee (HKTAC) was formed and its recommendations are expected shortly.
- ❑ Sanction of NABARD for development of 8roads which gives connectivity to tourist destinations covering 23.86 k.m. lenth at an estimated cost Rs.12.45 crs has been obtained. Admnistrative approval has been accorded to start the works.
- ❑ Sanction has been accorded for the revival of Water Supply facilities of olden days found at Bidar at a cost of Rs.3.00 crores and a sum of Rs.0.50 crores have been released to DC, Bidar as first installment.
- ❑ **Tourist Mitra:** In order to ensure the safety and security of tourists at the tourist destinations of Karnataka "PravasiMitra" program has been launched. Under this program, 472"PravasiMitras"(Tourist Police) are deployed to tourist destinations across the state.
- ❑ **Comprehensive development of Coastal circuits:** Ministry of Tourism govt. of India has sanctioned Rs.50.00 crs for development of 23 beaches of Dakshinakannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada Districts. These works are under the progress.
- ❑ An amount of Rs. 95.67 crores has been sanctioned under the Central Government's Swadesh Darshan scheme to develop the coastal circuits of Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kanada and Udupi districts. The sum of Rs. 19.13 crores has been released as first instalment by the Ministry of Tourism to start the work. Action has been taken to implement these works through Managing Director, KSTDc, JLR, and Deputy Commisioner, Uttara Kannada, Udupi and Dakshina Kannada.

#### **7 point strategy for tourist destinations:**

- Development of Last Mile Connectivity
- Development of Accommodation.
- Supply of publicity Material
- Hygiene & Sanitation
- Safety and Security of tourists
- Drinking Water Facility
- Signages and Hoardings.

**New Schemes for 2018-19**

1. With a view to give a new experience to tourists and to promote tourism, it is proposed to introduce floating restaurants through KSTDC.
2. Tourist Statistics: It is proposed to take up a sample survey of tourist arrivals at tourist destinations and based on the statistics provided by the said survey action will be initiated for development of tourism places.
3. Karnataka Branding: It is proposed to brand Karnataka at national and international level. This brand identification will be helpful in attracting investment, employment creation and development of local economy.
4. Brand Bengaluru Logo: To reflect the vivid art and culture, rich history and cuisine of the city at National & International level and to provide a unique identity to Bengaluru on the likes of global cities such as New York, London, Amsterdam etc. a special logo was created and launched. This Brand identification will be helpful in attracting investment and will promote Bengaluru as a global tourist destination which in turn will generate employment opportunities and improve local economy.
5. Comprehensive devt. of important tourist destinations: Action has already been initiated for development of 20 destinations. Among these Hampi, Belur, Halebeedu, Shravanabelagola, Nandi Hills, Sannati and Kalaburagi Fort will be taken up for development aggressively.

## EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR WELFARE

### Chapter 10

#### 10.1 INTRODUCTION

Achieving high rate of growth along with commensurate generation of productive and quality employment opportunities for the rising labour force continues to be a major challenge for both the central and the state governments. Low growth in employment, prevalence of low productive and low quality employment especially in the unorganized sector and high unemployment rate among the youth and educated indicate that the expansion of productive, quality and decent employment has been the principal concern of the state government's policy in recent years. It reduces not only poverty but also makes the growth process more inclusive. In Karnataka, agriculture is the predominant source of livelihood for the majority of the population and employment is largely unorganized, rural and non-industrial in nature.

#### 10.2 KEY LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS OF 2015-16

In the policy context the most critical factor that impinges on labour supply is the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR). LFPR is a measure of the proportion of a country's/ state's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by actual working or seeking for work. It provides an indication about the availability of labour force for production of goods and services.

Other than Labour Force Participation Rate, Worker Population Ratio and Unemployment Rates are also very important indicators in social and economic arena. Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is defined as the number of persons employed per 1000 persons. Unemployment Rate (UR) is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 in the labour force. However in this report it is expressed in percentage.

Low LFPR primarily implies high dependency ratio. The development experience suggests a strong negative correlation between dependency and growth.

#### Employment and Unemployment

Annual Employment and Unemployment

Survey, 2015-16 of Labour Bureau, Government of India is fifth in the series. As the Survey of Labour Bureau is annual, there is continuity in the data availability.

In this analysis two approaches for each parameter are considered. They are Usual Principal status (UPS) and Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS) or (PS+SS) approach. Here the age criteria is 15 years and above for all the estimates. Following analysis gives comparisons among Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Telangana and along with all India average.

The parameters considered are Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Proportion of Unemployed (PU) and Unemployment Rate (UR).

The activity in which a person spends relatively longer time during the reference period is termed as usual principal activity of the person. To decide the usual principal activity of a person, he/she is first categorized as belonging to the labour force or not, during the reference period on the basis of major time criterion. A person may have pursued some other activity for more than 30 days or more other than his usual principal activity. This status is termed as usual principal activity and subsidiary activity status (PS+SS) or (UPSS) approach.

The critical issues in the context of labour force enquiries pertain to defining the labour force and measuring participation of labour force in different economic activities. The activity participation of the people is not only dynamic but also multidimensional as it varies between regions, age, education, gender, industry and occupational categories.

#### 10.2.1 Labour Force Participation Rate

The statistics presented in the following Tables show the scenario on employment - unemployment in Karnataka. There is also comparison among the comparable states and National average. This indicates that LFPR for persons aged 15 years and above according to PS+SS status approach is 56.2% in Karnataka,

whereas this is 52.4% for India. Among comparable states, lowest rate is in Gujarat and the highest rate is in Andhra Pradesh. This rate is 79.3% for males in rural Karnataka, which is third highest among the comparable States. In Karnataka this rate is lowest in urban female group (26.5%) and this is much more than the all India rate of 16.6% (urban female). **Table 10.1** shows Labour Force Participation Rate for Persons Aged 15 Years and above According to UPSS Status Approach.

### 10.2.2 Worker Population Ratio (WPR)

The WPR indicates the proportion of workers/employed persons in the total population. WPR under PS+ SS approach for Karnataka is 55.5% which is more than all India average of 50.5%. This rate is more in

Andhra Pradesh (61.6%), Telangana (56.6%) and Tamil Nadu (56.3%). However, it is less in Kerala (45.2%) and Gujarat (49.0%). Highest WPR in Karnataka is 78.5% for rural male and for female it is 37.6%. Both are more than the all India average of 75.7% and 30.2% respectively. For urban male it is 73.2% and for urban female it is 25.7% and again higher than the all India average of 67.1% and 14.8% respectively. The state average male and female worker population ratios (76.6% and 33.3%) are also higher than all India average. Among the comparable states, Andhra Pradesh has the highest ratio of 61.6% and Kerala has the lowest ratio of 45.2%. **Table 10.2** shows Worker Population Ratio Rate for persons aged 15 years and above according to UPSS approach.

**Table 10.1: Labour Force Participation Rate for Persons Aged 15 Years and above According to UPSS Status Approach (in Percentage)**

State	Rural			Urban			Urban & Rural		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	82.4	59.0	70.9	67.9	22.2	44.9	78.5	48.8	63.8
Gujarat	79.1	25.4	53.3	71.5	10.3	42.1	76.4	20.0	49.3
Karnataka	79.3	38.1	59.3	74.3	26.5	50.8	77.5	33.9	56.2
Kerala	72.6	31.9	51.2	70.5	30.9	49.6	71.7	31.4	50.5
Maharashtra	76.5	46.9	61.9	64.4	12.9	39.8	71.5	33.4	53.0
Tamil Nadu	81.2	55.2	68.2	69.1	25.0	46.8	75.8	41.5	58.5
Telangana	72.3	53.7	63.0	70.2	26.7	49.1	71.5	44.5	58.1
All India	78.0	31.7	55.8	69.1	16.6	43.7	75.5	27.4	52.4

Source: Report on Fifth Employment and unemployment survey (2015-16) by Labour Bureau GOI

**Table 10.2: Worker Population Ratio Rate for Persons Aged 15 Years and above According to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (in percentage)**

State	Rural			Urban			Urban & Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	79.5	57.3	68.6	66.1	20.2	42.9	75.9	47.0	61.6
Gujarat	78.5	25.3	52.9	71.1	10.2	41.9	75.9	19.9	49.0
Karnataka	78.5	37.6	58.6	73.2	25.7	49.9	76.6	33.3	55.5
Kerala	70.1	24.2	46.0	67.7	23.1	44.2	69.0	23.7	45.2
Maharashtra	75.3	46.4	61.1	63.5	12.3	39.0	70.5	32.8	52.2
Tamil Nadu	78.6	52.4	65.5	67.4	23.5	45.1	73.6	39.3	56.3
Telangana	71.5	52.9	62.2	68.0	22.9	46.1	70.3	42.7	56.6
All India	75.7	30.2	53.9	67.1	14.8	41.8	73.3	25.8	50.5

Source: Report on Fifth Employment and unemployment survey (2015-16) by Labour Bureau GOI

### 10.2.3 Unemployment Rate (UR)

Yet another important parameter of employment scenario is Unemployment Rate (UR). It is the ratio of number of unemployed persons/person-days to the number of persons/person-days in the labour force. The estimates of URs are obtained based on the estimates of unemployment obtained by the number of persons usually unemployed based on 'usual principal status' approach, used for the classification of the activity status of persons.

Here UPSS is taken for comparison and **Table 10.3** presents the UPSS UR for the comparable states. Under UPSS approach, UR of Karnataka is 1.4% for all persons i.e., urban and rural put together which is very less compared to India's rate of 3.7%. This rate is lowest in Gujarat (0.6%) and this rate is highest in Kerala (10.6%). In Karnataka, the rural areas unemployment rate is 1.1% for males and 1.4% for females. Whereas in urban areas, for males it is 1.5% and for females it is 3.1%. At all India level, for males in rural areas it is 2.9% and for females it is 4.7%. The corresponding figures for urban male and female are 3.0% and 10.9% respectively.

### 10.2.4 Proportion Unemployed (PU)

Proportion Unemployment is the ratio of number of unemployed persons to the total population. This indicator uses total population in denominator instead of labour force which is smaller compared to total population and therefore the rates estimated

are lower than that of UR for the same category. Lower PU is a good indicator in employment scenario of the state.

Proportion Unemployment under Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status approach indicates that, Karnataka has comparatively the lowest rates among the comparable states except Gujarat. For males and females in rural areas, it is 0.8% and 0.5% respectively and the corresponding figures for males and females in urban areas are 1.1% and 0.8% respectively. The proportion unemployed in Karnataka is lesser than the all India average. Among all the comparable states Gujarat has the lowest PU rates for all the categories and Kerala has the highest rates for all other categories **Table 10.4**.

### 10.2.5 Labour Force Parameters as per Social Group

Here Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status approaches are used to make comparison between Karnataka (rural + urban) and all India. Here four parameters, namely, LFPR, WPR, UR and PU are presented for four social groups. The groups considered are Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, other Backward Classes and General. For each group disaggregated male, female rates are also given in **Table 10.5**.

The employment situation gets better as WPR (PS+SS) increases. Overall LFPR in India is 52.4% and the same in Karnataka is 56.2% which is higher than the all India rate.

**Table 10.3: Unemployment Rate Among Persons Aged 15 Years and above According to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (in percentages)**

State	Rural			Urban			Urban & Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	3.5	2.9	3.3	2.7	9.1	4.3	3.3	3.7	3.5
Gujarat	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
Karnataka	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.5	3.1	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.4
Kerala	3.5	24.1	10.2	4.0	25.1	11.0	3.7	24.5	10.6
Maharashtra	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.4	4.9	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.5
Tamil Nadu	3.1	5.0	1.2	3.1	14.5	6.1	1.8	4.2	2.7
Telangana	1.0	1.5	1.2	3.1	14.5	6.1	1.8	4.2	2.7
All India	2.9	4.7	3.4	3.0	10.9	4.4	3.0	5.8	3.7

Source: Report on Fifth Employment and unemployment survey (2015-16) by Labour Bureau GOI

**Table 10.4: Proportion Unemployed for Persons Aged 15 Years and above According To Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (in percentage)**

State	Rural			Urban			Urban & Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	2.9	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.6	1.8	2.2
Gujarat	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3
Karnataka	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8
Kerala	2.5	7.7	5.2	2.8	7.7	5.5	2.7	7.7	5.3
Maharashtra	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8
Tamil Nadu	2.6	2.8	2.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
Telangana	0.7	0.8	0.8	2.2	3.9	3.0	1.3	1.9	1.6
All India	2.3	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.9

Source: Report on Fifth Employment and unemployment survey (2015-16) by Labour Bureau GOI

**Table 10.5 : Labour Force Parameters Rate for Persons Aged 15 Years and above According to (PS+SS) (in percentages)**

Details		All India				Karnataka			
		WPR	LFPR	UR	Prop. Unemployment	WPR	LFPR	UR	Prop. Unemployment
Schedule Caste	Male	75.5	77.7	2.9	2.3	75.8	76.9	1.4	1.1
	Female	30.3	31.8	4.8	1.5	42.3	42.7	0.9	0.4
	All	53.7	55.6	3.4	1.9	59.1	59.9	1.3	0.8
Schedule Tribes	Male	77.6	79.3	2.2	1.7	77.9	78.8	1.2	0.9
	Female	41.2	42.5	2.9	1.2	36.1	37.1	2.7	1.0
	All	60.0	61.5	2.4	1.5	56.8	57.8	1.6	1.0
Other Backward Classes	Male	73.4	75.8	3.1	2.4	77.7	78.8	1.4	1.1
	Female	25.6	27.3	6.2	1.7	31.3	31.9	2.0	0.6
	All	50.4	52.5	3.9	2.0	55.2	56.0	1.6	0.9
General	Male	70.5	72.7	3.0	2.2	75.3	75.9	0.8	0.6
	Female	18.4	20.1	8.0	1.6	30.6	31.2	2.0	0.6
	All	45.5	47.4	4.0	1.9	53.7	54.3	1.1	0.6
Overall	Male	73.3	75.5	3.0	2.2	76.6	77.5	1.2	0.9
	Female	25.8	27.4	5.8	1.6	33.3	33.9	1.8	0.6
	All	50.5	52.4	3.7	1.9	55.5	56.2	1.4	0.8

Source: Report on Fifth Employment and unemployment survey (2015-16) by Labour Bureau GOI

In Karnataka, except in Schedule Tribe category, LFPR for Scheduled Caste, other Backward class, General groups are higher than the corresponding all India rates for the same groups. At all India level for ST, the LFPR

is 61.5%, this rate is 79.3% for male and 42.5% for female group. Whereas in Karnataka, the average LFPR for ST is 57.8%, it is 78.8% for male and 37.1% for female group.

For SC, the National average of LFPR is 55.6%, this rate is 77.7% for males and 31.8% for female group. The corresponding rates in Karnataka are 59.9% (State average) and for males and females it is 76.9% and 42.7% respectively.

For backward classes the National average of LFPR is 52.5%. For males it is 75.8% and for females 27.3%. In Karnataka, the average LFPR for this group is 56% and for males and females it is 78.8% and 31.9% respectively. It implies that, for this group also the state average rates are higher than national averages.

For general category, the National average of LFPR is 47.4% and the breakup is 72.7% for males and 20.1% for females. The comparable rates in Karnataka are, 54.3% (State average) and for males and females it is 75.9% and 31.2% respectively. From this, it is evident that, the LFPR for SC, OBC and General are higher in Karnataka.

### 10.2.6 Employment by Education among Social Groups

Here, an attempt has been made to estimate the proportion of employed, unemployed and not participating in labour force in each social group in accordance with their educational qualification. For this estimation, in each social group, nine categories have been considered in accordance with their level of education. For employment estimation three categories have been done i.e., employed, unemployed and not in labour force based on the survey according to Usual Principal Status (UPS) approach. Rural and urban, male and female and average rates for Karnataka and India are taken for comparative analysis. **Table 10.6**

- In Karnataka, the overall rate of employment among Post-graduates is 64.6%. Only 4.9% is unemployed and the remaining 30.5% are not in labour force. It means that, they are not seeking for employment. The same rates for SC workers are 87.7%, 6.4% and 6.0% respectively.
- Among the nine groups according to educational qualification, rate of unemployment is high among Post-graduates and above followed by graduates.
- Among all the social groups the rate of employment is high among SC post-

graduates (87.7%) followed by ST (69.1%) and OBC by (62.2%). Among others (63.4%) highest rate of employment is found among people with just below primary education.

### 10.2.7 Occupational Composition of Workers (UPSS Approach)

In this section an attempt has been made to explain the occupational composition of workers and the comparison of the same among the comparable states like Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Telangana, Gujarat and India. For this analysis ten categories of occupations are considered. The details are presented in **Table 10.7** in which the following observations can be made.

- In Karnataka largest number of workers is found in elementary occupations (35.6%), it is followed by skilled agricultural and fishery workers (22.1%), Craft and related trade workers (11.4%) and Legislators, senior officials and managers (7.8%). For all the categories except Technicians and associate professionals, service workers and shop & market sales workers and skilled agricultural workers and fishery workers, for all other categories the percentage of workers in Karnataka is higher than National average.
- Among all the comparable states Andhra Pradesh has the highest percentage of workers that is 47.9% in elementary occupations. It is followed by Telangana with 42.7% and Tamil Nadu 40.8%.
- Maharashtra has the highest percentage of workers that is 34.6% in skilled agricultural and fishery category. It is followed by Gujarat with 34.0% and Karnataka with 22.1%.
- Among all the comparable states, the highest percentage of technicians and other professionals are found in Kerala (6%). This is followed by Gujarat (4%), Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu (3.7%).
- The percentage of professionals is low in all the comparable states, however except Andhra Pradesh Gujarat and Maharashtra in other states the rates are higher than the All India average of 3.2%. Kerala has the highest rate of 6.4% followed by Tamil Nadu with 4.8% and Telangana with 4.5%. In Karnataka the percentage of professionals is 4.4%.

**Table 10.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Educational Classification According to Usual Principal Status (PS)**

Education Classification	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribes			Other Backward Classes			Others			Overall		
	Emp.	Un emp	N in LF	Emp	Un emp	N in LF	Emp	Un emp	N in LF	Emp	Un emp	N in LF	Emp	Un emp	N in LF
Illiterates	61.4	-	38.6	63.0	0.2	36.7	52.0	-	48.0	49.1	-	50.8	54.7	0.1	45.2
Below Primary	66.1	-	33.9	55.5	-	44.5	57.1	-	42.9	63.4	-	36.6	61.1	-	38.9
Primary	66.1	0.1	33.8	59.6	0.1	40.3	60.2	0.3	39.5	60.7	0.1	39.3	61.2	0.1	38.6
Middle	60.9	0.10	38.1	58.2	0.2	41.6	57.7	0.5	41.8	55.7	-	44.3	57.7	0.4	41.9
Secondary	53.1	0.5	46.4	55.0	0.9	44.1	53.0	0.8	46.2	49.9	0.7	49.5	52.1	0.7	47.2
Higher Secondary	44.7	0.6	54.7	46.2	0.6	53.2	47.7	1.1	51.2	42.3	0.2	57.5	45.2	0.7	54.1
Certificate course at undergraduate level	57.9	-	42.1	39.8	3.9	56.3	53.3	3.6	43.1	49.7	1.3	49.1	51.5	2.5	46.0
Dip/Cert	57.1	-	42.9	33.7	7.1	59.2	58.1	2.6	39.3	57.9	1.9	40.2	56.7	2.2	41.1
Graduate	58.3	9.1	32.6	43.9	10.2	45.9	59.9	3.3	36.9	60.3	2.6	37.2	59.4	3.7	37.0
Post Graduate & above	87.7	6.4	6.0	69.1	10.6	20.3	62.2	6.9	30.9	60.6	2.0	37.4	64.6	4.9	30.5
Total	58.1	0.8	41.1	56.3	10.0	42.8	54.4	1.0	44.6	53.1	0.6	46.3	54.7	0.8	44.2
	Emp=Employed			Unemp=Unemployed			N in LF=Not in labour Force								

Source: Report on Fifth Employment and unemployment survey (2015-16) by Labour Bureau GOI



**Table 10.7: Occupational Composition of Workers Aged 15 Years and above (PS+SS)**

Percentage distribution of workers by type of occupation								
Details	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Kerala	Maharashtra	Tamil Nadu	Telangana	All India
Legislators, senior officials and managers	4.9	7.0	7.8	7.4	6.7	5.9	5.9	6.5
Professionals	2.8	2.3	4.4	6.4	3.0	4.8	4.5	3.2
Technicians and associate professionals	3.7	4.0	3.5	6.0	3.3	3.7	3.5	4.1
Clerks	2.4	2.8	3.9	4.8	3.3	3.1	2.1	2.9
Service workers and shop & market sales workers	5.1	7.3	6.1	11.1	7.3	7.0	5.2	7.4
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	18.8	34.0	22.1	9.1	34.6	10.0	21.1	28.3
Craft and related trade workers	10.1	10.0	11.4	18.8	6.3	17.6	9.9	10.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.4	7.3	5.1	10.4	5.2	7.2	5.2	5.0
Elementary occupations	47.9	25.4	35.6	26.1	30.3	40.8	42.7	32.3
Workers not classified by occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Report on Fifth Employment and unemployment survey (2015-16) by Labour Bureau GOI

The percentage of legislators, senior officials and managers is 7.8% in Karnataka and it is more than the National average. Among all the comparable states Karnataka has the highest percentage of 7.8% followed by Gujarat with 7.0%. So, from this discussion it can be observed that in Karnataka elementary occupations and skilled agricultural and fishery related occupations have accommodated 57.7% of the work force. This highlights the importance of agro based and rural livelihood opportunities to enrich their occupations and improve the standard of living.

### 10.2.8 Distribution of Workers according to work conditions (UPSS Approach)

In the **Table 10.8** an attempt has been made to present the proportion of workers according to the nature of the work. For this four categories are considered i.e., self employed, wage/salaried, contract workers and casual labourers. For this analysis all southern states are considered and compared with all India average.

It is also necessary to understand the distribution of workers according to the nature of the work. For this, four categories like self-employed, wage/salaried, contract workers and casual labourers are considered.

**Table 10.8: Distribution of Workers according to Nature of Work (PS+SS)**

States	Self Employed	Wage/ Salary	Contract Worker	Casual Labourer
Andhra Pradesh	35.9	12.7	2.2	49.1
Gujarat	54.4	15.8	7.6	22.1
Karnataka	43.2	17.9	2.3	36.7
Kerala	27.0	25.4	3.1	44.5
Maharashtra	53.0	16.4	3.5	27.1
Tamil Nadu	25.5	23.5	2.9	48.2
Telangana	37.1	16.7	2.8	43.4
All India	47.2	16.2	3.5	33.1

Source: Report on Fifth Employment and unemployment survey (2015-16) by Labour Bureau GOI

From the above Table the following observations can be made.

- In Karnataka the highest number of persons are self-employed (43.2%). This is followed by casual labourers with 36.7% and wage earners with 17.9%. The proportion of contract workers is just 2.3%. The State has more number of casual workers than the National average of 33.1% and wage earners of 16.2%.
- Among all the comparable states the percentage of self-employed is highest in Gujarat with 54.4% followed by Maharashtra with 53% and Karnataka with 43.2%. The lowest percentage of self-employed is found in Kerala and it is just 27.0%.
- Among casual labourers highest percentage is found in Andhra Pradesh with 49.1% followed by Tamil Nadu with 48.2% and Kerala with 44.5%.
- The proportion of wage earners / salaried is just 16.2% at all India level. However Kerala has the highest share of such workers that is 25.4% followed by Tamil Nadu with 23.5% and Karnataka with 17.9%.
- Gujarat has registered the highest proportion of contract workers that is 7.6% followed by Maharashtra with 3.5% and Kerala with 3.1%.

This analysis indicates that among total working force self employed and casual labourers accounts 80.3% at all India level. In

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

#### **10.2.9 Labour Force and Work Force Participation Rate**

According to Census 2011, the Work Participation Rate (WPR) is defined as the proportion of total workers (i.e. main and marginal workers) to total population. In the State, 2,78,72,597 persons constituting 45.62% of the total population have enumerated themselves as workers. Among them, 1,82,70,116 are males and 96,02,481 are females. In other words, 59% of the total male population and 31.87% of the total female population are workers. In 2001 Census the WPR in the State was 44.53% comprising 56.64% male workers and 31.98% female workers. On the whole WPR in 2011 has increased in general irrespective of gender and more significantly in urban areas (4%) compared to 2001. It is noted that female WPR has marginally declined in rural Karnataka (**Table 10.9**). The proportion of total workers over the period of time from 1961- 2011 is given in **Figure 10.1**.

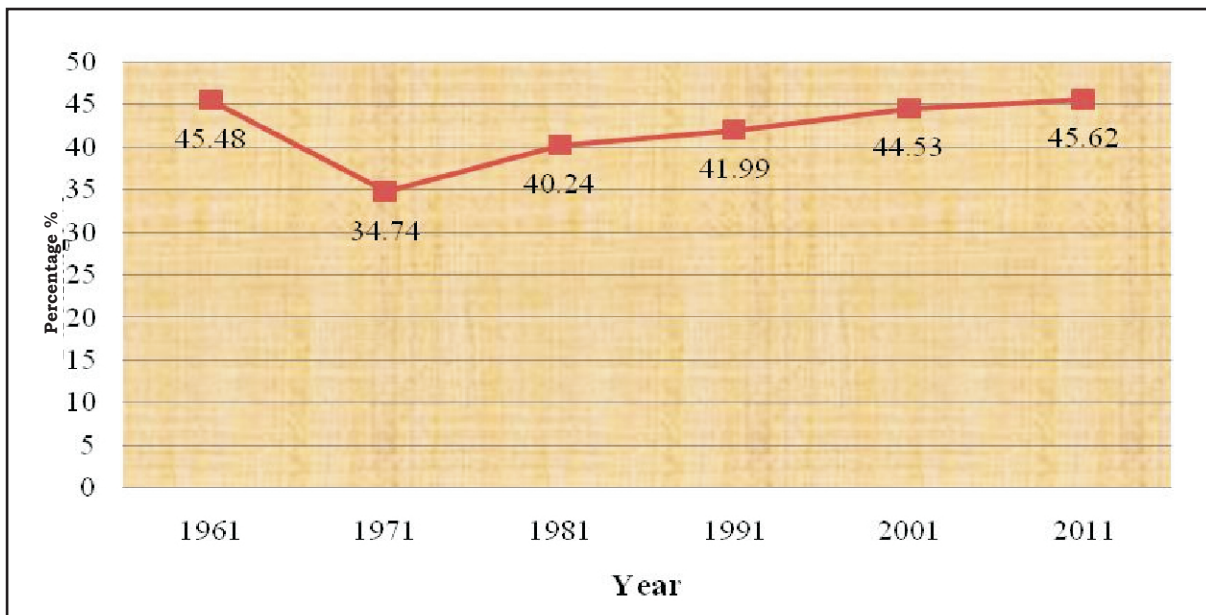
The **Table 10.9** and **Figure 10.1** explain the trends in WPR in Karnataka with rural – urban and male and female break up. In the state there is an overall increase in the WPR from 45.48% in 1961 to 45.62% in 2011. If we compare the WPR between the two censuses, 2001 and 2011 the following observations can be made.

**Table 10.9 : Work force Participation Rate (in Percentage)**

Total			Rural			Urban		
2001	2011	change	2001	2011	change	2001	2011	change
44.53	45.62	1.09	49.04	49.38	0.34	35.67	39.66	3.99
56.64	59.00	2.36	58.10	59.76	1.66	53.85	57.81	3.96
31.98	31.87	-0.11	39.87	38.79	-1.08	16.37	20.81	4.44

Source: Census, 2011

**Figure 10.1 Proportion of Total Workers in Karnataka 1961-2011**



Source: Census, 2011

- ❑ The overall rural and urban WPR have increased during this period. The extent of increase is more in urban areas when compared to rural areas.
- ❑ The WPR among males has increased both in rural and urban areas and again in urban areas the extent of increase is more.
- ❑ The WPR among females has registered a negative growth rate in rural areas. However, in urban areas it has increased from 16.37% to 20.81%.
- ❑ The WPR for females is 32% whereas the same is 59% for males, in rural areas they are 39% and 60% respectively. In urban areas the WPR for males is 58% and for females it is 21%. This indicates that everywhere female WPR is less than male WPR. Further it is very low in urban areas implying the dependency syndrome among urban females.

**District-wise Work Participation Rates**

In this section an attempt has been made to compare and analyze district wise WPR. 2011 census data reveal that among all the districts, Chitradurga has the highest WPR of 52% and Bidar has the lowest WPR of 41.25%. The details are presented in **Table 10.10, 10.11 and 10.12** in which the following trends can be observed.

- ❑ Among all the districts, Chitradurga with a WPR of 51.62% occupies the top position, followed closely by Chikkaballapur, Hassan, Tumkur and Kodagu with WPR of more than 50%.
- ❑ The lowest WPR of 41.25% is recorded in Bidar preceded closely by Uttara Kannada, Gulbarga, Dharwad and Bijapur with WPR between 42 and 43% (**Table 10.10**).

**Table 10.10: WPR by Districts- 2011(in percentages)**

Top 5 Districts				Bottom 5 Districts			
District	Total	Rural	Urban	District	Total	Rural	Urban
Chitradurga	51.62	55.13	37.43	Bijapur	42.61	45.40	33.30
Chikkaballapur	50.97	54.34	39.32	Dharwad	42.49	51.06	35.98
Hassan	50.87	54.55	37.17	Gulbarga	42.36	46.64	33.49
Tumkur	50.57	53.86	39.13	Uttara Kannada	42.34	45.50	34.66
Kodagu	50.30	51.96	40.62	Bidar	41.25	44.33	32.00

Source: Census, 2011

**Table 10.11: Male Work Participation Rate by Districts-2011**

Top 5 Districts				Bottom 5 Districts			
District	Total	Rural	Urban	District	Total	Rural	Urban
Mandya	63.55	64.47	59.09	Bagalkot	53.84	54.02	53.45
Hassan	63.42	64.94	57.82	Yadgir	53.72	54.52	50.30
Chamarajanagar	63.32	64.36	58.25	Bidar	52.72	54.32	47.98
Chikmagalur	63.16	64.28	58.95	Gulbarga	52.24	53.69	49.25
Ramanagarm	62.84	64.52	57.73	Bijapur	52.21	52.94	49.75

Source: Census, 2011

**Table 10.12: Female WPR by Districts, 2011**

Top 5 Districts				Bottom 5 Districts			
District	Total	Rural	Urban	District	Total	Rural	Urban
Chitradurga	41.93	47.78	18.65	Shimoga	28.12	35.35	15.07
Chikkaballapur	41.27	46.99	21.55	Dharwad	26.50	40.35	16.19
Yadgir	39.48	43.60	21.63	Mysore	26.35	32.22	18.14
Tumkur	38.93	44.14	20.85	Uttara Kannada	25.03	29.37	14.52
Raichur	38.69	45.24	19.32	Bangalore	24.61	28.02	24.27

- The highest proportion of male workers is registered in Mandya (63.55%) and the lowest proportion of male workers is recorded in Bijapur (52.21%) (**Table 10.11**).
- In respect of female workers the highest proportion is recorded in Chitradurga (41.93%) and the lowest proportion is registered in Bangalore District (24.61%) (**Table 10.12**).
- When compared with the State average WPR, Bidar (41.25%), Gulbarga (42.36%) and Bellary (45.54%) districts have recorded less than the State average of 45.62%. The rest of the other districts in

Hyderabad Karnataka region have recorded WPR above the State average (**Table 10.13a**).

- Though the WPR of the districts are above the State average, employment is mainly in dry land agriculture, which is both insecure and less remunerative. Among all the divisions, Mysore Division has the highest WPR (47%).

The **Table 10.13b** shows division wise WPR in census 2011; among all the divisions, Mysore division has the highest WPR of 47% and Belgaum division has the lowest rate of 43.74%. Bangalore and Mysore divisions have the work participation rate more than the state average.

**Table 10.13.a: District Wise WPR-2011(Gulbarga division)**

Districts	WPR (%)
Bidar	41.25
Bellary	45.54
Gulbarga	42.36
Koppal	47.11
Raichur	46.84
Yadgir	46.64

Source - Census, 2011

**Table 10.13.b:Division Wise Work Participation Rate WPR, 2011**

Divisions	WPR (%)
Gulbarga Division	44.69
Bangalore Division	46.45
Mysore Division	47.17
Belgaum Division	43.74
State	45.62

Source - Census, 2011

**10.2.10 Main and Marginal Workers**

Of the total 2,78,72,597 workers in the State, 2,33,97,181 persons constituting 83.94% of the total workers are main workers and 44,75,416 persons constituting 16.06% are marginal workers. The proportion of main workers has marginally increased from 82.28% in 2001 to 83.94% in 2011(**Table 10.14**). On the contrary, the proportion of marginal workers has slightly decreased from 17.72% in 2001 to 16.06% in 2011 (**Table**

**10.15**). The proportion of male main workers has decreased from 91.21% in 2001 to 89.49% in 2011, whereas, the proposition of female main workers has increased from 65.88% to 73.39%. With respect to marginal workers, the proportion of male marginal workers has recorded a marginal increase from 8.79% in 2001 to 10.51% in 2011. On the other hand, the proportion of female marginal workers has registered a sharp decrease from 34.12% in 2001 to 26.61% in 2011.

**Table 10.14 : Main Workers, 2011****(in percentage)**

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	2001	2011	Change	2001	2011	Change	2001	2011	Change
Total	82.28	83.94	1.66	78.60	81.40	2.8	92.12	88.96	(-) 3.16
Male	91.21	89.49	(-) 1.72	89.67	84.43	(-) 5.24	94.40	91.21	(-) 3.19
Female	65.88	73.39	7.51	62.09	70.34	8.25	84.17	82.49	(-) 1.68

Source - Census, 2011

**Table 10.15 : Marginal Workers****(in percentage)**

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	2001	2011	Change	2001	2011	Change	2001	2011	Change
Total	17.72	16.06	(-) 1.66	21.4	18.6	(-) 2.8	7.88	11.04	3.16
Male	8.79	10.51	1.72	10.33	11.57	1.24	5.6	8.79	3.19
Female	34.12	26.61	(-) 7.51	37.91	29.66	(-) 8.25	15.83	17.51	1.68

Source - Census, 2011

### 10.2.11 Composition of Workers

According to census definition, total workers (main+marginal) have been further classified into four broad categories viz., cultivators,

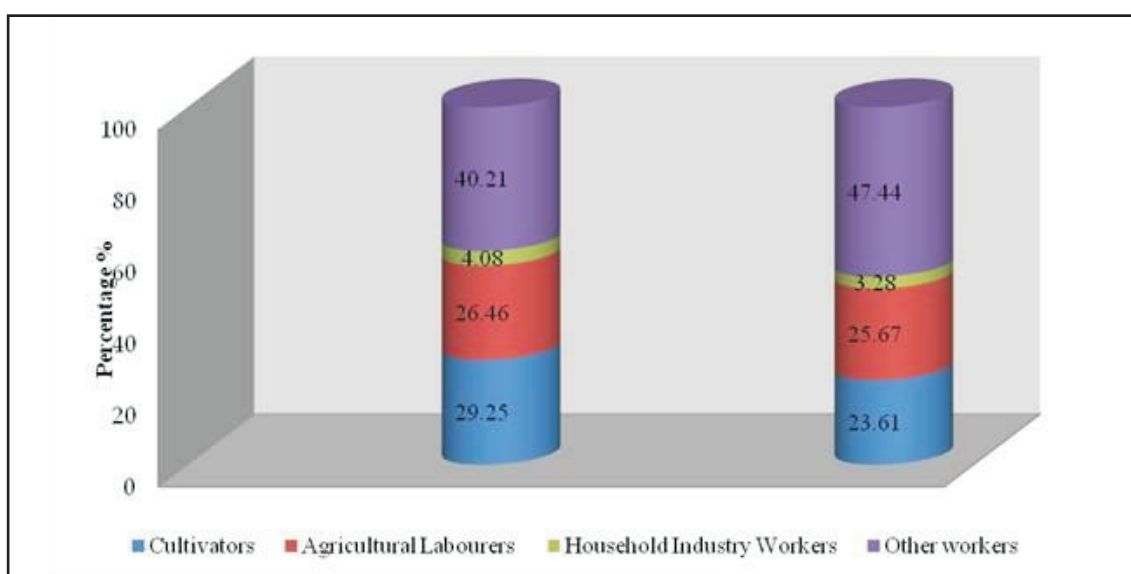
agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers. The category wise details of workers are given in **Table 10.16** and **Figure 10.2**.

**Table 10.16 : Category wise Distribution of Workers by Location- 2011**

Details		Agricultural Labourers	Cultivators	Household Industry	Other Workers	
Persons	2001	Total	26.46	29.25	4.08	40.21
		Rural	34.46	39.03	3.48	23.03
		Urban	5.07	3.11	5.67	86.14
	2011	Total	25.67	23.61	3.28	47.44
		Rural	36.41	34.27	2.82	26.49
		Urban	4.47	2.56	4.17	88.80
Males	2001	Total	17.20	31.72	2.66	48.42
		Rural	23.94	45.57	2.43	28.06
		Urban	3.33	3.22	3.13	90.32
	2011	Total	17.97	26.02	2.40	53.61
		Rural	26.94	40.36	2.04	30.66
		Urban	3.39	2.70	3.00	90.91
Females	2001	Total	43.45	24.71	6.68	25.16
		Rural	50.15	29.27	5.05	15.53
		Urban	11.16	2.75	14.55	71.55
	2011	Total	40.33	19.03	4.94	35.71
		Rural	51.32	24.69	4.06	19.93
		Urban	7.57	2.14	7.55	82.73

Source - Census, 2011

**Figure 10.2 : Category of Workers in Karnataka 2001-2011**



Source - Census, 2011

### Agricultural Labourers

Though the number of agricultural labourers has increased in the State by 14.92% in 2001-11, their proportion to total workers has marginally declined from 26.46% in 2001 to 25.67% in 2011 (**Table 10.16**). The proportion of male agricultural labourers has increased by a nominal 0.77%, their female counterparts have registered a decline of 3.12%. Among all the districts, the proportion of agricultural labourers has varied between 2.31% in Bangalore District and 44.49% in Chamarajanagar District.

In 19 out of 30 districts, the proportion of agricultural labourers is higher than the State average of 25.67% with 16 districts reporting more than 30%. In 3 out of the remaining 11 districts, where the proportion is below the State average, the proportion of agricultural labourers is less than 6%. When compared with State average of agricultural laborers, all the districts of Hyderabad Karnataka region have recorded higher than the State average of 25.7% (**Table 10.17**). However, employment is mainly in dry land agriculture, which is both insecure and less remunerative.

### Cultivators

The number of cultivators has decreased from 68,83,856 in 2001 to 65,80,649 in 2011. Of the total decrease of 3,03,207, the decrease in the number of female cultivators (2,24,075) is more than the decrease in the number of male cultivators (79,132). The proportion of cultivators to total workers has decreased by 5.64% and the decrease in the proportion of male cultivators is by 5.7%, whereas the decrease in the proportion of female cultivators is by 5.68%.

Among the districts, the decrease in the proportion of cultivators is more than 5% in 11 districts with Bangalore Rural District registering the highest decrease of 9.55% followed closely by Mysore District, i.e. by 9.26%. In the remaining 19 districts, the decrease is less than 5% with the least decrease of 0.31% recorded in Kodagu preceded by Raichur with a decrease by 1.05%. Even though all the districts have registered decline in the proportion of cultivators in their work force, the proportion of cultivators is more than 45% in Hassan (48.37%) followed by Mandya (44.64%). The least proportion of cultivators is recorded in Bangalore District (2.25%) preceded by Dakshina Kannada (3.39%).

### Household Industry Workers

The proportion of workers engaged in Household Industry, which was 4.08% in 2001 has declined to 3.28% in 2011. Among the districts, Dakshina Kannada with a proportion of 18.86% of household industry workers tops the ranking, followed by Bagalkot with 5.48%. In the remaining districts the proportion of workers engaged in household industry is less than 5% and the least proportion of 0.56% is recorded in Kodagu. Among the total 9,13,227 persons enumerated as workers engaged in household industry in the State, nearly 3 lakh workers are accounted in Dakshina Kannada and Bangalore districts alone. Both these districts together account for more than 30% of the total workers engaged in household industry.

### Other Workers

All workers engaged in any category of economic activity other than cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry are treated as 'Other Workers'. This category accounts for the highest number of workers i.e. 1,32,22,758 or 47.44% of total workers at the State level. In comparison to 2001 Census, the proportion of Other Workers has increased by 7.23% in 2011 Census. The proportion of male Other Workers has increased from 48.42% to 53.61% and the proportion of female Other Workers has increased from 25.16% to 35.71%. Among the districts, the proportion varies from a very high of 92.88% in Bangalore District to a low of 25.66% in Yadgir. The proportion of Other Workers to total workers is more than 50% in 6 districts, whereas it is below 30% in 6 districts. In the remaining 18 districts, the proportion of Other Workers is between 30 to 50%.

From the **Table 10.17** the following trends can be observed.

- ❑ Among four divisions the proportion of agricultural labourers is highest in Gulbarga division that is 39.8% and the lowest is in Bangalore division that is 18%.
- ❑ Among cultivators the highest proportion is in Belgaum division that is 27.46% and again Bangalore division has the lowest of 19.63%.
- ❑ The proportion of other workers is as high as 59.34% in Bangalore division and in Gulbarga division it is 34.2%.

### 10.3 Employment in Public and Private Sectors

Organised sector employment in the State has

**Table 10.17: Category wise Distribution of Workers by Division- 2011 (in percentages)**

Division	Agricultural Labourers	Cultivators	Household Industry workers	Other Workers
Gulbarga Division	39.80	23.69	2.35	34.20
Bangalore Division	18.00	19.63	3.04	59.34
Mysore Division	19.30	26.36	4.81	49.56
Belgaum Division	33.10	27.46	2.97	36.50
State	25.70	23.61	3.28	47.44

Source: Census, 2011

increased by 1.3% from 23.92 lakh at the end of the March-2017 to 23.95 lakh at the end of June-2017. Public Sector employment account for 10.41 lakh (43.5%) and Private Sector for 13.54 lakh (56.5%), while the former has decreased by 1.1% where as latter has increased by 0.2% between June and March-2017.

Branch-wise comparison shows that employment in Central Government, State Government, Central Quasi Government, has decreased from March-2017 to June-2017. **Table-10.18** gives branch-wise details of the organised sector employment at the end of June-2017.

#### a. Employment in Public and Private Sectors (Industry group-wise)

An analysis of the organised sector employment by Industry group reveals an

increase in the employment in Manufacturing Sector from 6.368 lakhs in March-2017 to 6.394 lakhs in June-2017, an addition of about 2600 workers employed. In Human Health & Social work activities sector employment has increased from 1.259 lakhs in March-2017 to 1.263 lakhs in June-2017, an addition of about 400 workers employed. In Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security sector employment has increased from 3.151 lakhs in March-2017 to 3.154 lakhs in June-2017, an addition of about 300 workers employed. In Information and communication and Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of motor vehicles and Motor cycles sector Employment has increased from 4.512 lakhs to 4.514 lakhs and 0.367 lakhs to 0.369 lakhs respectively. In March-2017 to June -2017 an addition of about 200 workers Employed. In Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing and Administrative and support

**Table 10. 18: Employment in Public and Private Sector (in Thousands)**

Branch	March 2016	March 2017	June 2017	Percentage variation June -2017/ March-2017
Central Government	93.5	93.3	93.1	-0.2
State Government	562.8	561.3	561.2	-0.02
Central Government (Quasi)	164.7	164.4	164.2	-0.1
State Government (Quasi).	156.7	157.4	158.5	0.7
Local Bodies	63.8	63.6	64.1	0.8
Private Sector- Act.	1283.1	1291.3	1293.4	0.2
Private Sector - Non-Act.	61.0	60.8	60.8	0.0
Total - Public Sector	1041.5	1040.0	1041.1	1.1
Total - Private Sector.	1344.1	1352.1	1354.2	0.2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2385.6</b>	<b>2392.1</b>	<b>2395.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>

Source: Department of Employment & Training, Government of Karnataka



service activities Sector Employment has increased from 0.378 lakhs to 0.379 lakhs, and 0.580 lakhs to 0.581 lakhs respectively. In March-2017 to June -2017 an addition of about 100 workers Employed. In Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-conditioning system, Construction, Transportation & Storage and Education sector, the employment has decreased from March-2017 to June-2017.

Organised sector employment has remained constant in Mining and Quarrying, Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste management and Remediation activities, Accommodation and Food service activities, Financial & Insurance activities, Real Estate activities, Professional, Scientific & Technical activities, Arts, entertainment and recreation, and Other service activity Sectors. **(Table 10.19).**

**Table 10.19 : Employment in Public and Private Sector (Industry Group-wise) (In Lakhs)**

Sl. No.	INDUSTRY	Employment as on 31-3-2016			Employment as on 31-3-2017			Employment as on 30-6-2017		
		Pub	Pvt	Total	Pub	Pvt	Total	Pub	Pvt	Total
1.	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	0.265	0.119	0.384	0.260	0.118	0.378	0.261	0.118	0.379
2.	Mining & quarrying.	0.074	0.072	0.146	0.073	0.072	0.145	0.073	0.072	0.145
3.	Manufacturing.	0.585	5.771	6.356	0.583	5.785	6.368	0.592	5.802	6.394
4.	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply.	0.346	0.010	0.356	0.347	0.010	0.357	0.345	0.010	0.355
5.	Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	0.055	0.001	0.056	0.054	0.001	0.055	0.054	0.001	0.055
6.	Construction	0.297	0.017	0.314	0.292	0.015	0.307	0.291	0.015	0.306
7.	Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, & motor cycles	0.081	0.286	0.367	0.080	0.287	0.367	0.080	0.289	0.369
8.	Transportation and storage	1.352	0.225	1.577	1.363	0.253	1.616	1.361	0.253	1.614
9.	Accommodation and food service activities	0.006	0.250	0.256	0.006	0.253	0.259	0.006	0.253	0.259
10.	Information and communication	0.226	4.258	4.484	0.223	4.289	4.512	0.222	4.292	4.514
11.	Financial and insurance activities	0.880	0.233	1.113	0.882	0.237	1.119	0.882	0.237	1.119
12.	Real estate activities	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001
13.	Professional, scientific, and technical activities	0.319	0.081	0.400	0.316	0.081	0.397	0.316	0.081	0.397
14.	Administrative and support service activities	0.009	0.569	0.578	0.009	0.571	0.580	0.009	0.572	0.581
15.	Public administration & defence; compulsory social security .	3.161	0.000	3.161	3.151	0.000	3.151	3.154	0.000	3.154
16.	Education	1.845	1.145	2.990	1.840	1.142	2.982	1.838	1.141	2.979
17.	Human health & social work activities.	0.880	0.368	1.248	0.888	0.371	1.259	0.893	0.370	1.263
18.	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.021	0.023	0.044	0.021	0.023	0.044	0.021	0.023	0.044
19.	Other service activities	0.013	0.012	0.025	0.013	0.012	0.025	0.013	0.012	0.025
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10.415</b>	<b>13.441</b>	<b>23.856</b>	<b>10.401</b>	<b>13.521</b>	<b>23.922</b>	<b>10.411</b>	<b>13.542</b>	<b>23.953</b>

Source: Department of Employment & Training, Government of Karnataka

#### 10.4. EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS

The number of job seekers as per the live register figures of employment exchanges was 3.32 lakh in November-2017 compared to 3.30 lakh at the end of March-2017, an increase of 0.3 percent. There is an increase of 13.4 % Diploma Registrants, 3.6% in ITI and other certificate holders, 1.4% in matriculates and stenographers. There has been, 32.4% percent decrease in the registrants of Post-Graduates followed by Below Matriculates (-6.0%) and Graduates,(-3.0%), Registrants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka are given in **Table 10.20**.

#### 10.5. Placements and Vacancies

Between April-2017 and November-2017, 6,280 placements were made (785 on an

average every month). During the corresponding period of the previous year this number was about 5,776 (722 on an average per month). The number of placements was 1.89% of the total registrations at the end of November-2017. During the year 2016-17, 8,200 placements were made (683 on an average every month). 893 vacancies have been notified during the current year up to November-2017 (111 on an average every month) compared to 1,391 during the corresponding period of the previous year (173 on an average every month). The number of vacancies notified was 0.27% of registrations at the end of November-2017. During the year 2016-17, 2062 vacancies have been notified (171 on an average every month). Number of vacancies notified & placements made during 2010-11 to 2017-18 is given in **Table-10.21**.

**Table 10.20 : Registrants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka.**

Sl. No.	Registrants.	At the end of			Variation (Nov-17 / March-17)%.
		March 2016	March 2017	Nov 2017	
1.	Post-Graduates	4501	4458	3013	-32.4
2.	Graduates	49142	47992	46565	-3.0
3.	Diploma Holders.	12332	11296	12805	13.4
4.	I.T.I. Apprenticeship, Other Certificate Holders	48182	46865	48542	3.6
5.	Matriculates and Stenographers	188945	184826	187474	1.4
6.	Below Matriculation	38211	35273	33160	-6.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>341313</b>	<b>330710</b>	<b>331559</b>	<b>0.3</b>

Source: Department of Employment & Training, Government of Karnataka

**Table 10.21 : No. of Vacancies notified & placements made during 2010-11 to 2017-18**

Year	Vacancies notified	Placements made.*
2010-11	7,421	5,936
2011-12	3,202	8,694
2012-13	3,271	15,069
2013-14	2,629	5,609
2014-15	1827	5,131
2015-16	2059	5,101
2016-17	2062	8200
2017-18 (Up to Nov - 17)	893	6280

Note: \* placements including placed in Job fairs

## 10.6 WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES

### a. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act came into force from 02-02-2006. It was rolled out in a phased manner to cover all the districts of the rural areas of the entire State by 2008. In the first phase, 5 districts were covered with effect from 01-04-2006, while in the second phase, 6 districts were covered with effect from 01-04-2007 and the remaining districts were covered in the third phase with effect from 01-04-2008. The main objective of the Act is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This also serves other objectives such as generation of productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity among others etc. The scheme is being implemented as centrally sponsored scheme on a cost sharing basis between Centre

and State Governments in the ratio of 90:10 nearly. Labour and material ratio has to be maintained at 60:40. The wage portion is fully (i.e., labour) borne by Government of India, where as material portion has to be borne by Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. For all works taken up for implementation by all GPs and all other implementing agencies, the cost of the material component including the wages of the skilled and semi-skilled workers shall not exceed 40% at the district level. (District to be considered as a unit).

Labour budget under MGNREGS for the generation of 1000.00 lakh person days for the financial year 2017-18 has been approved by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Corresponding allocation for the scheme works out to Rs. 4169.30 Crores. As at the end of November 2017, an amount of Rs. 2182.26 Crores has been spent and 624.84 lakh person days has been generated through which 15.81 lakh households have been provided employment. Progress achieved under MGNREGA is given in **Table 10.22** and **10.23**.

**Table 10.22 : Progress achieved under MGNREGA**

Year	Available funds (in crores)	Expenditure (Rs. In crores)	Person days (Lakh)	Employment provided (Households lakhs.)	Works		
					Under taken (Nos)	Completed (Nos)	Under progress (Nos)
2016-17 FY	3092.34	3317.09	915.47	18.20	1110681	217905	892776
2017-18 up to Nov 2017	2309.09	2182.26	624.84	15.81	1035840	170149	865691

Includes state available fund & state level expenditure

Source: RDPR, Government of Karnataka.

**Table 10.23 : Physical Progress under MGNREGS, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (Upto Nov. 2017)**

Programmes / Schemes	Unit	Progress achieved in 2016-17	Progress achieved in 2017-18 (up to Nov-17)
Job Cards issued (since inception)	No	5226462	5345699
Person days generated	Lakh	915.47 person days	624.84 person days
Households provided employment	Lakh	18.20 Households	15.81 Households
Households completed 100 days of employment	No	197062 Households	13532 Households
Average no of person days provided per household	No	50 days	40 days

Note: Inconsistency in issuance of Job cards to the Households due to the introduction of the Job card validation process. This process removes the Fake/Duplicate/Ghost Job cards from the physical as well as from data base.

Source: RDPR, Government of Karnataka

## 10.7 SELF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES

### 10.7.1 Wage Employment Generation under Major Programmes

Wage employment generated under various state government programmes was 15.41 crore Mandays between April and November 2017. During the corresponding period of the preceding year 15.20 crore Mandays were generated. The breakup is – Major and medium irrigation and Flood control generated 3.11 crore mandays (20.18 percent), Minor Irrigation 2.81 crore Mandays (18.25 percent), Roads and Bridges 2.45 crore mandays (15.90 percent) followed by Buildings 0.41 crore mandays (2.68 percent), Watershed development 0.28 crore mandays (1.82 percent), CADA 0.10 crore mandays (0.63 percent) and MGNREGS 6.25 crore mandays.

The wage employment generated as a proportion of the annual target was the highest in respect of Minor Irrigation 2.81 crore Mandays (104.04 percent), Major and medium irrigation and Flood control generated 3.11 crore mandays (75.60percent), followed by CADA 0.10 crore mandays (60.12 percent), Watershed development 0.28 crore mandays (47.04percent), Buildings 0.41 crore mandays (46.92 percent), Roads and Bridges 2.45 crore mandays (46.61percent). During the corresponding period of the previous year 97.81 per cent of the annual target was achieved in Buildings followed by Roads and Bridges (94.08 percent) and Major and medium irrigation and Flood control generated (56.62 percent). Details are given in **Table 10.24**.

**Table 10.24: Wage Employment Generation under Major Programmes (2017-18)**

(Mandays in lakhs)

Programmes	Annual target		Target for 2017-18 (Nov.2017)	Achievement	
	2016-17	2017-18		2016-17 (up to Nov.16)	2017-18 (up to Nov. 17)
1. Major and Medium Irrigation & Flood Control	479.11	411.55	253.54	271.27 (56.62)	311.12 (75.60)
2. Minor Irrigation	288.71	270.32	116.78	83.40 (28.88)	281.25 (104.04)
3. CADA	13.25	16.25	8.91	3.08 (23.25)	9.77 (60.12)
4. Watershed Development	88.68	59.48	35.68	32.05 (36.14)	27.98 (47.04)
5. Roads & Bridges	542.16	525.87	328.11	510.05 (94.08)	245.09 (46.61)
6. Buildings	77.65	88.20	56.15	75.95 (97.81)	41.38 (46.92)
Total Programmes (Targeted)	1489.62	1371.67	799.17	975.80 (65.51)	916.59 (66.82)
N.R.E.G.S	*	*	*	544.22	624.81
<b>Total Programmes</b>	1489.62	1371.67	799.17	1520.02	1541.40

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to annual target.

\* Demand driven programme - no target

Source: Concerned departments of Government of Karnataka

**Table 10.25 : Beneficiaries under Self Employment Schemes 2015-16 to 2017-18**

Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	(Upto Nov. 2017)
<b>Karnataka State Finance Corporation</b>					
a) Single Window	No.s	141	123	-	79
	Rs lakh	4264.45	3518.95	-	2374.55
b) Hospitals/Nursing Homes	Nos	33	31	-	11
	Rs lakh	2110.50	2036.95	-	1602.00
c) Assistance to SC & ST	No.s	381	341	-	207
	Rs lakh	21365.44	26023.90	-	16300.50
d) Minority Community	No.s	87	76	-	39
	Rs lakh	5963.00	3705.00	-	2114.00
e) Women Entrepreneurs	No.s	271	388	-	223
	Rs lakh	22997.40	25220.00	-	17704.25
f) Credit Linked Capital Subsidy	No.s	11	15	-	6
	Rs lakh	2992.00	668.00	-	756.00
g) Privileged Entrepreneurs	No.s	191	126	-	62
	Rs lakh	7411.75	5294.00	-	1989.00
<b>Dr. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corp. Ltd</b>					
i. Chaitanya Subsidies Cum Margin Money Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	3971	3525	5000	417
	Rs lakh	1169.65	1151.84	2250	174.01
ii. D. Devraj Urs Individual Loan Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	7030	8723	12700	8046
	Rs lakh	2494.87	3452.65	8400.00	2997.46
iii. Micro Credit Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	3014	2596	3000	867
	Rs lakh	452.10	394.65	450.00	134.14
iv. Arivu-Education Loan Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	1251	3523	4000	4231
	Rs lakh	583.01	1951.01	3150.00	1854.35
v. Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	5861	6856	4531	2956
	Rs lakh	6992.94	8140.10	9500.00	6277.62

**Table 10.25 : Beneficiaries under Self Employment Schemes 2015-16 to 2017-18**

Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	(Upto Nov. 2017)
vi. Assistance to Traditional Artisans and Occupational groups	No. of beneficiaries	9600	8533	1000	334
	Rs lakh	3382.30	3929.66	750.00	153.20
vii. Entrepreneurship Development /Skill Development Training Programme	No. of beneficiaries	-	32543	250	-
	Rs lakh	-	498.00	-	6.18
viii. NBCFDC Loan Schemes	No. of beneficiaries	10660	9288	8222	2107
	Rs lakh	2838.42	2851.52	3000.00	965.72
ix) Assistance to Madival, Savitha, Tigala and Kumbara Communities	No.of Bene	-	-	14234	1063
	Rs.lakh	-	-	6000	478.19
x) Assiatance to backward classes youths for purchase of Tourist Taxi/Goods Carrier	No.of Bene	-	-	1000	23
	Rs.lakh	-	-	3000	69.00
xi) Financial assistance to Backward classes widows	No.of Bene	-	-	1250	168
	Rs.lakh	-	-	500	67.05
xii) Financial support to who lost employment have due to ban on arrack sales	No.of Bene	-	-	2000	305
	Rs.lakh	-	-	1000	136.55
xiii) Assistance for economic empowerment of youth in most and more backward Taluks	No.of Bene	-	-	1425	546
	Rs.lakh	-	-	500	191.10
<b>Stree Shakti Programme</b>					
a) No. of Groups taken loans from Bank	No. Cumulative	1645	10445	15265	11740
b) Loan amount	Rs. crore	153.22	384.55	-	546.21
c) Revolving Fund Released by Govt. To Self help Groups	No. of SHG Groups	126658	117564	130000	57854
	Rs. In Lakh	6332.90	5878.20	6500.00	2892.65

**Table 10.25 : Beneficiaries under Self Employment Schemes 2015-16 to 2017-18**

Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	(Upto Nov. 2017)
<b>Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation Ltd.</b>					
i) Self Employment Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	10249	10216	14414	7554
	Rs.Lakh	3981.82	4506.26	15602.75	4947.67
ii) Land Purchase Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	1117	1040	1000	1200
	Rs.Lakh	6371.64	7162.90	15000.00	9258.10
iii) Ganga Kalyana Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	10946	10980	11868	6069
	Rs.Lakh	14715.90	20051.51	30728.00	21446.57
iv) Micro Credit(Finance) Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	19175	19376	18000	6560
	Rs.Lakh	2876.25	2620.10	2700.00	984.00
v) Safai Karmachari Rehabilitation Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	1875	836	-	-
	Rs.Lakh	1676.88	1258.62	-	-
vi)Micro Credit Scheme-1	No. of beneficiaries	4346	10080	34140	10071
	Rs.Lakh	1085.80	2805.70	8535	2517.75
<b>PMEGP</b>					
a) Projects	No.	1012	3509	5625	909
b) Persons trained	No.	471	561	5625	551
c) Employment generated	No.	7879	29892	45000	7272
d) Total amount spent (Margin Money released from Khadi and Village Industries Commission, GOI)	Rs. Lakh	2170.04	11401.86	11157.43	3145.40
<b>CMEGP</b>					
a) Projects	No.	585	20	2500	-
b) Persons trained	No.	585	-	2500	151
c) Employment generated	No.	1755	60	7500	-
d) Total amount spent (Margin Money released from Khadi and Village Industries Commission, GOI)	Rs. Lakh	997.37	50.55*	5000.00	-

Source : Concerned Departments of Government of Karnataka

\* Margin money is being released to the pending PMEGP claims of previous year.

**Table 10.26 : Number of Persons Trained for Self-employment 2015-16 to 2017-18****(Numbers)**

Programme /Scheme	Achievement		Target	Achievement (Upto Nov. 2017)
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
<b>1. Entrepreneurship Development Programme Sponsored by CEDOK</b>				
a) Persons Trained	21439	21106	22700	17111
b) Programmes	381	341	459	291

Source: Concerned Departments of Government of Karnataka

## 10.8 GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES - SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

### a) Social Security and Pension

The Directorate of Social Security and Pension, Revenue Department of the Government is providing social security benefits to the old, widows, physically challenged, single women and transgender. Under old age pension scheme any person aged between 60 -79 years and belonging to BPL household is eligible to avail the pension of Rs. 500 per month and Old age Person above 80 yrs is eligible to avail pension of Rs.750 per month. Widows aged between 18 to 65 years belonging to BPL households are eligible to avail pension under Destitute Widow pension scheme of Rs. 500 per month. A pension amount of Rs. 500 per month is given for Disabled person having disability above 40% and below 75% and Rs. 1200 per month for those having disability above 75%. Sandhya Suraksha Yojane is the programme initiated by the government of Karnataka in 2007 to provide social security benefits to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, weavers, fisher men and other labourers from unorganized sector excluding construction workers. Under this programme workers in the age group of 65 years and above having income Rs. 20,000 per annum are eligible and they are paid Rs. 500 per month. Schemes "Manaswini" for unmarried women of age 40 to 64 and "Mythri" for Transgender aged between 25 to 64 years are implemented during 2013 and beneficiaries under these schemes are paid pension amount of Rs.500 per month. New Schemes for widows of former who committed suicide and Acid Victims is implemented during 2015. Beneficiaries under these schemes are paid pension amount of Rs.2000

and Rs. 3000 per month respectively. The information about number of beneficiaries and expenditure details of these programmes are given in the **Table 10.27**.

### b) ESIS Medical Services

i) The ESI Scheme is a premier Social Security Scheme implemented in accordance with the ESI Act 1948 and rules framed there under. The Scheme was inaugurated on Feb. 24th 1952 in the industrial town of Kanpur and Delhi. The Scheme provides two types of services, namely, medical and non-medical. Medical services are rendered by ESIS Medical Services which is under the control of State Government, Labour Secretariat. The Non medical services are rendered through ESI Corporation, which is under the control of Central Government. The Scheme made a humble beginning with 12 ESI Dispensaries and one 100 bedded ESI Hospital in Karnataka as on 27-07-1958 at Bangalore, catering 48,000 beneficiaries with a wage limit of Rs.400/- P.M.

The ESI Act 1948, envisages the following seven benefits to the insured persons and their families are Medical benefit, Sickness benefit, Maternity benefit, Disablement benefit, Dependent benefit, Funeral benefit, Unemployment allowance (Rajiv Gandhi SharmikYojana). The Scheme was first implemented to cover non seasonal factories using power and employing 20 or more persons, who were drawing the salary of Rs.400/- P.M. or less. This limit has been enhanced to Rs.15000/- P.M. w.e.f. 01-05-2010. Further, the Act has been amended to cover other sectors of employment with ten or more persons working using power / without power, Shops, commercial establishments,



**Table 10.27: Progress of Social Security Schemes**

Year	Old Age Pension		Financial assistance to Physically handicapped		Pension to destitute Widows		Sandhya Suraksha Yojane	
	Exp. (Rs. Lakhs)	Beneficiaries (000's)	Exp. (Rs. Lakhs)	Beneficiaries (000's)	Exp. (Rs. Lakhs)	Beneficiaries (000's)	Exp. (Rs. Lakhs)	Beneficiaries (000's)
2007-08	27841	686	22491	464	32874	771	87689	262
2008-09	26253	791	17802	530	38674	865	119848	539
2009-10	41758	818	35261	636	45408	1023	166936	1018
2010-11	36936	783	42133	686	52826	1125	197213	1405
2011-12	40123	572	51434	553	59747	936	73040	1130
2012-13	30455	581	43290	605	49883	1040	71543	1257
2013-14	32575	591	55474	672	63936	1207	86930	1558
2014-15	39335	702	68694	783	79983	1437	106839	1965
2015-16	41248	718	76990	811	88945	1506	126969	2129
2016-17	41372	747	82934	859	95122	1549	139480	2367
2017-18 (End of November 2017)	29751	738	59484	847	67546	1608	100845	2356

Source: Directorate of Social Security & Pension, Government of Karnataka,

hotels, Preview Theatres, newspapers and transport establishments are also covered under the scheme. Further, the Government of Karnataka have issued notification to cover the employees of educational institutions (Private, Aided, Partially Aided) and medical institution under the ambit of ESI Scheme.

In Karnataka full medical care has been extended to about 30.72 lakhs insured persons and about 150.00 lakhs of their families through a network of 10 ESI Hospitals (ESIC Model Hospital, Rajajinagar & Peenya & Gulbarga). 112 full time ESI Dispensaries, 06 IMP System Dispensaries and One Diagnostic Centre. The State Government enter into an agreement with ESIC to provide full medical

care to Insured Persons and their family for which ESIC reimburses 87.50% share of the total expenditure and the State Government bearers 12.50% share subject to ceiling prescribed by ESIC and full medical care from time to time. The State Government initially bearers expenditure from and get reimbursement from ESIC. The details of expenditure made by the Department from 2008-09 to 2017-18 (upto November 2017) are given in **Table 10.28** and details of number of persons insured are given in **Table 10.29**. number of ESI Dispensaries in Karnataka (**Table 10.30**) and Wage limit in Rupees (**Table 10.31**)

**Table 10.28 : Details of Expenditure under ESI by State Government****(Rs. In Lakhs)**

Year	Allocation under Plan Scheme	Expenditure	Surrender	Achievement %
2008-09	1821.32	1709.04	112.28	93.83
2009-10	1941.62	1762.70	178.92	90.78
2010-11	1760.00	1665.26	79.74	94.61
2011-12	2000.00	1552.51	447.49	77.62
2012-13	5200.00	4822.75	377.25	92.74
2013-14	5200.00	4877.87	-	93.80
2014-15	5516.12	5217.70	298.92	94.58
2015-16	10101.00	9791.13	309.87	96.93
2016-17	10371.00	9915.42	455.58	90.61
2017-18 (upto Nov.17)	34887.00	29169.25	-	64.51

Source: Directorate of Employees State Insurance Scheme, Government of Karnataka,

**Table 10.29 : Number of Persons Insured in the State**

Year	Insured persons in lakhs
2008-09	14.09
2009-10	15.55
2010-11	15.55
2011-12	16.00
2012-13	18.52
2013-14	20.80
2014-15	21.45
2015-16	22.26
2016-17	23.85
2017-18 (upto Nov.17)	30.72

Source: Directorate of Employees State Insurance Scheme, Government of Karnataka

**Table 10.30 : Number of ESI Dispensaries in Karnataka State in 30 Districts**

Year	No of ESI Dispensaries
1958	12
1980-81	91
1985-86	104
1990-91	112
1995-96	124
2000-01	129
2005-06	102
2010-11	101
2011-12	103
2012-13	106
2014-15	110
2015-16	112
2016-17	112

Source: Directorate of Employees State Insurance Scheme, Government of Karnataka

**Table 10.31 : Wage limit in Rupees**

Sl. No.	Year	Wage limit in Rs.
1	1958	400
2	1975-85	1000
3	1986-92	1600
4	1992-96	3000
5	1997-2004	6500
6	2004-06	7500
7	2006-10	10000
8	2010	15000
9	2016	15000
10	2017	21000

Source: Directorate of Employees State Insurance Scheme, Government of Karnataka

## ii) Vision and Mission of ESI Scheme Medical Services

### Vision:

Extending of full medical care to the Insured Persons and their family members of the State.

### Mission:

The mission of ESI Scheme Medical Services are as follows

1. Extending of Primary Medical Care to the IP's and their family members through ESI Dispensaries through IMP System, Primary Health Centres and Taluk Hospitals.
2. Providing Out-Patient, In-Patient and speciality services to the beneficiaries through ESI Hospitals.
3. Providing Ambulance services at ESI Hospitals
4. Providing of Super-speciality, Medical care through Tie-up hospitals.
5. Continuous supply of drugs and Super-speciality drugs to the IP's.
6. Clearance of medical reimbursement bills of IP's with in the stipulated period.
7. Providing of cashless super-speciality medical care like, Cancer, Dialysis treatment to the IP's through Tie-up hospitals.
8. Providing of artificial limbs, Orthopaedic plants and Hearing Aids to the IP's.
9. Conducting of Health Check up camps.
10. Commissioning of ESI Hospitals & Dispensaries based on No. of IP's.

## c) Vision and Mission of Labour Department

**Vision:** Making Karnataka as a model state for global investment and sustainable industrial production based on the twin principles of decent quality employment generation and inclusive all-round development of working class by designing and implementing feasible creative approaches and pragmatic operational strategies.

**Mission:** To evolve model frameworks in respect of Labour Legislation, Policies, Action Plans, Schemes and Programmes by involving all the parties vitally concerned and implementing the same using advanced

technologies so as to achieve efficiency and effectiveness in reaching the target group and thereby ensuring Karnataka's competitiveness in the domestic and global market as a preferred destination for investment and decent quality employment generation.

## Karnataka State Unorganized Workers Social Security Board

### 1) NPS Lite – Swavalamban Scheme

NPS Lite Swavalamban Scheme is specially meant for weaker and economically disadvantaged sections of society with limited investment potential, by providing them a platform for saving for their old age income security. This Scheme is being implemented under the guidance and control of Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority. (PFRDA). Since the introduction of Atal Pension Yojana by the Govt. of India, the new registration of subscribers under the Scheme is stopped w.e.f. 01-04-2015 on the direction of PFRDA. Upto 31-03-2015, 50,666 subscribers have been registered under the NPS Lite-Swavalamban Scheme. During the year 2015-16 - 17,406 subscribers have paid their renewal contribution under the Scheme. The State Government Matching Contribution of Rs. 2,35,45,200 /- has been released for those subscribers who have made their contribution in the year 2015-16.

The Central Govt. has released the co-contribution to the renewed subscribers under the scheme upto 2016-17 and the State Govt. will release the matching contribution to the renewed subscribers for the said year after receiving the data from PFRDA FY 2016-17 as per Govt. order.

### 2) Karnataka State Private Commercial Vehicle Drivers Accident Benefit Scheme

To safeguard the interest of the private commercial vehicle drivers, such as drivers of Auto, Taxi, Maxicab, Lorry and Private Bus who meets with the accident, the Board is implementing an Accidental Insurance Scheme named Karnataka State Private Commercial Vehicle Drivers Accident Benefit Scheme during the year 2012-13. The scheme is applicable to the drivers between the age group of 20 to 70 years and have to registered with the board under the scheme to avail the accident benefit. Under the scheme, provisions are made to release the compensation to the drivers / nominees who met with accident resulting in death, disability and also

reimbursement of hospital expenses. The sum assured is Rs. 2 lakhs in case of death and total permanent disability and upto Rs. One lakh in case of temporary disablement / reimbursement of hospital expenses. Insurance Benefit is available to both "On-duty and Off-duty" accidents. The entire premium amount pertaining to the beneficiaries under this scheme is borne by the State Government. Under the Scheme from 2012-13 - 2,26,504 drivers have been registered and during the year 2017-18 - 1378 commercial vehicle drivers have been registered. The Claims / Compensation from 2012-13 are given in **Table 10.32**.

In order to extend the Accident Benefit Scheme to the Conductors and Cleaners along with the Drivers, the existing scheme has been revised and renamed as "Karnataka State Private Commercial Transport Workers Accident Benefit Scheme". Under the revised scheme the drivers need not register. However, the drivers who holds valid driving licence issued by Transport Department, is deemed to the beneficiary. However, the conductors and cleaners have to register to avail the benefits under the scheme, with the registering authority. The accident benefit in case of death has been enhanced to Rs.5 lakh from existing Rs. 2 lakh. Action is being taken to implement the revised scheme.

### 3) Ambedkar Karmika Hastha Scheme:-

In accordance with the announcement made by Hon'ble Chief Minister in his budget speech during the year 2017-18, to give facility of

Accident Relief and Provident Fund Pension by providing Smartcard to Hamalis, Street Venders, Domestic Workers, Rag Pickers, Tailors and Mechanics, the Govt. order has been issued to implement a new scheme called "Ambedkar Karmika Hastha" Scheme. Action is been taken to implement the scheme.

### 4) Karnataka Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board

District wise meetings were conducted in the office of the Deputy Commissioners of each district wherein the representatives of the development departments like PWD, Irrigation, Z.P., City Corporation and Local Bodies were invited. They have been apprised of the obligation to collect cess on the cost of building and other construction works undertaken by them and to collect cess from the permission seekers for construction of building. This has facilitated a great deal in augmenting the cess collection. With the help of Legal Services Authorities in various district meeting with construction workers are being held to educate them regarding registration as beneficiary and the welfare benefits available to them. Doordarshan/Akashwani programmes have been conducted to create awareness about the Boards' activities. The number of construction workers registered with construction welfare board is 12,14,289 workers of which 9,25,230 and 2,89,059 are male and female workers respectively. The information is furnished in **Table 10.33**. Cumulative Figure of cess collected Rs. 4527.16 crores as on 30-11-2017. The detailed information is given in **Table 10.34**.

**Table 10.32 : Claims / Compensation from 2012-13**

Sl No.	Description	No of cases	Amount of Compensation (in Rs.)
1	Death	271	5,41,50,000
2	Permanent Disability	04	3,50,000
3	Re-imburement of Medical Expenditure/ Temporary Disability	104	35,82,872
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>5,80,82,872</b>

**Table 10.33: No. of Construction Workers Registered with Construction Welfare Board up to November 2017**

Registration Fee	Monthly Subscription	Total no. of registered workers		
		Male	Female	Total
Rs.50+25	50 (1 Year)	9,25,230	2,89,059	12,14,289

Source: Labour Department, Government of Karnataka

**Table 10.34: Cess collected by Construction Workers Welfare Board.**

Year	Amount of Cess Collected (Rs. In crores)
2007-08	44.18
2008-09	154.62
2009-10	227.57
2010-11	325.21
2011-12	360.62
2012-13	483.59
2013-14	480.88
2014-15	656.01
2015-16	651.52
2016-17	722.24
2017-18 *	464.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>4527.16</b>

Source: Labour Department, Government of Karnataka, \*(up to Nov. 2017)

### 5) Karnataka State Life Saviour (Good Samaritan) Training and Incentivisation Scheme

The Karnataka State Unorganised Workers Social Security Board is implementing the Karnataka State Life Saviour (Good Samaritan) Training and Incentivisation Scheme from December 2016. During 2016-17, 2701 drivers registered under the Karnataka State Private Commercial Vehicle Accident Benefit Scheme had been trained in the field of First Aid and became Life Saviour. The scheme is being extended to all the 30 Districts across the State this year.

### 6) Karnataka State Child Labour Eradication

To eradicate the child and adolescent labour

system in Karnataka, the Central and State Governments are implementing the following two Projects,

#### i. National Child Labour Project (NCLP)

Under this Project, Special Training Centers (STCs) are established to provide residential-cum-learning environment to the children rescued from workplaces. In STCs, the children are provided bridge education, day-care and stipend of Rs400/child/month. The NCLP is presently implemented in 17 districts of Karnataka. Under the NCLP scheme, 30 Special Training Centers (STCs) are functioning in NCLP districts.

#### ii. State Child Labour Project (SCLP)

The Government of Karnataka has launched

SCLP as a supplement of NCLP to extend beneficial support system in non-NCLP districts. Under this Project, Residential Special Training Centers (STCs) are run. Also, the funds available under this Project are utilized to extend residential facilities in STCs run under NCLP scheme. In Karnataka the SCLP is presently implemented in 13 districts.

### 7) Major initiatives for elimination of Child and Adolescent labour are as follows

The Government of India has amended the Child and Adolescent (Prohibition & regulation) Act, 1986 in 2016 and given effect from 1st September, 2016. Under the amended Act, child labour is universally prohibited with an exception of working in family enterprises and as an artist, without affecting their right to education. The work of adolescents is prohibited in hazardous processes and occupations and regulatory mechanisms are provided in non-hazardous workplaces. The quantum of punishment is in the range of Rs.20,000/- to 50,000/- fine and/or six (06) months to thirty six (36) months imprisonment.

Government of Karnataka vide its notification No. LD 316 LET 2010(1) dated 30/11/2010 has notified officials of eleven (11) departments as inspectors under section 17 of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. In every district "Task Force" committees are formed with the help of these Task Forces special drives/ raids have been conducted to identify and rehabilitate the working children and adolescents.

Formation of Various monitoring committees for effective implementation of The Child &

Adolescent Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986

1. As per the Government order No. LD.54 CLC 2000(III) dated 29/05/2001 State Level Co-ordination committee is formed under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Labour.
2. As per the Government order No. LD.88 CLC 2012 dated 20/10/2012, The District Level Advisory Committee, District Level Executive Committee is formed under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioners and Taluk Level Committee is formed under the Chairmanship of Tahsildars.

These committees regularly monitor the Child and Adolescent Labour situation in the state, district and taluks respectively and formulate Action Plan for effective eradication of Child and Adolescent Labour.

- i. **Survey:** Details of Child Labourers found as per Survey conducted during this year.

Female	Male	Total
7374	7471	14845

As per the survey figures, the decision to open special training Centers is taken by the Deputy Commissioners of all the districts.

- ii. **Inspection Details:** In every district, regular and periodic inspections are carried out to identify, rescue, release and rehabilitate working children. The details of Inspections, Prosecutions, Convictions and Fine imposed during 2017-18 (till Nov-2017) are furnished in **Table 10.35**.

**Table 10.35 : The details of Inspections, Prosecutions, Convictions and Fine during 2017-18 (Upto November-2017)**

Sl No	Details	2017-18
1	No of Inspections	11997
2	No of Prosecutions filed	31
3	No of Convictions	8
4	No. of child labourers identified and rehabilitated	325
5	Amount of Fine Imposed	151000

Source: Labour Department, Government of Karnataka,

### iii. Awareness Programmes

1. On June 12th, every year “World day Against Child Labour” is organized in the State, District level and Taluk level in association with State Government, District Legal Service Authorities and District, Taluk level administration, NGO's etc.,
2. Awareness Generation Programmes (AGP's) are being organized in collaboration with NGOs and other Stakeholders.
3. Capacity Development Programmes (Training) are organized to notified Inspectors and other Stakeholders.
4. The Jatha's and Street plays are conducted at State, District and Taluk level to create awareness among public.
5. Stickers, Pamphlets, Wall Paintings were distributed.
6. Flex and Hoardings are displayed to create awareness among general public.

### iv. Future Strategies

1. **Karnataka State Action Plan:** KSAP is being revised for 2016-17 to 2020 to effectively implement the Child and Adolescent ( Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986
2. **Memorandum of Standard Operating Procedures (MSOPs)** to declare districts as Child and Adolescent Labour Free Zone (CALFZ) is under the consideration of the Government of Karnataka.
3. **Task Force:** for tackling the issues of Child and Adolescent Labour “District Task Force” formed at both District and Taluk level.
4. **Directions to DC's:** To effectively implement the amended Child and Adolescent (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 directions were issued to the Deputy Commissioners are directed to implement the act
5. **Mobile App:** To receive complaints on Child and Adolescent Labours and record

action taken “ Mobile Application “ system will be developed

6. **Child Labour Tracking System (CLTS):** CLTS is being redesigned and updated as per the provisions of amended Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986
7. **Media Plan:** To create awareness on Child and Adolescent (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 through IEC (Information, Education and Communication) media plan will be worked out
8. **NCLP in 13 Districts:** To implement National Child Labour Project (NCLP) scheme in 13 new districts which are hitherto under SCLP
9. **Survey:** Survey of Child and Adolescent labour will be taken up in both NCLP and SCLP districts across Karnataka.
10. **Blue Print:** The task of preparation of Blue Print to provide Quality education and Rehabilitation to rescued Child and Adolescent Labourers, the department of State Educational Research Training has been entrusted.

### 10.9 WELFARE SCHEMES FOR ORGANISED WORKERS KARNATAKA LABOUR WELFARE BOARD

Various Welfare and Social Security schemes for the Organized sector workers, working in registered factories, plantations, motor transport establishments, shops & commercial establishments, employing more than 50 workers through the Board constituted in 27-10-1969, in accordance with Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965 & Rules 1963. The Government has notified the members of the Board on 12-12-2016 Honourable Minister of Labour is the Chairman, 4 members representing Trade Unions, 4 members representing organized sector employers, 4 from the Government and 2 women members for 3 years term. At present contribution ratio of Employees, Government and Employers is 20 : 40: 20. The details of contributions, establishments covered, and beneficiaries are given below.

Government Contribution	Employers Contribution	Employees Contribution	Establishments covered	Beneficiaries
Rs.6.00 crores	Rs.14.00 crores	Rs.7.16 crores	625	24650



The Statistics of beneficiaries and amount disbursed under the 5 important Schemes of the Board are provided at **Table 10.36**.

**Table 10.36 : Details of beneficiaries during 2017-18**

Details of Schemes	Number of beneficiaries	Amount
Educational Assistance for children of workers	8717	2,51,26,200
Funeral expenses for deceased worker	166	8,30,000
Medical assistance	2	20,000
Annual Sports Activities	500	1,00,000
Medical camps	-	-
<b>Total</b>	9386	2,70,79,200

#### 10.10 PROGRESS OF VARIOUS LABOUR LAWS ENACTED IN KARNATAKA

A major issue in the area of labour reforms is how to ensure minimum conditions of decent work and livelihood in the unorganized or informal sector of the economy. The limited applicability of important laws and the application of number of filters have led to the emergence of a dual labour market with the resultant implication of the overwhelmingly larger sections of the unorganized sector labour being deprived of protection from laws in many spheres. Labour is a concurrent subject in the Constitution of India, on which both the Centre and the States can legislate in their respective spheres. Labour regulations can be broadly grouped into four broad areas, based on the aspects of employment covered by them, conditions of work, wages and remuneration, employment security and industrial relations and social security and welfare of workers. The statistics regarding the progress of labour laws enacted in Karnataka State is provided in **Table 10.37**. The table illustrates the remarkable achievements in the matter of enforcement of various Acts in terms of prosecution and imposition of fine by the Department. Progress under Industrial Disputes Act is provided at **Table 10.38**.

#### 10.11 INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

**a. Strikes and Lockouts** – The number of strikes and lockouts indicate the level of industrial peace in a State. Karnataka is by and large, a peaceful state as far as industrial

environment is concerned. No strikes, lockouts, layoffs reported during the year.

**b. Absenteeism** - In the year 2016-17, at the end of September month, the proportion of absenteeism of industrial workers was 17.19% which was and during 2017-18 it is 12.63%. Absenteeism of plantation labour was 22.45% in the previous year and during 2017 it is 26.98%. Details are given in **Table 10.39**.

#### c. Occupational Safety and Health

Department of factories, boilers, industrial safety and health is associated with the responsibility of ensuring occupational safety, health and welfare of the workers in the registered factories and at construction activities through effective enforcement. The state of Karnataka is having 16,708 registered factories with 16,50,900 workers and there are 4631 registered Boilers. Taking into consideration the volume of storage of hazardous chemicals, there are 81 major accidents hazardous Factories in the 17 districts in the state. Special and effective importance is given at the time of inspection to avert any possible disasters. There are about 1181 Factories having hazardous manufacturing process and effective inspections are conducted to avoid possible accidents. The main objective of the department is to ensure Safety and Health of the workers. The Department is conducting risk based inspection of factories to ensure occupational safety and health of workers at work place. Further the, department is

**Table 10.37 : Information Regarding Implementation of Various Acts From 01.01.2017 to Sept - 2017**

Name of Acts	Number of Inspection	Number of Prosecution filed	Number of Case Disposal off	Fine Amount
The Karnataka Shops & Commercial Est. Act, 1961	7834	628	909	1116962
The Karnataka Shops & Commercial Est. U/s 24 Act,1961	1598	26	46	152200
The Minimum Wages Act ,1948	6446	624	716	1051555
The Payment of Wages Act, 1936	3844	382	472	927210
The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976	2025	186	201	758750
The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation Act,1986	7821	61	75	110500
The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970	608	83	42	220700
The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972	1045	13	6	2000
The Inter -State Migrant Work Men (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979;	25	9	5	6000
The Karnataka Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holiday) Act, 1963	130	01	-	-
The Karnataka Labour welfare Fund Act,1965	382	04	04	1000
The Payment of Bonus Act,1965	115	1	-	-
The Motor Transport Workers Act,1961	20	1	1	3500
The Maternity Benefit Act,1961	32	04	-	-
Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act,1966	20	6	1	-
Building & Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act,1996	388	10	8	-
The Plantation Labour Act,1951	10	01	-	-
The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act,1976	30	-	-	-
The Trade Union Act,1926	12	-	-	-
The Industrial Employments (Standing Orders) Act,1946	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>32385</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>2486</b>	<b>435077</b>

Source: Labour Department, Government of Karnataka

**Table 10.38 : Progress Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947**  
(January-2017 to Sept - 2017)

Details	Number of Cases
Opening Balance	479
Number of Cases received during the period	1517
<b>Total Cases</b>	<b>1996</b>
Settled	53
Failed	584
withdrawn	64
<b>Total Disposal</b>	<b>701</b>
Balance at the end of the period	1295

Source: Labour Department, Government of Karnataka

**Table 10.39 : Absenteeism of Plantation Labour**

Absenteeism (Jan to Sep 2017)			
Particulars	No. of Man days Schedule to Work	No. of Man days Absent	Percentage of Absent
Industry	2921696	369148	12.63
Plantation	68787	18564	26.98

Source: Labour Department, Government of Karnataka

providing all the possible and required assistance to the management to ensure in providing occupational safety & health at work place. The details of the departmental activities are given in **Table 10.40**. Achievement of occupational safety of the Department are

given in **Table 10.41**. The Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety & Industrial Health is enforcing the following acts and rules and the details of prosecutions filed in the courts for violations of provisions of law is given in **Table 10.42**.

**Table 10.40 : Details of Factories and Boilers Relating to Occupational Safety**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (April to Nov. end)
1	Registered Factories	949	1113	1225	1008	769	426
2	Total Registered Factories	13906	14094	15476	15642	16197	16708
3	Total Workers (in Lakhs)	13.67	15.05	15.85	15.97	16.03	16.51
4	Inspections of Factories	8543	7839	7868	6791	5550	4863
5	Prosecution (court Cases)	235	283	424	267	441	101
6	No. of cases in which fines is imposed	103	74731	104	115	103	14
7	Compliance reports received	62	4378	4590	4724	3553	3086
8	Registered Boilers	254	199	223	161	111	120
9	Total Registered Boilers	4051	2102	4289	4450	4622	4631
10	Inspections of Boilers	2613	1306	2918	2253	2098	1879

Source: Factories and Boilers Department, Government of Karnataka.

**Table 10.41 : Achievements of Occupational Safety Department**

Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto Nov.)
Total No. of Training programmes conducted	186	201	212	45	90
No. of beneficiaries	8576	7064	6360	1575	2700
Major Programmes conducted	11	8	12	0	1
No. of persons participated	606	252	404	0	300

There are no SC/ST Programme allotment during the year 2017-18

Source: Factories and Boilers Department, Government of Karnataka.

**Table 10.42 : Progress of Various Labour Laws Enacted in Karnataka by Factories & Boilers, 2017-18 (April - Nov.)**

<b>Act &amp; Rules</b>	<b>No. of Cases filed in the courts</b>	<b>No. of cases in which fines is imposed</b>	<b>Fine Rs.</b>
Factories Act 1948	101	13	462000
The maternity Benefit Act 1961	-	-	-
The Payment of wages Act 1936	1	1	4200
The Building Construction Act 1996	2	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>466200</b>

Source: Factories & Boilers Department, Government of Karnataka

### 10.12 OUTCOMES AND CHALLENGES

Rapid industrialization is taking place in the country and also in Karnataka. Taking into consideration the new manufacturing processes, hazardous processes, usage of hazardous chemicals and raw materials, it is very essential to ensure occupational safety and health of the workers at the work place. In view of the above, risk based inspections are conducted in the major accidents hazardous Factories and Factories having hazardous manufacturing process to ensure occupational safety and health of the workers at the work place. The employment of workers in the

industrial sector is second largest after the employment of workers in the agriculture sector in the country. Hence, it is very essential to ensure occupational safety and health of workers in the factories at work place. The department is ensuring the above, by effective and risk based inspections with total compliance of the provisions of law. As per the industrial policy and requirement of the management of the factory, speedy and transparent processing of the applications in respect of registration of factories in line with ease of doing business by means of online processing is implemented in the department.



## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

## Chapter 11

### 11.1 POWER SECTOR

Electricity is one of the most precious things that science has given to mankind.

Electricity is used in every walk of life to meet the day to day domestic, commercial, industrial, transportation, communication, entertainment, medical, research and development works and every activity of the human beings.

The use of electricity turns the wheel of life and the usage is getting increased continuously. The per capita consumption of electricity is one of the yardsticks for measuring the standard of living. The wheels of economic progress revolve around meeting the demand for electricity. Electricity occupies a unique status in the annals of human life. Electricity is a precious thing and should be conserved.

Karnataka State has been experiencing conditions of power shortage because of the ever-growing demand for power influenced by the rapid economic progress. The State Government has been taking various initiatives to implement projects in the public as well as private sectors for adding new installed capacities for power generation. Power generation in the public sector is managed by the Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL), whereas the Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited (KPTCL) deals with transmission of power and load despatch functions. As part of the restructuring of the power sector in the State, the erstwhile Karnataka Electricity Board (KEB) was restructured as KPTCL in 1999 by giving it a corporate status. As per the Electricity Act 2003, KPTCL, being the State's transmission utility, is not empowered to engage in trading in electricity. Therefore, the distribution companies directly procure power from power generators, both public and private and ESCOMS own distribution network and use KPTCL's transmission network to distribute electricity.

#### 11.1.1 Power Sector Reforms:

Recognizing the crucial role of power in achieving economic progress, Karnataka was one of the first Indian States to implement power sector reforms. The institutional setup for undertaking the reforms was strengthened with the enactment of the Karnataka Electricity Reforms Act in 1999. The Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (KEREC) was established as a regulatory authority of the State's Power Sector. Among other functions of the KEREC, it regulates the tariff for supply of power to different categories of consumers. Four Electricity Supply Companies (ESCOMs), Bengaluru Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (BESCOM), Mangaluru Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (MESCOM), Hubli Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (HESCOM), and Kalaburagi Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (GESCOM) were established during 2002 and another ESCOM, Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Corporation Ltd. (CESC) was established in 2005. The Hukkeri Rural Electric Co-operative Society (HRECS) is engaged in distribution business in Hukkeri Taluk. These five distribution companies and HRECS are engaged in retail supply of electricity to the end consumers.

Government of Karnataka accorded approval in April, 2007 for setting up of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) viz., Power Company of Karnataka Limited (PCKL) to supplement the efforts of KPCL in capacity addition. PCKL was incorporated on 20th August, 2007 under the Companies Act, 1956. PCKL is responsible for capacity addition by way of setting up of new power projects through bidding process, under Case-II bidding guidelines issued by Ministry of Power, GOI and long term procurement of power under Case-I bidding guidelines of MoP, GoI. In order to bridge the demand and supply gap, PCKL has been procuring power on behalf of the ESCOMS from various sources including purchase of power through Energy Exchange, Banking (SWAP) as well bilateral transactions. PCKL also co-ordinates with other states and Central Government agencies on power related

issues as well as through the forum of SRPC (Southern Regional Power Committee).

The State Govt is in the right path to increase the Generation, Transmission and Distribution capacity addition to meet the ever growing demand for power in the State.

Installed capacity addition in the public sector including CGS during the Financial Year 2017-18 (Upto November-2017) is 1147MW and in private sector including renewable energy is 757.24MW. Total installed capacity addition during the FY 2017-18 (upto November-2017) is 1904.24MW.

With the addition of generation capacity, the state is able to ensure near self sufficiency in availability of power. The variation in hydel availability and coal supply hamper the status of self sufficiency. Otherwise, the State can meet its demand with the existing and pipeline capacity addition.

The Renewable Energy Policy has a vision of adding 1875MW of generation capacity during 2018-19. Similarly, through implementation of thermal/nuclear projects, the state is likely to add 924.94MW during 2018-19, which includes share of CGS capacity addition.

Attaining self sufficiency in power availability is a dynamic aspect that depends on various related aspects.

**11.1.2 Power Generation**

The state of Karnataka depends on several sources of supply for meeting its power requirements. The state has power generation infrastructure within the state belonging to both public and private sectors. In addition, it has guaranteed allocations from the central power generating stations, and finally relies on imports from other states for bridging the demand-supply gap. Thus, the main sources of power supply in Karnataka are:

- a. Generating Stations of KPCL
- b. Independent Power Producers (IPPs) (Conventional and Non-conventional)

- c. State's share from Central Generating Stations
- d. Procurement from other states through bilateral trade, purchase and energy exchanges
- e. Barter arrangement (power banking)

KPCL has been pioneering the capacity addition for power generation in the public sector in the State. Benefiting from the reform processes, various private generators have also established power plants in Karnataka. Further, the State Government has established the Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Ltd (KREDL) to harness renewable sources of energy.

The total installed generation capacity both in the public sector and private sector including the State's share in the Central Generation Station (CGS) up to November 2017 is 21187.78 MW. The installed capacity in the public sector is 12078.00 MW (including CGS allocation) and the private sector's share is 9109.78 MW. In the private sector capacity, the share of renewable energy sources of power generation (excluding the share of IPP Thermal & Mini Hydel) in overall installed capacity is 33.31%. The status of power sector in terms of both installed capacity and electricity generation in Karnataka is provided in **Table 11.1**.

The status of the installed capacity of Hydel power generation as on 30.11.2017 is 17.37% in total installed capacity. This share increases to 21.39% if Mini-Hydel is included. The contribution from wind power is the third highest at 3845.36MW after hydro and coal thermal (**Figure 11.1**).

It may be observed from Table 11.1, out of the total installed capacity 21187.78 MW as on 30.11.2017, the renewable energy share including Mini Hydel and Cogeneration is 37.52%. The Hydro Thermal mix in the State generation in public sector including Central Generating share is in the ratio of about 1:2.

<p><b>KPCL-Increase in installed thermal capacity in 2016-17</b></p>	<p>The installed thermal capacity in 2015-16 was 2720MW. <b>The total thermal capacity addition during 2016-17 is 1500MW (BTPS Unit-III-700MW &amp; YTPS -800MW).</b> The total installed thermal capacity in 2016-17 is 4220MW.</p>
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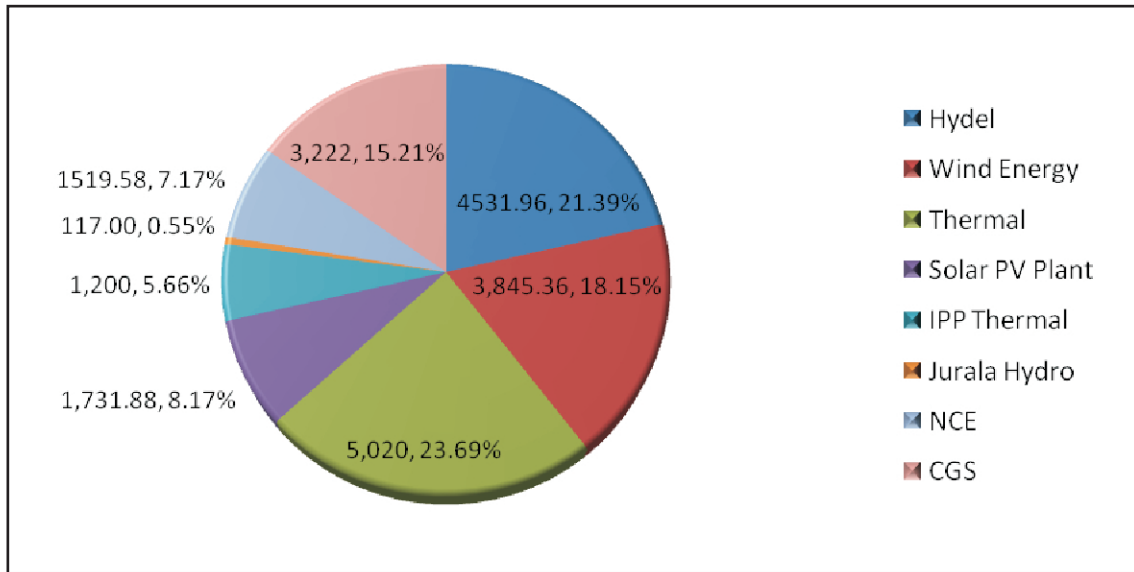
**Table 11.1: Progress in Power Sector**

Source	Units	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto Nov.-17)
<b>A. Installed Capacity</b>							
<b>1. Public Sector</b>							
a) Hydel	MW	3,652.00	3,652.00	3,652.00	3,667.00	3,667.00	3,680.00
b) Wind energy	MW	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
c) Thermal	MW	2,720.00	2,720.00	2,720.00	2,720.00	4,220.00	5,020.00
d) Diesel plants	MW	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	0.00	0.00
e) Solar PV plant	MW	14.00	14.00	14.00	24.00	24.00	34.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,499.00</b>	<b>6,499.00</b>	<b>6,499.00</b>	<b>6,524.00</b>	<b>7,916.00</b>	<b>8,739.00</b>
<b>f) Jurala Hydro</b>	MW			<b>117.00</b>	<b>117.00</b>	<b>117.00</b>	<b>117.00</b>
<b>2. Private Sector</b>							
g) IPP Thermal	MW	1,550	1,550.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
h) Mini Hydel	MW	701.00	742.06	785.00	835.46	843.46	851.96
i) Wind energy	MW	2,177.00	2,365.34	2,677.00	2,911.34	3,798.66	3,840.36
j) Co-generation & Biomass	MW	1,171.00	1,247.58	1,286.00	1,386.08	1,451.08	1,519.58
k) Solar	MW		31.00	84.00	110.00	1,059.34	1,697.88
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,599.00</b>	<b>5,935.98</b>	<b>6,032.00</b>	<b>6,442.88</b>	<b>8,352.54</b>	<b>9,109.78</b>
<b>3. Central Generating Station Allocation</b>	MW	1,836.00	1,921.00	2,169.00	2,677.00	2,898.00	3,222.00
<b>Total Installed Capacity</b>		<b>13,934.00</b>	<b>14,355.98</b>	<b>14,817.00</b>	<b>15,760.88</b>	<b>19,283.54</b>	<b>21,187.78</b>
<b>B.1 Electricity Generation (Net)</b>							
l) Hydel (KPCL)	MU	9,863.78	12,178.80	12,775.61	6,972.66	6,564.42	4,334.10
m) Thermal (KPCL)	MU	12,414.98	14,978.20	15,428.83	15,443.51	16,491.36	8,615.95
n) Diesel (KPCL)	MU				-	-	-
o) Wind	MU				3,550.56	4,213.10	5,793.00
p) Solar PV plant	MU				202.08	469.12	1,191.00
q) Mini Hydel	MU				1,009.12	847.46	1,213.00
r) Co-gen and Bio-Mass	MU				279.73	501.23	619.00
s) Private sector	MU	23,328.29	19,008.95	17,999.75	18,940.59	8,158.59	5,500.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>45,607.05</b>	<b>46,165.95</b>	<b>46,204.19</b>	<b>46,398.25</b>	<b>37,245.28</b>	<b>27,266.05</b>
<b>2. Electricity imports</b>							
a) Central projects	MU	11,443.54	12,617.30	14,340.31	15,203.77	23,267.00	10,918.69
b) Other States- Short Term	MU					4,880.26	1,762.21
<b>Total</b>	MU	<b>11,443.54</b>	<b>12,617.30</b>	<b>14,340.31</b>	<b>15,203.77</b>	<b>28,147.26</b>	<b>12,680.90</b>
<b>Total Electricity Supply</b>	MU	<b>57,050.59</b>	<b>58,783.25</b>	<b>60,544.50</b>	<b>61,602.02</b>	<b>65,392.54</b>	<b>39,946.95</b>

Note: 1. Short term electricity imports which were included in Pvt. Sector earlier are shown separately 2016-17 onwards.

2. The State Govt manages the increase in demand for energy with capacity addition including short term purchase.

Source: KPTCL

**Figure 11.1: Installed Capacity of Power generation in 2017-18 (in MW) (Upto Nov-2017)**

Source: KPTCL

The anticipated capacity addition during the financial year 2017-18 is 3917.80 MW.

The total power supply of 65392.54 MU in 2016-17 was substantially higher than 61602.02 MU in 2015-16 due to increased capacity addition to meet the demand for energy.

#### Installed Capacity:

1. The State has added 800.00 MWs of generating capacity from thermal source and 1104.24 MWs from other sources leading to increased capacity addition by 1904.24 MWs during the FY 2017-18 (Upto Nov-17).
2. The State Govt has established Thermal Power Station in the public sector through setting up of power plants at Bellary (BTPS) & Raichur (Yaramarus).
3. The State is also in the forefront of capacity addition in Renewable Energy Sector & there is constant increase in capacity under this category.
4. The availability factors of most of the generating plants have been found to be relatively high suggesting an efficient preventive maintenance system being in place (Table 11.2).

#### Plant Load Factors (Capacity Utilisation)

As can be observed from Table 11.3, the average cost of power generation is higher in thermal plants as compared to Hydel plants

and the State's reliance on thermal plants for power generation has increased over the years. As a result, the average cost of power generation (paise/kWh) has been increasing. Power generation, imports, T & D losses and consumption of power since 2012-2013 are given at **Appendix 11.1**.

#### Purchase of power from other states and energy exchanges

Towards meeting shortages in electricity supply, Karnataka buys power from neighbouring states, other states and from energy exchanges. The details of such purchases during 2011-12 to 2016-17 & in 2017-18 (Upto Nov-17) are given in **Table 11.4**.

There is an increase in power purchase from IPPs in recent years due to growing demand and delay in completion of generation projects within the State and from Central Generating Stations. Further, the corridor constraints existing between southern and other regions has resulted in purchase of power at higher cost within southern region.

#### 11.1.3 Power Transmission:

##### State Transmission Utility (KPTCL)

Karnataka Power Transmission Company Ltd. (KPTCL) is the State Transmission Utility engaged in the business of transmission of electricity in the State. It is the responsibility of the KPTCL to construct power stations & lines and strengthen the system for easing network

**Table 11.2 : Plant load Factors (PLF) and Availability Factors of the KPCL**

Sl. No	Station	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18 (Upto Nov. 2017)		
		Installed Capacity (MW)	PLF%	%Av. Factor	Installed Capacity (MW)	PLF%	%Av. Factor	Installed Capacity (MW)	PLF%	%Av. Factor
1	Raichur Thermal Power Station(1-7)	1470	75.6	82.47	1470	75.72	88.17	1470	71.53	79.70
2	Raichur Thermal Power Station (u-8)	250	75.66	89.39	250	79.68	96.29	250	84.24	89.72
3	Ballari Thermal Power Station (u-I)	500	63.86	72.96	500	78.14	98.62	500	20.42	44.95
4	Ballari Thermal Power Station (u-II)	500	75.24	88.46	500	56.53	94.03	500	39.36	52.53
5	Ballari Thermal Power Station (u-III)	0	0	0	700	8.34	0	700	8.05	20.28
6	Yeramarus Thermal Power Station (U-I)	0	0	0	800	3.14	0	800	6.11	0
7	Yeramarus Thermal Power Station (U-II)	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	0
<b>THERMAL TOTAL</b>		<b>2720</b>			<b>4220</b>			<b>5020</b>		
8	Sharavathi Generating Station	1035	29.1	84.62	1035	29.60	68.20	1035	24.03	89.53
9	Gerusoppa Dam Power House	240	14.1	98.47	240	13.07	95.79	240	11.59	99.30
10	Linganamakki Dam Power House	55	24.49	93.53	55	21.76	92.80	55	17.75	82.32
11	Nagjhari Power House	900	24.46	77.7	900	16.92	87.61	900	19.37	94.51
12	Supa Dam Power House	100	37.13	98.63	100	27.28	99.99	100	31.19	99.97
13	Kadra Dam Power House	150	16.55	90.67	150	13.26	87.42	150	18.09	97.70
14	Kodasalli Dam Power House	120	19.06	96.27	120	14.42	94.81	120	17.66	95.71
15	Varahi Under Ground PH	460	18.66	84	460	17.85	90.07	460	18.75	91.74

Sl. No	Station	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18 (Upto Nov. 2017)		
		Installed Capacity (MW)	PLF%	%Av. Factor	Installed Capacity (MW)	PLF%	%Av. Factor	Installed Capacity (MW)	PLF%	%Av. Factor
16	Mani Dam Power House	9	23.51	73.89	9	20.02	58.71	9	15.37	87.66
17	Alamatti Dam Power House	290	5.76	77.78	290	15.90	82.75	290	22.00	83.33
18	Ghataprabha Dam Power House	32	11.28	95.4	32	17.34	87.33	32	7.73	70.96
19	Bhadra Dam Power House	39.2	11.62	59.76	39.2	7.11	79.73	39.2	1.18	55.93
20	Kalmala, Sirwar, Ganekal & Mallapur	10.75	0	0	10.75	0	0	13.15	0	0
21	Shivasamudram	42	58.6	79	42	38.92	86.34	42	54.30	89.01
22	Shimsha Hydro Electric Station	17.2	36.87	47.46	17.2	21.13	77.60	17.2	36.72	89.15
23	Mahatma Gandhi H E Station	139.2	25.74	93.18	139.2	23.46	82.08	139.2	16.70	77.61
24	Munirabad Power House	28	25.86	99.59	28	12.97	98.37	38	19.84	99.77
<b>HYDRO TOTAL</b>		<b>3667.35</b>			<b>3667.35</b>			<b>3679.75</b>		
25	Yelahanka DG Plant	108.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
26	Kappatagudda Wind Farm	4.56	20.34	0	4.56	10.68	0	4.56	0	0
27	Solar PV Plant	24.00	0	0	24.00	0	0	34.00	0	0
<b>OTHERS TOTAL</b>		<b>136.56</b>			<b>28.56</b>			<b>38.56</b>		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>6523.91</b>			<b>7915.91</b>			<b>8738.31</b>		

Source -KPCL

**Table 11.3 : Plant Load Factor, Unit Cost of Power of Select Power Stations**

Sl. No.	Power Station	Plant Load Factor (%)					Unit Cost *2017-18 Paise/kWh
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto Nov-17)	
1	Sharavathi	61.07	57.45	29.10	29.60	24.03	53.85
2	Nagjhari	33.75	41.58	24.46	16.92	19.37	92.94
3	Supa	53.17	51.18	37.13	27.78	31.19	92.94
4	Varahi	32.56	27.98	18.66	17.85	18.75	198.74
5	RTPS Unit-1	58.70	71.00	84.40	83.58	67.98	427.85
6	RTPS Unit-2	67.63	74.39	75.78	74.26	59.83	427.85
7	RTPS Unit-3	70.05	79.60	50.76	85.65	74.21	427.85
8	RTPS Unit-4	79.07	83.53	78.07	69.80	84.34	427.85
9	RTPS Unit-5	76.46	74.58	82.87	74.57	65.75	427.85
10	RTPS Unit-6	77.28	85.65	80.64	71.45	77.0	427.85
11	RTPS Unit-7	59.63	74.39	78.15	70.74	71.57	427.85
12	RTPS Unit-8	36.79	45.10	75.87	79.68	84.24	458.78
13	BTPS Unit-1	69.61	61.64	64.03	78.14	20.42	523.25
14	BTPS Unit-2	68.05	70.94	75.45	56.53	39.36	539.75
15	BTPS Unit-3					8.02	

\* Before accounting for T &amp; D loss

Source: KPCL

**Table 11.4 : Procurement from other states through bilateral trade & purchase through energy exchanges**

Year	Energy in MUs	Amount (Rs. in crore)	Average rate Rs/kWh
2011-12	6319.64	3035.29	4.80
2012-13	11046.36	4839.27	4.38
2013-14	6479.15	3212.87	4.96
2014-15	5918.11	3108.03	5.25
2015-16	8547.90	4319.68	5.05
2016-17 *	4880.26	2156.52	4.42
2017-18 (Upto Nov-17)	1762.21	719.02	4.08

\* Rate for the energy supplied under section 11 was considered as Rs.5.08/unit

Source: Power Company of Karnataka Limited

congestion, power evacuation etc. The status of transmission infrastructure as at the end of Nov-2017 is given in **Table 11.5**.

The transmission lines of different voltage classes, new substations added and capacity augmentation in the existing substations during the period 2012-13 to 2016-17 are shown in **Tables 11.6** and **11.7**.

#### **Transmission & Distribution Losses: (T&D Losses)**

The State Government has taken certain measures to reduce T&D and AT & C losses.

Measures taken for reduction of T&D loss:

- ❑ Bifurcation of lengthy HT/LT lines & overloaded 11KV feeders.
- ❑ Reconductoring of HT/LT lines and reduction of HT/LT ratio.
- ❑ Providing additional transformers to release overloaded DTCs.
- ❑ 100% Metering and Billing.
- ❑ Load balancing and bifurcation of load.
- ❑ Strengthening of Vigilance/MT Activities.
- ❑ Replacing Electro Mechanical Meters by Electrostatic meters.
- ❑ Encouraging consumers to install energy efficient equipments.

Measures taken for reduction of AT&C Loss:

- ❑ 100% billing of consumer installations.
- ❑ 100% collection efficiency.
- ❑ Improving vigilance activities.
- ❑ Periodical rating of HT & LT Installations.

Karnataka's power sector has reduced its T&D losses from 29.2% (in 2006-07) to 17.30% in 2016-17. (**Figure 11.2**). It is expected to bring down T&D losses to about 16.88% by March 2018. It may also come down further during 2017-18 depending on the quantum of supply. The utilities in the sector are making planned investment for strengthening and augmenting the network for reduction of technical losses.

Figure 11.2 also shows the trends in Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses during 2006-07 to 2016-17. The AT&C loss, which was 31.2% in 2006-07, has been brought down to 15.01 % in 2016-17.

The vigilance efforts by various authorities of the ESCOMs have contributed to the reduction in AT&C losses (**Table 11.8**).

#### **11.1.4 Power Consumption:**

As shown in **Table 11.9**, in the year 2016-17, the agricultural sector (water pumping through irrigation pump sets) accounted for highest share of electricity consumed with a share of 39.69% with domestic occupying a distinct second position with a share of 21.71%. However, in terms of paying for the electricity, the agricultural sector pays the least, whereas the commercial consumers pay the highest tariff.

The ESCOMs supply electricity to various categories of consumers at different price slabs. Details of revenue realized from different categories of consumers are given in **Table 11.10**. This shows that during the year 2016-17, nearly 67.42% of the ESCOMs revenue arises from LT category consumers

**Table 11.5: Power stations & transmission lines of KPTCL**

(as on 30.11.2017)

Voltage Level	No. of stations	Transmission Line in CKMs
400 kV	4	3134.72
220 kV	99	11078.34
110 kV	404	10408.90
66 kV	620	10633.92
33 kV	357	8914.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>1484</b>	<b>44170.07</b>

Source: KPTCL

**Table 11.6: Transmission lines of different voltage class added during the period (Transmission line length in Ckms)**

Voltage class in KV	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
400	671.84	0.00*	0.00*	33.31	451.40	<b>1156.55</b>
220	193.13	98.65	245.48	651.14	129.50	<b>1317.90</b>
110	287.70	351.97	318.42	158.55	148.77	<b>1265.41</b>
66	170.82	157.27	169.00	190.71	152.30	<b>840.10</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1323.49</b>	<b>607.89</b>	<b>732.91</b>	<b>1033.71</b>	<b>881.97</b>	<b>4579.97</b>

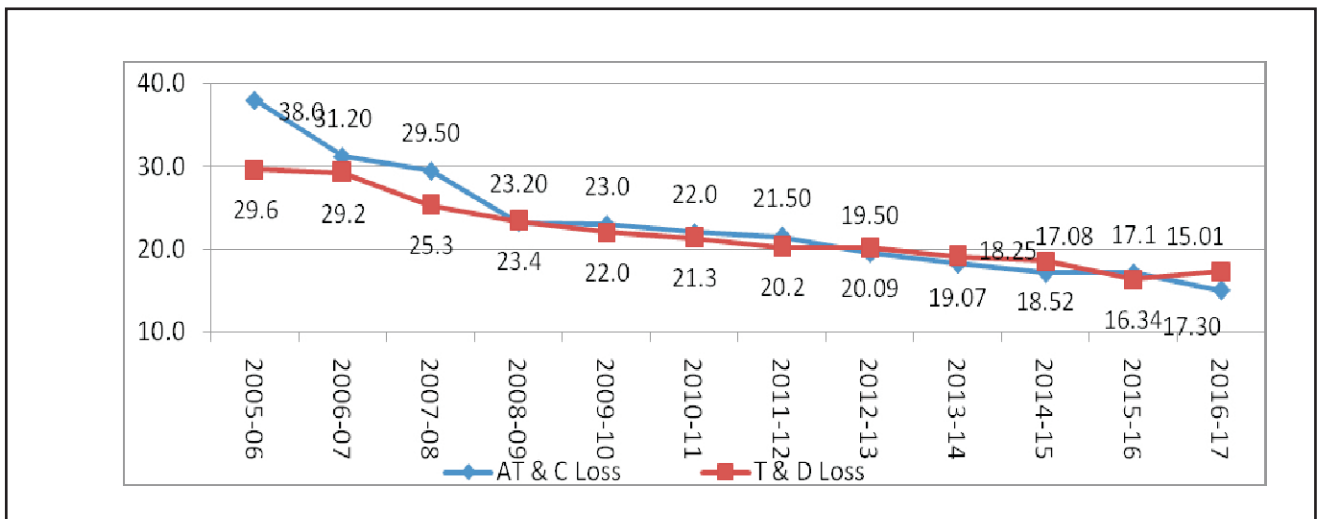
\* 400KV Voltage Class station was not commissioned during 2013-14 and 2014-15 and hence, there was no addition in 400KV Voltage Class stations during those two years.  
Source: KPTCL

**Table 11.7 : Details of new sub stations added and capacity augmented during the period**

Voltage Class (KVA)	Sub-stations added (Nos.)						Sub-stations capacity augmented (Nos.)					
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	TOTAL	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	TOTAL
400	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0</b>	-	-	2	-	-	<b>2</b>
220	3	1	1	3	2	<b>10</b>	2	4	2	-	4	<b>12</b>
110	13	15	16	10	13	<b>67</b>	15	27	18	36	17	<b>113</b>
66	17	10	15	17	13	<b>72</b>	34	43	21	43	44	<b>185</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>312</b>

Source: KPTCL

**Figure 11.2 : Trends in Transmission & Distribution losses and Aggregate Technical & Commercial Losses**



Source: Energy Department

**Table 11.8 : Vigilance efforts by various authorities of the ESCOMs in reducing theft and pilferages**

Year	No of Installations Inspected	No. of Cases Detected	Penalty Imposed (Rs. in crore)
2010-11	615101	115687	150.44
2011-12	436798	89288	111.46
2012-13	412368	85955	129.41
2013-14	482251	91067	154.90
2014-15	408955	93412	157.62
2015-16	284771	67863	144.23
2016-17	520387	82223	164.04
2017-18 (Upto Nov-2017)	378471	46130	108.18

Source: ESCOMs

**Table 11.9 : Electricity Consumption by various Categories of Consumers**

Category of Consumers	Consumption (MU)		% of Sales		Demand (Rs. in Crs)		ARR* Rs/Kwh	
	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto Nov-17)	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto Nov-17)	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto Nov-17)	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto Nov-17)
Industries	7677.34	5326.96	14.17	15.32	5865.70	4625.75	7.64	8.68
IP Sets	21504.19	11636.63	39.69	33.46	9447.02	5814.97	4.39	5.00
Domestic	11762.18	8544.70	21.71	24.57	6043.18	4943.68	5.14	5.79
LT Industries	1925.96	1284.26	3.55	3.69	1317.42	974.91	6.84	7.59
Water Works & Sewage pumping	2901.31	2054.00	5.35	5.91	1685.14	1308.10	5.81	6.37
Commercial Lighting	6539.15	4406.86	12.07	12.67	5957.33	4337.24	9.11	9.84
Public Lighting	923.23	655.03	1.70	1.88	739.67	560.78	8.01	8.56
Others	950.11	864.80	1.75	2.49	886.63	777.00	9.33	8.98
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54183.47</b>	<b>34773.24</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31942.09</b>	<b>23342.43</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>6.71</b>

\* After T &amp; D losses as on 31.03.2017

\* ARR - Average Revenue Realisation.

Source: ESCOMs



**Table 11.10 : Electricity sales and revenue realization by categories of consumers**

Category	Description	Sales (MU)		Revenue (Rs. Crores)		Average revenue realization (Rs./kWh)	
		2016-17	2017-18 (Upto Nov-17)	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto Nov-17)	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto Nov-17)
LT1	BJ/KJ	527.84	529.46	253.47	327.82	4.80	6.19
LT2	AEH	11187.62	7981.72	5757.50	4584.67	5.15	5.74
LT3	Commercial	3207.06	2347.11	2783.42	2165.54	8.68	9.23
LT4	Irrigation Pump sets	21399.67	11581.35	9414.50	5793.82	4.40	5.00
LT5	Industries	1925.96	1284.26	1317.19	953.09	6.84	7.42
LT6	Street lights and water supply	2325.09	1701.15	1675.74	1285.96	7.21	7.56
LT7	Temporary Installations	235.39	157.83	332.75	246.26	14.14	15.60
<b>Total LT</b>		<b>40808.63</b>	<b>25582.88</b>	<b>21534.57</b>	<b>15357.16</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>6.00</b>
HT1	Water supply installations	1499.36	1007.87	747.8	573.83	4.99	5.69
HT2	HT Industrial & Commercial	11184.75	7744.75	9162.92	7083.39	8.19	9.15
HT3	Lift Irrigation	403.28	268.93	112.47	87.53	2.79	3.25
HT4	HT Residential	156.53	80.07	102.27	56.23	6.53	7.02
HT5	HT Temporary	130.91	88.74	176.84	106.82	13.51	12.04
<b>Total HT</b>		<b>13374.83</b>	<b>9190.36</b>	<b>10302.3</b>	<b>7907.8</b>	<b>7.70</b>	<b>8.60</b>
Others / Misc. Income		0		105.28	77.49		
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>54183.46</b>	<b>34773.24</b>	<b>31942.15</b>	<b>23342.45</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>6.71</b>

Source: ESCOMs.

even though they account for about 75.32% of the electricity consumption. The HT industrial & commercial sector, while accounting for only 20.64% of the electricity sales, contributes 28.69% to the total revenue earned in 2016-17. Electricity supplied to HT Agriculture including lift irrigation fetches the lowest average revenue of Rs. 2.79/kWh, whereas the LT commercial category provides highest revenue realisation of Rs. 8.68/kWh. Other than temporary installations, commercial LT consumers and HT industrial and commercial consumers pay higher prices for electricity consumed.

Details of energy sales, average tariff and average cost of power supplied by ESCOMs are given in **Table 11.11**.

#### **Subsidy in Power Sector :**

There are a total number of 29,11,778 Bhagya Jyothi/Kutira Jyothi (BJ/KJ) connections and 25,87,657 irrigation pump sets in the State as of November-2017. The power supply to IP sets has been made free with effect from 01.08.2008, whereas the BJ/KJ beneficiaries have been enjoying free power since a very long time. From 2017-18, the free power supply to BJ/KJ has been enhanced from 18 units to 40

**Table 11.11: Energy sales, average tariff and average cost of power supplied by ESCOMs**

ESCOMS	Energy sales(MU)		Average tariff (Rs./kWh)		Average cost (Rs./kWh)	
	2016-17 (Actuals)	2017-18 as approved by KERC (at approved level)	2016-17 (Actuals)	2017-18 as approved by KERC (at approved level)	2016-17 (Actuals)	2017-18 as approved by KERC (at approved level)
<b>BESCOM</b>	26249.26	26109.16	6.12	6.48	6.09	6.48
<b>MESCOM</b>	4794.43	4809.52	7.14	6.51	7.11	6.51
<b>HESCOM</b>	10275.34	10896.58	6.06	6.43	6.91	6.43
<b>GESCOM</b>	6358.35	7188.58	6.63	6.29	7.10	6.29
<b>CESC</b>	6260.28	5861.48	6.72	6.18	6.69	6.18
<b>Hukkeri</b>	245.80	275.10	5.98	5.92	5.98	5.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>54183.46</b>	<b>55140.42</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>6.41</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>6.41</b>

Source: ESCOMs

units per installation per month. The entire cost of supply of free power to agricultural sector & BJ/KJ has been made good by the State Government through subsidy. The subsidy provided by the State Government during the last 6 years and in 2017-18 (Up to November - 2017) is provided in **Table 11.12**.

#### **11.1.5 Electricity, Demand and Supply Status:**

The core issue in power supply in Karnataka is the status of demand & supply to ensure that there is no shortage in supply in the State. The State of Karnataka has been facing power shortage as it is a progressive state and there is ever growing demand for power. The State Government has been planning through various means for capacity addition for adding more power to the grid to meet the growing demand. The hydel availability has come down drastically in 2017-18 and the State Government is sourcing power from all available sources to meet the demand. Still there has been shortage in supply.

Apart from augmenting its generation, the State has been importing power from central power-generating stations, from neighbouring states and also through energy exchanges for minimising power shortages. In addition, the State Government is taking steps for conservation of energy through demand side management programmes. In cases where it is

highly difficult to bridge the supply-demand gap, load shedding is imposed.

Trends in peak demand for power and peak energy supply per day during the period 2004-05 to 2017-18 (Upto November - 2017) are given in **Figure 11.3**. It may be observed that both the peak demand and peak energy supply per day are showing increasing trends since 2008-09. The peak demand met during 2016-17 was 10242MW and in 2017-18 (upto Nov-2017) it is 9980MW. The anticipated peak demand to be met during 2017-18 is around 10500MW.

**Figures 11.4** and **11.5** show the trends in estimated gaps in demand and supply for both power and energy. The power supply shortage was the highest at 1709MW in 2014-15 (Figure 11.4) and energy supply shortage was the highest at 8226MUs in 2007-08 (Figure 11.5).

#### **Demand Side Management (DSM)**

The Government of Karnataka has implemented several programmes to conserve energy as part of its demand side management (DSM) initiatives. Some of the important programmes are:

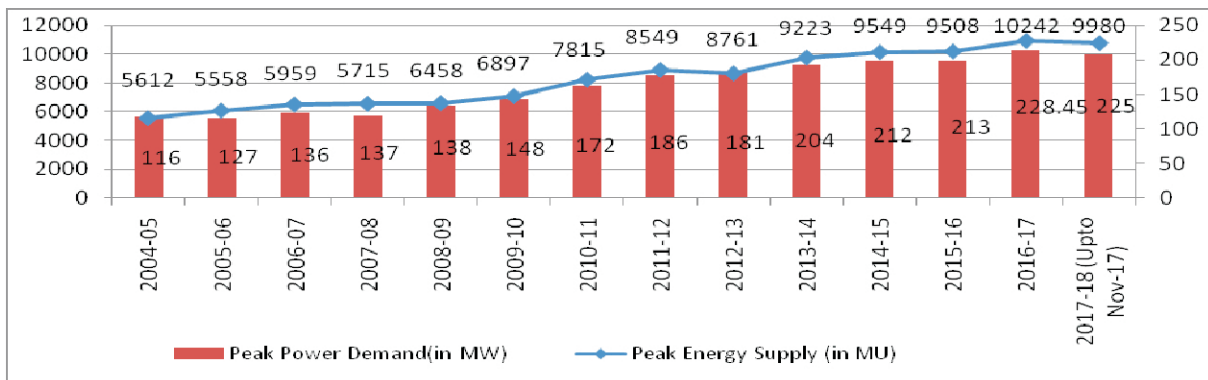
1. Time of Day Tariff Metering is made mandatory for industrial consumers especially for HT consumers having sanction load of 500 KVA and above.

**Table 11.12 : Subsidy Released by the State Government to Irrigation Pumpsets and BJ/KJ connections**

Year	Subsidy released (Rs. in crs)	Remarks
2011 -12	4851.28	Subsidy released includes arrears of subsidy of previous year amounting to Rs. 646.67 crs.
2012 -13	6500.00	Subsidy released includes arrears of subsidy of previous year amounting to Rs. 1716.07 crs.
2013 -14	5460.00	Only subsidy of the year was released.
2014-15	6200.00	Only subsidy of the year was released.
2015-16	8143.29	Subsidy released includes arrears of subsidy of previous year amounting to Rs. 1530.30 crs.
2016-17	8646.77	Subsidy released includes arrears of subsidy of previous year amounting to Rs. 692.72 crs.
2017-18 (Upto Nov-2017)	4984.95	Subsidy release upto Nov-17

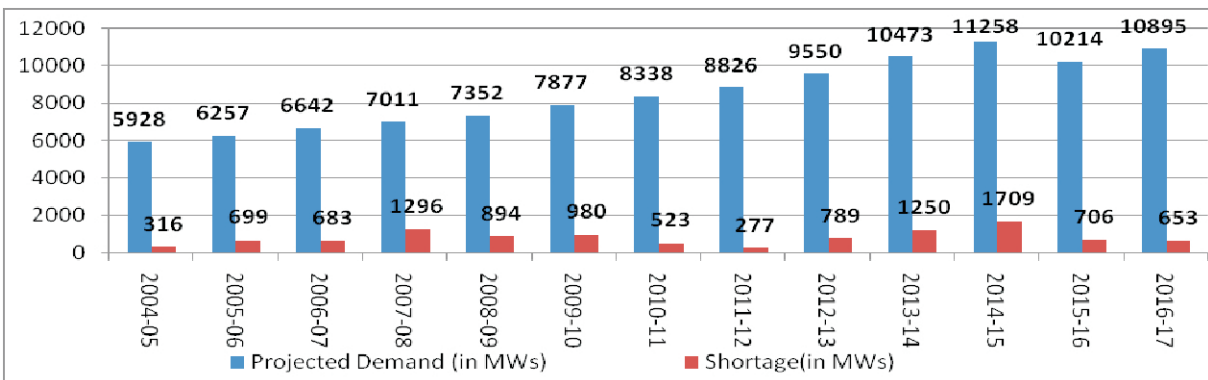
Source: Energy Dept

**Figure 11.3: Trends in Peak Power Demand and Peak Energy Supply**

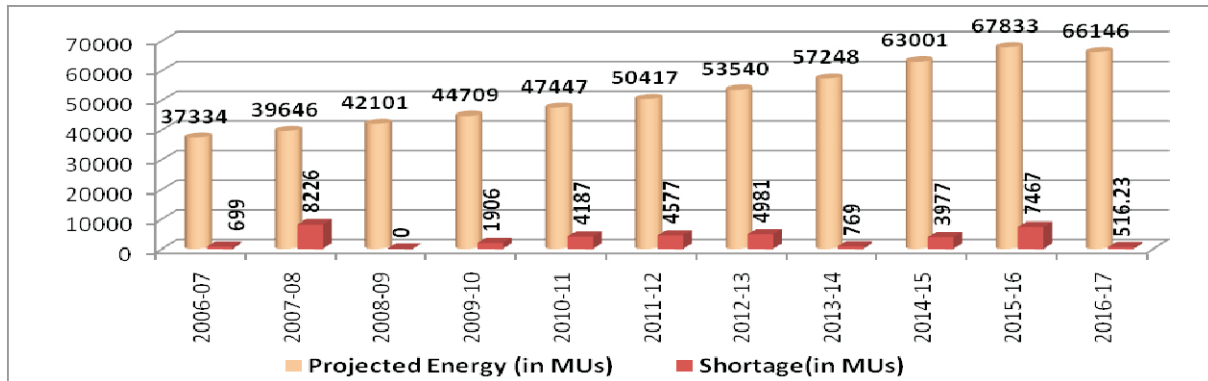


Source: KPTCL

**Figure 11.4: Power Supply & Demand Gap (in MW)**



Source: KPTCL

**Figure 11.5 : Energy Supply and Demand Gap (in Million Units)**

Source: KPTCL

2. Installing energy efficient street lighting systems and Electronic Time Switches for street light installations for switching “ON” and “OFF”.
3. Segregating agricultural loads from the existing 11kV feeders through Niranthara Jyothi and Deena Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyothi Yojana (DDUJY) schemes to provide 24X7 uninterrupted power supply to non-agricultural loads in rural areas.
4. Adoption of High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) for agricultural loads in rural areas.
5. Encouraging domestic consumers to use solar water heaters.
6. Mandatory use of solar water heating systems for all residential buildings with a built up area of 600Sq. Feet and above falling within the limits of Municipalities/Corporations and Bengaluru Development Authority, etc.
7. Mandatory use of LED in Government buildings/Aided institutions/Boards/Corporations.
8. Mandatory use of star rated energy efficient irrigation pump sets conforming to standards prescribed by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.
9. Promotion of energy efficient building designs.
10. Adoption of Bachat Lamp Yojana launched by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Government of India.
11. Implementation of Solar Rooftop programme.
12. Vidhyuth Jagruthi Yojana, an awareness programme on DSM activities for students of schools / colleges.
13. Surya Raitha Scheme, a pilot project for arranging power supply to IP sets through solar under net-metering concept for IP sets.
14. Distribution of LED bulbs under Hosabelaku through EESL as part of UJALA Scheme.

ESCOMs are currently implementing a smart grid pilot project and a project for implementation of smart meter technologies for online recording of energy consumption and provision of post-paid/pre-paid options to consumers of electricity.

#### 11.1.6 Rural Electrification:

Towards meeting the targets stipulated by the National Electricity Policy (NEP), the State Government has planned initiatives for energisation of Villages, Hamlets, Harijan Bastis and Thandas. All the villages of Karnataka have been electrified .

The ESCOMs have planned to energise Hamlets and Thandas in a phased manner. The details of electrification status in Hamlets, Harijan Bastis, Thandas and IP sets during the last six years and in the current financial year are provided in **Table 11.13** and cumulative progress of Energisation of IP sets since 1999-2000 is given at **Appendix 11.3**.

#### 11.1.7 Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Limited (KREDL)

KREDL is the nodal agency for the development of renewable energy sources in Karnataka. To

**Table 11.13: Progress in Rural Electrification**

Year	Irrigation Pump sets Electrified Cumulative No. (in lakhs)	Hamlets/Harijan Bastis Thandas Electrified (Nos.)
2011 -12	19.49	272
2012 -13	20.52	741
2013 -14	21.49	08
2014-15	22.03	182
2015-16	23.33	25
2016-17	25.06	3041
2017-18 (Upto Nov-2017)	25.89	4315

Source: Energy Department

<b>Increase in progress in Rural Electrification in 2016-17 and 2017-18</b>	The left out work under the RGGVY for Energisation of Hamlets, Harijan Bastis & Thandas set by the MoP was taken up aggressively during 2016-17& 2017-18 to achieve the target. Number of Hamlets, Harijan Bastis & Thandas Energised during those two years are <b>3041 and 4315</b> respectively.
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harness green and clean renewable energy sources in the State for environmental benefits, energy security and to initiate energy conservation & efficiency measures in all the sectors for sustainable development, the Government of Karnataka enacted a policy on renewable energy (for the period 2009-14) on 19.01.2010.

### Solar Policy

To harness the potential of solar resources in the State, Government of Karnataka issued Solar Policy 2014-2021 vide notification No. EN 21 VSC 2014 dated: 22.05.2014 with a target of 2000MWs for purchase of solar energy by State ESCOMs. Further, to be on par with the Government of India tariff policy dated: 28.01.2016, Government of Karnataka amended the Solar Policy on 12.01.2017 and the target is revised from minimum 2000MWs to minimum 6000 MWs for purchase of solar energy by State ESCOMs during policy period.

### Objectives of the Solar Policy:

- ❑ To add solar generation of minimum 6000MW by 2021 in a phased manner by

creating a favourable industrial atmosphere.

- ❑ To translate Karnataka into an investor friendly state.
- ❑ To encourage public private participation in the sector.
- ❑ To promote Solar Rooftop Generation and Technologies.
- ❑ To encourage decentralized generation & distribution of energy where access to grid is difficult.

KREDL, the nodal agency envisages private sector investment for renewable energy development in the State. The capacity addition in private sector under renewable energy during 2016-17 was 1930.16 MW and it is 757.24MW during 2017-18 upto November 2017 (as shown in **Table 11.14**).

The cumulative achievements in installed capacity additions in the renewable energy (private sector) in the State as on 30.11.2017 are shown in **Table 11.15**. Wind energy accounts for major share in the installed capacity.

**Table 11.14 : Capacity addition under Renewable Energy (in MW) (Private Sector)**

Sources	Capacity addition during				
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto Nov-2017)
Wind Power	183	320.10	230.90	882.32	41.70
Small/Mini Hydro	40.65	43.15	50.25	8.00	8.50
Co-Generation	76	28.00	79.50	133.50	68.50
Solar (including solar roof top)	17	53.00	50.00	906.34	638.54
Biomass	12.09	10.00	21.00	0.00	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>328.74</b>	<b>454.25</b>	<b>431.65</b>	<b>1930.16</b>	<b>757.24</b>

Source: KREDL

**Table 11.15 : Cumulative Progress in Renewable Energy (Private Sector) (in MW) as on 30.11.2017**

Sources	Potential Available	Allotted Capacity	Installed Capacity
Wind Power	55857	16308.42	3840.36
Small/Mini Hydro	3100	2996.90	851.96
Co-Generation	2000	2059.85	1385.55
Solar (including solar roof top)	24700	7369.25	1697.88
Biomass	1000	391.18	134.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>86657</b>	<b>29125.6</b>	<b>7909.78</b>

Source: KREDL

**11.1.8 Rural Energy Programmes**

Three main schemes are being implemented under Rural Energy Programme through Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department viz; National Biogas Manure and Management Programme, (NBMMP), Karnataka State Bio-fuel Policy-2009 and Nutana Soura Belaku Yojane.

**a) National Biogas Manure and Management Programme (NBMMP)**

Biogas is a clean, non-polluting, smoke and soot-free fuel, containing methane gas produced from cattle dung, human waste and other organic matter in a biogas plant through a process called anaerobic digestion. The digested slurry can be used as a good quality

manure in agricultural fields. This is a Central Sector Scheme & is being implemented since 1982-83. This is a 100% women oriented programme.

**Objectives :**

- ❑ To provide clean bio-gaseous fuel mainly for cooking purposes with an objective of reducing use of LPG and other conventional fuels;
- ❑ To meet 'lifeline energy' needs for cooking gas envisaged in 'Integrated Energy Policy';
- ❑ To provide bio-fertilizer/organic manure to reduce use of chemical fertilizers;
- ❑ To improve sanitation in villages by linking sanitary toilets with biogas plants;

- To mitigate Climate Change by preventing black carbon and methane emissions.

The existing financial assistance for setting up of family type biogas plants is given in **Table 11.16**.

Based on the cattle population in the State, 6.80 lakh biogas plants can be constructed, of which 4.48 lakh biogas plants have been constructed upto November 2017.

Beneficiaries are selected by the Grama Panchayats. In the State Budget, during 2017-18, Rs.1214.00 lakh has been provided under District Sector.

Physical and Financial Progress under National Biogas Manure and Management Programme (NBMMP) from 2007-08 to 2017-18 (Upto end of Nov-2017) are given in **Table 11.17**.

**Table 11.16: Financial Assistance for setting up of family type biogas plants**

Particulars	Subsidy (in Rs.)	
	Gen Category	SC & ST Category
Central Subsidy	9000/-	11000/-
Turn Key Fee	1500/-	1500/-
<b>Total Subsidy (Central)</b>	<b>10500/-</b>	<b>12500/-</b>
State Subsidy	6000/-	6000/-
<b>Total Subsidy (Central &amp; State)</b>	<b>16500/-</b>	<b>18500/-</b>
Latrine Linked Biogas Plants – incentives	<b>1200/-</b>	<b>1200/-</b>

Source:Rural Infrastructure-2,RDPR

**Table 11.17: Physical (No. of Biogas Plants) and Financial Progress under NBMMP**

Year	Physical (Nos)		Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Target (S+C)	Achievement (S+C)
2007-08	4000	4573	756.50	337.57
2008-09	10000	6579	765.29	557.90
2009-10	10000	6954	961.33	693.37
2010-11	16000	12902	1583.08	997.79
2011-12	15000	10531	1623.20	1359.93
2012-13	12000	11985	1495.20	1161.19
2013-14	10300	9700	1465.91	1300.62
2014-15	10500	8419	1139.24	1018.38
2015-16	16000	6444	1256.00	1341.13
2016-17	10000	5294	1344.00	1090.26
2017-18 (Upto end of Nov-2017)	8000	1987	1214.00	231.76

Source:Rural Infrastructure-2,RDPR

### b) The Karnataka State Biofuel Policy-2009.

The Karnataka State Biofuel Policy-2009 has come into force from 1st March, 2009. It is a State Plan programme. This programme is being implemented through Karnataka State Biofuel Development Board. Rs.681.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2017-18. Rs.670.25 lakh has been released to Karnataka State Biofuel Development Board for implementation of biofuel activities and establishment of Biofuel Research Laboratory.

### c) Nutana Soura Belaku Yojane - Installation of Solar Street Lights at Grama Panchayats

Nutana Soura Belaku Programme has been started since 2009-10 for installation of Solar Street Lights at Grama Panchayat level. Under this programme, one pilot district has been selected from each Revenue Division. The programme is implemented through E-Procurement. For the year 2017-18, Rs.400.00 lakh has been provided in the State budget. The physical and financial progress under Nutana Soura Belaku Yojane during 2016-17 are given in **Table 11.18**. Physical and Financial progress for the period 2012-13 to 2015-16 are given in **Appendix 11.3A**.

### 11.1.9 Investment in Power Sector:

KPCL has planned various projects to augment the generation capacity in the State during 2017-18.

Similarly, KPTCL is constructing power stations and lines and strengthening the system for easing transmission network congestion etc.

The five ESCOMs are implementing various projects for strengthening distribution network.

The plan outlay and expenditure incurred during the last four years and during 2017-18 upto November 2017 are given at **Table.11.19** and investment in power development since 2013-14 is given at **Appendix 11.2**.

Power Company of Karnataka Limited (PCKL) will implement the following projects through bidding process under Case-II bidding guidelines issued by Ministry of Power.

- i. 1320 MW Coal based Thermal Power Project at Kalaburagi
- ii. 1320 MW Coal based Thermal Power Project at Ghataprabha.

Further, PCKL is the nodal agency to implement the following projects under IPP and Central Projects.

**Table 11.18 : The Physical (No. of Solar Street Lights installed) and Financial progress under Nutana Soura Belaku Yojane during 2016-17 (Rs. in lakhs)**

Name of the District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical (Nos.)	Financial	Physical (Nos.)	Financial
Gadag	286	55.80	190	55.72
Bagalkote	286	55.70	195	55.73
Kalburagi	286	55.70	160	55.71
Mysore	286	55.70	195	55.71
Ramanagar	286	55.70	177	55.71
Kolar	284	55.70	252	55.71
Chikkaballapur	286	55.70	195	55.71
Belgaum	45	10.00	45	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2045</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>1409</b>	<b>400.00</b>

Source: Rural Infrastructure-2, RDPR



**Table 11.19 : Investment in Power Sector****(Rs. In Crores)**

Year	IEBR				Capital Outlay for Power Projects		State Govt Loans for DAS		Total Outlay	
	KPCL		KPTCL & ESCOMs							
	Plan Outlay	Expr.	Plan Outlay	Expr.	Plan Outlay	Expr.	Plan Outlay	Expr.	Plan Outlay	Expr.
2013-14	2808.00	2339.26	1250.00	1250.00	820.00	820.00	81.74	81.74	<b>4959.74</b>	<b>4491.00</b>
2014-15	2850.00	2588.55	1200.00	1200.00	820.00	770.00	80.00	57.59	<b>4950.00</b>	<b>4616.14</b>
2015-16)	2685.00	2343.76	1200.00	1200.00	869.02	869.02	64.41	30.29	<b>4818.43</b>	<b>4443.07</b>
2016-17	2526.51	1535.32	2476.80	2476.80	861.29	861.29	96.20	63.00	<b>5960.80</b>	<b>4936.41</b>
2017-18 (Upto Nov-17)	1822.00	714.85	2000.00	2000.00	827.00	620.22	No budget Allocation		4649.00	3335.07

Source: Details of Provision for Plan Schemes, Finance Department, GoK

- i. Establishing 500 MW Coal based thermal power project at Hassan by M/s. Hassan Thermal Power (P) Limited (HTPPL) (IPP).
- ii. Kudligi Regional Thermal Power Plant 4000 MW (Central Sector).
- iii. Enhancement of Units 5 & 6 from 2X220MW to 2X700MW at Kaiga (Central Sector).

#### 11.1.10 New Initiatives, Challenges and Outcome:

##### Initiatives taken up in 2017-18

- ❑ The State Government has proposed to implement solar energy projects through Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Ltd. (KREDL) for providing solar water pumps to beneficiary farmers.
- ❑ Providing solar water pumps to beneficiaries under SCSP and TSP schemes.
- ❑ Installing LED street lights in all the ESCOMs in a phased manner under Nagara Jyothi Yojane.
- ❑ Upgradation of Distribution Automation System in other corporation areas.
- ❑ The HVDS, implemented on pilot basis, will be continued in other sub divisions of ESCOMs after detailed study of the scheme.
- ❑ Smart Grid and Smart Meters scheme will be implemented on pilot basis.

- ❑ Implementation of Green Energy Corridor scheme with the assistance of KPTCL and MNRE.
- ❑ Augmenting Transmission Capacity to future growth and evacuation.
- ❑ Developing infrastructure for establishment of 2000MW of Solar Power in solar park through joint venture at Pavagada in Tumakuru District. At present, 13000 acres of land has been identified in 5 villages, viz., Balasamudra, Tirumani, Kyataganacharlu, Vallur & Rayacharlu at Nagalamadike Hobli, Pavagada Taluk in Tumkur District. Around 12676 acres of land has been acquired in Pavagada Taluk on lease basis. LoA has been issued to M/s L&T by KSPDCL for establishment of 4 Nos of 220/66KV sub-stations.
- ❑ Establishment of 1200 MWs of Solar power plant by allocating 20MWs capacity Solar plants in 60 backward talukas : Already 1180MW capacity of solar projects has been allotted in 59 taluks and work is under progress.
- ❑ Establishment of 970MW Solar Projects under decentralized distributed power generation through SECI.

##### Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) Scheme:

- ❑ UJWAL DISCOM ASSURANCE YOJANA (UDAY), a scheme for Financial Turnaround of Power Distribution

Companies (DISCOMs), has been approved by Government of India with an objective to improve the operational and financial efficiency of the State DISCOMs.

- ❑ The ESCOMs have signed MoU under UDAY in respect of operational parameters in the Power Ministers Conference held at Goa.
- ❑ The State DISCOMs have taken steps to achieve the targeted operational parameters under UDAY.
- ❑ **Karnataka stands 3rd in the ranking as per the UDAY Dash Board.**
- ❑ **BESCOM stands in the 3rd place & other 3 ESCOMs are within the first 10 rankings as per performance barometer on UDAY Dash Board data.**

#### Steps to improve Quality:

##### Distribution Automation System (DAS):

- ❑ Upgradation of Distribution Automation System for providing assured quality and reliability of power supply and to improve quality of service and consumer satisfaction.
- ❑ The BESCOM has been implementing the Bengaluru distribution automation upgradation scheme with financial assistance by JICA.
- ❑ The State Government has initiated similar programme in other ESCOMs also.

#### Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

##### 1. Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyothi Yojana (DDUGJY)

- ❑ Ministry of Power, Government of India, vide OM No 44/44/2014-RE dated 03.12.2014, has conveyed the sanction for launch/implementation of Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyothi Yojana (DDUGJY) with the following components:
  - i. Separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders facilitating judicious rostering of supply to agricultural and non-agricultural consumers in the rural areas.
  - ii. Strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure in rural areas, including metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers.
  - iii. Rural electrification, as per CCEA approval dated 01.08.2013 for completion of the targets laid down under RGGVY for 12th and 13th Plans by carrying forward the approved outlay for RGGVY to DDUGJY.
- ❑ The Monitoring Committee of Ministry of Power has approved the projects under DDUGJY on 06.08.2015. The sanction details for the State are given in **Table 11.20**.

**Table 11.20 : Sanction details for projects under DDUGJY (Amount in Rs. Crores)**

Sl. No.	Projects under DDUGJY	Cost approved by Monitoring Committee
1	Electrification of un-electrified villages	23.18
2	System Strengthening and Access to Rural Households	492.59
3	Metering	445.00
4	SAGY	55.12
5	Feeder Separation	729.68
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1745.57</b>
PMA Charges @ 0.5%		8.73
<b>Total Project Cost</b>		<b>1754.30</b>

Presently, work is under progress in all ESCOMs.

Source: Energy Department

## 2. Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)

- Ministry of Power, Government of India, vide OM No 26/1/2014-APDRP dated 03.12.2014, has conveyed the sanction for launch/implementation of Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) with the following components:
  - i. Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in the urban areas;
  - ii. Metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers in the urban areas.
  - iii. IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network, as per CCEA approval dated 21.06.2013 for completion of the targets laid down under R-APDRP for 12th and 13th Plans by carrying forward the approved outlay for R-APDRP to IPDS.
- The Monitoring Committee of Ministry of Power has approved the projects under IPDS on 06.08.2015. The sanction details for the State are given in **Table 11.21**.

### Specific challenges and the future outlook of the department

- Optimum utilisation of natural resources under renewable energy sector.
- Increasing generation capacity to meet the growing demand for achieving self sufficiency.
- Reduction of Transmission & Distribution Loss.
- Reduction of Aggregate Technical & Commercial Loss.

- Making Power Supply Consumer friendly.
- Reduction of Electrical Accidents.

### Outcome:

- The State Government has published its Solar Policy for 2014-2021 for giving impetus to exploitation of solar energy. The State Govt is able to harness renewable energy sources and save natural resources like coal.
- Niranthara Jyothi Yojane is a major project that aims to segregate the rural area loads into agricultural and non-agricultural loads so as to provide 24 hours of quality power supply to rural areas and assured hours of power supply to the irrigation pumpsets. As on November 2017, 1697 Niranthara Jyothi feeder works (880 feeders in phase 1 and 817 feeders in phase 2 ) have been completed, out of which 1688 feeders have been commissioned at the end of November 2017.
- Some of the energy conservation programs like Demand Side Management (DSM) and smart grid pilot project have resulted in saving energy.

### Issues/Challenges:

#### 1. Subsidy Issues :

The Number of IP sets & BJ/KJ installations are increasing over the years resulting in increased consumption. The monthly consumption limit has been increased from 18

**Table 11.21 : Sanction Details for Projects under IPDS**

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Sl No	Name of the Company	No. of Towns	DPR approved by MoP	
			DPR Cost	PMA cost @ 0.5% of Project Cost
1	BESCOM	45	457.16	2.29
2	CESC	33	170.03	0.85
3	GESCOM	42	183.41	0.92
4	MESCOM	29	157.8	0.79
5	HESCOM	73	170.35	0.85
<b>Total</b>		<b>222</b>	<b>1138.75</b>	<b>5.70</b>

Presently, work is under progress in all ESCOMs.

Source: Energy Department

to 40 units for BJ/KJ installations and there by the subsidy need has increased. Due to inflationary tendency, the cost of supply is also increasing over the years and the tariff is getting increased due to increase in input cost of Generation, Transmission and Distribution. Consequently requirements of subsidy is also increasing.

## 2. Cost of Supply :

Due to increased demand for power in the state, the thermal share is increased adding to the cost of supply. The operational cost is also getting increased. The revenue realisation from sales is not matching with the overall cost of supply and there is gap or deficit in revenue every year. In order to bridge this revenue deficit temporarily, ESCOMs are resorting to short term borrowings. The state regulators are considering the revenue deficit of the previous years during the Annual Performance Review & trying to bridge the revenue deficit as far as possible.

## 3. Short term power purchase:-

As can be seen from the power scenario of the State, there can be both energy & demand shortage. To make good these shortages in part, the state is importing energy from other states. However, due to increased capacity addition to the generation within the State by KPCL as well as through renewable sources, need based import has been considered in the recent past & the same trend is being continued.

## 11.2 ROADS, TRANSPORT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS

### 11.2.1 Roads

The State's road network consists of National Highways (NH), State Highways (SH), Major District Roads (MDR), municipal roads and other roads including village connectivity roads. The road development works in the State are carried out by multiple agencies, which include Public Works Department (PWD) of the State Government, local governments such as Zilla Panchayat and its wings & in urban areas, the City Corporations, City Municipal Corporations (CMC) etc.

In the State, the average length of the PWD roads (viz; NH, SH & MDR) per 100 sq km area is 40.07 Km. Among the districts, the road length per 100 sq km is highest in Mandya district with a road length of 69.34 Km and

Kalaburagi district has the lowest road length of 26.02 Km per 100 Sq Km. Further, the road length per 100 sq km in Chamarajanagar, Raichur, Bidar, Chikkaballapura, Vijayapura, D.Kannada, Yadgir, Chikkamagaluru, Chitradurga, U.Kannada, Ballari, Bagalakote, Kodagu, & Udupi districts are below the State average (**Table 11.22**).

(Government of India has agreed in principle for up-gradation of 6433 km length of State Highways as new National Highways during 2015-16 & 2016-17. Final notification is awaited)

All the National Highways and a large extent of State Highways (99.88%) are covered with black top and 94.5% of Major District Roads are covered with black top (**Figure 11.6**).

The carriage way width details of the roads showed that about 18% of National Highways and 1% of State Highways have four lane widths. Similarly, 62% of NH, 19% of SH and 1.5% of MDRs have two lane width. (Highlights of the Roads in Karnataka from 1999-2000 to 2016-2017 are indicated in **Appendix 11.4**).

### 1. Road Development Plan 2001-2021:

The Government of India, Ministry of Surface Transport (Road Wings) has prepared the Road Development Plan for India 2001-2021. In this plan, the concept of Primary, Secondary & Tertiary Road System has been introduced for the purpose of transport planning, functional identification, earmarking administrative jurisdiction and assigning priorities on a road network.

The Primary Road System consists of Express Highways and the National Highways. The Secondary Road System consists of the State Highways and Major District Roads and the Tertiary Road System consists of the other District Road and village roads. The latter two categories are also commonly known by the term "Rural Roads" since they represent the links to the rural area of the country.

In this road development plan, road length is defined in terms of certain fixed and tangible objectives, having due regard to the popular demands for better type of roads as indicated below.

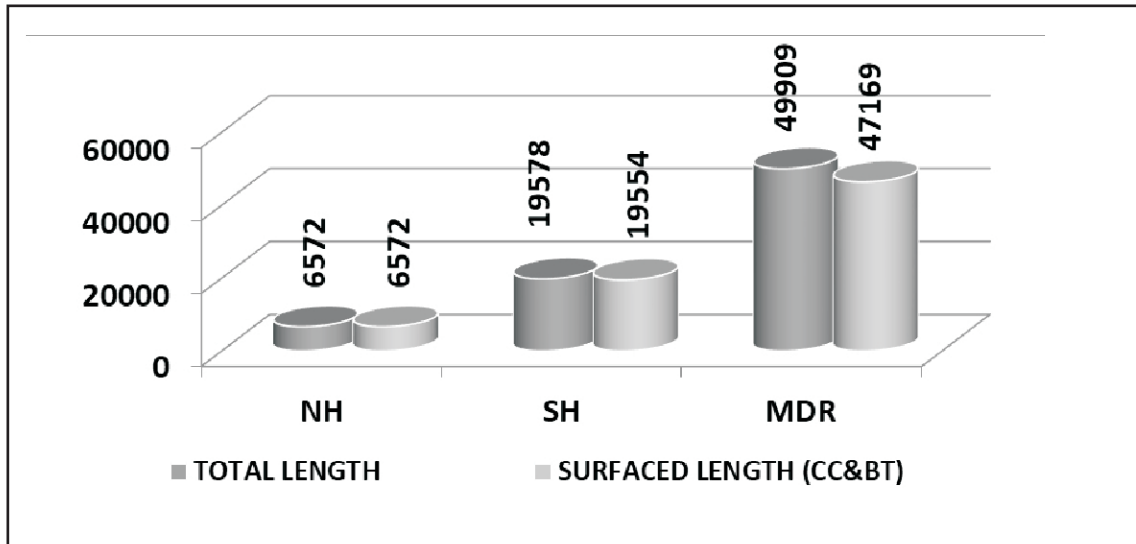
- a) The length of the National Highways is calculated on the basis of the demand from the various states, subject to the consideration that the National Highways may not be very close to each other, except

**Table 11.22 : Road lengths in Karnataka (In Km)**

Category of Road	Year	
	2015-16	2016-17
National Highways	6572	6572*
State Highways	19578	19578*
Major District Roads	49909	49909*
Municipal Roads & Other Roads	8366	8366
Rural Roads	177542	177542**
<b>All Roads</b>	<b>261967</b>	<b>261967</b>

Source: \*MIS report of KPWD 2016, \*\* RD&PR sources

**Figure 11.6 Length of Black Top & Cement Concrete Surface (in kms)**



Source: MIS report-2016, Public Works Ports and Inland Water Transport Department.

in area where no other convenient transport facility exists.

- b) The length of the State Highways is calculated in such a fashion that the State Highways connect major Industrial centres, District Places, Taluk/ Tehsil head-quarters, places of commercial interest, tourist centres, major agricultural produce markets and also major growth centres in tribal areas.
- c) All villages in the population group of 1500 and above should be connected with at least one Major District Road.
- d) All villages in the population group of 1000 to 1500 should be connected with Other District Roads.

As per the Road Development Plan, PWD has initiated State Highways Development Programme for the improvement and strengthening of the existing State Highways based on the following criteria.

- a. District HQ to District HQ connectivity.
- b. District HQ to Taluk HQ connectivity.
- c. Taluk HQ to Taluk HQ connectivity.
- d. Connectivity to tourist places, religious centres and other economic activity centres.

3567 km of State Highways in 66 packages under SHDP-I had been taken up in 2012-13 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1439 crores. As per the site conditions, 3390 km of road length is

improved incurring an expenditure of Rs.1673 crore and all the packages are completed.

Under SHDP-II, improvements of 3745 km of State Highways in 70 packages at an estimated amount of Rs.1498.90 crore are being implemented. As per the site conditions, 3139 km road length is taken up for improvement. 3134 km length has been completed incurring an expenditure of Rs.1842 crore. All packages are completed.

Under SHDP-III, improvement of 2795 km of State Highways and 1520 km Major District Roads at an estimated amount of Rs. 3500 Crore in 127 packages are being implemented. Out of 127 packages 28 are completed and the remaining 99 packages are under progress. 3082 km length improvement is completed incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1911 crore.

In 1999, Karnataka Road Development Corporation Limited (KRDC) was created as a State-owned enterprise for the development of road infrastructure facilities in the State. Through this agency, the construction of 664 bridges and development of 1503 km length of road have been completed by KRDC. Under PPP, a length of 123 km ie Yelahanka-AP border road (74.35km) and Devanhalli-Kolar road (49 km) is being developed. Further, 360 km State Highway is being improved with World Bank co-finance (annuity) scheme at an estimated cost of Rs 1369 crore and these projects are expected to be completed during 2018. Construction of 195 bridges at an estimated amount of Rs. 1395.58 crore is being taken up.

Under KSHIP-II, Phase-I, it is proposed to develop 833 km of roads with the assistance of World Bank and under the Asian Development Bank component, 615 km road length is proposed to be developed. A road length of 1284 km has been developed since inception incurring an expenditure of Rs.2895 crore.

The improvements of rural roads (MDRs and VRs) and construction/reconstruction of bridges are being taken up through NABARD assisted Rural Infrastructure Development Fund since 1996-97 (RIDF-II). The tranches from RIDF-II to RIDF-XVII are completed and RIDF-XVIII to XXII is under progress. Further, in 2017-18, under RIDF-XXIII, 162 roads and 79 bridges have been identified at an estimated amount of Rs.260.00 crores.

### **Pradhana Manthri Gram Sadakyojana (PMGSY)**

PMGSY was launched in the State during December 2000 with the objective of providing rural connectivity by way of all weather roads to eligible habitations having a population of 500 and above by the end of 2007. Under this programme, Rs 4740.35 crore has been spent and 18536.54 km of road length has been asphalted as on November 2017. In order to implement the scheme more effectively, Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency has been formed during October 2005. The agency is involved in the preparation of detailed project reports in each stage, implementation of the works (as approved by Government of India) as per the required standards and, release of grants provided by Government of India. As on date, the State is yet to connect 1771 (population between 250-499) unconnected habitations. The details of rural connectivity is shown in **Table 11.23**.

### **Chief Minister Gram Sadak Yojana:**

Under Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane (Head of Account-3054) a sum of Rs.24105.00 lakhs have been provided in the annual budget for 2017-18. The funds so provided have been allocated to Zilla Panchayats as per Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa Committee report for maintenance of rural roads.

### **NABARD:**

**RIDF NABARD -16 (2010-11):** The Government had administratively approved 251 Road & Bridge works for Rs.15126.60 lakhs & 153 Foot Bridge works for Rs.733.44 lakhs during the year 2010-11. Out of 251 Road & Bridge works, 244 works are completed & 7 works are dropped. Out of 153 Foot Bridge works 126 works are completed and 27 works are dropped.

**RIDF NABARD -17 (2011-12):** The Government had administratively approved 473 Road & Bridge works for Rs.18888.50 lakhs & 126 Foot Bridge works for Rs.1516.00 lakhs during the year 2011-12. Out of 473 Road & Bridge works, 461 works are completed & 12 works are dropped. Out of 126 Foot Bridge works 105 works are completed, 1 work is under progress & 20 works are dropped.

**Table 11.23 : District Rural Road Map details of Rural Connectivity**

Year	Bituminous Surface (Kms)	Metal Surface (Kms)	Earthen/ Gravel Roads (Kms)	Un Connected Habitations (Nos)	Remarks
2017-18	63374	23059	91109	1771 Habitations (with Population between 250 to 499) & 10,296 habitations (having less than 250 Population)	Up to end of 2012-13 it was reported as 2235 unconnected habitations. Now as per 2013-14 DRRP 1771 (population between 250-499) Nos of Unconnected habitations are identified.

**RIDF NABARD -18 (2012-13):** The Government had administratively approved 199 Roads works for Rs.7330.00 lakhs & 2 Foot Bridge works for Rs.65.00 lakhs during the year 2012-13. Out of 199 works, 195 Works are completed & 4 works are dropped. Out of 2 Foot Bridge works, both are completed.

**RIDF NABARD-19 (2013-14):** The Government had administratively approved 391 Road & Bridge works for Rs.14095.43 lakhs during the year 2013-14. Out of 391 Road & Bridge works, 342 works are completed, 4 works are under progress & 45 works are dropped.

**RIDF NABARD -20 (2014-15):** The Government had administratively approved 366 road & 79 Bridge works for Rs.18820.00 lakhs & 2290.00 lakhs respectively and 87 MI(ZP) Tank works for Rs.1374.50 lakhs during the year 2014-15. Out of 366 Road & 79 Bridge works, 354 road works & 73 Bridge works are completed. 2 road works are under progress & 10 road works and 6 Bridge works are dropped. Out of 87 Tank works 84 works are completed & 3 MI works are dropped, due to site problem.

**RIDF NABARD-21 (2015-16):** The Government had administratively approved 108 Road works for Rs.6274.50 lakhs during the year 2015-16. Out of 108 road works, 87 works are completed, 15 works are under progress & 6 works are dropped, due to repetition problem.

**RIDF NABARD -22 (2016-17):** The Government had administratively approved 110 Road & 14 Bridge works for Rs.5220.50 lakhs & Rs.634.00 lakhs respectively during the year 2016-17. Out of 110 road works, 93 works are completed, 15 works are under progress & 2 works are dropped. Out of 14 Bridge works, 10 works are completed, 1 work is under progress and 3 works are dropped. Further, Govt has administratively approved 194 MI works with a cost of Rs.8520.05 lakhs. Out of 194, 49 Tank works are completed, 84 under progress, 59 yet to be started and 2 MI works are dropped.

**RIDF NABARD -23 (2017-18):** The Government had administratively approved 116 Road works for Rs.7292.80 lakhs & 5 bridge works for Rs.370.00 lakhs during the year 2017-18. Out of 116 road works and 5 bridge works, all works are yet to start.

**Table 11.24** shows the details of plan outlay and expenditure for PWD from 2012-13 to 2016-17.

#### **Issues & Challenges and Outcome:**

##### **(a) Issues & Challenges**

- There are disparities in the road network in the State in inter-district connectivity of National Highways and State Highways. This disparity in connectivity needs to be set right based on Dr.Nanjudappa Report on Redressal of Regional Imbalances.
- Rural Roads - Rural connectivity is a key component in the overall development of

the state. Rapid development of roads can have a multiplier effect on the overall growth of backward regions. Investment in roads has one of the largest impacts on poverty alleviation and increase in total factor productivity.

- About 29% of State Highways and 82% of Major District Roads carriageway width are single lane. To ease the traffic congestion most of the State Highways and some of the Major District Roads needs to be upgraded to two lane width. (Widening of SHs is being taken up through KRDCCL and KSHIP on Core Road Network concept)
- The vehicular population in the State has risen to about 15.85 lakh during the period from March-2016 to March 2017. To accommodate growing number of vehicles, roads have to be widened on National Highways and State Highways. At present only 19% of National Highways and State Highways is having 4 lane carriageway widths.

#### (b) Innovations

The Planning and Road Asset Management Centre (PRAMC) is established to strengthen the planning, programming and other mandated functions of the Department. The Planning and Road Asset Management Centre is responsible for all planning and programming functions related to road sector development and maintenance of road assets and prepares the Annual Works Program in a scientific way.

The PRAMC at PWD level will function as 'Sector Apex Body' for Road Sector Policy,

Planning and Asset Management matters. The centre has been provided with latest State of the Art Equipments for the road condition data collection to facilitate the management.

**1. Road Condition Data Collection Vehicle (RCDCV):** for the collection of the road condition parameters such as International Roughness Index (IRI), Rutting, Ravelling, potholing and other parameters as per the prevailing international standards, which will be used in the KRAMS for the analysis of the road condition.

**2. Falling Weight Deflectometer (FWD):** for the collection of the deflection of the pavement under the simulated loading from which the residual life of the pavement can be determined using the IRC 115 guidelines. These results can be used in the design of the overlay thickness taking into account the strength of the existing pavement. This data will be used in the analysis in KRAMS.

**3. Ground Penetration Radar (GPR):** for determining the layer thickness of the pavement which will be used for the analysis of the pavement using KRAMS.

Black spot rectification programme is initiated to reduce the accidents as enunciated in "Karnataka Road Safety Policy-2015". The Road safety policy aims at the reduction of road accidents by 25% and fatalities by 30% by the year 2020, and also to achieve 15% reduction in fatalities caused due to road accidents by 2018. A separate head of account has been created for the black spot rectification programme from 2017-18 and a grant of Rs.75 crore is allocated. 83 black spots venerable corridor/stretchers are taken up for

**Table 11.24 : Plan Outlay & Expenditure, PWD**

**(Rs. In Crores)**

Year	IEBR		Capital Outlay		Total Revenue		Total Plan Outlay	Expr.
	Plan Outlay	Expr.	Plan Outlay	Expr.	Plan Outlay	Expr.		
2012-13	318.03	270.52	4215.92	3950.61	191.00	180.12	4724.95	4401.25
2013-14	468.98	366.22	4483.62	4228.48	140.00	103.34	5092.60	4698.04
2014-15	552.71	348.90	4879.67	4614.40	160.90	152.29	5593.28	5115.59
2015-16	677.90	594.16	5876.91	5861.05	174.00	153.99	6728.81	6609.20
2016-17	1193.84	1154.88	6331.99	6040.31	137.56	132.38	7662.59	6982.53

Source: Details of Provision for Plan Schemes, Finance Department, GoK



rectification, of which 6 works are completed & the remaining under progress.

### (c) Outcome

- Under State Highway Development Programme (SHDP) existing State Highways which have connectivity between District Headquarter to District Headquarter, District Headquarter to Taluk Headquarter and Taluk Headquarter to Taluk Headquarter are being developed in phased manner.
- Road widening projects taken up by PWD based on the PCU factor (Passenger Car Unit) has resulted in adequacy of carriageway width of State Highways and National Highways to reduce traffic congestion.

### 11.2.2 Transport:

#### I. Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation

KSRTC was established in 1961 to provide efficient, adequate, economic and well coordinated transport services to commuters. The Govt. of Karnataka decided to unbundle the Corporation into four separate Corporations to fulfil the diverse needs of commuters through effective and efficient control by distributing areas. Accordingly, KSRTC was unbundled into BMTC on 15-08-1997 (for Bangalore city), NWKRTC on 01-11-1997 (for North Western Districts of Karnataka) and NEKRTC on 01-10-2000 (for North Eastern Districts of Karnataka). KSRTC remained as an independent Corporation with effect from October -2000.

KSRTC with its Corporate office at Bangalore, has in its jurisdiction seventeen southern districts of Karnataka and provides services to 16093 villages (Nationalized - 7319 and Non Nationalized-8774) out of 20792 villages and the percentage of service provided is 77.4.

During the year 2016-17, the Corporation operated 9848.78 lakh kms.as against 9683.57 lakh kms. operated during 2015-16. The percentage fleet utilization decreased to 90.8% during 2016-17 from 91.1% realized during the year 2015-16. During 2016-17 the Corporation inducted 938 new buses and replaced 688 old vehicles which were not fit for operation. The percentage of vehicles scrapped to the total vehicles was 8.3%.

As on 30-11-2017, it had 16 divisions (15 operating divisions and KBS) with 83 depots, 55 bus stations, two regional workshops, one central and two regional training institutes, one printing press and a hospital. During the year 2017-18 (April 17 to November 17), the Corporation has operated 8106 schedules by utilizing 8680 vehicles, operated 6959.47 lakh effective kms. as against 6471.36 lakh effective kms. operated during the last year.

On an average the effective kilometers operated per day during the current year period increased to 28.52 lakhs as against 26.52 lakhs operated during the same period of previous year. It carries 27.91 lakh commuters daily with the workforce of 38522 employees.

Further, the percentage of fleet utilization increased to 92.3 from 90.1 which was achieved during the last year period. **(Table 11.25)** The Corporation has inducted 1028 new buses and replaced 669 old vehicles which were not fit for operation during the period April 17 to November 17. The percentage of vehicles scrapped to the total vehicles was 7.7.

Year wise fleet held and new vehicles inducted from 2012-13 to 2017-18 (Upto Nov.17) are given in the figure 11.7A and 11.7B

The details of physical performance of KSRTC for the year from 2015-16 to 2017-18 (upto November 17) are furnished in the **Appendix 11.5.**

**Table 11.25 : Passenger Fleet Strength and Utilization**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 (Upto Nov.)	2017-18 (Upto Nov.)
1	No. of buses at the end of the year	8090	8326	8307	8680
2	Percentage of over aged buses	15.9	25.5	22.0	32.0
3	Percentage of Fleet utilization	91.1	90.8	90.1	92.3

**Financial Performance:**

During the year 2016-17, the Corporation sustained a loss of Rs.177.08 crores as against the profit of Rs. 50.95 crores made during 2015-16.

Year-wise profit/loss and accumulated loss of the Corporation from the year 2012-13 are shown in the figure 11.8.

The financial statistics of KSRTC for the year from 2015-16 to 2017-18 (upto November 17) are furnished in the **Appendix 11.6**.

KSRTC has to pay 5.55% of motor vehicle tax on traffic revenue. During the year 2016-17, it has paid motor vehicle tax of Rs. 152.90 crores.

During the year, the Corporation by utilizing its internal resources and grants released by the Government under SDP/KGIDF scheme has taken 106 works at an approximate cost of Rs. 10686.96 lakhs and spent Rs. 4688.56 lakhs.

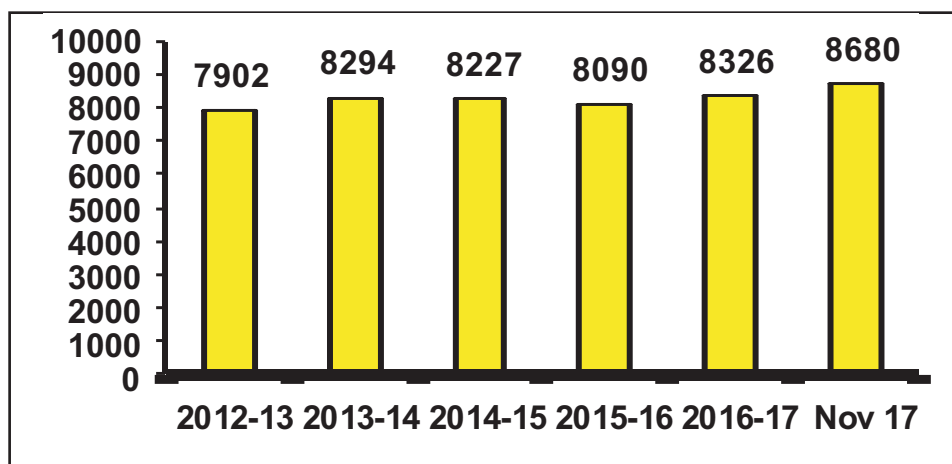
- Under SDP scheme 70 works have been taken up and out of them 21 works are completed and the remaining 49 works are under progress. The expenditure incurred as on 31-03-2017 under this scheme during the year 2016-17 was Rs. 2112.78 lakhs.
- Under KGID fund scheme 36 works have been taken up and none of the works is completed, all the works are under progress. The expenditure incurred as on 31-03-2017 under this scheme during the year 2016-17 was Rs.325.80 lakhs
- By utilizing the internal resources of the Corporation, it has taken up 92 works during the year under report, out of which

15 works are completed and the remaining 77 works are under progress. The expenditure incurred under this head during the year was Rs.2249.98 lakhs.

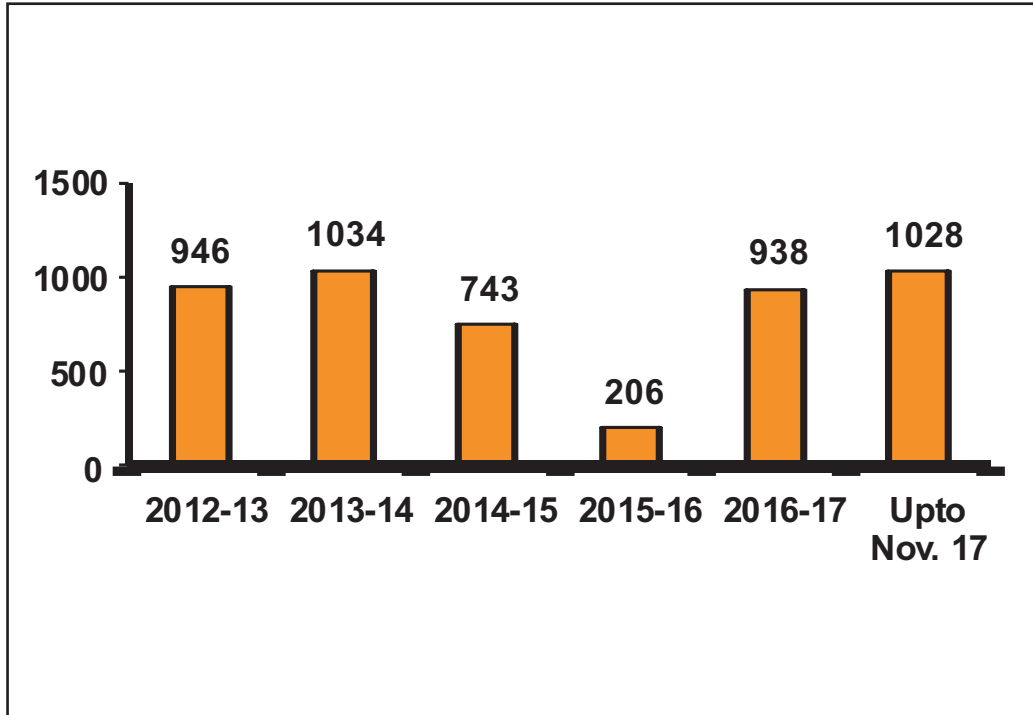
- For the construction of driving training centers at Malavalli, Chikkamagalur and Malur at an estimated cost of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs and mechanics training centres at Malavalli, Chikkamagalur and Malur at an estimated cost of Rs. 1050.00 lakhs an amount of Rs.2550.00 lakhs has already been received from Social welfare/Labour department. Out of this an expenditure of Rs 509.90 lakhs incurred during the year 2016-17 (upto March 2017) under SCP and TSP schemes.
- Construction of bus depots at Kolar, KGF, Tumkur, Ramanagara, Shivamogga, Bhadravathi, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Mysore, Mandya, Mangalore, Udupi and Hassan were taken up under the JnNURM (UIDSSMT) scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 7675.00 lakhs funded by the Central Government and the Govt. of Karnataka. The depots are proposed to be utilised for maintenance of buses procured for city transport under JnNURM (UIDSSMT) scheme. The expenditure incurred under JnNURM scheme during the financial year was Rs. 1405.95 lakhs.

The construction of bus station under SDP scheme at Kanakapura, which comes under the jurisdiction of Ramanagara Division has been completed and commissioned. The bus station is provided with 44 bays and modern passenger amenities like dust proof parking area, sanitary block, seating arrangements etc. New bus depots at Hosadurga and Belur have been constructed and commissioned during the year.

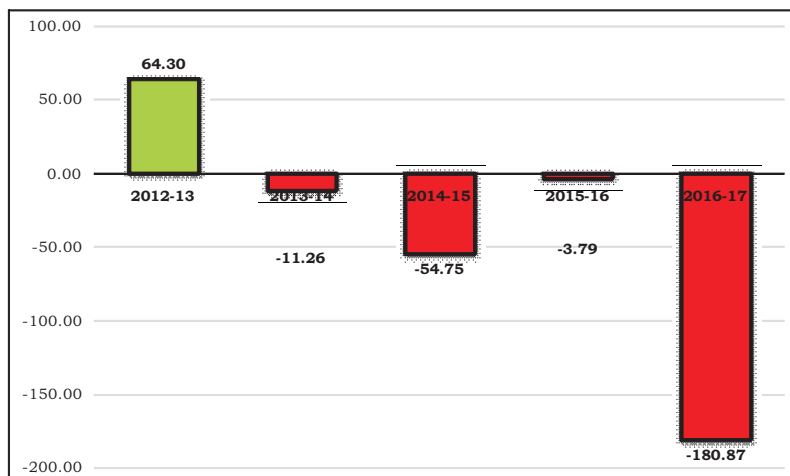
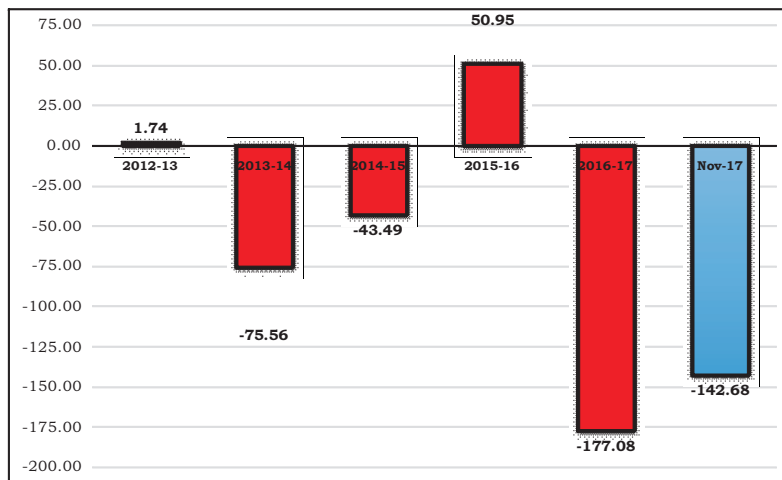
**Figure 11.7A: Vehicle held as on last day**



**Figure 11.7B New vehicles added**



**Figure 11.8 : Profit and Loss /Accumulated Loss (Rs. in crores )**



### Hosadurga Bus Depot Kanakapura Bus Station Belur Bus Depot



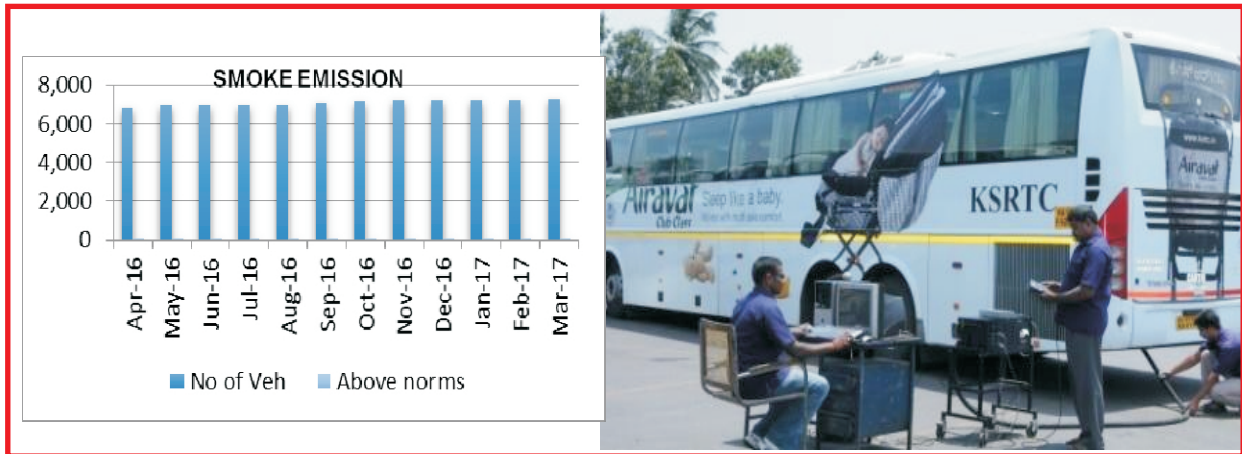
#### Social Obligations:

1. KSRTC has been issuing free passes for the students till 7th standard, 25% concession to girl students studying in high schools.
2. 50% concessional travel facility to the drama troupes/yakshagana troupes sponsored by the Karnataka Sangeetha Nataka Academy.
3. Free passes to Olympians, Para Olympians and Arjuna awardees. Free bus passes are also issued to National Showrya Prashasti award winning children up to the age of 18 years.
4. Free travel facility is provided to all freedom fighters including Volvo buses, within and outside the State. For freedom fighters aged 75 years and above, free travel is allowed along with a companion.
5. Concessional travel facility has been extended to all the physically handicapped persons (in all the four Corporations) within the State, restricting travel upto 100 kms from the address given by them.
6. Free travelling coupons worth of Rs.2000/- are given to wife/ widows of freedom fighters to travel within and outside the State of Karnataka.
7. 25% concession in fare is allowed for senior citizens of age 60 years and above.
8. Free travel facility to the totally blind persons to travel within the State.
9. Free traveling facility to ex-MLAs & ex-MLCs to travel within and outside the State in any bus along with a companion is also allowed.
10. Free travelling facility is provided to sitting MLAs & MLCs to travel within the State and inter-state in any bus along with the companion. They are issued with a Gold Card on production of which they can travel in any type of bus.
11. Free passes are given to accredited journalists working in their district and Bangalore based journalists and they are permitted to travel throughout the State in all type of buses including premium service. Home guards (in uniform) are allowed to travel free in city services while on duty.
12. Free bus passes are being issued to the victims of Endosulfan along with a companion permitted to travel in ordinary and express services.
13. Free bus passes are provided to National award winning writers /artists proposed by Kannada and Culture Department. Free bus passes are also given to dependents of martyrs i.e parents, wife and dependent children for a period of 10 years.

#### Smoke Emission Checks:

During 2016-17, 84910 vehicles were checked for smoke emission levels (shown in fig. 11.9 graphically) and out of them 570 (0.67%) buses

**Figure 11.9 : Smoke Emission Checks 2016-17**



recorded emission levels slightly above the prescribed norms. These buses were attended to and put back to operation.

**Bio-Diesel Blended Diesel (B20):**

The Corporation has started a pilot project with one bus using 100% Bio-diesel propelled BS III Scania and the bus belongs to Depot-4 of Bangalore © Division which is retrofitted with globally certified kit to use 100% Bio-Diesel which was launched on 4-7-2016.

- ❑ 25 buses of 100% Bio-Diesel propelled BS III scania buses were put into operation on 24-12-2016
- ❑ The corporation has successfully de-scaled and cleaned the underground tanks for storage of Bio-Diesel at 15 identified depots for blending 20% Bio-Diesel (B20) for 1500 buses in near future.
- ❑ The study of emission parameters were carried out in 100% Bio-Diesel to analyse the reduction of the emission parameters using 5 gas analyser for a period of three months

**Green Squad Prkruthi for a Clean Environment :**

The Corporation has introduced mobile smoke emission and noise level checking service which is first of its kind in State Transport



undertakings (STUs). The main objective of introducing the mobile smoke emission and noise check is to cross verify and regulate the checking conducted at depot and division level to keep healthy fleet and cleaner environment.

**SAKAL Implementation:**

As per Karnataka Guarantee of Services to Citizen's Act, 2011, all the services related to KSRTC viz., issue of bus passes to school children, Accident Relief Fund, issue of bus passes to physically challenged, issue of free bus passes to freedom fighters, issue of free bus pass to blind persons, issue of Rs. 2000/- worth free bus coupons to wives/widows of Freedom Fighters are implemented under SAKALA portal, about 4.96 lakh applications are received and processed through SAKALA application.

**Depot Computerisation System (DCS):**

- ❑ Required IT infrastructure has been provided to all depots of KSRTC
- ❑ IT department is co-ordinating with depot/divisions and providing giving 24X7 technical support for smooth functioning of the DCS/IT applications.
- ❑ Item codes for 17349 items have been unified across all the depots.
- ❑ Revised version of workshop module, accounting module deployed across all Depots.
- ❑ Service tax information is implemented in ACC-66 report as per requirement

**Recruitment:**

Recruitment is the core process of the Corporation. The entire process of recruitment has been brought under the Information Technology and Communication network.

Capturing of candidates data is done online through KSRTC's jobs site [www.ksrtcjobs.com](http://www.ksrtcjobs.com).

#### **Leave Management System (KIOSK):**

In order to bring transparency in leave management at depots, the Leave Management KIOSK is functioning in all the depot, Divisional Workshops/ Regional Workshops and Printing Press with necessary modifications as per user department requirements.

#### **Intelligent Transport System:**

Intelligent Transport System has been implemented in all the buses of Mysore City Transport Division. The project includes 500 buses, 105 bus shelters and 45 platforms. ITS provides bus arrival and departure timings in real time to commuters through MITRA website, SMS, IVRS, PIS boards and Mobile App. The System also generates MIS reports. The Mobile Application 'MITRA-KSRTC Mysuru' for the ITS, Mysore has been launched on 30-05-2016, with the features of searching available buses, tracking bus, route map, women safety and tourist places etc., to enable commuters to use the system easily. The application has been rated highly by the commuters.

A National Knowledge Exchange Workshop was organised in Mysore during May-2016 to demonstrate the successful functioning of ITS. A National Press Meet was also organised in Mysore during February-2017 to showcase the success of ITS project.

#### **Vehicle Tracking and Monitoring System:**

In the first phase the Corporation has implemented VTMS and PIS Project in 2000 buses and 39 PIS boards at 27 major Bus Stations. Currently, 2000 VMUs and 14 PIS display boards in 8 Bus stations have been installed, Tracking and Monitoring work is in progress in all schedules of BCD, express & above schedules of RMN, MYS®, MNG and Puttur divisions covering 27 depots. During the year (2016-17) following utilities/ benefits have been derived from this project.

- ❑ Accident and Breakdown analysis
- ❑ Educating over speeding drivers (Driver behaviour)
- ❑ KMPL tackling-Mileage
- ❑ Schedule operations/ rationalisation analysis

- ❑ Real time location for various reasons
- ❑ Kms comparison
- ❑ Information used for Intelligence/ complaints
- ❑ Others

#### **Fuel Automation System:**

The Corporation has implemented Automation of Fuel Management Systems in all depots of KSRTC. This system provides the automated fuel received and issued data without any manual interventions. At any given point of time, the fuel stock at depots can be obtained from this system through dash board/reports. A Separate URL with login credentials has been provided to each depot to monitor the fuel stock, consumption and KMPL details. A Dash board has been designed to monitor the corporation-wise / division-wise / depot-wise fuel consumption, vehicle-wise & driver-wise fuel issue details and KMPL.

#### **Awards:**

During the year 2016-17 KSRTC has bagged totally 78 awards and some of them are as follows:

- ❑ India Pride Award 'Best State PSU of the Country' in the category of Infrastructure and Transportation
- ❑ World Resource Institute Connect Karo Award for organized city bus services at tier two and three cities and towns
- ❑ Greentech HR Award for Innovation in Recruitment
- ❑ 2nd Smart City India Award for Smart Urban Mobility ITS Mysore
- ❑ Economic Times Supply Chain & Logistics Award-2016
- ❑ FKCCI Karnataka Tourism Award-2016
- ❑ Greentech Safety Award-2016
- ❑ India Bus Awards-2016
- ❑ Elets Smart City Award-2016
- ❑ World Arogya Gold Award-2016
- ❑ Asia Pacific HR award for Ideas and Innovations in HR
- ❑ National Awards for Excellence in Corporate Communication for Its' My Bus
- ❑ 10th Express Logistics & Supply Chain Leadership Awards- Customer Intimacy @ Service Excellence Company of the Year
- ❑ Drivers of Digital Award – Best Website –Travel

- ❑ Greentech Environment Award
- ❑ Global Marketing Excellence Award
- ❑ World Leadership Award- ITS
- ❑ BW Business World Award
- ❑ Influential Business Award
- ❑ National e-Governance Gold Award
- ❑ Limca Book of Records
- ❑ Manthan Award
- ❑ CMAK Award
- ❑ PSU Leadership Award, PSU Award-AWATAR
- ❑ EKDKN Exceed HR Awards, EKDKN Exceed Environment Awards
- ❑ BBC Employer Award
- ❑ PRCI Corporate Leadership Award-Chanakya
- ❑ Indian Brand Convention Awards
- ❑ BPCL Innovation Award for Technology in e-Governance
- ❑ ASRTU Award-Profit Making STU 2016-17
- ❑ India Pride Award

KSRTC is the only STU to have bagged the prestigious National e-governance Gold Award instituted by the Govt of India under the category of “Innovative use of ICT by State Government PSUS / Co-operatives/ Federations/ Societies”

KSRTC has won 107 National & International awards in 91 months from 2008 to June 2016. It is the only STU in the country to win so many awards for the unique initiatives and good practices creating a national record and this has earned KSRTC a place in the Limca Book of Records.

**India Pride Award-2017**

KSRTC bagged three National PRAWAAS Excellence Awards-2017 under Flybus Service, City Bus Services of small & medium cities and MITRA- Intelligent Transport System of Mysuru City Bus Services.

KSRTC has also bagged National Award, "Award of Excellence" by Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India for the 6th time.

**II. Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation**

The BMTC, formerly was known as BTS (Bangalore Transport Service), comprising 2 Divisions headed by the Director and meanwhile, as per the order of the Govt. vide GO No.HTD/127/TRA/96 dtd:7.8.1997, the Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC) was formed as a separate and independent Corporation with effect from 15-08-1997 after bifurcating from the MSRTC/KSRTC.

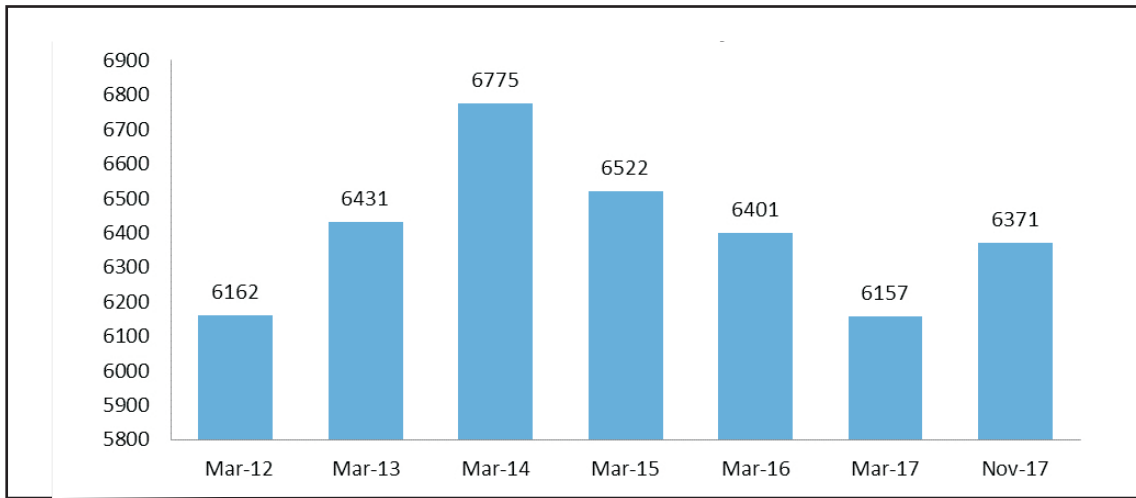
Consequent upon the formation of BMTC, the organization was structured to function under a two-tier administrative system- viz., Depots and Corporate Office at Bengaluru. Meanwhile, during 2011-12, the system was switched over to three tier system viz, Depots, Divisions and Corporate office with a view to have closer liaison and better operational control. Again since April-17 the administrative system switched over to two tier.

The operational jurisdiction of BMTC went beyond BBMP limits by 25 kms of Bengaluru, thus providing services to commuters in and around sub-urban of Bengaluru city. **Table 11.26** shows the details of passenger fleet strength and utilisation. During 2017-18 (upto

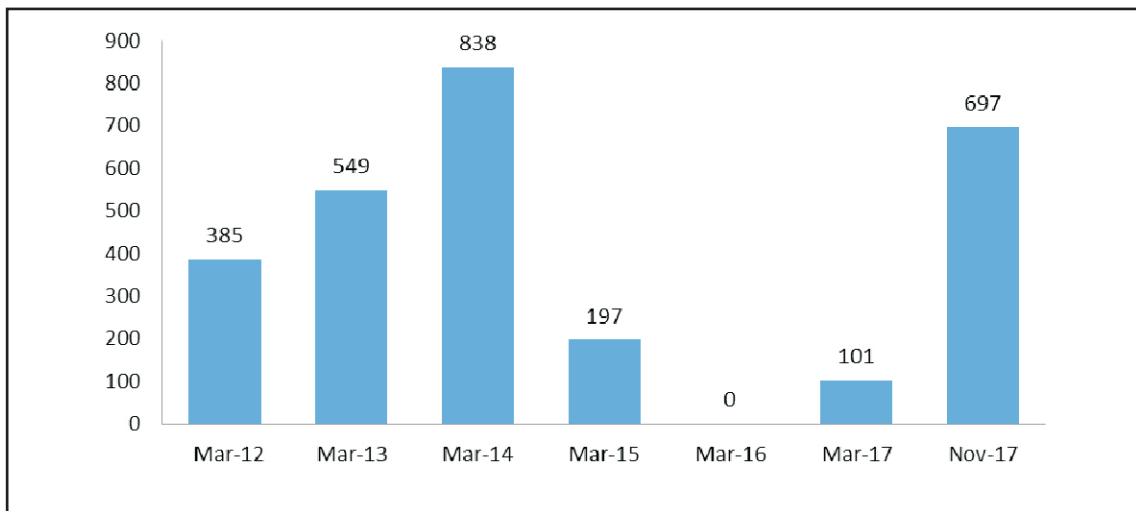
**Table 11.26 : Passenger fleet strength and utilization**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18(Cum-Nov-17)
1	No. of buses at the end of the year	6401	6157	6371
2	Percentage of over aged buses	14.4	22.7	20.0
3	Percentage of Fleet utilization	90.9	89.0	88.5

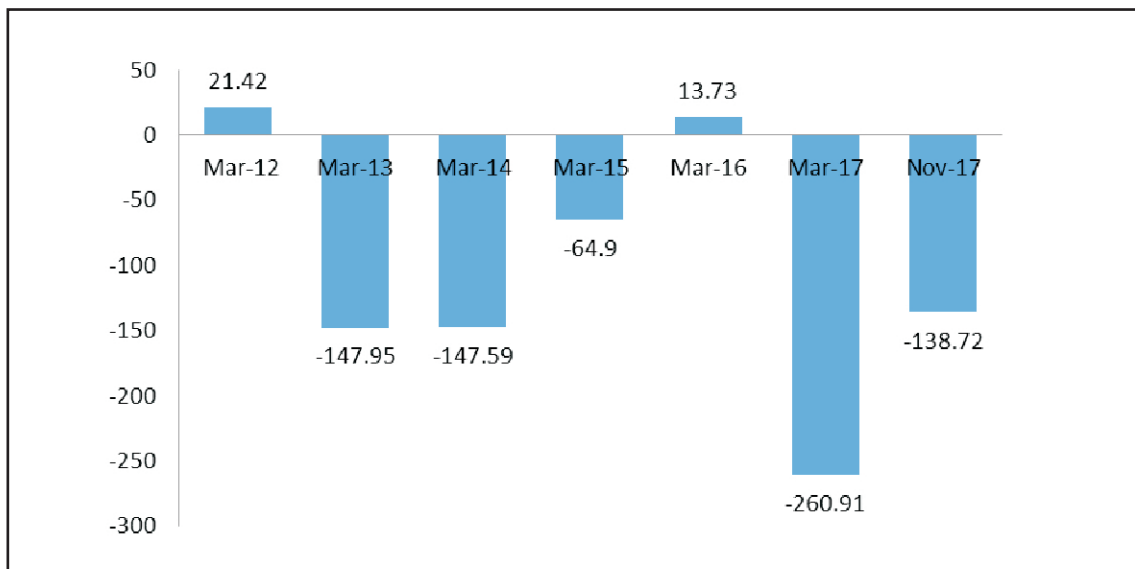
**Figure 11.10A : Vehicles held as on last day**



**Figure 11.10B : New Vehicles added**

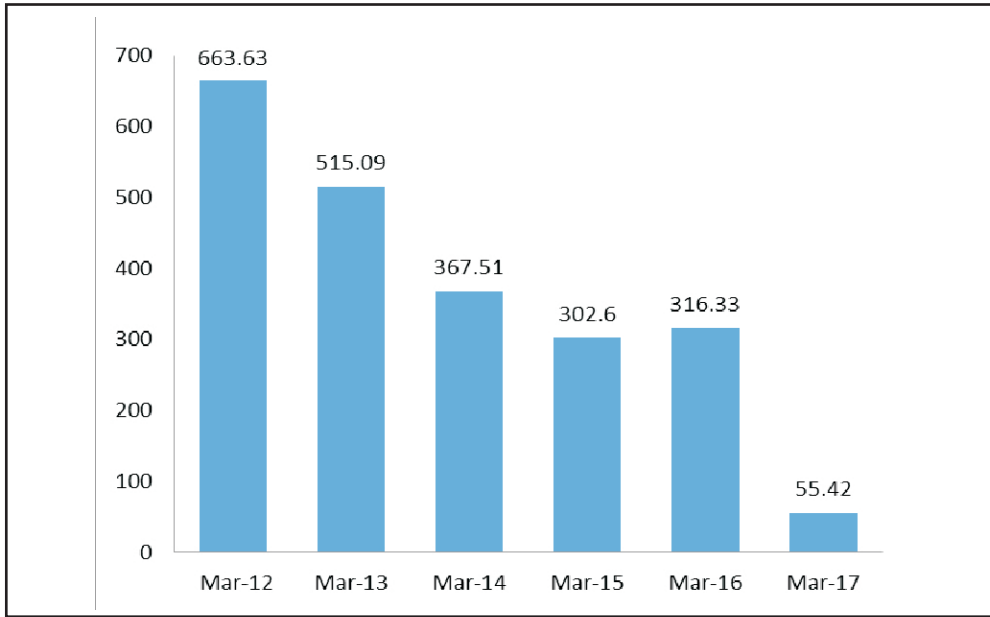


**Figure 11.11A Profit/Loss (Rs. In Crore)**





**Figure 11.11 B Accumulated Loss / Profit (Rs. In Crore)**



Nov-2017) BMTC has operated 11.50 lakh kms per day with a fleet of 6371 and workforce of 34141 earning on an average Rs. 4.89 crores of traffic revenue by providing transportation facility to 45 lakh commuters. The Corporation has also inducted 697 new buses and scrapped 474 old vehicles.

The operational performance and financial statistics of BMTC for the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18(Up to Nov-2017) are furnished in **Appendix 11.7** and **Appendix 11.8** respectively.

The details year-wise fleet held and new vehicles inducted are depicted in the figure 11.10A and 11.10B.

**Social Obligations:**

- ❑ For the benefit of students, the BMTC is issuing concessional passes.
- ❑ Free passes are issued to the students till 7th Standard.
- ❑ 25% concession is allowed to girl students studying in High school.
- ❑ Concessional travel facility has been extended to Physically Challenged Persons.
- ❑ 25% concession on tickets of all services (except Vayu Vajra) to senior citizens.
- ❑ 10% concession on monthly pass to senior citizens.
- ❑ Concessional passes to Fire Force personnel, Police personnel on duty and police personnel issuing summons.

- ❑ Concessional pass facility to Journalists.
- ❑ Free travelling facility is being provided to Police personnel, Gunmen and Home Guards (with uniform)
- ❑ Issuing Free passes to the SC/ST students in accordance with the direction of the Govt. w.e.f 2017-18.
- ❑ Free pass facility is being provided to freedom fighters, widow's of freedom fighters, dependents of Martyrs and to Athletes and Cultural Artists.

**Financial Performance**

During the year 2017-18, upto Nov-17 the BMTC incurred a loss of Rs.138.72 crore by operating 28.05 crore kms in 6143 schedules realizing a gross revenue Rs. 1407.38 crore and incurring an expenditure of Rs1546.11 crore

**Intelligent Transport System (ITS)**

BMTC has implemented ITS project to bring operational efficiency. which includes Vehicle Tracking System, Electronic Ticketing System and Passenger Information System.

**Smart Card based Fare Collection System for BMTC:**

**Features**

- ❑ These cards are open-loop EMV enabled cards which can be used as E-purse and can also be used as pass (student/ monthly) to travel in buses.

- Enables interoperability and Common Mobility Card options.

#### **Advantages**

- Cash-less transaction and reduces tender change issue.
- Improves efficiency and decrease operational costs.
- Provides real time information on revenue, number of passes and travel information of pass holders.
- Integrates, automates and secures ticketing, thereby reducing the pilferage of Corporation revenue.
- Automate data compilation & report generation to build a reliable MIS
- Increases convenience and safety to commuters and crew.
- Encourages modal shift from private vehicles to public transport buses.
- Enables interoperability and Common Mobility Card options.
- Facilitates formulation of Travel pattern based discount schemes/fare system like Trunk & Feeder, etc.

#### **Status of the Project:**

Smart Card for Student pass has been launched on 17.06.2017 and Smart card for e-purse, daily pass and monthly pass is under final stages of testing and development.

Further during the year 2017-18 (upto Nov-17) BMTC has bagged the following Awards

- 1) BW Business World Digital India-Mobile APP
- 2) Prawass Excellence Award Safety Measurers
- 3) 'Connect Karo' Award – Road Safety
- 4) Smart Infrastructure Innovation Award-ITS

### **III. North Western Karnataka Road Transport Corporation (NWKRTC):**

NWKRTC was established in the year 1997, and it has been providing efficient, adequate, economic and well coordinated transport services to the commuters. It has its corporate office at Hubballi and covers six districts in the State. During 2017-18(up to Nov-2017), the Corporation has a workforce of about 23889 employees, it operated 4761 schedules utilizing 5001 vehicles, operating 16.70 lakh Kms per day, earning gross revenue of

Rs.480.00 lakh and carrying 22.50 lakh passengers on an average daily. NWKRTC has extended services to 4496 villages out of 4609 villages, the percentage of service provided being 99.0%. As on 30-11-2017 it had one Central Office, 8 Divisional Offices, 49 depots, 166 bus stations, one Regional Workshop and one Regional Training Institute.

NWKRTC is operating both city and mofussil services apart from premier services such as Rajhansa, Sleeper Coach and Volvo buses.

During the year 2016-17, Corporation incurred a loss of Rs.119.56 crores as against the losses of Rs. 38.78 crores sustained during 2015-16. Reasons for increase in loss include hike in diesel cost by Rs. 88.45 crores and staff cost by Rs. 77.00 crores.

During 2017-18 (up to 30-11-2017) loss has increased to Rs. 141.57 crores from Rs. 130.77 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year. It is mainly due to hike in diesel cost & staff cost.

The operational performance and financial statistics of NWKRTC for the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18(Up to Nov-2017) are furnished in **Appendix 11.9** and **Appendix 11.10** respectively.

Year-wise details of fleet held and new vehicles inducted from 2015-16 to 2017-18 (up to Nov-2017) are given in the Figure 11.12A & 11.12B.

The details of civil works completed and civil works in progress are given in **Table 11.27**.

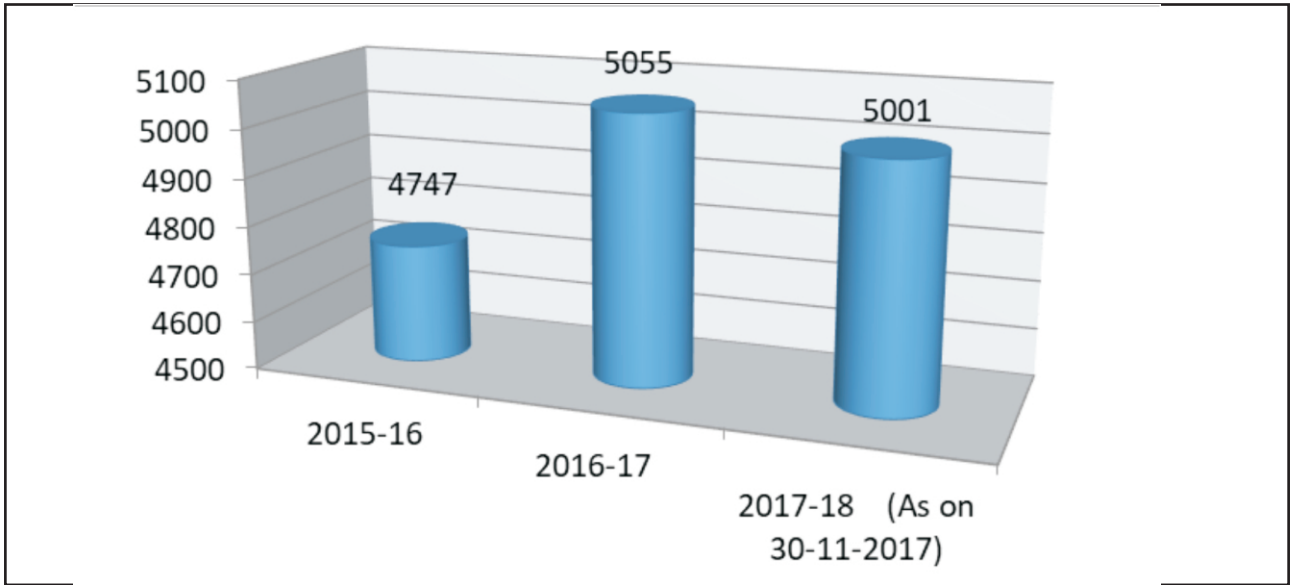
#### **New IT Softwares :**

In order to improve the efficiency and performance of the Corporation, the following are the IT plans undertaken by the Corporation.

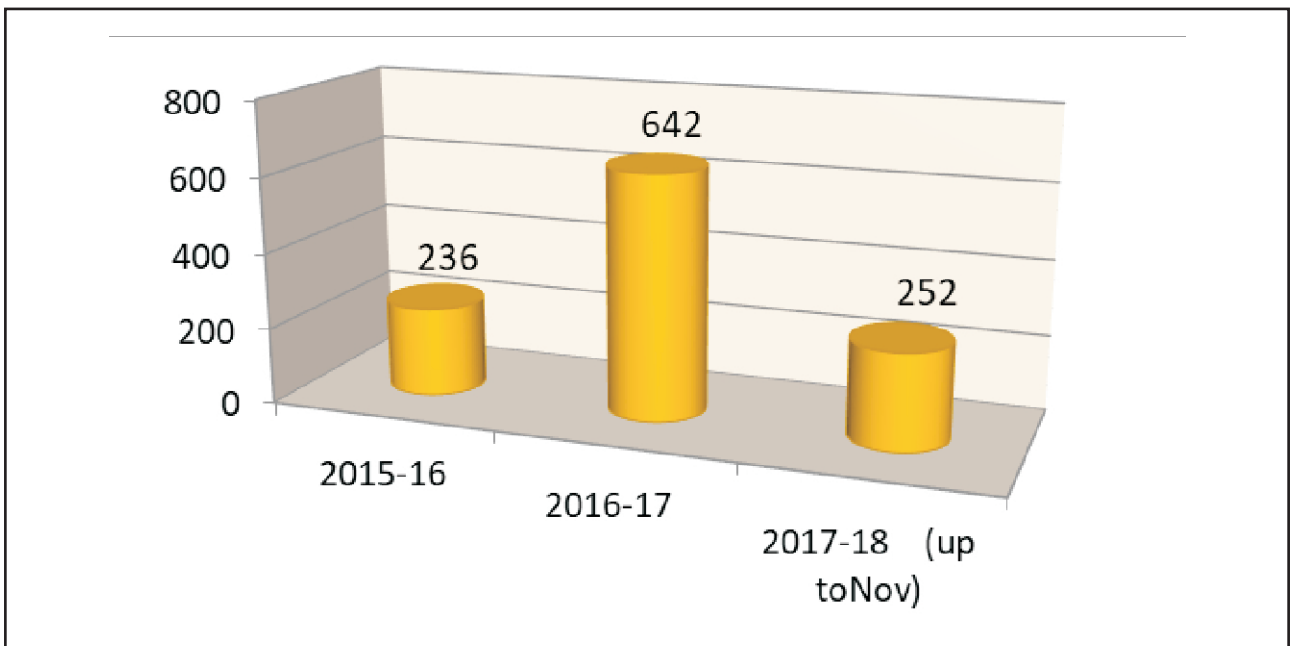
- **Seva Spandana:** The project on “EMPLOYEE GUARANTEE SERVICE” was undertaken in the brand of SEVA SPANDANA to address the employee grievances proactively and timely. It is working successfully. IT department has successfully developed SEVASPANDANA software and installed in all depots, divisional officers, regional workshop and central offices at all the units of NWKRTC.

- **Newly recruited crew posting Counseling software:** In earlier days posting of newly recruited was done on the basis of vacancy and operational necessity. At present IT department has

**Figure 11.12A: Year-wise Fleet Held (as on last day)**



**Figure 11.12B : Year-wise New Vehicles Added**



developed a new software for posting of crew by the counseling system and it was implemented successfully in 2016-17. Through this counseling software 2000 crew were posted to various division on the basis of their merit list and and counseling which was completely transparent system. This system was very much appreciated by the crew. In the same manner, transferred employees are also posted through counseling software.

□ **Smart Leave Application Management System** : Sanctioning of Leave is one of the main grievance of the crew. This grievance was solved with the touch of software to it. Before this the leave sanction system was maintained in manual system. The crew leave application receipt system was developed to redress the employee grievance. IT department has successfully developed and installed software in all 49 depots of NWKRTC.

**Table 11.27 : Civil Works Completed**

Civil works Completed						
Year	Details	Construction of New Bus stations	Construction of New Bus Depots	Development of Bus Stands	Development of Bus Depots	Regional Workshop
2015-16	Civil Works	06	--	10	03	--
	Amount in Crores	2.77	---	5.98	3.74	--
2016-17	Civil Works	04	01	--	--	--
	Amount in Crores	19.60	2.61	--	--	--
Civil works in Progress						
2016-17	Civil Works	13	9	23	6	--
	Amount in Crores	77.47	32.14	21.53	4.01	--
2017-18	Civil Works	14	3	21	17	--
	Amount in Crores	32.38	10.62	9.01	21.25	--

- ❑ **Letter and File Tracking System (Less Paper Office):** With a view to increase quick and transparency in administration Letter and File Tracking System developed by the e-governance of Govt of Karnataka has been installed at Central Office, 8 divisional Offices (Hubli, Belgaum, Dharwad, Chikkodi, Bagalkot, Gadag, Haveri & Sirsi), Regional workshop and RTI, Hubli. With help of software, Inward/Outward of letters and disposal of Files is maintaining successfully.
- ❑ **Aadhar based Biometric Attendance Monitoring System :** Presently to maintain staff attendance effectively in co-ordination of e-governance of Govt of Karnataka, Aadhar card based biometric attendance monitoring system is installed in Central Offices on trial basis.
- ❑ **Classification of ABC software:** For analyzing the schedule wise ABC, software was developed and installed in all the Divisions.

#### **Social Obligations :**

Free/concessional passes issued by the Corporation to the various categories are as under :

- ❑ For students up to 7th Std. free passes have been issued.
- ❑ Students of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe are issued with free passes
- ❑ Concessional passes to students studying in high school and colleges.
- ❑ Extra 25% fare concession to girl students studying in high school.
- ❑ Home Guards (on Uniforms) are allowed to travel free in City Services while on duty.
- ❑ Blind persons are issued with free passes to travel in Mofussil, Sub-urban and City services throughout the State.

- ❑ Free travel facility to the freedom fighters throughout the state and all services along with one assistant for the persons aged above 75 years.
- ❑ Concessional passes for physically challenged are issued to travel 100 Kms from their respective native places.
- ❑ Concessional monthly passes are issued to travel in NWKRTC City & Sub-urban buses.
- ❑ Free passes are issued to the Chairman of Kannada Kriya Samithi to travel in Express and Ordinary Services.
- ❑ Free passes are issued to travel throughout the State and in Interstate to Arjun Awardees
- ❑ Single day round the journey passes are issued to travelling public to travel within and between Hubballi Dharwad; Hubballi-Belgaum, Hubballi-Gadag, Hubballi-Haveri, Hubballi-Naragund, Naragund-Gadag, Belgaum City, Bagalkot City, Belgaum- Chikkodi, Belgaum-Gokak, Hukkeri-Belgaum, Sankeshwar-Belgaum etc
- ❑ 25% Concession is given to the senior citizens of age of 60 & above to travel in the buses of city Sub-Urban, Ordinary, Express and Rajhans Services throughout the state and interstate.
- ❑ Free passes are issued to the Chairman of Zillah Kannada Sahitya Parishath to travel in Express and Ordinary Services in his Dist and to Bangalore. President of State Kannada Sahitya Parishath is permitted to travel throughout State in express and ordinary services.
- ❑ Free travel coupons worth of Rs. 2000/- p.a. will be issued to wives and widows of freedom fighters to travel in ordinary and express services within the state.
- ❑ Government of India's National Shourya Prashasti awardees are issued with free passes to travel in Corporation buses up to 18 years of age
- ❑ Passes are issued to recognised Journalists of Karnataka and they are allowed to travel throughout the state for journalism activities.
- ❑ Free bus passes have been issued to laurels/artists belonging to Kannada and Sanskrit Department to travel in all services within and outside the state.

- ❑ Dependents of martyr /soldiers are issued with free passes.
- ❑ Free travel facility is provided to Endosulphan victims for their medical treatment in ordinary and express NWKRTC buses along with one assistant.
- ❑ Free travel facility for Goa freedom fighters.

#### **The awards received by NWKRTC recently :**

**1. India Bus Award :** In National Level Competition "India Bus Award-2015" NWKRTC has been awarded with "Contribution to Bus Travel Industry Award (Govt)" for providing best transport facility.

**2. GoI, MoUD "Urban Mobility India Award - 2016" –Award of Excellence:** – For providing best city service in Hubballi & Dharwad NWKRTC has been awarded with "Best City Bus Services - Dharwad" for Excellence in Public Transport.

**3. Greentech Foundation "Environment Award -2016":** Considering the remarkable contribution of NWKRTC in environment protection and conservation like, regular smoke emission tests, disposal of automobile wastes, celebrating Vanamahotsava, celebration of Ozone day and World Environment Day. NWKRTC, is awarded with "silver medal" in the "17th Annual Greentech Environment Award-2016" organised by Greentech Foundation, New Delhi.

**4. Skoch Mobility Award-2016":** Considering the facilities provided to employees and completion of requests in fixed time span i.e.. "Seva-Spandana - Employee Grievance Management System" and for providing transport facility in rural "Transport Hubs in Rural areas - Up-gradation of Bus station Infrastructure". NWKRTC has been awarded by Skoch Mobility Award-2016.

**5. Elets PSU Award-2016:** NWKRTC is awarded with PSU special Award-2017, for developing "Smart Leave Application Management System" application software by System Department with the guidance of Managing Director and bringing transparency in administration and sanctioning of leave and to provide better approaches and ambience to employees.

**6. 1st Annual Exceed Award 2017 :** Ek Kaam Desh Ke Naam an organisation involved in recognizing the exemplary work done by Corporates by organising Exceed Award. NWKRTC has been awarded in recognition of IT applications in human resource development and management.

**7. Prawaas Excellence Award-2017:** NWKRTC was awarded with “Prawaas Excellence Award-2017”, for presenting the current transport facility provided in rural area and plans incorporated for the future.

**8. National Public Transport Excellence Award 2017:** NWKRTC was awarded with National Public Transport Excellence Award 2017 by the Association of States Road Transport Undertakings, New Delhi, has awarded the “Best HR Practices Award” for developing and implementing “Smart Leave Application Management System” software for availing leave to the staff of Depots and maintaining the transparency in administration and management. The award includes amount of Rs. 2.50 lakh and an appreciation certificate.

**9. Skoch Mobility Award-2017:** Skoch groups Services invited nominations for Skoch Mobility Award-2017. There were 17 categories to be applied by various Government and Non Governmental agencies. NWKRTC filed two nominations 1. “Smart Leave Management System”. 2. “Safety First”. Both the nominations are shortlisted for the presentation before evaluation committee. Considering the nomination, presentation and factual details the evaluation committee recommended for “Skoch Order of Merit Award-2017” for both the nominations. The award was received distributed on 21-12-2017 at Delhi.

#### **IV. North Eastern Karnataka Road Transport Corporation N.E.K.R.T.C.:**

North Eastern Karnataka Road Transport Corporation was established in the year 2000, to provide adequate, efficient, reliable and economically viable transport facility to the travellers of the north eastern region of

Karnataka State. It has jurisdiction over 7 revenue districts viz., Kalaburagi, Bidar, Yadgiri, Raichuru, Bellari, Koppala and Vijayapura.

NEKRTC has its Corporate Head Quarters at Kalaburagi, 9-Operating Divisions, 50-Bus Depots, 146-Bus stands, 9-Divisional Workshops, 1-Regional Workshop (Yadagiri), 2-Regional Training Institutes (Humanabhad and Hagari Bommanahalli).

#### **Physical Performance:**

During the year 2017-18 (up to November-17), the Corporation operated 4147 schedules utilizing 4503 vehicles, inducted 526 new vehicles and scrapped 501 old vehicles which were not fit for operation. It is operating 13.69 lakh km, and earning daily (gross revenue) of Rs.4.15 Crore. The details of the same are given in **Appendix 11.11**.

#### **Financial Performance:**

During the current year 2017-18 (up to November 2017), the Corporation, incurred a loss of Rs.56.63 crores as against the previous year's loss of Rs.54.22 crores. The loss of the Corporation is increased by Rs. 2.41 crore, as compared with the margin of the previous year period. The detailed financial statistics are given in **Appendix 11.12**.

#### **Vehicles and induction of new vehicles:**

The details year wise fleet held and new vehicles inducted from 2000-2001 to 2017-18 (up to November- 2017) are presented in the Fig. 11.13A & 11.13B.

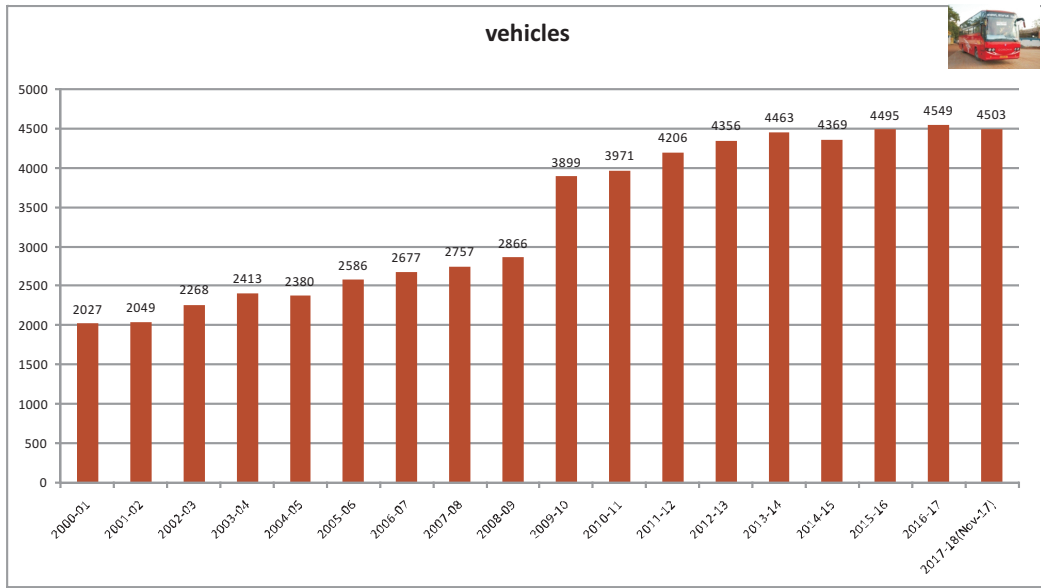
#### **Capital Expenditure:**

- During the year 2016-17, NEKRTC has procured 96 buses under capital expenditure of Rs.18.28 crore the grant released by GOK.
- During the 2017-18 budget, the Government of Karnataka has sanctioned capital expenditure of Rs. 18.28 crore for NEKRTC, out of this Rs. 9.14 crores was released in 1st installment and the remaining of Rs.9.14 crores yet to be released for the purchase of 82 buses.

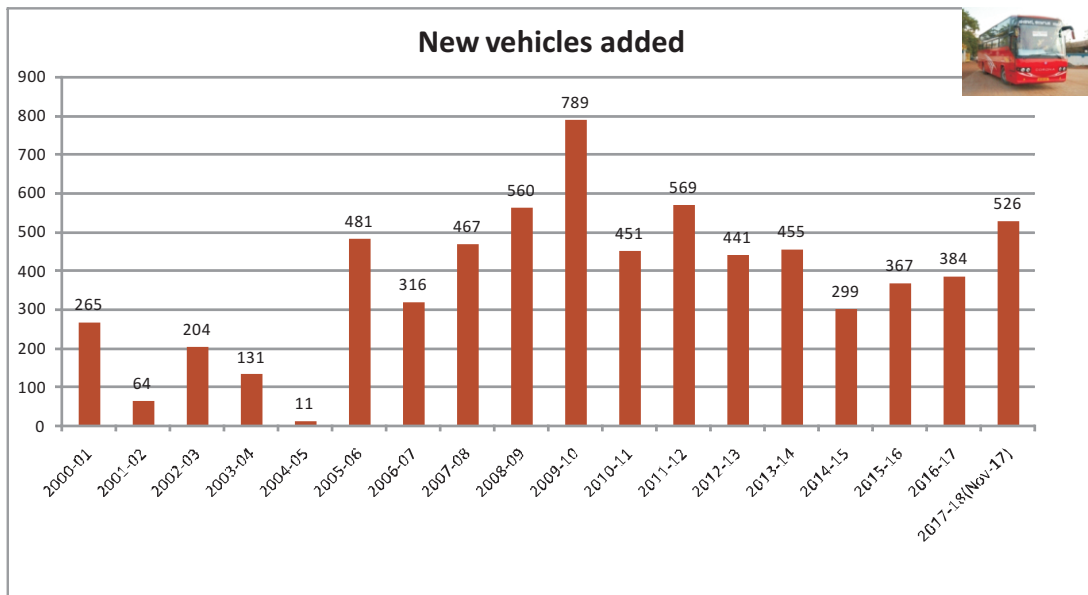
#### **Social Obligations :-**

- Concessional passes to students of different categories.
- Free passes to SC/ST students with effect from the year 2017-18

**Figure 11.13A : Year -wise Fleet Held**



**Figure 11.13B : Year-wise New Vehicles Added:**



- ❑ Unrestricted free travel facility to the Goa activists, one assistant is also allowed to accompany the Goa activists who are above 75 years of age
- ❑ Free passes to students who are studying up to VIIth class and concessional passes to other students.
- ❑ Blind persons are issued free passes to travel in Mofussil, Sub-urban and city services throughout the State.
- ❑ Physically challenged persons are issued with concessional pass travel facility from their native place up to 100 kms.
- ❑ Unrestricted free travel facility is provided to the freedom fighters. One assistant is also allowed to accompany the freedom fighter who is above 75 years.
- ❑ 25% concessional travel facility to the Senior Citizens of 60 years & above age permitted in Ordinary/Express/Rajhamsa including Inter-state services.
- ❑ Monthly passes are issued at the rate of Rs.620/- per month in City Services to the General Public.
- ❑ Wives of freedom fighters are being issued free journey coupons worth of Rs. 2000/- per annum.
- ❑ The children up to age of 18 years who have been honored by union Government with "Shourya Prashasti" are issued free

**Special Development Plan (SDP):**

Details of works taken under SDP from 2015-16 to 2017-18(up to November-17) are given in **Table 11.28.**

**Table 11.28 : Special Development Plan (SDP)**

2015-16								
Details	New Works			Spill over works			Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
	No	Completed	Under Progress	No	Completed	Under Progress		
Bus Stand	6	-	6	12	5	7	900.00	900.00
Bus Depot	0	-	-	0	-	-	0.00	0.00
Divisional work shop	1	1	-	0	-	-	125.00	125.00
Up gradation of Bus station	6	2	4	2	2	-	395.00	395.00
Up gradation of Bus Depots.	5	2	3	0	-	-	80.00	80.00
	18	5	13	14	7	7	1500.00	1500.00
2016-17								
Details	NEW WORKS			SPILL OVER WORKS			Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
	No	Completed	Under Progress	No	Completed	Under Progress		
Bus Stand	9	-	9	13	7	6	642.00	642.00
Bus Depot	1	-	1	-	-	-	25.00	25.00
Divisional work shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upgr. of Bus station	11	11	-	5	3	2	803.00	803.00
Upgr. of Bus Depots.	21	21	-	2	2	0	1530.00	1530.00
	42	32	10	20	12	8	3000.00	3000.00
2017-18 (Upto November-17)								
Bus Stand	10	-	10	15	1	14	815.00	345.00
Bus Depot	2	-	2	1	-	1	215.00	156.00
Divisional work shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upgr. of Bus station	43	1	42	1	-	1	1811.00	879.00
Upgr. of Bus Depots.	29	-	29	1	-	1	2159.00	910.00
	84	1	83	18	1	17	5000.00	2290.00



passes to travel in mofussil, city/suburban, express, Rajhamsa services throughout the state.

- ❑ Free travel facility to recognized press persons in any class of services within the state.
- ❑ Free Passes have been issued to the dependents of martyrs (Soldiers who died for Country). This facility is extended in ordinary & express services within state to the dependents (i.e, father, mother, wife & dependent sons up to 10 years, i.e. from July-2012 to July-2022).
- ❑ 50% concessional travel facility to the Drama Troupes/Yakshaganna Troupes sponsored by Karnataka Sangeetha Nataka Academy.
- ❑ Home Guards (in Uniforms) are allowed to travel free in city services while on duty.

**SAKAL Implementation:**

As per Karnataka Guarantee of Services to Citizen's Act, 2011, the following services related to the corporation have been implemented under SAKAL Portal.

- ❑ Issue of bus passes to school children
- ❑ Issue of bus passes to physically challenged
- ❑ Issue of free passes to blind persons.
- ❑ Issue of free passes to freedom fighters
- ❑ Issue of free passes to freedom fighters widows
- ❑ Accident relief claim settlement.

**New Initiatives:**

**City Buses:** NEKRTC has introduced branded city bus services in Kalburgi, Bidar, Vijaypur,



Yadgiri, Ballari, Koppal, Raichur, Hospet, Gangavaathi, Sindanur and Sedam. These city buses have been fitted with GPS based present and next stop announcement, LED destination boards, pneumatic doors and comfortably ergonomically designed seat facility.

**Computerized Audio-Video Announcement System:** The Corporation has provided the Computerized Audio- Video Announcement System in 50 bus stands.

**Kiosk Based Leave Management System:** The web based leave sanction and maintenance system is introduced in 47 bus depots of the Corporation. NEKRTC is the first STU to implement this system in the country. This system is introduced to maintain the transparency in sanctioning of leave. With this system the employees can see the leave balance at his credit at any time and they can avail of the leave without any intervention or help of anybody.



**Financial assistance from HKRDB:**

- ❑ Received 76 fully built buses(at the cost of Rs.1452.36 lakhs)
- ❑ CC camera installed in 17 bus stations (at the cost of Rs.54.20lakh) for the safety of women and child passengers.
- ❑ R.O. plants installed in 53 bus stations (at the cost of 183.38 lakh).
- ❑ Motorable road connectivity for 39 villages Out of 103.
- ❑ Rs. 500.00 lakh grant for the construction of city bus station at super market.
- ❑ Rs. 200.00 lakh grant for up gradation of Sedam bus station
- ❑ Rs 600 lakh grant for construction of bus stations at Kukanur, Talakal, Bevoor, Hirevankalkunta of Koppal district
- ❑ Providing pavement concrete to the premises of Kavithal bus station of Manvi taluku (at the cost of Rs 100.00 lakh.)
- ❑ Construction of compound wall to Manvi bus depot and construction of express bus station in Manvi (at the cost of Rs. 100.00 lakh).

- Construction of new bus station in Sirawara of Manvi taluku (at the cost of Rs. 200.00 lakh)

**Vehicle Tracking and Monitoring System:** Planned to implement Vehicle Tracking and Monitoring System (VTMS) and PIS at 50 stations.

### **V. Details Of Programmes and Achievements Of D.devaraj Urs Truck Terminals Ltd.**

The Government of Karnataka has established D.Devaraj Urs Truck Terminals Ltd Company under the Companies Act, 1956 with following objectives.

Establishment of Truck Terminals for the benefit of Lorry/Truck transporters at national highways in bangalore and other cities of the State to avoid traffic congestion, road accidents, air pollution, facilities for loading and unloading the goods and providing infrastructural facilities to crew members.

**MYSORE:** In the Junction of Mysore-Nanjangud Road and Ring Road, in an area of 16.20 acres, the Truck Terminal has been constructed at the cost of Rs.15.06 crores. 98 truck operators are getting the benefit of the Terminal.

**DHARWAD:** In the Industrial Area of Belur of Dharwad District the Truck Terminal has been constructed in an area of 7.26 acres at the cost of Rs.7.71crores. Now the Truck Terminal has been put in to use for crew members of Lorry/Trucks. 183 truck operators are getting the benefit of the Terminal.

**BANGALORE:** The construction of Truck Terminal in Phase-I & II in an area of 13.28 acres of Dasanapura of Bangalore North Taluk (National Highway-4) has been completed. Land acquisition process for approach road to Truck Terminal is in final stage. After handing over of land, the approach road work will be completed and Terminal will be put in to use for truck operators. The cost of the Project is Rs.28.00 crores.

#### **a) Details of Works Proposed during the year 2017-18:**

**HOSPET:** Construction of Truck Terminal at Amaravathi Hospet in Taluk of Bellary District is proposed in an area of 37.82 acres of land which was purchased from KIADB at the cost of 12.48 crores. Detailed project amounting to Rs.4972 lakhs has been estimated. Out of this the Phase-I work of construction of Truck

Terminal will be taken up immediately at the cost of Rs.3355 lakhs.

**HUBLI:** The Truck Terminal and Logistic Park in National Highway (NH-63) will be taken up in an area of 56.13 acres at Anchetageri village of Hubli which has been allotted by Government. The project including cold storage and modern infrastructure facilities will be taken up on PPP basis.

Further, the company is also proposing to construct Truck Terminal/Logistic Parks/Highway Amenities in Bengaluru, Managalore, Raichur, Chitradurga, Gadag, Vijayapura, Hassan, Bidar, Belagavi and other districts of Karnataka. The Deputy Commissioners of concerned Districts have been requested for allotment of suitable lands. The above projects will be taken up depending on the availability of land and grant from the Government.

### **VI. Vehicle Population:**

The details of motor vehicles under different categories from 2014-15 to 2016- 2017(up to end of November 2017) is presented in **Table 11.29**. It may be observed that there is highest addition of two wheelers, followed by cars. As on November 2017, out of 1,89,12,315 vehicles 17,64,620 vehicles were transport vehicles. Out of 17,14,5251 non-transport vehicles numbers of 13,7,45,166 vehicles were two wheelers. (From April 2017 to November 2017 a Total 1040073 new vehicles have been registered).

#### **11.2.3 Infrastructure**

##### **I.Railways:**

#### **1. Ramanagaram-Mysore Double Railway Line Project:**

This project was taken up on 2/3:1/3 cost sharing basis between Government of Karnataka & Ministry of Railways. The total estimate of the project is Rs. 874.57 crores. Government of Karnataka has released Rs.503.14 crores out of its share of Rs.503.98 crores., and the entire line has been opened for traffic. The electrification work is in progress and is targeted to be completed within 2017.

#### **2. Bidar-Kalburagi New Railway Line Project:**

This project was taken up on 50:50 cost sharing basis between Government of Karnataka & Ministry of Railways. The total estimate of the project is Rs.844.15 crores and

**Table 11.29 Number of Different Types of Motor Vehicles :**  
**(From 2014-15 to November 2017 (cumulative)) ('000)**

Sl.No	Vehicles	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	As on November 2017
1	Two Wheelers	10644	11768	12955	13745
2	Motor Cars	1742	1916	2110	2245
3	Jeeps	45	46	46	47
4	Omnibuses	124	127	131	133
5	Tractors	443	470	499	516
6	Trailors	301	317	335	344
7	Construction Equipment Vehicles	9	10	11	12
8	Other Vehicles	72	93	98	103
	<b>Total Non-Transport</b>	<b>13380</b>	<b>14749</b>	<b>16185</b>	<b>17145</b>
1	K.S.R.T.C. Buses	39	40	42	42
2	Private Buses	14	16	18	18
3	Contract Carriages	2	3	4	4
4	Educational Institution Buses	16	17	20	23
5	Other Buses	9	9	11	12
6	Goods Vehicles	606	658	706	738
7	Auto Rickshaws	342	373	403	422
8	Taxies	205	246	292	313
9	4 To 6 Seaters	39	42	45	46
10	Other Vehicles	132	138	144	149
	<b>Total Transport</b>	<b>1404</b>	<b>1543</b>	<b>1685</b>	<b>1767</b>
	<b>Total Non Transport And Transport Vehicles In Karnataka State</b>	<b>14784</b>	<b>16292</b>	<b>17870</b>	<b>18912</b>

GoKs share is Rs. 422.075 crores. Railway board has sanctioned second revised estimate for an amount of Rs.1542.41 crores and the amount to be shared by Government of Karnataka will be Rs.771.205 crores. Government of Karnataka has released its share of Rs.771.205. The project is completed and commissioned on 29.10.2017.

### 3. Bangalore-Hassan New Railway Line project:

The total length of the project is 166 Kms. In 2010 the balance work of this project was taken up on cost sharing basis. The revised estimate of the project is Rs.1289.92 crore in which GoKs share is Rs.467.21 crores & the share of Railways share is Rs.822.71 crores.

Till now Rs.465.17 crores. is released for this project. The project is completed and commissioned on 26.03.2017.

### 4. Munirabad (Ginigere) - Mehaboobnagar (Raichur) Railway Line Project:

The total length of this project is 170 Kms and is taken up on 50:50 cost sharing basis with Railways. The revised estimated cost is Rs.1350.91 crores. At present Rs.527.00 crores has been released. 1200 acres of land is handed over to SWR. Out of 170kms 27kms between Ginigera-Chikkabankal commissioned on 31.03.2017 for passenger traffic. Track linking between Gangavati-Chikkabankal and bridge works at Gangavati-Koratagi section are in progress.

and targeted for commissioning in December 2017.

### **5. Tumkur-Davanagere Railway Line Project:**

The total length of the project is 199.05 kms and has been taken up on 50:50 cost sharing basis with Railway at an estimated cost of Rs. 1801.00 crores and the necessary land is provided free of cost. At present Rs.50.00 crore is released to South Western Railway for construction and Rs.70.98 crore is released for land acquisition. So far 73 acres of land has been handed over in Tumkur district and the land acquisition is in progress.

### **6. Tumkur-Rayadurga Broad Gauge Railway Line Project:**

Government of Karnataka has accorded sanction for taking up New Broad Gauge line between Tumakuru-Rayadurga via Kalyanadurga at an estimated cost of Rs.1027.89 crore out of which the cost of the project for Railway line in Karnataka is Rs.479.59 crore. The length of the line is 102.63 Km. The Railway project has been taken up on 50:50 cost sharing basis Government of Karnataka has released Rs.170.00 crore, out of its share of Rs.239.80 crore. Land acquisition is in progress.

### **7. Bagalkot-Kudachi New Railway Line Project:**

The total length of the project is 144 Kms. This project was approved by the Ministry of Railways in 2010-11 and has been taken up on 50:50 cost sharing basis between Government of Karnataka & Ministry of Railways. The original estimated cost is Rs.816.14 crores. GoK has released Rs.141.36 crore to Railways and Rs.208.38 crore for land acquisition. Bagalkote-Khajadoni section of 30 kms is nearing completion and targeted commissioning is in 2017.

### **8. Chikkamagalur-Sakaleshpura Railway Line Project:**

The length of the project is 46 Kms at an estimated cost of Rs.657.80 crore. This project has been taken up on 50:50 cost sharing basis between MoR and GoK. The Government has already released Rs.25.00 crores to the SWR and Rs.25.49 crore towards the cost of land acquisition to the Deputy Commissioner, Chikkamagalur. Land acquisition is in progress.

### **9. Gadag-Wadi New Railway Line Project:**

The length of the project is 252.5 Km. This project has been taken up on 50:50 cost sharing basis between GoK and Ministry of Railways at an estimated cost of Rs.1922.14 crore. To provide required land free of cost to SWR, Rs.198.57 crore has been released for land acquisition and Rs.50.28 crore released for construction. Land acquisition is in progress.

### **10. Hejjala-Chamarajanagar New Broadgauge Railway Line Project:**

Hejjala-Chamrajanagar New Railway Line has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 1245.71 crores on 50:50 cost sharing basis between GoK and MoR. GoK will bear the cost of land acquisition as per actuals and provide the land to SWR. Alignment and requisitioning of land is completed. Administrative approval is under consideration.

### **11. Railway Fiat Coach Factory, Yadgiri:**

Government of Karnataka has approved the setting up of FIAT bogie manufacturing factory by Ministry of Railways at Yadgir District. The entire cost shall be funded by Ministry of Railways. 150 acres of land has been handed over to Railways free of cost. Factory is inaugurated on 18.08.2017.

### **12. Kolar Coach Factory:**

Government of Karnataka has agreed to setup Rail Coach Factory in Kolar District, on 50:50 sharing of construction cost in addition to providing 1118.8 acres free of land. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is entered into between Railways & Government of Karnataka. Railway Board was reviewed the capacities of Rail Coach Factories in India. Project report is under scrutiny by the Railways.

## **II. Bangalore Metro Rail Project:**

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

The Project is being implemented through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL), with an

equal share holding owned by Government of India and Government of Karnataka.

### Phase-1

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-1 is having a track length of 42.3 Kms and the project cost is Rs. 13845.01 crore. Project was commenced in mid-April 2007 and the project under implementation consists of two corridors.

The East-West corridor is 18.10 km. long, starting from Baiyappanahalli and terminating at the Mysuru Road Terminal. The following are the stations coming along this corridor; Baiyappanahalli, S.V. Road Stn., Indiranagar, Halasuru, Trinity, M.G. Road, Cubbon Park Stn., Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Stn., Vidhana Soudha Stn., Sir M. Visvesvaraya Stn., Central College Stn., Kempegowda Interchange Majestic Stn., City Railway Stn., Magadi Road Stn., Shri Balagangadharanath Swamiji Stn., Hosahalli Stn., Vijayanagar Stn., Attiguppe Stn., Deepanjanagar Stn., Mysuru Road Stn.

The 24.20 km. North-South Corridor begins at Nagasandra Terminal and terminates at Yelachenahalli Terminal. The following are the stations coming along this corridor; Nagasandra, Dasarahalli, Jalahalli, Peenya Industry, Goruguntepalya, Yeshwanthpur, Sandal Soap Factory, Mahalaxmi Layout. Rajajinagar, Srirampura, Kuvempu Road, Mantri Square Sampige Road, Kempegowda Interchange Station, Chickpet, K.R. Market, National College, Lalbagh, South End Circle, Jayanagar, R.V. Road, Banashankari, J.P. Nagar, Yelchenahalli Stations.

### Phase-1 Project Progress:

- Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-1 complete network was completed on 17.06.2017 and commercial operations were started on this date.

### Phase-2

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

### Status Of Phase-2:

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2 works are under progress. The Physical and Financial

Progress is 17% & 15% respectively. The details of Physical Progress are as below:

- **Reach-1 Extn.:** Baiyappanahalli to Whitefield 15.500Kms Civil works are under progress.
- **Reach-2 Extn.:** Mysore Road to Kengeri 6.465 Kms Civil works are under progress.
- **Reach-3 Extn.:** Nagasandra to BIEC 3.770 Kms Civil works are under progress.
- **Reach-4 Extn.:** Yelachenahalli to Anjanapura Township 6.290 Kms Civil works are under progress.
- **Reach - 5 New Line:** From R.V. Road to Electronic City 18.820 Kms Civil works are under progress.
- **Reach - 6 (Elevated) :** From Gottigere to Swagath Road Cross 7.250 Kms Preliminary works are under progress.
- **Reach -6 (Underground) :** From Dairy Circle to Nagawara 14.00 Kms Civil works tenders in final stage.

The entire Phase-2 work is programmed to be completed by March -2021. The details of summary of breakup of cost is given in the **Table 11.30**.

**Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2A:** Silk Board to K.R. Puram 17 Km length is approved by the Government for Rs. 4202.00 Crore. Negotiations are underway with various corporates to raise the funds under innovative financing and tender documents are being made ready.

**Phase-2B:** Nagawara Metro Station to Kempegowda International Airport Bangalore, alignment for length of 29.062 kms has been approved by the Government of Karnataka. Presently, DPR has been approved by Government of Karnataka. Estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 5950 crores.

### Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-3:

The alignment survey for Phase-3 is under preparation.

### III Airports:

#### Kempegowda International Airport:

- Present equity holding: GoK – 13%, GoI – 13%, Siemens – 26%, FIH Mauritius investment Ltd (Fair Fax)– 48%.
- 2nd runway earth works are completed and treated to commence operation by Sep-2019.

**Table 11.30 : Summary of Break-up of Costs**

Name of the Line	Length of the line in Km	Estimated Completion Cost (Rs. in Crore)
Baiyappanahalli to ITPL – Whitefield	15.500	4845.00
Mysore Road Terminal to Kengeri	6.465	1867.95
Hesaraghatta Cross to BIEC	3.770	1168.22
Yalachenahalli to Anjanapura Township	6.290	1765.88
R.V. Road to Bommasandra	18.820	5744.09
Gottigere to Nagawara	21.250	11014.00
	<b>72.095</b>	<b>26405.14</b>

- ❑ Terminal 2:- Development of Terminal-2 is in design stage and treated to commence operation by 2021.
- ❑ Widening of Trumpet Interchange is being planned to handle the increase in airport bound traffic.

Development of alternate approach road is being taken up.

- ❑ Execution of road work by Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) and PWD in progress.
- ❑ Shifting of Electric lines is being taken up by KPTCL/BESCOM

#### **Progress of other Airport Projects:**

##### **Kalburgi Airport:**

Balance works of Kalaburgi Airport has been entrusted to PWD which include 3 packages with an estimated cost of Rs.109.48 crores. Work is under progress in respect of first and second packages and are being expected to be complete by the end of 2018.

Government has written to Ministry of Civil Aviation for adding this airport under Regional Connectivity Schemes.

##### **Shivamogga Airport:**

Alternate methods of developing this airport are under consideration.

- ❑ Obstacle limitation survey has been conducted through RITES. RITES has made a presentation & also had discussion with experts from aviation cell.
- ❑ Requested RITES to submit the report with different option viz., developing with the

option of further expansion for landing of bigger aircrafts.

##### **Vijayapura Airport:**

- ❑ In response to Government of Karnataka's letter, Airport Authority of India (AAI) has informed that for developing the airport, AAI would have to appoint a consultant for detailed survey for which the cost would be shared with GoK.
- ❑ Financial support (deposit work) should be given by GoK.
- ❑ Since revival of airstrip under Regional Connectivity Schemes (RCS) is demand driven, AAI will take another three years if mandate is given to AAI for developing this airport.

##### **Ballari Airport:**

Out of 900 acres of land required for the development of this airport, 823 acres are acquired & the same is under the possession of Deputy Commissioner, Ballari. Lease deed & supplementary project development agreements have been prepared. The developer has been requested to take possession of the available land and to commence construction works.

##### **Hassan Airport:**

Out of 760 acres of land required for this airport, 530 acres have been acquired and handed over to the developer M/s Axicades. Acquisition of the balance 224 acres is under progress.

**Mysuru Airport:**

To extend the runway of this operational airport, Airport Authority of India has requested the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi to conduct studies regarding construction of under - pass at NH-212. The report is awaited from Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA).

**Progress of Other Airport Projects****Hubballi & Belgavi Airport:**

Hubli Airport and Belgavi Airport expansions have been completed and inaugurated (dated : 20.09.2017 and 21.09.2017). These airports are being done by AAI.

**Mangaluru Airport:**

This airport belongs to AAI. Proposal for further extension of runway is under consideration by AAI. The proposal of AAI for acquisition of additional land for extending the runway for operational safety requirements is being examined.

**Airstrips in Karnataka:**

- Development of Airstrips at Chikkamangaluru, Karwar and Madikeri is being considered to be taken up in the 1st phase.
- Site clearance has been received for (Chikkamagalur airstrip)

**Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)**

- Under Regional Connectivity Scheme, 19 airports have been identified in the State.
- MoU has been signed between GoK, Ministry of Civil Aviation & Airport Authority of India on 20.04.2017.
- In the 1st round bidding, 4 airports (Mysuru, Bengaluru, Bidar & Vidyanagar [Ballari]) have been selected.
- Proposals are received for 4 routes under Regional Connectivity Scheme in Karnataka.
  - Hyderabad - Vidyanagar
  - Bidar- Bengaluru
  - Salem- Bengaluru
  - Mysuru- Chennai
  - Hubballi- Hyderabad
  - Bangalore- Hubballi
  - Vidyanagar Airport:-
- After the proven flight, Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) had directed to conduct Obstacle Level survey (OLS).

- Accordingly Obstacle Level survey was completed and Director General of Civil Aviation has given clearance for flight operation and flights have started operations already under Regional Connectivity Scheme.

**Bidar Airport :**

Bidar airport comes within the radius of 150 kms of Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad. The matter is being taken up by the Department with Hyderabad International Airport Limited (HIAL) to allow operation.

**Bengaluru International Convention Centre**

- Cabinet approval is received on 21.11.2017 for development of BSBP & BICC. Empowered committee meeting has given approval to initiate tendering for trunk infrastructure for Bangalore Signature Business Park (BSBP) & Bangalore International Convention Centre (BICC).

**IV. PPP Cell, IDD**

Following are the major activities undertaken by the PPP Cell during 2016-17:

- **Establishment of Tadadi port in Uttara Kannada District:** Government has approved development of a multipurpose, all weather greenfield sea port with 34.25 MTPA capacity at Tadadi, Kumta Taluk, Uttar Kannada District, on PPP model. Special Purpose Vehicle by name "Tadadi Port Limited" has been formed. About 1400 acres of land is available for the project. Detailed Feasibility Report, Draft EIA & CRZ study reports have been prepared for the project. The application for environmental clearance has been made to MoEF, GoI. The Expert Appraisal Committee (Infra-2) of the MoEF has examined the proposal and recommended for environmental clearance subject to complying certain conditions. Action is being taken to comply the conditions, after getting environmental clearance the project will be taken up for implementation.
- **Implementation of Light Rail Transit System in Bengaluru:** Urban Development Department (UDD) has issued a Govt. order No. UDD 364 MNJ 2016 dated 03.09.2016 for generating funds based on innovative financing mechanism for taking up of transport

infrastructure works including LRTS. Based on the decision taken by the Board of Directors of Bangalore Airport Rail Link Ltd. to bring BARL under the control of Urban Development Department, considering the fact that the innovative finances have to be raised through various institutions working under the Urban Development Department, the Infrastructure Development Department issued the G.O. No. IDD 52 ITS 2017 dated 16.05.2017 transferring the administrative control of BARL from IDD to UDD. Henceforth the project will be taken forward by UDD.

- During 2016-17, 12 Training Programmes on PPP have been organized for the benefit of officials of different Government Departments/ Agencies through Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, Fiscal Policy Institute, Bangalore and iDeCK, Bangalore. The programmes have been organized at Bangalore, Mysore, Gulbarga, Mangalore, Bellary and Belagavi wherein 274 officers including 34 women officers have participated. An amount of Rs.58.33 lakhs has been spent for these programmes.
- **Assistance Under Karnataka Viability Gap Fund Scheme:** The project for development of Wagdhari Ribbonpalli road has been assisted under the scheme and 4th Tranche of Rs.9.50 Cr has been released to the SPV as per guidelines. The road is made available for public use since 18.08.2012 and is being maintained in good condition by the developer during the concession period upto 03.12.2040.
- An amount of Rs.200 lakhs has been released to iDeCK as a loan for assisting different Government Departments/ Agencies for taking up Project Development Activities on PPP mode.

### Ports and Inland Water Transport:

Karnataka has a coastline of 300 km with one major port and 12 minor ports. While the New Mangalore major port is under the control of Ministry of Shipping, Government of India, remaining 12 minor ports are under the control of the State Government. Among the 12 minor ports, Karwar and Old Mangalore ports have handled significant volumes of cargo (**Table 11.31**).

To provide better infrastructure facilities by developing minor ports under Private Investment, the “Karnataka Minor Port Development Policy-2014” was formulated and the process for development of Tadadi, Belekeri, Pavinakurve on PPP Mode was initiated.

The port land has been sanctioned on lease basis to M/s Honnavar Port Limited, Hyderabad at Honnavar port to handle with 5 MTPA capacity. The Ministry of Shipping, Government of India has prepared Techno Economic feasibility report for the development of Belekeri port as a satellite Port to NMPT under Sagarmala Scheme. The State Government has given concurrence to Government of India for development of Belekeri Port.

The State Government has received proposal for the development of Pavinakurve Port in Uttar Kannada District under swiss challenge method by M/s JSW, Mumbai. M/s JSW has prepared DPR and submitted the same to the Government. The Department has requested I-deck for updating and finalization of DPR and preparation of bid document.

Development of 34 MTPA Capacity Modern Sea Deep Draft Green Field Port at Tadadi has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.3800 Crores by Infrastructure Development Department (IDD). IDD has prepared DPR and EIA studies.

**Table 11.31 : Cargo Handled by Ports (1000 MT)**

Ports	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 Upto Nov-17
Old Mangalore	120.26	115.89	98.00	121.67	<b>25.61</b>
Karwar	377.10	525.07	714.00	582.80	<b>349.35</b>
Malpe, Belekeri, Hangarkatta & Kundapur	3.00	2.31	3.00	3.05	<b>0.72</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>500.36</b>	<b>643.27</b>	<b>815.00</b>	<b>707.52</b>	<b>375.68</b>

Source: Public Works, Ports and Inland Water Transport



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

#### **Anti Sea Erosion Works:**

During the year 2016-17 an amount of Rs. 25 crore has been spent under the head of Account 4711 and constructed 3000 m long anti sea erosion works at severe erosion places of 3 coastal districts. Rs. 12.97 crore budgetary allocation has been provided for the year 2017-18 for construction of 1000 m length long term sea erosion protection wall and works are under progress.

#### **Sustainable Coastal Protection & Management Program:**

Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Plan with an assistance from Asian Development Bank at an estimated cost of Rs.911 crore is being implemented. Under tranche-I, the coastal protection work is taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 223.32 crores at Ullal in Dakshina Kannada District and construction of 6 inshore berms, 2 offshore reefs and construction of 975m of breakwater is completed and an expenditure of Rs. 216.42 crore has been incurred.

Under tranche-II, coastal protection works are being taken up at 8 places viz; Someshwara in D.Kannada, Ermal Thenka, Udyavara, Kodikanyana, Maravanthe and Kodibengre in Udupi districts and Pavinakurva, Murudeshwara in U.Kannada district for a length of about 54.00 km at an estimated amount of Rs.480.18 crore. Agencies in respect of 5 projects have been fixed and tenders floated for the remaining 3 projects. An

expenditure of Rs.21.98 crore has been incurred till date.

#### **11.2.4 Telecommunication**

The telecommunication system in the State is operated by both private and public sector undertakings. Apart from BSNL, a number of private companies like Vodafone, Reliance, Aircel , Bharati, BSNL, Idea, TATA, MNTL etc. are providing the wireless and wireline phones. The number and percentage of wireless and wireline subscribers in Southern States is presented in **Table 11.32**.

The teledensity (both BSNL and private cellular operators) in the southern states is presented in **Table 11.33**. Karnataka stands in 3rd position among the southern states in Urban teledensity .

The number of telephone exchanges has increased over the years. In the last 9 years 142 new exchanges were added in the State. Though the number of exchanges has increased, the number of landline connections has declined significantly. The decline in landlines can be partly attributed due to increased private participation in the mobile telephony sector and switchover to mobile phones. The trends in postal services suggest that there is a decline in the total number of post offices from 2008-09 to 2014-15. This may be due to merger of post offices in urban areas. However, 321 post offices have been added during the year 2015-16 as compared to the previous year 2014-15. One post office has been added during the year 2016-17. The details of number of post offices, telephone exchanges and number of telephones are presented in **Table 11.34**. **Appendix 11.13**, **11.14** and **11.15** indicate the No.of Post Offices, No. of Telephone Exchanges and No. of Telephones in Karnataka from 2008-09 to 2016-17.

**Table 11.32 : Number of Wireless & Wireline Subscribers in Southern States:**  
(Subscribers in Millions)

States	Subscribers	Percentage
Tamil Nadu	92.74	23.73
Kerala	41.90	10.72
Maharashtra	96.94	24.80
Karnataka	71.89	18.39
Andhra Pradesh	87.34	22.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>390.81</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator Report for Quarter ending June, 2017

**Table 11.33 : Southern States Teledensity (as on 30th June, 2017)**

Service Area	Rural Teledensity	Urban Teledensity	Total Teledensity
Tamil Nadu(incl.Chennai)	95.86	150.98	129.54
Kerala	70.57	251.70	116.34
Maharashtra(incl.Mumbai)	71.58	150.63	110.26
Karnataka	58.77	199.25	113.95
Andhra Pradesh	60.96	192.81	97.86
All India	57.73	172.98	93.98

Source: Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator Report for Quarter ending June, 2017

**Table 11.34 : Number of Post Offices, Exchanges and Telephones**

Year	Post offices	Telephone Exchanges	Telephones
2008-09	9862	2651	2326532
2009-10	9820	2694	2187802
2010-11	9772	2789	2040456
2011-12	9703	2884	1951878
2012-13	9686	2802	1670378
2013-14	9681	2806	1535931
2014-15	9340	2844	1389192
2015-16	9661	2793	1294726
2016-17	9662*	2793	1229813

Source: General Manager Telecom Office, Karnataka Circle, Bengaluru &

\*Chief Post Master General Office, Karnataka Circle, Bengaluru.

### 11.3 BANKING AND FINANCE INCLUDING COOPERATIVES

#### 11.3.1 Introduction:

Karnataka State has a fairly well developed financial infrastructure. The State has pioneered in establishment of many leading commercial banks and is home to a wide network of commercial bank branches in the country. The banking business is predominantly contributed by seven commercial banks constituting almost three-fourths of the banking business. Currently, twenty six public sector banks, sixteen private commercial banks and three regional rural banks are operating in the State.

Disbursement of credit in rural areas takes place through co-operatives, commercial

banks and regional rural banks. Credit for industry and service sectors flow from a major State-run lending institution, such as Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC), which undertakes promotion and development of industries in the State. The Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation (KSIIDC) is another financial institution which acts as a nodal agency to formulate proposals for implementation of infrastructure projects.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), as an apex level financial institution, plays a lead role in the promotion of agriculture and rural development, by preparing Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLPs) and annual action plans at the grass root level.

The ever growing demand for institutional finance in the state has resulted in expansion of banking network and credit flow. There were 755 bank branches at the time of nationalization in 1969. Since then, 10213 bank branches have been added by March 2017, thus taking the total number of branches to 10968. The branch expansion pattern depicted in **Table 11.35** brings out that the branch network has significantly increased over the years. This increased network is providing better access of financial services to people in urban as well as in rural areas. Nevertheless, in last couple of years there has been special impetus to increase branch network in the rural and semi-urban areas compared to Urban and Metro areas.

The population per branch in Karnataka is 7748 which is less than national average. The State holds 4th position in aggregate deposits and gross credit. Thus, Karnataka state is moderate in its banking network as well deposit mobilization and in gross credit flow.

As of September 2017 - District And Bank Group-Wise Distribution Of The Number Of Reporting Offices, Aggregate Deposits And Gross Bank Credit Of All Scheduled Commercial Banks – Shown In Appendix.

### 11.3.2 Deposits and Advances:

The aggregate deposits of all the banks (commercial, RRBs and cooperative) stood at Rs.772383 crore as at the end of March 2017, an increase of Rs.84,448 Crore compared to last year (March 2016), registering a growth of 13.78 percent. Similarly, the total outstanding advances of all the banks in the state stood at Rs.563209 Crore as against the level of advances of Rs.522155 crore recorded a year ago indicating a growth rate of 8.96 per cent. The credit–deposit ratio (C-D ratio) of the state as on March 2017 is 72.92 per cent, which is marginally lower compared to last year. (**Table 11.38**).

**Table 11.35 : Branch Net Work**

Sl. No.	Branch Network	March 2015	March 2016	March 2017	Increase in 2016-2017
1	Rural	3790	3941	3987	46
2	Semi-Urban	2359	2449	2543	94
3	Urban	1979	2046	2207	161
4	Metro/PT	1946	2066	2231	165
	<b>Total Branches</b>	<b>10074</b>	<b>10502</b>	<b>10968</b>	<b>466</b>

Source: SLBC, Karnataka

**Table 11.36 : Category wise Bank Branch network - year ending**

Sl. No	Banks	March 2015	March 2016	March 2017
1	Commercial Banks	7440	7826	8168
2	Regional Rural Banks	1671	1743	1769
3	KASCARD	201	203	203
4	DCC Bank (K.S Co-op.Apex Bank)	692	698	758
5	Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank	38	-	38
6	KSFC	32	32	32
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10074</b>	<b>10502</b>	<b>10968</b>

Source: SLBC, Karnataka

**Table 11.37 : Aggregate bank deposits and Gross credit in selected states (Rs. in Crore)**

State	2017-18				
	Number of Reporting Offices	Aggregate Deposit	Rank	Gross Credit	Rank
Maharashtra	12,178	2137146.09	1	2305295.90	1
NCTof Delhi	3,552	1131595.93	2	939834.21	2
Tamil Nadu	10,560	688282.34	3	740777.68	3
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>10,032</b>	<b>799946.49</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>542359.08</b>	<b>4</b>
Gujarat	7,715	613486.73	5	423774.97	5
Telangana	5,050	400565.37	6	413738.36	6
Uttar Pradesh	16,800	899462.51	7	349848.94	7
West Bengal	7,866	695485.92	8	346241.90	8
Andhra Pradesh	6,804	261739.55	9	267815.66	9
Kerala	6,368	426698.62	10	262246.34	10
Rajasthan	6,957	319976.41	11	219642.89	11
Punjab	6,409	342137.89	12	210142.05	12
Madhya Pradesh	6,441	329505.60	13	205860.11	13
Haryana	4,792	344992.36	14	187863.51	14
Odisha	4,745	254546.70	15	91781.87	15
Bihar	6,649	301444.96	16	91522.73	16
<b>ALL - INDIA</b>	<b>1,39,045</b>	<b>10927040.83</b>		<b>80,05,997.43</b>	

Source: Quarterly statistics issued by R.B. I. -Sept. 2017

### 11.3.3 Priority Sector Advances:

The Priority sector advances of all banks in the State amounted to Rs.256093 Crore in March 2017 as against Rs.219763 Crore as at March 2016 showing an increase of Rs.36330 Crore and recording a growth of 19.69%. It contributed to 45.47% in total advances, which is marginally higher than the benchmark level of 40% stipulated by RBI.

The agricultural advances as on March 2017 were to the tune of Rs.116007 crore constituting 20.60 percent of the total advances of Banks as against the mandatory level of 18 percent.

Advances to weaker section stood at Rs.80587 Crore constituting 14.31% of the total advances with an increase of Rs.6539 Crore over the previous year. The advances paid to Minority communities amounted to Rs.24317 Crore, marking an increase of Rs.339.31Crore against the advances paid during the last year. Credit disbursed by banks to MSME sectors in the state in March 2017 is Rs.78598 Crore from Rs.68382 Crore in the previous year. Advances to SCs/STs accelerated to Rs.14032

Crore in March 2017 as against Rs.13512 Crore recorded in March 2016 which recorded an increase of Rs.520 Crore.

Similarly, advances to women stood at Rs.68566 Crore in March 2017 as against Rs.56532 Crore made in the corresponding period of 2016. Details of advances to priority sector by banks in Karnataka from 2015 to 2017 are given in **Table 11.39**.

### 11.3.4 Status of implementation of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF):

Govt. of India, in 1995 announced the scheme for setting up of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) within the apex institution, NABARD for financing rural infrastructure projects. Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks, both in public and private sectors which are unable to meet their targets for priority sector / agricultural lending are required to deposit the shortfall amount in to the RIDF with NABARD such amounts as may be allocated to them by the Reserve Bank of India, depending upon the extent of their shortfall, subject to a ceiling of 1.5%. The initial corpus fund was Rs.2000 crore in 1995-96 and

**Table 11.38 : Performance of Scheduled Commercial Banks**

Sl. No	Indicator	UNIT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	<b>Branch network</b>				
	A) Commercial Banks	No.	7440	7826	8168
	B) Regional Rural Banks	No.	1671	1743	1769
	C) Co-operative Banks etc	No.	963	933	1031
	<b>Total</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>10074</b>	<b>10502</b>	<b>10968</b>
2	<b>Deposits</b>				
	A) Commercial Banks	Rs.in Crore	563989.16	631803.27	708301.71
	B) Regional Rural Banks	Rs.in Crore	25926.05	31561.79	36996.49
	C) Co-operative Banks etc	Rs.in Crore	22782.16	24570.27	27084.67
	<b>Total</b>	Rs.in Crore	<b>612697.37</b>	<b>687935.33</b>	<b>772382.87</b>
3	<b>Advances</b>				
	A) Commercial Banks	Rs.in Crore	408511.23	465594.35	500601.57
	B) Regional Rural Banks	Rs.in Crore	21264.38	24907.87	27742.14
	C) Co-operative Banks etc	Rs.in Crore	28261.40	31653.46	34865.28
	<b>Total</b>	Rs. in Crore	<b>458037.01</b>	<b>522155.68</b>	<b>563208.99</b>
4	<b>Credit-Deposit Ratio</b>				
	A) Commercial Banks	%	72.43	73.69	70.68
	B) Regional Rural Banks	%	82.02	79.00	74.98
	C) Co-operative Banks etc	%	124.04	121.0	128.73
	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>74.76</b>	<b>76.00</b>	<b>72.92</b>

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Karnataka

this fund has since been enhanced with an additional corpus being announced every year in the Union Budget. Karnataka got a normative allocation of Rs.800 Crore in 2017-18 for implementing works under RIDF-XXIII. The rate of interest charged on loans to State Government is at 4.75% with effect from 02.08.2017.

Government utilized institutional finance from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund Scheme for financing various developmental programmes in the State to supplement plan financing. In

order to select and prioritise the works for loan assistance from NABARD, Institutional mechanism has been set up & a Cabinet Sub-Committee on RIDF has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works. A High Power Committee (HPC) has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Additional Chief Secretary to Government and Development Commissioner for periodically reviewing the implementation of RIDF projects in the State. The progress in the implementation of the scheme is also being monitored by NABARD.

**Table 11.39 : Distribution of Priority sector advances (Amount in Crore)**

Sl. No.	Indicator	March 2015		March 2016		March 2017	
		Advances	% to Total Advances	Advances	% to Total Advances	Advances	% to Total Advances
1	Total Advances	458037	-	522155	-	563209	-
2	Total Priority Sector Advances (PSA)	184503	40.28	219763	42.09	256093	45.47
3	Agriculture	87860	19.18	106368	20.37	116007	20.60
4	MSME	66925	14.61	68382	13.10	78598	13.96
5	Weaker sections	67765	14.79	74048	14.18	80587	14.31
6	SCs/STs	12480	2.72	13512	2.59	14032	2.49
7	Women	33206	7.25	56532	10.83	68566.00	12.17
8	Minorities	19801	10.73	24317	11.07	27707.31	10.82

Source: State Level Bankers Committee

The benefits accruing from RIDF programme, which have already been made by State Governments include creation of additional irrigation potential, generation of additional employment, all-weather connectivity/ improved connectivity to villages and marketing centers and improvements in the quality of life through facilities in education health and drinking water supply.

#### **Programme Status:**

In Karnataka, till Nov 2017 an aggregate amount of Rs.6333.51 Crore has been sanctioned by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under RIDF tranches XVII to XXII. The completed projects include rural roads, rural bridges, minor irrigation projects, medium irrigation projects, school buildings, hostels, rural godowns, rural markets, Anganwadi buildings, Health facilities, polytechnic buildings, Rural service centres and fish jetties.

#### **11.3.5 National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)**

National Urban Livelihoods Mission State Programme.

National Urban livelihood Mission (NULM) - State Programme scheme is replica of the Central Sponsored Scheme National Urban

Livelihood Mission This scheme is being implemented in towns/cities other than those taken up under National Urban livelihood Mission (NULM) in Karnataka by the State government. This state sponsored scheme is being rolled out in 179 TMCS/Municipality areas in the state.

**a. Directorate of Municipal Administration** is the State Level Nodal Agency for the implementation of SULM. Under Self-Employment Programme (Individual and Group Enterprises) [SEP(I&G)], 6252 individual beneficiaries & 179 groups are the state annual target for the sanctioning of loan and the same bifurcated up to district/ULB level.

#### **b. Self-Employment- ( Individual and Group Enterprises)**

This component focuses on financial assistance to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures/ micro-enterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions. The under-employed and unemployed urban poor will be encouraged to set up small enterprises relating to manufacturing, servicing and petty business for which there is considerable local demand. Local skills and local crafts should be particularly encouraged. Each City/Town develop a compendium of

# NULM

(September 2017)

Cumulative Applications Received Since 01.04.2017					Cumulative Applications Sanctioned Since 01.04.2017					Cumulative Disbursements Since 01.04.2017							
Individuals		Groups			SHG Bank Linkage		Individuals		Groups			SHG Bank Linkage					
No.	Amt	No.	Amt	No.	Amt	No.	Amt	No.	Amt	No.	Amt	No.	Amt				
456	683.67	66	113	146	345.17	415	587.52	47	72	112	272.17	416	584.54	47	65.00	112	265.17

## NULM (Sept. 2017) Deendayal Anthyodaya Yojana National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Physical Target	Achievement	% of Ach.
1.	Individual	4765	3218	67.53
2.	Groups	200	163	81.50
3.	SHG-Bank Credit Linkage	1250	1234	98.72

such activities/projects keeping in view skills available, marketability of products, costs, economic viability etc. No minimum or maximum educational qualification is prescribed for the selection of beneficiaries under SEP.

1. Setting up of both individual and group micro enterprises needs to be supported.
2. Interest subsidy over and above 7 percent rate of interest will be available on a bank loan for setting up of an individual or

The project cost ceiling will be Rs.2.00 lakh for individual enterprises and Rs.10.00 Lakh for group enterprises. Individual and groups will to be provided loan from the banks and the application for such loans be preferably recommended by the SHGs.

No. of Stree Shakti Groups formed	140000
No. of groups maintaining accounts with banks	140000
Cumulative amount saved by the Group Members	Rs.1973.32 cr
No. of groups credit linked	130930
Loan disbursement by banks	Rs.2820.47 cr

#### The Micro Finance Profile of the State:

Number of SHGs Promoted & Saving Linked during 2016-17	69,287
Cumulative Number of SHGs Saving linked as on 31.03.2017 (Number of live SB accounts of SHGs)	10,31,733
Number of SHGs credit linked during 2016-17	2,65,043
Bank Loan disbursed during the year 2016-17 (Rs.crore)	5,722.00
Bank Loan outstanding as on 31.03.2017 (Rs.crore)	8,149.00
Average Loan per SHG (Rs.lakh)	2.16
Percentage of Women SHGs	88%

Source: NABARD Focus Paper

#### Target and Achievement for the year 2016-17:

Targets for the year 2016-17			Achievement as on 31.03.2017		
New SHGs	Credit Linkage of SHGs	Credit Linkage of JLGs	New SHGs	Credit Linkage of SHGs	Credit Linkage of JLGs
0	2,30,000	60,000	69,287	2,65,043	62,645

Targets for the year 2017-18			30.09.2017		
New SHGs	Credit Linkage of SHGs	Credit Linkage of JLGs	New SHGs	Credit Linkage of SHGs	Credit Linkage of JLGs
0	2,50,000	90,000	26,587*	2,58,380*	22,385

Source SLBC

Note : \* as on 30.06.2017



group enterprise. No collateral is envisaged other than the micro enterprise itself.

### 11.3.6 Micro Credit Delivery Innovations-Self Help Groups (SHGs):

#### STREE SHAKTI PROGRAMME

The Women & Child Welfare Development, GoK has communicated the targets for linkage of Stree Shakti Groups for the year 2016-17 is as under:

No. of Stree Shakti Groups formed : 140000

No. of Groups credit linked : 130930

The progress under Stree Shakti Programme as furnished by the Women & Child Development Department, Govt. of Karnataka for March 2017 is as under:

#### Activities undertaken during 2017-18 by NABARD

- Conduct of need based capacity building training programmes in all districts of Karnataka for Bankers/NGOs/PRI/SHG members.
- Entrepreneurs Development Programme (MEDP) for SHG members.
- 6 Livelihood Enterprises Development Programme for SHGs have been sanctioned to take up income generating activities on cluster basis with extension of marketing support by the Implementing Agency.
- Conducted Strategy Meets of Commercial Banks, RRBs and Cooperative Banks for formulation of strategies for rejuvenation

of SHG-BLP and offtake of JLG programme in the State.

- Grant assistance extended to SHPIs viz., NGOs and DCCBs for promoting and credit linking of SHGs with banks. NABARD support to SHPIs includes e-book keeping along with support for formation, credit linkage and handholding services provided to them.
- Conduct of exhibition of SHG/JLG products at State level has also facilitated them to extend their market in urban areas in Bangalore and other parts of the country through e-marketing.
- Grant support provided to Banks for organising Village Level Programmes through their Rural and Semi-urban branches for strengthening the SHG movement and awareness creation.

#### 11.3.7 Lending Through Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs):

Association of Karnataka Micro-finance Institutions (AKMI), registered under the Societies Act of 1860 and overseeing the activities of various (27) MFIs, has informed that the loan outstanding given by various MFIs in Karnataka as on March 2017 was Rs.14747.86 crore covering 80,51,669 borrowers. Out of which, overdue is Rs.1320.70 crore spread over 24,71,890 a/cs.

#### 11.3.8 Kissan Credit Cards:

For timely flow of credit to farmers, the Kissan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme was introduced by the Government of India (GoI) during 1998-99. The scheme aims at providing adequate and timely credit for the requirements of farmers

**Table 11.40 : Distribution of KCC cards agency wise (as on Sept. 2017)**

(Rs in Crore)

Agency	Target for 2017-18 (Amount)	During the Year		Outstanding Balance	
		No. of cards Issued	Limit sanctioned	No. of cards	Amount
Comm.Banks	34356	631828	9163	2081807	33645
RRBs	111862	445326	4103	747263	9122
Co-operatives	130209	879164	5153	2203053	11146
<b>Total</b>	<b>276427</b>	<b>1956318</b>	<b>18419</b>	<b>5032123</b>	<b>53913</b>

Source: SLBC, Karnataka

under a single window with flexible and simplified procedure adopting whole farm approach including short term and term credit needs. The scheme has also been tied up with Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) wherein card holders are insured up to Rs.50,000/- at a nominal premium of Rs. 15 for three years.

NABARD is monitoring the issue of ATM enabled KCCs and the coverage of eligible farmers and also supporting RRBs and Co-operative Banks out of FITF for providing RuPay KCC to their farm loanees, which are operable in ATMs and POS services. The interchange charges are being reimbursed to RRBs and Co-operatives by NABARD. KCCs have been issued by all the banks including Co-operative Institutions/Banks. A total number of 1956318 Kisan Credit Cards have been issued involving a credit limit of Rs.18419 Crore upto Sept. 2017 Agency-wise number of Cards issued and limit sanctioned as on 30.09.2017 is shown in **Table 11.40**.

### 11.3.9 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs):

The Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have evolved into major institution towards credit dispensation in rural area since their inception. These banks have been promoted to serve the rural areas with specific objectives. Owing to various reform measures, these banks have achieved considerable operational and financial stability in recent years. Considering operation feasibility, these banks were amalgamated from 13 to 6 in 2005 and from 6 to 4 in November 2012 and 4 to 3 in August 2013.

In accordance with the policy decision taken by the Government of India, 4 RRBs sponsored by Canara Bank were amalgamated into one and renamed as Pragathi Grameena Bank. Similarly, another 4 RRBs sponsored by Syndicate Bank were amalgamated and renamed as Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank. The RRBs sponsored by the State Bank of Mysore, Corporation Bank, and Vijaya Bank were amalgamated into one w.e.f 1-11-2012 and renamed as Kaveri Grameena Bank, Mysore under the sponsorship of State Bank of Mysore. Similarly Pragathi Grameena Bank and Krishna Grameena Bank were amalgamated into a single RRB w.e.f 23.08.2013 and renamed as Pragathi Krishna Grameena Bank. The State Government, in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of

RRB Act 1976 has made 15 per cent contribution towards equity share to all the RRBs in the state.

### 11.3.10 State Term Lending Institutions:

#### Industrial Finance:

Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) is a State Level Financial Institution established by the State Government in the year 1959 under the provisions of SFCs Act, 1951 to cater to the long term financial needs of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the State of Karnataka. KSFC takes pride being pioneer in serving MSMEs of industrial and service segments in the State for past the 58 years. The cumulative Gross Sanctions of the Corporation reached Rs 15,276.05 Crore covering 1,71,414 cases as on 31.3.2017. Since inception upto the end of March 2017, 29,890 cases promoted by women entrepreneurs were assisted to an extent of Rs.3286.21 Crore, 20,776 cases promoted by Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs were assisted to an extent of Rs.1,265.95 crore and Rs.1,182.94 crore was sanctioned to 19,052 cases promoted by entrepreneurs belonging to the Minority community.

#### Major Achievements During FY: 2016-17 :

- During the FY: 2016-17, the Corporation Sanctioned Rs.733.43 crore, disbursed
- Rs.614.38 crore and recovered Rs.884.73 crore.
- The Corporation earned a net profit of Rs.29.93 crore during the FY: 2016-17.
- The net NPAs stood at 5.77% during the FY: 2016-17.

During the year, the Government of Karnataka provided an equity capital of Rs.75.00 crore and interest subsidy support of Rs.36.10 crore towards following schemes.

Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurs	Rs 15.00 crore
Scheduled Tribes Entrepreneurs	Rs 11.25 crore
First Generation Entrepreneurs	Rs 7.50 crore
Women Entrepreneurs	Rs 2.35 crore

**Important Policy Decisions:**

- ❑ Enhancement of limit of assistance from Rs.5.00 crore to Rs.10.00 crore and repayment of the loan from 5 years to 8 years to Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs under the interest subsidy scheme.
- ❑ Modifications to the guidelines in assistance to Ground Mounted Solar Power Generation Projects.
- ❑ Allotment of equity shares to State Government of the order of Rs.226.93 crore.

**PERFORMANCE OF THE CORPORATION DURING THE FY: 2017-18 (April to November 2017):**

During the FY:2017-18 (April to November 2017) the Corporation assisted 591 cases to an extent of Rs.452.30 crore, disbursed Rs.305.23 crore and recovered Rs.503.15 crore.

The performance of the Corporation in the key areas of operations is summarized in **Table 11.41**.

**11.3.11 Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (KSIIDC)**

KSIIDC, established in 1964, has been greatly instrumental in the industrialization of the State, especially in the large and medium sector. KSIIDC has stopped financial lending activity since October 2002 onwards. At present, recovery of the past lending/advances and loans and disinvestment of Equity are the main activities. However, certain investments as per the directions of Government of Karnataka are being made from time to time.

KSIIDC continued its proactive role in the promotion of infrastructure projects on Public Private Partnership model and its role as nodal agency for Bangalore International Airport Project. The name of the KSIIDC was changed to “Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited” with effect from November 22, 2010.

As the nodal agency of the State Government, KSIIDC has initiated activities for the development of the following projects which will be pursued for completion during 12th five year plan.

**Table 11.41 : Performance of KSFC****(Rs in Crore)**

Period	Sanctions		Disbursements	Recovery
	No.	Amount	Amount	Amount
April'11 to Sept.'11	657	359.21	248.33	295.58
FY 2011-12	1485	817.32	597.08	660.90
April'12 to Sept.'12	708	372.37	312.05	342.35
FY 2012-13	1598	944.06	734.70	792.89
April'13 to Sept.'13	632	380.96	303.67	410.70
FY 2013-14	1426	909.26	707.47	836.52
April'14 to Sept.'14	457	259.45	245.44	376.79
FY 2014-15	1092	675.15	553.62	814.00
April'15 to Sept.'15	478	283.94	225.81	394.15
FY 2015-16	1111	731.94	566.36	841.10
April'16 to Sept.'16	471	349.90	236.01	392.37
FY 2016-17	1059	733.43	614.38	884.73
April'17 to Nov.'17	591	452.30	305.23	503.15

Source: Karnataka State Financial Corporation

- a) Expansion of the Bengaluru International Airport.
- b) Development of Bengaluru International Convention Centre Complex adjacent to the Bengaluru International Airport on PPP mode
- c) Development of Devanahalli Business Park
- d) Development of a Sea Port at Tadadi on PPP mode
- e) Dabhol-Bangalore Gas Pipeline & City Gas Distribution Project for Bangalore
- f) Industrial Nodes-National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ)
- g) Industrial Corridor Projects:
  - Chennai-Bangalore-Chithradurga Industrial Corridor (CBCIC)
  - Bengaluru-Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC)
- h) Development of Airstrips

KSIIDC continues to act as Nodal Agency of the State Government in respect of the specified projects assigned from time to time by the State Government.

In addition to the above activities in the infrastructure sector, the following existing activities are being pursued.

- a. Thrust on recovery from advances
- b. Settlement of remaining loan accounts under OTS
- c. Sale of primary assets taken over under section 29.
- d. Recovery of advances through legal recourse under SFC & other Acts.

### 11.3.12 Non-Performing Assets (NPA) in Banks:

#### NON-PERFORMING ASSETS POSITION :

There were 11,33,026 NPA a/cs involving an amount of Rs.32371.87 cr as of June 2017, accounting for 5.81% of total advances. The Farm sector accounts for 530806 a/cs, with a balance of Rs.8742.35 cr constituting 7.41% of advances to agriculture. NPA under MSE and OPSA works out to 8.48% and 0.46%, respectively.

#### 11.3.13 Interest Subsidy Schemes:

Governments of Karnataka vide Govt. Order No. AGD 76 ASC 2012 Dated: 16.08.2012 has enhanced the maximum limit of crop loans provided to the farmers by Public Sector Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks in Karnataka upto Rs.1,00,000/- with the following conditions:

1. This enhancement is applicable for short-term crop loans approved & disbursed on or after 01.04.2012
2. In view of additional incentive of 3% subvention by the GOI to those farmers who repay the loans promptly, the interest subsidy payable by the State Govt. would be 1% to enable the loans at 3% interest rate per annum.
3. No interest subsidy is allowed by the State Govt. for the loans above Rs.1,00,000/-

#### 11.3.14 Co-operative Credit:

##### Co-operative Credit:

The Co-operative credit system in Karnataka has its own importance in the credit delivery of rural and urban areas. Apart from urban Co-operative Banks, the major Primary

**Table 11.42 : NPA across the type of Banks**

**(Rs in lakh)**

Sl. No	Type of Banks	As on 30/3/2016		As on 30/06/2017	
		A/Cs	Amount	A/Cs	Amount
1	Commercial	585421	1801009	951879	2976470
2	RRBs	99630	91797	137800	135019
3	Cooperatives/KSFC	42829	99299	43347	125698
Total		727880	1992105	1133026	3237187

Source: SLBC, Karnataka

Agricultural Co-operative Society/Banks are operating in rural areas. Unlike in other states, in Karnataka two types of Co-operative credit institutions are functioning, one is looking after short term and medium term credit and another looking after credit needs of long term.

#### a. Short Term and Medium term Credit Co-operative Credit Structure (STCCS):

The Karnataka State Co-operative Apex Bank, through its affiliated District Central Co-operative Bank (DCCB) and Primary Agriculture Co-operative Societies (PACS) at the village level extends short term credit to the farmers and others. There are 21 DCCBs with 716 branches. There are 5230 PACS functioning in the state. These institutions have prepared Business Development Plans (BDP) with a view to strengthen capital base of their financial and organization set up in accordance with guidelines of NABARD.

As on 31.3.2016 the working capital of DCCBs was Rs.27470.94 crore and by the end of March 2017, it had grown to Rs.30860.00 crore indicating a growth of 12.33 per cent. The total amount of Deposit in DCCBs was Rs.17250.49 as on 31-3-2016. It had grown by 11.22 per cent to Rs.19186.37 crore as on 31.3.2017. During 2016-17 all the 21 DCCBs in the State have shown profits. Only Shimoga, DCCB is having accumulated loss. These credit institutions provide short, medium and long term credit to PACS and other societies at gross root level and deal directly with individual borrowers also.

#### b. Long Term Credit Co-operative Credit Structure (LTCCS):

Apex Bank, Karnataka State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (KASCARD) at the State level and Primary Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank at taluk level, numbering 177, cater to the long term credit needs in the two tier credit delivery system. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides refinance to the KASCARD Bank.

#### c. Agricultural loan disbursement:

As on 31.3.2017, the Short Term (ST), Medium Term (MT) and Long Term (LT) loans issued by the Co-operative Credit System in the State was Rs.10769.00 crore, Rs.692.78 crore and Rs.440.41 crore respectively as against Rs.10235.63 crore, Rs.373.79 crore and Rs.262.50 crore issued a year ago indicating a marked improvement in the issue of all type of Agricultural loans. In the current fiscal, up to the end of Nov. 2017, the cooperative credit system issued ST, MT and LT loans to the extent of Rs.5662.91 cr, Rs.273.99 cr and Rs.108.25 crore respectively.

#### d. Recovery of Loans:

The Comparative position of recovery of Short, Medium and Long term loans under the Cooperative Credit System in the State for the years from 2014-15 to 2017-18 is presented vide **Table 11.45**. The recovery figures show that there is high overdue in long term loan compared to other term and short term loans, the recovery has fallen drastically in the current year.

**Table 11.43 : Consolidated financial Status of DCCB**

**(Rs. Crore)**

Particulars	2013-14	2015-16	2016-17
No of DCCBs	21	21	21
Total share capital	808.26	995.04	1188.48
States' share capital	15.73	15.73	21.73
Share of state share capital %	1.95	1.58	1.83
Deposits	15072.93	17250.49	19186.37
Borrowings	7188.86	8139.82	8604.19
Loans & Adv O/S	16560.67	18686.37	20412.35
Banks showing profit	20	21	20

**Table 11.44 : Performance of Short Term, Medium Term and Long Term Credit****(Rs. in Crore)**

	Type of Loan	Target	Achievement	Percent
2013-14	Short term	7936.00	7559.73	95.26
	Medium term	375.00	309.08	82.42
	Long term	183.98	212.00	115.23
2014-15	Short term	10000.00	9285.99	92.86
	Medium term	400.00	292.95	73.24
	Long term	300.00	317.66	105.89
2015-16	Short term	10500.00	10235.63	97.48
	Medium term	400.00	373.79	93.45
	Long term	300.00	262.50	87.50
2016-17	Short term	11000.00	10769.00	97.90
	Medium term	1000.00	692.78	69.28
	Long term	600.00	440.41	73.40
2017-18 (Nov)	Short term	12000.00	5662.91	47.19
	Medium term	1000.00	273.99	27.40
	Long term	500.00	108.25	21.65

**Table 11.45 : Recovery of loans in Karnataka**

Type of loan	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (November)
Short term	97.28	98.33	94.12	94.23
Medium term	89.64	86.68	74.13	81.26
Long term	51.61	37.00	50.92	36.85

#### **e. Subsidised loan to loans to farmers @ 3,1, and 0 per cent**

The State Government has implemented the scheme of lending agricultural loans to the farmers at 6 % from 01.04.2004 through Agricultural Co-operative Credit Institutions in the State. The rates was further reduced during the subsequent years. During 2006-07 and 2007-08, the rate was reduced to 4% and from the year 2008-09 to 2010-11 interest rate was again reduced to 3% and 1% for 2011-12 and 0% upto Rs.1 lakh and 1% upto Rs.3.00 lakh 2012-13 for crop loans. For the 2013-14 Govt reduced the interest rate to 0% up to Rs.2.00 lakhs and 1% upto Rs.3 lakhs for short term agricultural loans. The medium term and long term agricultural loans up to Rs.10.00 lakhs are disbursed to farmers at 3%.

During the year 2014-15 Short Term loan up to Rs 3 lakh are disbursed at 0% and MT and LT loans up to Rs. 10.00 lakh are disbursed at 3%.

The scheme has been continued for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 and 2017-18 also. 3% interest subsidy scheme is been extended to the loans disbursed to solar pump set and poly house. Interest subsidy is available up to 10 lakh of loan amount provided that the loan limit would be within the limit of Rs.25 lakh.

The Government is reimbursing the differential interest at pre determined rate to concerned institutions. An amount of Rs.754.54 crore has been earmarked to implement the scheme for the year 2015-16 and entire amount has been released by government to 1972744 farmers through concerned cooperative institutions. During the year 2016-17 a budget provision of Rs.880.47 crore has been provided towards interest subsidy and entire amount has been released to 2258290 farmers through co-operative institutions. During the year 2017-18 a budget provision of Rs.815.00 crore has been provided towards interest subsidy and

amount of Rs.588.82 crore has been released to 1505296 farmers through co-operative institutions.

**f. Interest subsidy to Self help groups :-**

The scheme of advancing loans to Self Help Groups(SHG) in Karnataka at 4 % has been implemented from 01-04-2007. Government is providing interest subsidy to cooperative institutions in order to implement the scheme. During the year 2017-18 women SHG's are lending at the net rate of 0% and men SHG's at 4% with the adoption of NRLM/NULM Scheme.

During the year 2015-16, 11442 groups have been formed with the cumulative formation of 239836 groups. An amount of Rs 624.29 crore of loan has been disbursed to 32929 groups and Rs.62.63 crore of interest subsidy has been released.

During the year 2016-17, 11419 groups have been formed which have led to formation of 248672 groups. Out of these groups 32880 groups have been provided Rs.716.56 crores of loans. During the year 2016-17 a budget provision of Rs.41.79 crore has been provided and Rs. 20.89 crore has been released to 75611 groups through co-operative institutions.

During the year 2017-18, up to Nov 2017, 8836 groups have been formed which have led to formation of 257508 groups. Out of these groups 21869 groups have been provided Rs.466.43 crore of loan upto December 2016. During the year 2017-18 a budget provision of Rs.30.00 crore has been provided and Rs.10.45 crore has been released to groups through co-operative institutions.

**g. Interest waiver Scheme on Postponement of Installments of Medium and Long term Agriculture loan for one year due to be paid to Co-operative Institution by farmers for the year 2015-16**

In order to give relief to farmers suffering due to severe drought in the State in the current year, Government has accorded sanction for the postponement of the re-payment of regular medium-term and long-term agricultural loan installments by one-year for agricultural loans which were disbursed after 2004 and the installments of these loans fall due during the year 2015-16 by the farmers to the cooperative banks. The Government has released interest subsidy amount of Rs.45.08 crore for approximate 2.05 lakh farmers.

**h. Interest waiver on Overdue Agricultural loans**

Government has also waived the interest on over due of Short Term, Medium Term and Long Term Agricultural loans as on 30.9.2015, provided that farmers pay the principal amount within 31.03.2017 and interest waiver amount is borne by Govt. This has helped the farmers to get the credit to do the agricultural operation.

During the year 2016-17 an amount of Rs.124.70 crore has been released to 72583 farmers.

As the drought situation continued for the year 2016-17, the agricultural loans which became over due from 1.10.2015 to 15.04.2017 has also been given time to repay the over due amount till 30.06.2017. During the year 2017-18 up to Sept. 2017, an amount of Rs.46.16 crore has been released to 21110 farmers.

**Loan waiver of failed wells of farmers borrowed loan from Primary Agricultural and Rural Development Banks.**

Government has waived loans of 1431 farmers in Primary Agricultural and Rural Development Banks, who have borrowed loans for the purpose of digging wells and released an amount of Rs.2.63 crore for this purpose.

**Loan waiver of failed bore wells of farmers borrowed loan from Primary Agricultural and Rural Development Banks.**

Government has waived loans of 3195 farmers in Primary Agricultural and Rural Development Banks, who have borrowed loans for the purpose of digging bore wells and released an amount of Rs.2.00 crore during the year 2015-16 and Rs.9.01 crore during the year 2017-18 for this purpose.

**Rs.50000 Loan waiver scheme -2017**

As the farmers were faced distress situation due to the occurrence of continuous drought for the last 3 years, GoK has announced loan waiver up to Rs.50000 for the farmers who have crop loan outstanding as on 20.06.2017 in co-operative societies. The loan waiver will come to the effect on due date of repayment and bills has to be submitted based on the due dates. This scheme will benefit 22.27 lakh farmers with Rs.8165 crore of loan waiver amount. During the year 2017-18, Govt. has released Rs.1092 crore for 3.35 lakhs farmer.





## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

## Chapter 12

### 12.1 EDUCATION

There is tremendous advancement in the field of knowledge, anew. The impressive development of education is termed as education explosion. But unfortunately the quantitative change has not been accompanied by conceptual and qualitative changes of comparable scale and depth, appropriate to the new situations, requirements and needs (UNESCO, 1998). Thus changes in the field of education have become indispensable for the better. Education should nurture the all-round development of an individual's personality, and thus make them an active member of knowledge society and a productive citizen of the country.

Education is having both intrinsic and instrumental value and provides useful services for the development of nation and enrichment of an individual's life. The positive externalities of Education make it a public good, and therefore it needs to be supplied by the State as markets cannot provide it to the socially optimal levels. The human development paradigm recognises the role of education in the expansion of choices for wellbeing, security and comfort. Therefore, the right to education is recognized as one of the fundamental human rights and, the drive towards universal elementary education aims at ensuring its delivery.

Karnataka, the fast growing economy's growth is based on the knowledge base of the society. The State has embarked on significant reforms in the education sector with increased public

investment to ensure access, equity and quality in education, with community involvement. Hence there are significant developments in all fields of education.

#### 12.1.1 Literacy in Karnataka

A review of growth of literacy during the 2001–2011 decade shows that Karnataka has achieved significant progress. The literacy rate in the State during 2001 was 66.64 per cent, which increased to 75.60 per cent in 2011 (**Table 12.1**)

Karnataka's overall literacy rate, male and female literacy rates are above the national average. Urban male literacy rate in the State has crossed 90 per cent. However, rural female literacy rate in the State is yet to cross 60 per cent. The literacy rank of the State was 9th among 16 major States (States with a population of more than 100 lakh) during 2001. And the same position is maintained in 2011. The overall increase in literacy rate in the State during this decade is 9 per cent. Districts like Kalburgi (undivided), Bengaluru Rural, Bagalkot, Raichur, Kolar, Chamarajanagar, Vijayapura and Bidar with a lower literacy rate in 2001 have crossed the State average literacy rate in 2011. This is attributed to literacy programmes implemented by the Department of Education with a focus on backward districts/regions of the State. The SSA and RMSA initiatives resulted in good schooling facilities, attractive incentive schemes to improve learning, quality assurance measures and increased awareness among the community.

**Table 12.1: Literacy rates in Karnataka and India**

	Karnataka	India	Karnataka (Rural)	Karnataka (Urban)
Persons	75.60	74.04	68.86	86.21
Males	82.85	82.14	77.92	90.54
Females	68.13	65.46	59.60	81.71

Source: 2011 Census

### 12.1.2 STATUS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

In the state general education system is divided into different levels such as pre-primary level, primary level, upper primary, secondary education, under graduate and post-graduate education.

School education in Karnataka is imparted through Lower Primary Schools (LPS, class I to V), Higher Primary Schools (HPS, class I to VII / VIII) and High Schools (VIII to X). These schools fall under three categories based on type of management, namely (i) Government schools managed by the Departments of Education, Social Welfare and local self-governments (ii) Government aided schools and (iii) Private unaided schools. There are also few 'other' schools consisting of mixed categories. In 2017-18 there were 25795 Lower Primary, 36197 Higher Primary and 15560 High Schools in the State (**Table 12.2**).

In the total number of schools, the percentage of Government education department's schools is as high as 82.26 percent in lower

primary schools and 62.11 percent in higher primary schools. Whereas in secondary education the participation of Education Department is low with 30.06 per cent of the high schools are managed by Government. There are also 24.42 percent aided secondary schools wherein Government funds the teacher salaries. Government schools are mainly located in rural areas, where as private schools are largely urban based.

### ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Article 21 A of the Constitution of India states that "The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine" and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Elementary Education (RTE) Act 2009 helped to realise the Right to education since April 2010. The State Rules under the RTE Act were notified in 2011. These developments have opened fresh opportunities for quality schooling for children.

**Table 12.2 Schools by Management in Karnataka (2017-18)**

Category		Education Department	Social Welfare + Local body	Aided	Un-Aided	Others + Central	Total
Lower Primary Schools	No.	21220	132	228	4204	11	25795
	%	82.26	0.51	0.88	16.30	0.04	100
Upper Primary Schools	No.	22483	994	2799	9818	103	36197
	%	62.11	2.75	7.73	27.12	0.28	100
Elementary Schools	No.	43703	1126	3027	14022	114	61992
	%	70.50	1.82	4.88	22.62	0.18	100
Secondary Schools	No.	4678	578	3799	6433	72	15560
	%	30.06	3.71	24.42	41.34	0.46	100
Total (Elementary + Secondary)	No.	48381	1704	6826	20455	186	77552
	%	62.39	2.20	8.80	26.38	0.24	100

Source: DISE 2017-18

**a) Access:** There has been significant progress in improving access to schools in the State. The State has the policy to start a new primary school within one kilometer in habitations where the population is more than 100 and child population is more than 10. HPS is provided within 3 Kilometer radius and High Schools in 5 Kilometer radius. Feeder schools or transportation facilities are provided in small and sparsely populated habitations. All habitations with a population of 100 and above now have access to a primary school within a distance of one kilometer. HPS are being upgraded to include class 8, wherever there are no High Schools within 3 Kilometers. A total of 7817 HPS has been upgraded so far.

**b) Number of Schools:** During 2017-18, there were 61992 elementary schools in the State, of which 25795 were LPS and 36197 were HPS. In 2016-17, the State had 26696 lower primary, and 35498 higher primary schools. The number of LPS decreased by 901 and HPS is increased by 699 between 2016-17 and 2017-18. There were 15773 high schools in the state during 2016-17 and 15560 schools in the year 2017-18. There is a decrease of 213 school during 2017-18 (**Table 12.3**).

From the above Table it can be noted that, there is a decrease in the number of lower primary schools and increase in Higher Primary Schools and also decrease in High Schools during the period 2016-17 to 2017-18.

**c) Enrolments:**

i. Enrolment during 2017-18 in primary (class I to V) and in upper primary (class VI to VIII) stage was 54.04 lakh and 29.59

lakh respectively (**Table 12.4**). It is noted that 86.59 percent of children are studying in rural government schools.

ii. Since last years the enrolment has decreased marginally in the class I to V primary stage due to decline in the growth rate of population of that age group and an increase marginally in the class VI to VIII higher primary stage. This increase in higher primary is due to the continued efforts made by the State for successful completion of schooling at class V and there is decreasing retention at upper primary stage

iii. The number of SC / ST children in class I to VII in the State is 1995347.

Total enrolment in the State in 1 to 10 standards has marginally increased from 100.29 in lakh in 2013-14 to 101.24 lakh in 2017-18. Both gender parity and gender equity are nearing unity in the State. Gender Parity in enrolment at primary and upper primary is 2.01 and 1.32 in Government + Aided schools. Ratio of girls to boys (gender parity index) in primary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary level of education to the number of male students in this level.

iv. Gross Enrolment and Net Enrolment Ratios (GER & NER): During the 2017-18, GER and NER lower primary are 102.96 and 96.39 respectively. At Higher primary stage GER and NER are 94.19 and, 79.37 respectively (**Table 12.5**). Changes in GER and NER across recent years are slightly constant.

**Table 12.3: Schools in Karnataka (in nos.)**

Schools	2013 -14	2014 -15	2015 -16	2016 -17	2017 -18
Lower Primary	26058	26308	26118	26696	25795
Higher Primary	34427	34604	34795	35498	36197
Total Primary	60485	60912	60913	62194	61992
Secondary	14469	14937	15140	15773	15560
Total	74954	75849	76013	77967	77552

Source: DISE 2016-17

**Table 12.4: Schools and Enrolments in Karnataka 2013-14 to 2017-18, (in No's)**

Enrolments (All types of Schools)	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
<b>Enrolments classes I to V</b>					
Total ( in lakh)	53.51	53.73	54.06	54.49	54.04
Boys ( in lakh)	27.62	27.71	27.87	28.25	28.06
Girls (in lakh)	25.89	26.01	26.19	26.24	25.98
<b>Enrolments classes VI to VIII</b>					
Total ( in lakh)	29.70	29.72	29.34	29.20	29.59
Boys ( in lakh)	15.40	15.37	15.19	15.26	15.35
Girls (in lakh)	14.30	14.34	14.16	13.94	14.24
<b>Enrolments IX to X</b>					
Total ( in lakh)	16.85	17.67	17.74	18.04	17.59
Boys ( in lakh)	8.75	9.21	9.24	9.44	9.16
Girls (in lakh)	8.10	8.46	8.50	8.59	8.43
Enrolment Total 1 to 10	100.07	101.12	101.14	101.74	101.24
Boys (in lakh)	51.78	52.28	52.30	52.96	52.59
Girls (in lakh)	48.29	48.84	48.84	48.78	46.65
Total Schools in State [ 1 to 10]	74954	75849	76013	77697	77552

Source: DISE 2017-18

**Table 12.5: GER and NER at Lower Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary Stages (in %)**

Year	Primary level		Upper primary level		Secondary Level	
	GER	NER	GER	NER	GER	NER
2006-07	108.28	98.43	107.25	98.52	62.00	-
2007-08	110.93	96.10	107.53	95.61	65.00	-
2008-09	107.15	97.33	107.48	98.09	69.77	39.03
2009-10	106.53	95.21	103.10	95.15	75.29	45.07
2010-11	107.53	98.86	103.92	93.57	81.42	58.47
2011-12	107.46	99.21	105.16	96.95	85.65	65.76
2012-13	106.81	97.69	105.66	94.83	84.54	69.30
2013-14	102.36	93.56	90.47	81.78	75.99	55.33
2014-15	102.97	95.47	89.18	81.37	77.31	55.97
2015-16	102.98	96.40	93.36	79.16	83.22	61.75
2016-17	103.71	96.40	92.90	79.16	84.44	61.75
2017-18	102.96	96.39	94.19	79.37	82.54	62.14

Source: DISE 2017-18

**d) Drop-out Rates:**

In the Annual report 2016-17, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) had identified 17005 (7 to 14 years) drop-out children in state. Most of the drop-out children were in the districts namely Vijayapura, Bidar, Yadgir, Kalburgi, Koppal, Bengaluru North and Bengaluru South, Ballari Dharwad, Raichur, Gadag, Haveri, Chikkodi, Chitradurga, Davangere, Chikkaballapura, Kolar, Chamarajanagar (Source: Annual Report, SSA 2016-17). The RTE Act specifies that drop-out children should be mainstreamed in regular schools. Every drop-out-child is expected to be enrolled in a nearby school and provided Special Training. Progress of the child is periodically assessed on a learning ladder on the basis of which, the child is admitted to an age-appropriate class (Table 12.6).

**e) Out of School Children (OOSC)-Strategies for:**

As per RTE Act 2009, it is mandatory to provide free and universal education to all children aged between 6 and 14 years. In this context, the updated census was taken up in December 2016 and 8318 children between the age of 7 years and 14 years were identified as school dropout children. And also 8687 children of previous year were prevented from school dropout. Among the total 17005 children identified till December end, 12972 children are brought into mainstream through various following programmes.

The number of never enrolled children is quite low as compared to Dropout children. It showed a decreasing trend over the years. The children in the age group of 6+ below 7 years are enrolled directly during the special enrollment drive (Table 12.7).

Steps to ensure continuation of mainstreamed children in regular schools

- ❑ School dropout period of children out of school is considered to be 7 days instead of 60 days.
- ❑ To prevent absenteeism of children and to attend schools regularly Education Coordinator (ECO) is appointed as Attendance Authority. In case absenteeism of more than 7 days is found, ECO is supposed to visit the students' family to persuade the parents to bring their children to schools and this method is being implemented.
- ❑ Free uniform, text books, mid-day meals plan, Ksheerabhagya, vitamin tablets etc. are provided to encourage students to attend schools regularly.
- ❑ The girl students who are studying in 1st Std. are given Rs.2/- per day as attendance incentive.
- ❑ Scholarships and admissions in hostels are provided to coordinate different incentives given by other departments regarding Child Education.
- ❑ Under the chairmanship of Honorable Chief Secretary, the Inter departmental Coordination Committee is formed to bring out cooperation and coordination of other departments. Similarly, the Coordination Committee at District and Taluka levels are formed and they are functioning.
- ❑ Each school is ordered to maintain the VER (Village Education Register) / WER (Ward Education Register)
- ❑ Totally 71 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya(KGBV) schools and 86 KKGVB Hostels are opened in educationally backward blocks so that drop out girl students are admitted to continue their education on priority basis.
- ❑ Pamphlets are printed in this regard to reach out parents who take admissions for their children and also action is taken so

**Table 12.6: Drop-out Rates in Lower Primary and Higher Primary Stages (2017-18) (in %)**

Stage	All children	All (Boys)	All (Girls)
Lower Primary	1.62	1.85	1.38
Higher Primary	2.56	2.38	2.77

Source Edu.Dept.(SSA)

**Table 12.7: Special enrolment drive to out of school children target and achievement for the year 2017-18 (up to Dec. 2017 )**

Name of Strategies	Target (Number of children)	Achievement Number of Children (Till December 2017)
Special Training of 3 months without accommodation (Chinnara Angala)	812	556
Special Training of 3 months with accommodation (Chinnara Angala)	232	57
Special Training of 12 months with accommodation	36	36
School Based Special Training (With volunteers) (For 6 months period)	1433	808
School Based Special Training (Without volunteers) (For 6 months period)	4686	3383
6 months Special Residetal Training	205	151
6 months Special Non- Residetal Training	40	0
Tent Schools (For 6 months)	341	290
Tent schools continued from previous year	1906	712
Chinnara Tangudhama (YDC) (For 12 months period)	344	196
Chinnara Tangudhama (YDC) (For 12 months period) from Previous	30	30
Madarasa centers (For 10 months period)	28	29
Madarasas continued from previous year (For 10 months period)	2097	2101
Special Training of 12 months with accommodation from previous year	20	20
Home Based Education	16	10
School preparatory programme	0	0
Hostel facilities	145	76
6 months seasonal special Training with accommodation	4634	4517
Source Edu. Dept. (SSA) Total	17005	12972

as to teachers visiting the parents' homes to persuade them to send their children to schools.

- ❑ Accommodation is provided to students in the hostels run by other departments.
- ❑ Action is taken to collect the data of all children who have come to mainstream in the Vidyavahini software.
- ❑ The process of bringing in the school dropout children to mainstream is a continuous and all the measures are taken in this regard.

**f) Infrastructure**

**i) Basic facility under Sarva Shikshana Abhiyan**

Efforts are made by the state under universalization of Primary Education Scheme

to provide building to school, additional room, aid for repair and maintenance of schools. Under RTE Act, the state has put sufficient efforts to provide basic facilities like free admission, sufficient class rooms, separate toilets for boys and girls, playground, library, compound /fences, drinking water, toilet, kitchens and other facilities. The main five facilities (Pancha Soulabhya) are drinking water, Toilet, Play Ground, Compound Wall and School Building. Significant progress is achieved by the state in providing fundamental facilities as shown below in **Table 12.8, 12.9** and **Figure 12.1, 12.2.**

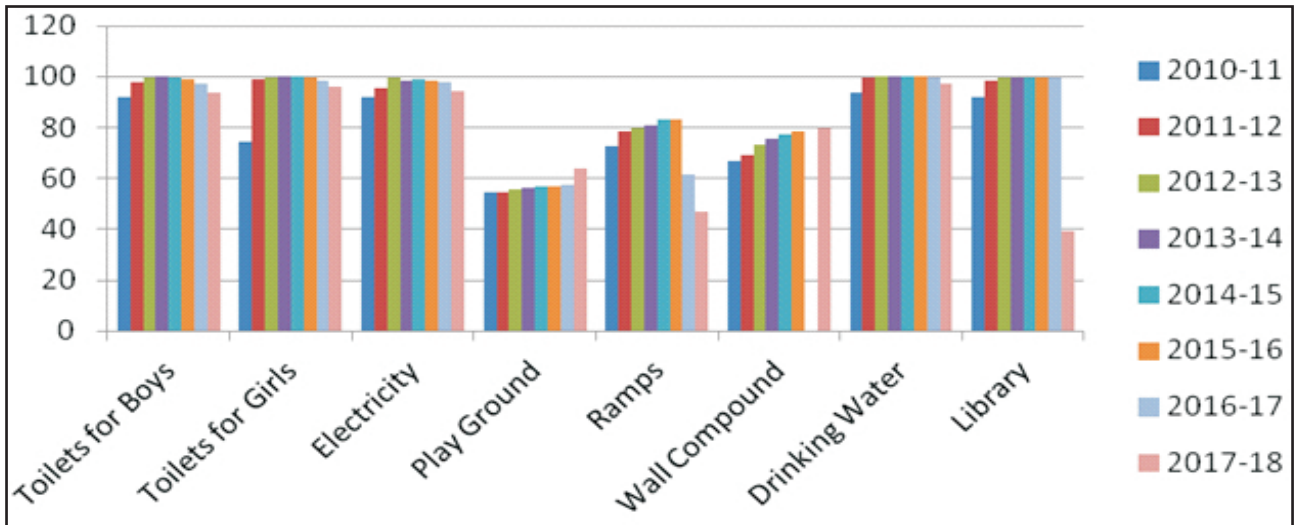
**ii) School Buildings and Classrooms**

Out of a total of 61992 elementary schools in the State 43686 schools belong to the DoE. About 70.47% of schools of the department

**Table 12.8: Fundamental facilities in Primary Schools (Elementary)**

Year	Toilets for Boys	Toilets for Girls	Electricity	Play Ground	Ramps	Wall Compound	Drinking Water	Library
2010-11	91.97	74.26	91.89	54.41	72.95	66.61	93.59	91.86
2011-12	97.91	98.81	95.49	54.34	78.27	69.21	99.55	98.66
2012-13	99.72	99.9	99.56	55.74	79.83	73.48	99.92	99.35
2013-14	99.97	99.98	98.71	56.3	80.96	75.48	99.99	99.66
2014-15	99.76	99.94	98.99	56.87	83.37	77.33	99.98	99.73
% More / Less	-0.21	-0.04	0.28	0.57	2.41	1.85	-0.01	0.07
2015-16	99.28	99.72	98.71	57.02	83.34	78.37	99.94	99.74
% More / Less	-0.48	-0.22	-0.28	0.15	-0.03	1.04	-0.04	0.01
2016-17	97.13	98.63	97.67	57.31	61.80	78.77	99.78	99.67
% More / Less	-2.15	-1.09	-1.04	0.29	-21.54	0.40	-0.16	0.07
2017-18	93.73	96.01	94.17	63.94	47.24	79.70	97.31	39.39
% More / Less	-3.40	-2.62	-3.50	6.63	-14.56	0.93	-2.47	-60.12

Source: DISE 2017-18

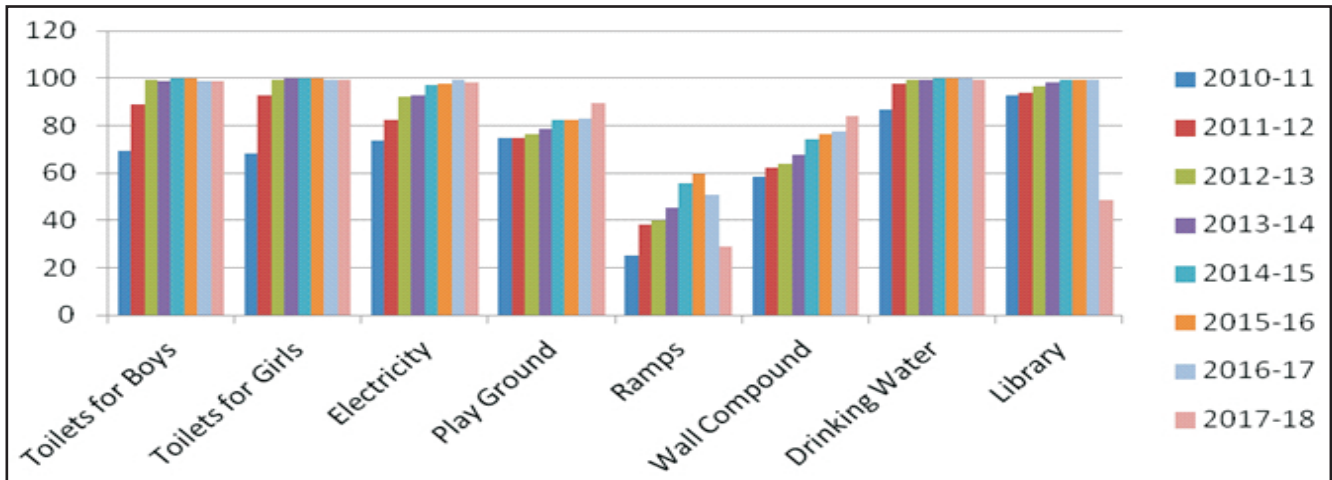
**Figure 12.1: Basic facilities in Primary Schools,(Elementary)****Table 12.9: Details of Basic Facility in High School across the state**

Year	Toilets for Boys	Toilets for Girls	Electricity	Play Ground	Ramps	Wall Compound	Drinking Water	Library
2010-11	69.47	68.09	73.49	74.75	24.99	58.16	86.77	92.94
2011-12	88.87	93.01	82.69	75.01	38.18	62.02	97.86	94.05
2012-13	99.30	99.59	92.32	76.65	40.05	63.94	99.32	96.49
2013-14	98.70	99.74	92.76	78.53	45.29	67.68	99.47	98.11
% More/Less	-0.60	0.15	0.48	2.45	13.08	5.85	0.15	1.68
2014-15	99.78	99.93	97.33	82.16	55.74	74.12	99.87	99.09
% More/Less	1.08	0.19	4.57	3.63	10.45	6.44	0.40	0.98
2015-16	99.79	99.94	97.94	82.70	59.78	76.22	99.89	99.40
% More/Less	0.01	0.01	0.61	0.54	4.04	2.10	0.02	0.31
2016-17	98.89	99.56	99.22	83.17	50.67	77.29	99.85	99.51
% More/Less	0.90	0.37	1.28	0.47	-9.10	1.07	-0.03	0.11
2017-18	98.53	99.07	98.39	89.32	28.93	84.02	99.32	48.80
% More/Less	-0.36	-0.49	-0.83	-6.15	-21.74	6.73	-0.53	-50.71

Source: DISE 2017-18



**Figure 12.2: Basic Facility in High Schools**



possess own buildings (**Table 12.10**). The remaining 29.53 per cent includes those operating in rent free or rented building and schools without any building facility. During 2017-18, there were 362216 classrooms (188941 in 2008-09) in elementary schools indicating an increase of 173275 classrooms in about Eight years. 78.82% of classrooms are in good condition. 10.53% classrooms need minor repairs, while 10.65 % of classrooms require major repairs. Out of a total of 15560

Secondary schools in the State, 5006 belong to the DoE. About 32.17% of schools of the Department possess own buildings (**Table 12.11**).

**(h) Teachers**

In 2016-17 in the state, 284832 teachers (87.70%) are working in the LPSs and HPSs against the sanctioned vacancies of 321171. Further, in aided schools at the elementary

**Table 12.10: Classification of Elementary Schools by type of ownership of buildings – Education Department Schools only**

Category	Govt. Building	Rented	Rent Free	No Building	Others	Total
Elementary Schools	43686	4674	409	28	13195	61992
Percentage to Total Schools	70.47	7.54	0.66	0.05	21.29	100

Source: Edu. Dept. (SSA)

**Table 12.11: Classification of Secondary Schools by type of ownership of buildings – Education Department Schools only**

Category	Govt. Building	Rented	Rent Free	No Building	Others	Total
Secondary Schools	5006	1738	201	10	8605	15560
Percentage to total Schools	32.17	11.17	1.29	0.06	55.30	100.00

Source: Edu. Dept. (SSA)

stage, 16640 were working against the sanctioned posts of 22230. It is observed that 75.37% of the teachers in Government schools at the elementary stage are female teachers. Teacher-Pupil ratio is satisfactory in Government schools; the average PTR being 1: 23.18 at the elementary stage. However, variations are seen across districts, blocks and at school levels. The State has adopted a policy to rationalize teacher deployment to correct such imbalances. However, PTR in private aided and unaided schools is comparatively high at 1:55.48 and 1: 31.61 respectively (**Table 12.12**).

### 12.1.3 Quality Improvement Initiatives

Elementary Education: Quality Initiatives are classified based on their focus on distinct stakeholder's groups: Schools, Students, Teachers, Community and Administration. Programmes under these initiatives serve more than one stakeholder groups simultaneously.

**a) Infrastructure:** Provision of infrastructure facilities and adequate classrooms is the basic strategy for quality schooling. In addition, every school is given 1) School Grant and 2) Maintenance Grant. They are directly transferred from the district educational office to individual schools and jointly operated by the President of the School Development and Monitoring Committee (SDMC) and the Head Teacher. The School Grant is used for procurement of charts, maps, specimens, newspapers, consumable chemicals, chalk and other sundry items. Maintenance Grant is used for paying electricity, water bills, white-washing, hygienic maintenance of school and similar heads. Major repairs grants are given on the basis of evidence-based demands.

**b) Residential Schools for Specific category of children:** Five residential schools for specific category of children, one each in Bengaluru Urban, Dakshina Kannada,

Dharwad, Mysuru and Shivamogga sanctioned under RTE have been established during 2011-12. The intake capacity of each school is 100 and presently 482 children are studying in these schools. In Bengaluru Urban, Mysuru and Dharwad these schools are catering to the needs of deprived children in urban areas whereas in Shivamogga and Dakshina Kannada, children from forest and Naxal affected areas are being benefitted. The construction of full-fledged building for Bengaluru South, Dakshina Kannada, Mysuru and Shivamogga District are completed but in the Dharwad district is in progress and the construction is expected to be completed within 3 months. Teachers are provided to these schools both from the Department and on outsource basis. Other staff like warden, accounts assistants, D-group and watch man have also been appointed. Apart from providing good education, children are also being trained in sports, life skills and self defense. Enrolment in Residential Schools for Specific category of children during 2017-18 is as given in **Table 12.13** below.

#### Facilities provided in Residential Schools:

- Four posts of teachers are sanctioned to all residential schools.
- Supporting staff including D-Group and Watchmen have been appointed.
- Arrangements have been made to supply nutritious food to each school.
- Children are provided training in self defense and vocational skills.
- Adequate measures are taken for the safety and security of the children.
- Proper medical care is provided.

**c) Nali Kali:** All Government of Kannada and Urdu medium Primary schools in the state have adopted the NALI KALI mode in the learn and teach method. All the schools are supplied with revised Nali Kali learning cards. Totally

**Table 12.12: Teachers in various types of schools (2016-17)**

Teachers (Working)	Education Dept.	SW + LB	Aided	Unaided	Others	Total
Elementary level	165618	2396	16640	99043	1135	284832
PTR	23.18	35.00	55.48	31.61	49.76	28.14
High Schools	38966	2683	28822	37182	727	108380

Source: DISE 2017-18

**Table 12.13: Enrolment in Residential Schools for Specific category of children during 2017-18**

Sl. No.	District & Place	Enrolment						
		Gender wise		Social category wise				
		Boys	Girls	SC	ST	Muslims	others	Total
1	Bengaluru South – Govt. Model School Premises, Arehalli, Banashankari, Bangalore South	57	36	44	17	1	31	93
2	Dakshina Kannada – Govt. Model School Premises, Beltangadi Main Road, Beltangadi	67	33	13	8	7	72	100
3	Dharwad – Govt. HPS No.8, Opp. Nehru College, Ghantakeri, Hubli City	52	50	14	5	16	67	102
4	Mysuru Govt. HPS Premises, Nazarabad, Mysuru North Zone	66	34	41	19	1	39	100
5	Shivamogga – Govt. HPS Premises, Agumbe, Teerthahalli Taluka	46	41	30	2	0	55	87
Total		288	194	142	51	25	264	482

Source: Edu. Dept. (SSA)

57382 teachers are trained in this method and assigned Nali Kali classes. Head Masters of all schools too are trained.

**d) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya:** Efforts have been put by Central and State Govt. to educate girl children. 71 KGBV residential schools in 69 educationally backward blocks for girls of 6th Std. to 8th Std. have been established to continue education under SSA of Central Resource Development Department in the view of gender disparity, rural areas, weaker sections of society, SC/ST and economically backward classes. KGBV at Siddapur of Gangavati taluka, Koppal Dist and KGBV at Sindhanur of Raichur for girls of Muslim minority are imparting education in Urdu medium.

**Enrollment details of KGBV in 2017-18**

- ❑ Number of KGBV with 100 students: 47
- ❑ Number of KGBV with 150 students: 24
- ❑ Total enrollment of at KGBVs: 8300

- ❑ Total number of students enrolled at KGBV: 8210

**Facilities at KGBV schools:**

- ❑ Improved school building.
- ❑ Supply of good quality nutritious food.
- ❑ Computer education and compulsory medical check-up in schools.
- ❑ Personality development education including music, yoga, karate and cultural programmes.
- ❑ Learning opportunity of vocational skills such as sewing, embroidery, doll making, and repairing electronic items.
- ❑ Parallel methods of learning for slow learning children.
- ❑ Extension of different departmental programmes, conducting guest lectures and seminars.

**e) Children with Special Needs (CWSN):**

There are 82141 children in the state who are identified with special needs group among which 69773 children are enrolled into schools and 12368 children of them need most special needs care and are provided with home based education. Other children of this category are identified in medical camps, enrolled into schools equipped with educational aids. 16258 children are supplied with these educational equipments.

**f) Training:**

In the year 2017-18, an aid of Rs. 7563.00 lakhs is released by MHRD for the training needs of teachers, Head Masters, Educational Administrators, Resource Persons and SDMC members. DSERT is the Nodal agency to impart the training which covers 30 DIETs, 204 Block Resource Centers and 4103 Cluster Resource Centers where the training programmes are ICT based. In order to train 6 SDM members from each govt. school for one day in the year 2017-18 among the approved amount Rs.215.00 lakhs is released to DSERT. All the above training programmes are progressing in different stages and at the end of the educational year, it is committed to reach the full target of all these training programmes.

**g) Research, Evaluation, Monitoring & Supervision (REMS):**

REMS is one of the major interventions that focuses on Quality Dimension of education under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission. The approved activities under REMS focus on Research and Evaluation which helps in assessing the strengths and weaknesses of the educational practices. Monitoring and Supervision activities were conducted as per

RTE compliance. The activities conducted under REMS are means to achieve quality in education. REMS activity is managed in 2 stages namely; State Stage and District Stage

**Learning Ability of students in 2nd, 4th, and 8th Std.**

In order to ensure the learning ability of students, study of the same is embarked upon through Karnataka State Quality Assessment Accreditation Council (KQAAC). Achievement of learning ability is given in **Table 12.14**

**Grant Approved from MHRD for the year 2017-18:**

The Planning Accreditation Board (PAB) -2017-18 has approved Rs.180988.85 lakhs for the year 2017-18 Out of this, the Central share is Rs.108593.31 lakhs (60%) and Rs.72395.54 lakhs (40%) is State share.

**12.1.4 SECONDARY EDUCATION**

With significant gains in primary education, the State has set in motion the planning process for universalization of secondary education to achieve the target of 85% enrolment in 14-18 age groups in classes 9 to 12. The State is also committed to strengthening the knowledge base of the society to sustain higher rate of economic growth.

**a) Institutions / Enrolment / Teachers**

The State has a total of 15560 secondary schools of which 4678 schools are run by the DoE, 578 SW and LB schools, 3799 by aided managements, 6433 by private unaided managements and 72 by others. The concentration of the secondary schools in the private unaided sector may be one of the

**Table 12.14: Achievement of Learning Ability**

Sl. No.	Subject	Learning achievement in Percentage
1	1st Language	65
2	2nd Language	60
3	3rd Language	62
4	Maths	64
5	Science	60
6	Social Science	62

Source: Edu. Dept. (SSA)

reasons for the low access of children from marginalized groups to higher education 29.96 percent of girls are enrolled in Govt. schools, and only 26.59 percent of them study in private unaided schools.

According to the available data, in the state, total of 107527 teachers were working out of 37263 teachers are working in unaided secondary schools (**Table 12.15**). The State has set the goal of making secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all children in the age group of 14 to 16 years.

#### **b) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA):**

Since Universalisation of elementary education has become a Constitutional mandate. Hence it is absolutely essential to push this vision forward to move towards Universalisation of secondary education. In this connection both central and state governments have initiated different programmes to universalise elementary and secondary education. Rashtriya madhyamika shikshana abhiyan is one of such programme implementing jointly by central and state governments on the sharing basis.

#### **Objectives:**

- ❑ To provide a secondary school within a reasonable distance of any habitation.
- ❑ To ensure that, no child is deprived from secondary education.
- ❑ To provide necessary infrastructure to impart effective education in all the government high schools .

- ❑ To plan the programmes to ensure quality education to all the children .

#### **Schemes subsumed Under RMSA:**

- ❑ 62 Girls Hostels for 9th and 10th standard students in educationally backward blocks one in each block.
- ❑ Integrated education for disabled children of secondary schools
- ❑ Vocation education

#### **Grant and Activities Approved from MHRD for the year 2017-18:**

The Planning Accreditation Board (PAB)-2017-18 has approved Rs.17550.89 lakhs for the year 2017-18, out of this, the Central share is Rs.10530.53 lakhs (60%) and Rs.7020.36 lakhs (40%) is State share. The important activities implemented as per guidelines (**Table 12.16**).

#### **C) National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF)**

1. Ministry of Human Resource Development, GOI has introduced the new scheme of National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) to be implemented under Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) as per the guidelines. The main objective of this programme is to introduce vocational courses along with the regular courses and thus enable the students to gain skills and competencies essential to get employed. This is a continuing programme implemented in 10 different levels starting from classes 9th to 12th and thereafter up to graduation, post-graduation and Ph.D levels.

**Table 12.15: Schools, Teachers & Enrolment in High Schools (2017-18)**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Govt.</b>	<b>SW+LB</b>	<b>Aided</b>	<b>Unaided</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
No. of Schools	4678	578	3799	6433	72	15560
Enrollment of Boys (IX to X)	297687	21894	262085	328757	6328	916751
Enrollment of Girls (IX to X)	299645	27430	244891	265925	5032	842923
Total Enrollment	597332	49324	506976	594682	11360	1759674
No. of Teachers Working (2016-17)	38966	2683	28822	37182	727	108380

Source: DISE 2017-18

**Table 12.16: Grant and Activities approved from MHRD 2017-18**

Sl.no.	SSA activity	RMSA activity
1	School Grants	
2	Teachers Salary	Headmasters Salary
3	In service Teacher training to all Government and Aided School Teachers and Head Teachers	
4	SDMC Training	Self-defence skills for girl children
5	Maintenance grant	Science And Mathamatics Mela
6	Out of School Children	Kala Utsav programme
7	SwachaBharath- SwachaVidyalaya	MMER (Monthly Monitoring Evaluation Report)
8		Girls Hostel
9	Inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary Schools (IEDSS) CWS children	
10		Books and Stationary
11	Civil Works	
12	Free Text books	Existing Schools
13	Free Uniform	Enhancing of Learning activities in education
14	Inclusive Education (CWSN)	Vocational education
15	Residential Schools for special category	Staff For Previous Year Schools
16	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)	Science & Maths Activities
17	Major Repairs	English Training & Remedial Teaching
18	RTE reimbursement	Sports &Tournaments Activities
19	Management Cost (District & State)	Equity Components
20	Teacher Training	Girls Empowerment Programme
21		Student Oriented Activities

2. MHRD GOI has approved to introduce NSQF Scheme in 250 Govt. Composite Schools, out of this the State Government decided to implement in 100 schools from 9th standard during 2014-15, 2015-16 the scheme implemented in 9th & 10th std and during 2017-18 the scheme implemented in 9th, 10th and 11th (PUC Ist Year) under IT / ITEs, Automobile, Health Care, Retail, Beauty & Wellness sectors.

3. Each school is allotted 02 sectors. 200 vocational trainers to 100 Government High schools.

4. The students of 9th and 10th Std. who have opted vocational subject under NSQF are exempted in studying 3rd Language and the students of 11 and 12th Std. opted vocational subject under NSQF are exempted from in studying either one of the languages.

### 12.1.5 Pre-University Education:

#### Establishment of the Department of Pre University Education:

In order to administer the +2 stage of education, the 'Karnataka Pre University Education Board' was established in 1971. The Board was abolished in 1988 and it was converted into the 'Directorate of Pre-university Education' in 1992. All colleges imparting PU education in the State come under the purview of the Directorate. The Directorate looks after the administration, examination and academic matters of the PU stage.

Since the government formed a separate department to manage Pre University Education and created a separate cadre of lecturers and principals to staff the government PU colleges, PU stage is being treated as a separate stage as well as a separate sub sector of education in Karnataka. However, for budgetary purposes, PU education gets its funds from Secondary Education budget-head.

Pre University Education is considered as a preparatory stage for university courses. The course offers two languages and four electives, which are to be selected from a wide range of subjects (34 subjects). These electives are further classified under three different streams: Arts, Science and Commerce.

Pre-University education is an important milestone between school education and higher education. A separate Pre-University education department has been established in the state to plan, design and implement the entire Pre-University education programme. The Government participation is immense in pre-university education (**Table 12.17**). It is observed that the number of girl students admitted in Government Pre-University Colleges is more than that of private aided and unaided colleges. This indicates the need for expansion of these colleges in future to promote girls' education.

Financial assistance is provided under NABARD-RIDF and Special Development Plan to meet the infrastructure requirements of the PU Colleges. Orientation programmes are organized by the department for lecturers with a view to upgrade their knowledge and improve the results. Emphasis is placed on those districts where the pass percentage is low. Henceforth, as per National Policy, pre-university stage of education will be a part of secondary education. It will not be tailored to University needs and it will not be pre-university stage but senior secondary stage.

#### a) Enrolments:

The year 2007-08 has been significant with regard to enrolments in the pre-university

**Table 12.17: Institutions at Pre-University Level (Nos.)**

Institutions	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Corporation	Total
2009-10	1188	640	1533	13	3374
2010-11	1191	640	1737	13	3581
2011-12	1200	675	1874	13	3762
2012-13	1201	775	1995	13	3984
2013-14	1203	795	2145	13	4156
2014-15	1203	795	2346	13	4357
2015-16	1203	795	2778	13	4789
2016-17	1204	797	2990	13	5004
2017-18	1229	797	3196	13	5235

Source: Dept. of PUE

stage (**Table 12.18**). There is a direct relation between percentage of passes at X standard public examination (SSLC) and demand for pre-university education. Results at X standard were between 50% to 60 % till 2007. X standard results has improved significantly since 2007 onwards and is currently around 60% to 75%.

Still, it is observed that there is an attrition of around 17% to 20% between I and II years of pre-university education. This attrition has implications for expenditure levels across two years. If Career guidance and counseling is conducted immediately after the announcement of the X standard examination results, may help in reduction of dropouts.

The Education Commission of 1966 had

suggested an enrolment limit of 30% to 35% for Arts courses. However, even by 2008-09, nearly 50% of enrolments are in Arts courses (**Table 12.19**). Relative proportions at II PUC stage do not change substantially. The low enrolments in science courses are a cause for concern. There is a rush for professional courses from science stream. This is not the case with respect to Arts and Commerce Courses. Low proportion of science enrolments and the attraction of professional courses lead to low enrolments in graduate science courses. Graduate science courses serve as nurseries for preparation and supply of science teachers for secondary schools, as well as for creation of pool of scientists in the country after post-graduate and research courses. Both school science education and scientific pursuits

**Table 12.18: Students Strength In Pre-University Courses**

Year	Ist PUC	IInd PUC	Attrition	%age
2007-08	528879	433183	5195	1.21
2008-09	534430	434425	94454	17.86
2009-10	555977	428580	105850	19.81
2010-11	518179	450700	105277	18.94
2011-12	575673	430625	87554	16.90
2012-13	625542	480268	95405	16.57
2013-14	562449	467985	157557	25.19
2014-15	611570	496255	66194	11.77
2015-16	643508	516508	95062	15.54
2016-17	613865	566774	76734	11.92
2017-18	647319	540367	73498	11.97

Source: Dept. of PUE

**Table 12.19: Enrolments Across Courses In Pre-University (2017-18)**

Stage	Arts	Commerce	Science	Total
I year (No.s)	200319	246158	200905	647382
II year (No.s)	135368	209856	195182	540406
Proportions (%)				
I year	30.94	38.02	31.03	100%
II year	25.04	38.83	36.11	100%

Source: Dept. of PUE



suffer because of this trend. Initiatives by the Indian Institute of Science (Bangalore) to attract science talent for integrated 5-years, post-graduate courses after the pre-university stage by offering a variety of incentives need to be emulated and expanded.

#### **b) Completion Rates:**

Pass percentage at pre-university is about 60.71% in science courses (**Table 12.20**). This will normally be around 25% to 50% of previous year's enrolments. It is also seen that girls fare better than boys in II PUC examination. Girls who reach II PUC are from among those who are left out after being subjected to higher degree of screening at various levels. This is not the case of boys. It is also noted that English medium results are always better than Kannada medium results.

#### **c) Training:**

It is generally acknowledged that promoting Lecturer quality is a key element in improving higher secondary education in any country. It is a proven fact, now, that systematic in-service lecturer training improves the quality of PU education programs and promotes students' development. Therefore systematic in-service training, over and above lecturer's formal education and experience, is a predictor of educational program quality. Without a doubt, one of the primary goals of the training policy of the PU education is to have a "highly qualified and trained lecturer in every classroom". The PU Education has engaged in in-service training of Lecturers and Principals as a part of its mandate from the last decade. These are conducted throughout the state to support continuous professional development of the lecturers and the Principals.

The Department introduced new curriculum/syllabus in all the 34 subjects as per NCF-2005 from 2012-13. The results of

backward class students had witnessed a decline compared to their counterparts belonging to general class. In order to improve their 2ndPU results, the Department has conducted Taluka wise supplementary classes for SC/ST students during Dassara vacation. Under SCP/TSP plan, special classes were conducted in 7 important subjects from 8th Oct to 17th Oct. 2017. More than 1,35,000 SC/ST beneficiary students studying in the State's Govt. PU Colleges attended these classes.

The Department has conducted Training Programs at State/ Divisional/ District/Cluster level in the major 20 subjects for all the Govt. and Aided PU college lecturers and more than 10,000 Lecturers have been trained.

#### **d) Sports/games/NSS/NCC at PU Level:**

The Academic year 2017-18 has been successfully completed by organizing 29 sports events in Taluk and District Level and 15 National Level Games till today. In the National Level Games at present, our students have participated in 15 events representing our state. Our students have bagged 25 gold, 22 silver and 27 bronze medals in various events. The Department of Pre-University Education also facilitates NCC and NSS activities in a number of PU colleges. In the Academic year 2017-18, 800 Govt. aided and Private Colleges had NSS units with 80,000 student volunteers. 400 Special Camps were conducted and 40,000 student volunteers participated in these camps. Out of the 800 NSS Programme officers, 575 have completed training at Empanelled Training Institute at Mysore.

The NSS units across the state have conducted many programmes like, Shramadana, Swachatha Andolan, Aids Awareness,

**Table 12.20: Pass Percentage at Pre-University Level across Courses (2016-17)**

Performance	Arts	Commerce	Science	Total
Appeared (No.)	214469	246743	217849	679061
Passed (No.)	75166	148269	132262	355697
Percentage	35.05%	60.09%	60.71%	52.38%

Source: Dept. of PUE

Awareness Against Drug Abuses, Cleaning of Historical Places, English Speaking Classes, Gandhian Thoughts, Legal Awareness and Trekking. The NSS Unit has conducted 4 Special State Leadership Camps for Boys and Girls. A8 Divisional Camp was conducted for Boys in Gulbarga. 2 NIC camp was held at HAVERI, BAGALAKOT. The Pre-University Department has bagged many awards. After a gap of 10 years the Pre-University Students have been selected for the NIC Republic Day Parade in Delhi.

The Department of Pre-University Education has been conducting Eco Club Programs since 2013-14. Today, there are 825 Eco Clubs across the state established in Govt. PU Colleges. Facilitating cleaner environment and ensuring sustainable development is the main vision of these Eco Clubs. Ensuring effective implementation and compliance to environmental laws, to create awareness of environmental protection and strengthen the capacity of institutions to address local environmental issues, conservation of biodiversity in the state are the objectives of the programs taken up by these clubs.

#### 12.1.6 Collegiate Education

The Department of Collegiate Education was set up in the year 1960, and has since been striving to make quality higher education

affordable and accessible to all sections of students. The Department of Collegiate Education oversees the administration of 412 Government First Grade Colleges and 319 Private aided colleges affiliated to 14 state universities, through its 6 regional offices located at Bengaluru, Mysuru, Mangaluru, Shivamogga, Dharwad and Kalburgi.

**a) Institutions:** The details of spread of government colleges and the average strength in government and aided degree colleges are in **Table 12.21 and 12.22**. The average strength in government and aided degree colleges is 717.11 and 599.83 respectively.

#### b) Enrolments:

Analysis and discussion in this section is confined to Government and private-aided colleges. Enrolments for degree courses are not increasing year by year (**Tables 12.23, 12.24 and 12.25**). In fact, negative growth has been observed in case of boys during 2010-11. The male-female ratio which was in favour of boys during 2009-10 has got observed during 2010-11. 2010-11 to 2017-18 the ratio was in favour of girls. This is not a case of improvement in gender parity.

Enrolment in Science courses is very poor as a proportion of total enrolments in general higher education. This is a carry-over concern

**Table 12.21: Institutions for graduate education, 2017-18**

Managements	Govt.	Pvt. Aided	Total
Institutions	412	319	731
Students	295449	191345	486794
Av. Per college (Nos.)	717.11	599.83	665.93

Source: Dept. of Collegiate Edu.

**Table 12.22 : Spread of Govt. sector Degree Colleges**

Region	Bengaluru	Mysuru	Shivamogga	Mangaluru	Dharwad	Kalburgi	Total
Number	141	105	93	71	201	120	731
Proportion	19.29	14.36	12.72	9.71	27.50	16.42	100
Revenue Blocks	32	26	27	11	49	31	176

Source: Dept. of Collegiate Edu.

**Table 12.23: Growth of Enrolments in Degree colleges**

Year	Boys	% growth	Girls	% growth	Total	% growth	M:F Ratio
2009-10	181779	1.34	176226	7.63	358005	4.33	51:49
2010-11	181018	-0.42	186790	3.28	367808	2.69	49:51
2011-12	226785	25.28	235313	25.98	462098	24.34	49:51
2012-13	229681	1.28	235471	0.06	465152	1.76	49:51
2013-14	247140	7.60	282867	20.14	530007	13.94	47:53
2014-15	251078	1.56	283986	1.21	535064	0.89	47:53
2015-16	234655	-6.54	293739	3.43	528394	-1.24	44:56
2016-17	213474	-9.03	291486	-0.77	504960	-4.43	42:58
2017-18	201760	-5.49	285034	-2.21	486794	-3.60	41:58

Source: Dept. of Collegiate Edu.

**Table 12.24: Enrolments across courses (2017-18)**

Courses	BA (BA & BSW)	B.Sc. (B.Sc & BCA)	B.Com (B.com & BBM)	Total
Number of students	288733	90139	285487	486794
%	59.31	18.52	58.65	100%

Source: Dept. of Collegiate Edu.

**Table 12.25: SC /ST Students Enrolment for Academic year (2017-18)**

	No of SC Students			No of ST Students		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Govt. Colleges	29131	33893	63024	10629	11659	22288
Pvt. Aided Colleges	14220	14808	29028	5841	5915	11756

Source: Dept. of Collegiate Edu.

of pre-university enrolments. Improving the proportion of enrolments in Science courses along with general increases is a significant challenge.

There has been a significant increase in the funds released to the Department of Collegiate Education by the Government. Total budget under plan and non-plan increased from Rs. 1345.45 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 2304.74 crore in 2017-18. The major share in the plan budget

was for the additional infrastructure and facilities required for colleges.

#### c) Fresh Incentives:

- New courses/combinations: Permission has been given to start new Under Graduation degree courses/combinations in 59 Government First Grade Colleges and Post Graduation Courses/combinations in 31 Government First Grade Colleges.

- Development of science courses: In regard to develop science courses, total amount of Rs. 759.00 Lakhs grants is released to the 196 Government First Grade Colleges in which Degree and Post Graduation Degree Science subjects are taught, for purchasing required Laboratory Equipments, Chemicals/Consumables, Text-Books and Furnitures.
- Dharwad Higher Education Academy: According to the Govt order No. Ed/127/Mahiti/2013 dated 31.08.2013 Higher Education Academy at Dharwad has been established and induction training has been given to lecturers.
- Training: During 2017-18, In Bangalore District Training Centre Non-Teaching Staff were deputed for training in administrative issues.
- NAAC accreditation: As Government First Grade Colleges are undergoing the process of NAAC accreditation & re- accreditation in the present year 197 Government First Grade Colleges among 412 colleges have been accredited (A Grade – 09, B-Grade - 160, C-Grade 28 colleges). Department of Collegiate Education stands 1st place in South India & 2nd place National level for getting NAAC accreditation.
- Autonomous: Till now 14 Government First Grade colleges have obtained autonomous status in the department.
- To improve the quality of Higher Education, the Central Government under the component-7 (Infrastructure Grants to Colleges) of RUSA, a flagship project under Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India has selected 89 Government First Grade Colleges of our state and grant of Rs 2 crores has been sanctioned to each of these colleges. Under component-1 of RUSA (Upgradation of Autonomous College to Universities), Government College Mandya (Autonomous) has been selected and a grant of Rs.55 crores has been sanctioned. Under component - 5 of RUSA Government First Grade College, Jewargi has been selected to transform as a Model college and a grant of Rs.4 crores. has been sanctioned to this college. Under component-2 of RUSA (Creation of Cluster Colleges to University), Maharani Science College for Women, Bangalore, Maharani Arts, Commerce and Management College

for Women, Bangalore and VHD Central Institute of Home sciences, Bangalore have been selected as Cluster University and a total grant of 55 crores has been sanctioned for this project.

- English, Computer Fundamentals & Life Skills are being taught to the students of Government First Grade Colleges through EDUSAT for an hour at fixed time slots every day.
- Tele-Education: Tele Education scheme in 73 colleges including 64 colleges in Hyderabad-Karnataka region, under the purview of Department of Collegiate Education, by using the expertise of IIMB, Bangalore and member organizations of its union. This programme is for the students studying in First year degree courses in Government First Grade Colleges to improve the proficiency in English. The programme has been started by installing Tele Education classrooms.

### 12.1.7 Technical Education

During 1943 that is before independence there were a few technical skill teaching schools in the department of Public Instructions called Occupational Institutes. Due to increase in number of such institutions and development of technical education, particularly in the latter half of the fifties, the necessity raised for the establishment of an independent department with the objectives of bringing about coordination among institutes, standard education, quality syllabi, conduct of examination and for overall development of the technical education. Thus, the Department of Technical Education came into existence as a full-fledged independent department from 1959.

Technical Education across the globe is gaining importance day by day because of the rapid advancements in science, technology and innovations. Department of Technical Education is playing a vital role in contributing for the growth of Information Technology and Industries in Karnataka State by making its products capable of competing across the globe.

### Objectives of the Department

- Administrative control, inspection, design and development of plans and implementation of programs for all the Engineering colleges and Polytechnics.

- ❑ Conduct of examinations, evaluation and awarding certificates.
- ❑ Adopting need-based technical subjects in the Engineering and Diploma courses by identifying new courses.
- ❑ Inspecting infrastructure facilities for commencement of new technical institutions and programs to recommend for the regulatory authority.
- ❑ Inspection of administrative and academic procedures, evaluation of infrastructure facilities of the technical institutions.
- ❑ Approving intake and admission of all the private aided/unaided institutions.
- ❑ Issuing guidelines for admission of students into the technical institutions.
- ❑ Providing grants and other facilities to the private aided technical institutions.
- ❑ Industry Institute Interaction and assistance in placement.
- ❑ Selection of technical staff to depute for higher studies and research.

**a) Institution:**

There were only 57 technical institutes, under Department of Technical Education initially but now there are a staggering 535 institutes across the state ranging from Degree to Diploma and Junior Technical Schools (**Table 12.26**).

**Table 12.26 : Classification of Technical Institutes in the State during 2016-17**

Technical Institutes	Classification				
	Govt.	University	Pvt. Aided	Pvt.	Total
<b>Engineering Degree</b>					
Engineering Colleges	10	2	9	199	220
Women's Engineering Colleges	-	-	-	2	2
Evening Engineering Colleges	1	1	2	1	5
Total	11	3	11	202	227
<b>Diploma</b>					
Co-Education Polytechnics	70	-	42	164	276
Women's Polytechnics	8	-	1	5	14
Evening Polytechnics	1	-	1	2	4
Non-Engineering Polytechnics	2	-	-	-	2
Total	81	-	44	171	296
<b>Others</b>					
Junior Technical Schools	6	-	-	6	12
Total	6	-	-	6	12
Total No. of Technical Institutions					535

Source: Dept. of Technical Edu.

(Note: 1. There are 13 institutes conducting Engineering courses and 18 institutes conducting Diploma Courses on 2nd shift basis. In all there are 31 institutes conducting courses on 2nd Shift Basis.

2. As per GO No.ED 41 URC 2014, Bengaluru, Dt:10.7.2017 77 Fine Arts Colleges have been handedover to Department of collegiate Education from Department of Technical Education.)

**Table 12.27: Budget Provision for Technical Education (Plan & Non-Plan), (Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	Plan		Non-plan	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
2012-13	33609.92	29219.11	26175.06	23972.80
2013-14	53919.72	49754.74	26734.11	27840.18
2014-15	55730.30	44797.23	30066.93	31633.37
2015-16	55197.10	49896.16	33367.00	33060.80
2016-17	72447.13	68861.05	39705.00	38857.77

Source: Dept. of Technical Edu.

### b) Budget Provision:

The Budget provided for government polytechnics and engineering colleges under plan & non-plan for previous 5 years is given in **Table 12.27**.

### c) Staff Training and Apprenticeship Training Programme:

To provide the Human Resources and enhance the teaching efficiency of the staff, the teaching faculties have been deputed to higher education and also improve their skills through short term training programmes. The details are given in **Tables 12.28 and 12.29**.

As per the Govt. Apprenticeship Act 1973 (amended) and 1986 the State Govt. /Central Govt./Private Companies will impart training

to specific number of students for duration of one year under this scheme. The objective of the scheme is to provide a connection between the technical institutes and industries, to improve the technical-know-how and to introduce the students to all fields of the industry. The number of beneficiaries of the training during 2016-17 is given in **Table 12.30**.

**d) Scholarship/Merit awards:** The SC and ST students who have been selected for engineering courses by the Karnataka Examination Authority through the CET are being provided the reimbursement of fee. The number of SC/ST students getting reimbursement of fees given in **Table 12.31**.

**Table 12.28: No. of Teaching Staff deputed for Higher Education**

Subject	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
M.E /M.Tech.	40	51	27	66	77
PhD	9	26	40	25	14

Source: Dept. of Technical Edu.

**Table 12.29: No. of Teaching/Non-teaching staff deputed for short term training**

Subject	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Programs conducted at the NITTR, Chennai	102	167	115	150	132
Staff deputed (No.)	1440	1924	1205	1243	1110

Source: Dept. of Technical Edu.

**Table 12.30 : No. of beneficiary students who got benefitted from the ATS during 2015-16 and 2016-17**

Subject	2015-16		2016-17	
	Engineering	Diploma	Engineering	Diploma
Civil	100	51	102	83
Electrical	406	114	340	180
Mechanical	447	237	348	312
Computer Science	367	190	320	298
Automobile	138	78	127	127
Others	451	295	361	365
<b>Total</b>	<b>1909</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>1598</b>	<b>1373</b>

Source: Dept. of Technical Edu.

**Table 12.31 : Details of the reimbursement of fee during last five years****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	SC Students		ST Students	
	No. of Students	Amount in Rs.	No. of Students	Amount in Rs.
2012-13	2666	793.82	865	275.40
2013-14	2664	851.58	78	14.49
2014-15	3248	1079.77	2056	716.20
2015-16	4006	1224.77	1374	440.49
2016-17	3781	1424.83	1237	490.74

Source: Dept. of Technical Edu.

### Other Programmes and Activities

#### 1. All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE):

The Department of Technical Education is participating in this survey since 2010-11 by providing the necessary information (through online) to MHRD. The Department of Technical Education was the first department in the country to complete the 100% survey work in the inaugural AISHE (2010-11) program. During 2016-17, all technical institutes have filled the required formats of the survey.

#### 2. Information and Communication Technology Initiatives-ICTs:

ICTs contribute for universal access to education, equity in education, the delivery of

quality learning and teaching, teachers' professional development and more efficient education management, governance and administration. Department takes a holistic and comprehensive approach for promoting ICTs in education in order to address the challenges in realizing the vision of higher education. The department of Technical Education has taken part in all the above initiatives.

#### 3. Accreditation by National Board of Accreditation (NBA):

The Department of Technical Education (DTE) is taking up various quality improvement initiatives among them Accreditation is one of the major initiative both in terms of improving academic and infrastructural quality of the

technical institutes. Accreditation is the continuous quality improvement process. Which ensures quality in teaching-learning process, self-evaluation, accountability, and fulfills the expectations of its stakeholder viz., academicians, industries, statutory regulators, students and parents. In total, in all the 4 divisions of the state 22 accreditation workshops covering 1248 staff of teaching and non-teaching of 305 technical institutes have been conducted by the department of technical education.

#### **4. Outcome Based Education System (OBE):**

First time in India "Outcome Based Education Curriculum" is introduced in all its 35 diploma programs affiliated to Board of Technical Examinations, Karnataka by conducting several workshops including industrialists, expert faculty and other stakeholders. One of the main elements of accreditation process is the formation of curricula based on OBE, which is based on revised Blooms Taxonomy. The OBE enhances skill development amongst technologists, improves employability and supports entrepreneurship among diploma students. Further, comprehensive training workshops to implement OBE in the technical institutes have been conducted across the state during 2015-16.

#### **5. Online Affiliation of Polytechnics:**

The online affiliation s/w is being developed by BTE in co-ordination with NIC; it helps in easing out the process of affiliation of polytechnics in Karnataka.

#### **6. National Service Scheme (NSS):**

The National Service Scheme, under the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of India, popularly known as NSS was launched on Gandhiji's Birth Centenary Year 1969, in 37 Universities involving 40,000 students with primary focus on the development of personality of students through community service. Under the NSS, students of polytechnics are being taught about Human values, Patriotism, Service-motto, Health, Environment awareness, Personality Development and Leadership qualities along with traditional education through the day-to-day activities and special camps. Since, 1999 the Directorate is actively and successfully conducting the activities as per the schedule of programs.

#### **7. DTE-e- Studio Channel:**

The responsibility of the state is to provide an effective Technical Education to students both in rural and urban areas. In this direction, Technical Education Department has taken an innovative initiative to provide online interactive classes in Teaching Learning Process. The Directorate of Technical education is planning to provide academics related activities and training programs that will be the students and faculty. A studio has been established in Directorate of Technical Education with help of TEQIP-II project-a world bank assisted MHRD program. Through this studio it is planned to have programs to all our students, faculty of Engineering colleges and Polytechnic. This studio is also being used for video conference with institutions for administrative purposes.

#### **8. Creation of New Technical Institutes:**

As per the Hon'ble Chief Minister's Budget Speech 25 New Polytechnics will be started in Rural, Backward areas of Karnataka, which will enhance the Gross Enrollment Ratio of economically backward Students. To improve the gross enrollment ratio of the Girl student in technical education 23 New Hostels will be started in the existing Govt., Polytechnic in Karnataka.

#### **9. Distribution of Free Laptops to the Students:**

The action will be taken to provide free laptops to SC/ST Students (Family income less than Rs.2.50 lakhs) who are studying in Govt., Engineering College in 2/3/4 academic years and students of 2/3 academic year Govt., Polytechnics during 2017-18. The action will be taken to provide free laptops for Students (Family income less than Rs.2.50 lakhs) who are studying in Govt./Aided Polytechnics in 1st academic year during 2017-18.

#### **12.1.8 Medical Education**

There are 53 Medical Colleges (MBBS degree) in the State which have a summated intake capacity of 6786 students (**Tables 12.32 and 12.33**). Of them 16 colleges are run by the Government along with 8 other Super Specialty Institutions. The Government's presence is visible in nominal strength in other system. Relatively, the turnout of Ayurvedic doctors (GCIM) is quite significant 4675 ayurvedic doctors graduate from 72 Ayurvedic



Colleges, 2719 doctors graduate from Dental Colleges. Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani Doctors serve rural India in larger proportions. 294 Nursing Colleges recognized by Indian Nursing Council turn out 17369 Nurses (B.Sc. Graduates) every year. Karnataka functions as a nursery for nursing services not only for the State but also for other regions of India, Gulf countries and Europe.

Availability of dependable and internally consistent data across various sources needs serious attention. There is considerable clarity with regard to under graduate and post graduate medical education. However, there are a large number of institutions which offer para medical certificate and diploma courses about which there is hardly any reliable date. Various autonomous councils, boards of examinations, universities regulate medical education.

### Post Graduate Institutions & Enrolments in the State:

Medical Colleges are permitted to provide Post Graduate Courses in the State. They offer Degree and Diploma Courses in various specialties. There are several Super Specialties of which training is imparted in subjects like Cardiology, Cardio Thoracic Surgery, Cardiac Anesthesia, Neurology, Nephrology, Urology, Surgical Gastroenterology, Plastic Surgery, Medical Oncology and Surgical Oncology. There has been a great demand for specialists, due to which many Medical Graduate of the State who do not get P.G. seats enroll themselves with the National Board of Examinations and qualify as Diplomate of the National Board (DNB). The enrolment details for different courses are furnished in **Table No.12.34, 12.35 & 12.36.**

**Table 12.32: Medical Education Institutions and Enrolments for the year 2017-18**

Type of Institution	No.	Enrolments
Medical Colleges (MBBS)	53	6786
Ayurvedic Colleges (GCIM)	72	4675
Homoeopathic Colleges (BHMS)	11	950
Unani Colleges	5	290
Naturopathy & Yogic Sciences (BNYS)	5	420
Dental Colleges (BDS)	38	2719
Pharmacy Colleges (B.Pharm)	61	4784
Nursing Colleges (B.Sc.)	294	17369

Source: Dept. of Medical Edu.

**Table 12.33: Medical Education Institutions by Managements for the year 2017-18**

Type of Institutions	Govt.	Aided	Unaided
Allopathy: Colleges	16	-	37
Ayurveda	03	03	66
Homoeopathy	01	-	10
Unani	01	-	04
Naturopathy & Yoga	01	-	04
Dental	03	-	35
Pharmacy Colleges (B.Pharm)	1	-	60

Source: Dept. of Medical Edu.

**Table 12.34 : Enrollment Capacity across Medical Course – Post Graduate Degree for the year 2017-18**

PG Degree	No. of seats	PG Diploma	No. of seats	Super Specialties	No. of seats
M.D.(General Medicine)	292	DMRD	39	M.Ch (Urology)	12
M.D.(R.D)	123	D.C.H.	51	M.Ch (Plastic Surgery)	4
M.D. Pediatrics	185	DMRT	5	M.Ch (Surgical Oncology)	8
M.D.(R.T)	18	D.Ortho.	62	D.M.(Oncology)	6
M.D.(Anesthesia)	172	D.G.O.	108	D.M. (Cardiology)	21
M.D.(Psychiatry)	45	D.L.O.	51	M.Ch (Cardio Thoracic Surgery)	12
M.D. (Pathalogy)	185	D.A.	85	M.Ch. (Paediatric Surgery)	7
M.S. (Anatomy)	112	D.Bacteriology	0	D.M. (Neurology)	2
M.D.(Community Medicine)	104	D.V.D.	27	D.M. Cardiac Anesthesia	8
M.D.(Forensic Medicine)	62	D.P.M.	15	M.Ch (Neuro Surgery)	2
M.D.(Pharmacology)	112	D.F.M.	8	M.Ch.Surgical Gastro Enterology)	2
M.D.(Physiology)	122	D.T.C.D.	3	D.M. Nephrology	2
M.D.(Bio Chemistry)	89	D.O.M.S.	53	Gynic Oncology	1
M.D.(Micro Biology)	113	D.C.P.	76	M.Ch.Head-Neck Surgery	1
M.D.(Skin & VD)	90	D.P.H	8	D.M. Paediatric Oncology	2
M.D.(T.B)	16			-	
M.D.(Emergency Medicine)	14				
M.S. (General Surgery)	252				
M.S.(Ophthalmology)	108				
M.S.(ENT)	89				
M.S.(Orthopaedics)	161				
M.S.(OBG)	159				
M.D (Hospital Admn.)	7				
M.D(Oncology)	92				
<b>Total</b>	<b>2722</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>

Source: Dept. of Medical Edu.

**Table 12.35 : Total P.G.Degree seats for 2017-18**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Govt/COMEDK/ KRLMPCA</b>	<b>Deemed Universities</b>	<b>Total Seats</b>
<b>Pre-Clinical:</b>			
M.D. (Anatomy)	79	33	112
M.D.(Physiology)	90	32	122
M.D.(Bio Chemistry)	65	24	89
<b>Para Clinical:</b>			
M.D.(Pharmacology)	81	31	112
M.D.(Pathology)	128	57	185
M.D.(Micro)	89	24	113
M.D.(Com.Med.)	71	33	104
M.D.(F.M.)	44	18	62
M.D(Oncology)	88	4	92
<b>Clinical:</b>			
M.S.(Ophthalmology)	76	32	108
M.S.(ENT)	61	28	89
M.S.(Orthopaedics)	118	43	161
M.D.(Skin & D)	66	24	90
M.D.(RT)	16	2	18
M.D.(Anesthesia)	126	46	172
M.D. Paediatrics	141	44	185
M.D.(General Medicine)	199	93	292
M.S. (General Surgery)	178	74	252
M.S.(OBG)	113	46	159
M.D.(R.D)	84	39	123
M.D.(Psychiatry)	29	16	45
M.D.(T.B)	8	8	16
M.D.(Hospital Admn.)	3	4	7
M.D.(Emergency Medicine)	12	2	14
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1965</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>2722</b>

Source: Dept. of Medical Edu.

**Table 12.36 : Total P.G. Diploma seats for 2017-18**

Subject	Govt.& Private Medical Colleges	Deemed Universities	Total Seats
<b>Para Clinical:</b>			
D.C.P.	31	34	65
D.Bact	0	0	0
D.P.H.	4	4	8
D.F.M.	4	4	8
<b>Clinical:</b>			
D.O.M.S.	44	14	58
D.L.O.	36	18	54
D.Ortho.	45	24	69
D.V.D.	26	3	29
D.M.R.T.	6	0	6
D.A.	69	22	91
D.C.H.	33	16	49
D.G.O.	68	31	99
D.M.R.D.	28	12	40
D.P.M.	8	6	14
D.T.C.D.	4	0	4
<b>Total:</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>594</b>

Source: Dept. of Medical Edu.

### 12.1.9 Mass Education

The Directorate of Adult Education was established in 1978 with a view to implement Adult literacy programmes in the state. The department was renamed as Directorate of Mass Education during 1988-89; The State Literacy Mission Authority was established during the year 1988 to implement the literacy programmes effectively.

Saakshar Bharat Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Programme, focusing mainly on four objectives, that is Basic Literacy for illiterates, equivalency for those who wish to continue their education, vocational training to improve standard of life. Continuing Education for lifelong learning. This

programme provides literacy to rural illiterates of 15+ age group with priority to women SC, ST and Minority groups. This programme with 60% Central and 40% State Grant is being implemented in a phased manner in 20 districts, where female literacy is less than 50% as per the 2001 census. For the given target of 51.80 lakhs illiterates (up to the end of March-2017) 51.21 lakhs illiterates were made literates.

As per Government during the year 2017-18 the Saakshar Bharat Programme has been continued with a target of 600000 illiterates in the 06 districts of Hyderabad Karnataka area, in 999 Gram Panchayat in 31 Blocks where the literacy rate among the women is very low, the

programme is being implemented with an estimated cost of Rs.21.22 crore, up to the end of September-2017, 60000 voluntary teachers, 1998 Preraks, 24 district and 31 Block co-coordinators have been selected and trained. District Adult Education Officers, Programme Assistant, District and Taluk Coordinators, PDOs and Member Secretaries of Gram Panchayat Lokh Shikshan Samithis were given training. 60000 learning centers were established in all the 999 Gram Panchayats, primers and teaching and learning materials were supplied to all the learning centers and the learning process is under progress. The main aim of the programme is to make 600000 non-illiterates as literates before the end of financial year -2018.

During 2017 the National Institute of Open School was conducted assessment test on 20.08.2017 in the 06 districts of Hyderabad Karnataka area and 186397 completers have appeared in the assessment test.

### 12.1.10 Public Library

Public Libraries Act has come into force since 1965 in Karnataka. Karnataka has been the third state in the country to come under a Library Act. Under the act, a network of about 7000 libraries has been functioning all over the State. Public Library is an institution established by the Government in order to inculcate interest in education, communication and reading among the General Public. It is an open public service system. The main purpose of this system is to help people to develop interest in literature and culture. Public Library system serves as a dynamic force giving people knowledge, continuing education and information. "Public Libraries are people's university". It is a democratic institution working on democratic principles.

#### Details of the Public Library Department:

The network of the libraries includes state Central Library at the state level, District Central Libraries at the District level and City Central Libraries at all places having a population of more than one lakh together with libraries at the taluk, municipality and Gram panchayat levels. The Library authorities are functioning at state, city and district levels for the proper functioning of Public Libraries.

Activities of the department of Public Libraries are grouped as under.

1. **State Central Library:** It is an apex

Public Library equipped with reference books and source books in all languages on all subjects. Copyright, Computer, Braille Books, carrier information, periodicals sections are some of the important sections of the library.

2. **City Central Library:** Under the Karnataka Public Library Act, 1965, there are 26 City Central Libraries with branch libraries serving in the State. The Bangalore City Central Libraries have been bifurcated into 5 zones. Namely East, West, North, South and Central for the smooth administration. There are 198 Wards in Bangalore. Among these Wards 200 Branch Libraries are functioning and providing services to the public.
3. **District Central Library:** 30 Districts Libraries in the State as per the section 16(1)(b) of Karnataka Public Libraries Act, 1965. 5766 Districts Libraries and Gram Panchayath Libraries are serving the Public. In all district centres which has city central libraries in the city and District Central library's offices only.
4. **Mobile Libraries:** 14 mobile Libraries are functioning to inculcate and promote the reading habit of the public at their own door steps in different parts of the City in the State. This has been accepted as a popular library service rendered by the Department.
5. **Gram Panchayat Libraries:** There are 5766 Gram Panchayat Libraries in the State. These libraries are helping the rural community to a great extent. It is of first kind in India.
6. **Children Libraries:-** Indira Priyadarshini Children Library is established in 1994 at Cubbon Park, Bangalore. Separate children sections are maintained in many City and District Libraries which provides useful and entertaining books for them.
7. **Community Children Centers:** 31 Community Children centres are functioning in all the 30 districts in the state. In these centres children's books, computer section and toys section has been arranged. The interior of the section is decorated to attract the children. These centres will help in the overall development of the children.
8. **Nomads and Slum Libraries:** Under SC/ST SCP/TSP scheme 127 libraries

have been started for the use of nomadics. Similarly 100 slum libraries have been started under this project. These libraries are provided with books and furniture. The honorarium for the staff working in these centres has been raised according to the Government Order.

9. **Automation of Libraries:** Computers have been installed at 30 districts and 26 City Central Libraries all over the state. Browsing Centre facility is provided in some libraries.
10. **Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation:** This foundation established by the Central Government is doing a great deal of service in the field of rural public library system throughout the country. The department is making use of several schemes of the foundation. The Government of Karnataka and foundation are contributing equal funds to implement this scheme. Grants are provided to registered organizations who come forward to render public library service.
11. **Cultural Activities:** Cultural activities are being conducted to create awareness among the public about reading habit and its use. National Library week is celebrated between 14th to 20th November every year and on this occasion seminars, poet meet, book exhibition, various competitions are conducted in the City or Grama Panchayat level and its branches throughout the State. April 23rd is celebrated as "World Book Day" every year. To inculcate reading habits among children, various Competitions are held during this occasion.

'Librarians day' is celebrated on August 12th as per the Government order No.ED 154 LIB 2007 It is the birth anniversary of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan who is the father of the Library Science. Eminent professionals will be felicitated on this occasion and also "Jatha" will be conducted in various streets in the city, district and Grama Panchayat level.

12. **Training in Library Science:** Library Training centres have been functioning in four Places i.e. Bangalore, Dharwad, Gulbarga and Mangalore to give the training in Library Science for the Employees of the Library who have not obtained the training. Information will be given about administrative and the

technical subject by arranging refresher camps from time to time to the department staff. 80 candidates are selected for each batch.

### **12.1.11 Department of State Educational Research and Training**

The Department of State Educational Research and Training, popularly known as DSERT is the academic wing of the Department of Public Instruction. It aims at providing academic leadership in school education as well as improving the quality of education provided in primary and secondary schools in the state. The DSERT was formed as a small academic unit of the Department of Public Instruction. It was then known as the State Institute of Education (SIE), and it originally started functioning from the northern district town of Dharwad in 1964. This unit was later shifted to Bangalore and the other academic units of the department of public instruction – State Institute of Science (SIS), State Educational Evaluation Unit (SEEU) and Educational Vocational Guidance Bureau (EVG), were merged in 1975 to form a single monolithic Department of State Educational Research and Training.

#### **Objectives & Activities of DSERT :**

1. Enhancing the quality of education in primary and secondary schools in the state.
2. Management of teacher education in the state (both pre service and in service education) both at the elementary education and secondary education levels.
3. Management of Government Colleges of teacher education, District Institutes of Education and Training and other Government teacher training institutions along with improving the educational quality of the same.
4. Promoting Science Education in the state.
5. Designing and implementing in service teacher training courses in content, pedagogy, innovative methods like theatre in education, use of low cost and no cost teaching learning materials in schools, etc.
6. Encouraging the talent of the students through scholarships.
7. Having found the teaching needs of High School teachers, enhancing the teaching skills of teachers.

8. Accelerating the learning abilities of the students studying in Govt. Schools.
9. Through Art Research Center of DSERT, organizing the exhibitions / seminars to student –teacher community of High Schools on Applications of Art, New Explorations of Art and Action Research

### **DSERT Programmes:**

#### **1. TPD- Teacher Professional Development**

##### **Objectives programme**

- ❑ To help teachers to become reflective practitioners.
- ❑ Providing the space to involve in self development to teachers.
- ❑ To develop teachers who will facilitate learning, considering each child's context and competency.

It is planned to develop about 200-250 modules in a span of 3 to 5 years. Ranging 1-5 days catering teachers' actual need in the academic subjects as well as in education perspective. These modules comprising education perspective, subject perspective, key concepts, pedagogy and assessment in a integrative manner.

There shall be 28 modules offered to teachers in the year 2017-18. Teachers have freedom to choose any two modules based on their needs and interest. rest will spread across subsequent years. Kannada, Hindi, Science, Maths, Social-Science, Nali-Kali & Education Perspective.

- ❑ Teacher Development curriculum has been formed.
- ❑ All the 28 modules have been put to try-out. Based on the feedback given in the try out modules have been revised.
- ❑ MRP training is given for 3520 teachers from July 2017 to September 2017.( From each district and for each subject 16 teachers have participated in 4 stages.) This training is of 10 days duration.
- ❑ To ensure quality of MRP's they have been selected through written and interaction process.
- ❑ For the teachers teaching 1st to 8th Std. workshops will be conducted in block and district levels from September as per their selection.
- ❑ To create awareness of the programme, brochures of 4 pages and 8 pages , small

videos and handouts are prepared. Building TTMS web site is under progress as per the requirement of teachers' options, availability of modules and exchange of information

#### **2. Technically Assisted Learning Programme (TALP)**

TALP - Technically Assisted Learning Programme is under implementation during 2016-17 to ensure the quality of education by effective implementation and aptly managing the repetitiveness in different technology based programmes in schools of the state. The programmes such as Edusat, Radio Programme, Tele-Education, CAL and ICT of SSA are devised in this programme. With the objective of implementing ICT programme under the leadership of school teachers and the computer education curriculum given by NCERT, it is duly redesigned and being implemented under the name IT@SCHOOLS IN KARNATAKA.

- ❑ Laptop and projector are supplied to 1000 schools related to using technology in class processes.
- ❑ 10 days Residential ICT training is provided 2000 teachers and head teachers of 1000 schools in the year 2016-17
- ❑ Additional ICT training is given to 6000 teachers of 1000 schools in the year 2017-18
- ❑ It is aimed to digitalize all textbooks so as to upload them in NROER.
- ❑ Video conferencing facility is developed in order to connect state level offices with DIET head quarters of district level.

#### **3. IT@Schools in Karnataka**

Content development for TALP (Technology Assisted Learning Program) was planned by GOK in the month of July 2016. A team of 11 members who were the teachers in different parts of Karnataka along with the team of APF started developing content for TALP in the month of August 2016

ICT Teachers training: Induction 1 training was planned for 10 days face to face residential training for teachers. This was launched in the month of October for 136 science and Mathematics teachers across the state from 34 districts. These trained 136 MRPs trained 1954 teachers out of 2000 Science and Mathematics teachers and 954 out of 1000 Head Masters in their respective districts

As per GOK decision, next batch of Social science and English teachers were trained with CIET Induction 1 content which was started in the month of July 2017. As per CIET and GOK agreement already trained Mathematics and Science teacher were also supposed to submitted 43 assignments in online Moodle platform.

The Social Science and English language teachers of 1000 schools selected during 2016-17 for Induction-1 is under progress. Out of 2000 teachers, 1537 teachers have been trained so far. The training for all teachers will be completed by third week of Oct 2017. On completion of Induction-1 training, an e-badge will be provided by CIET and Rs.250/-per month will be provided as incentive to each teacher for promoting effective use of technology in teaching. After completion of first set of Refreshers, a joint certification by CIET and GoK will be issued to the teachers and an incentive of Rs.500/-per month will be provided.

#### **4. Edusat**

Govt of Karnataka in co-ordination with ISRO implemented the EDUSAT Programme in Karnataka. The Edusat Programme is being implemented for class 4th to class 8th in the five districts of the State i.e. in Chamarajanagar, Bangalore Rural, Ramanagar, Yadagir & Gulbarga covers about 2547 schools. The main objective of this Programme is to teach language & other subjects with the help of Video films, to Prepare the lessons so as to help the Multigrade teaching. Implementing effective training through new media, giving content enrichment training.

#### **5. Radio Programme**

Radio Programme is initiated in 2000-01 under DPEP in collaboration with Distance Education Programme. From the year 2004-05 the same programme is implemented & funded as Banuli Programme under Edusat.

Keli-Kali Radio Programme for class 3 students was being transmitted in the schools covered under Gulbarga & Raichur Aakashavaani kendras. In the year 2001-02 the Programme was extended to 11 DPEP districts of North Karnataka for class 3 & 4. In the 3rd phase the programme was extended to all districts of Karnataka for class 3, 4 & 5 from the year 2002-03. In the present year approval from the govt is sought for continuation of the programmes.

#### **6. Competitions by State Institute of Science**

The State Institute of Science of DSERT is organizing programmes related to science such as Science Seminar, Science Exhibition, Science Drama Competition for High School students of the state. As per the guidelines of Dept. of Science and Technology, Govt. of India, the DSERT selects the candidates for INSPIRE AWARD and conducts the programme.

#### **7. The English Language Empowerment Programme for Govt. Primary school teachers**

Efforts have been made to introduce English from 1st Standard in the government schools of the state. In this regard, the Department of Primary and Secondary Education has taken up a massive English Language Empowerment Programme (ELEP) in this academic year with the objective of training 6,000 primary school teachers across the state.

**Objectives of Training :** To make teachers aware of a comprehensive strategy for teaching English at the primary level. To develop teachers' competence to understand and teach the English texts of classes I to VIII. To enable teachers to transact the English curriculum through a learner-centered, participatory approach to ensure quality elementary education. To develop teachers' skills to motivate students thereby leading to meaningful classroom processes. To help teachers develop learners' comprehension and expression skills in English. To encourage teachers to involve themselves in continuing professional development activities and reflective practices. To train teachers in using additional resources such as audio, video and Open Educational Resources (OERs) as well as ICT tools.

**Training Process :** Training needs of teachers identified through questionnaire and the evaluation of ASER and KSQAAC institutions. Based on this Regional Institute of English, South India have formulated training literature. From each district 6 MRPs are selected for 30 days training.

**Teacher selection:** 6000 teachers are selected for training for the year 2017-18. First, interested teachers were listed and given questionnaire for which answers were received through OMR. Marks obtained by the teachers and number of schools were considered as criteria for selection.



**8. Teacher Eligibility Test (T.E.T.)**

As per the NCTE Notification dated 23.08.2010 and Letter No. 76-4/2010/NCTE/ACADA/31228 Dated 11.06.2012 National Council of Teacher Education has directed that the selection of teachers should be based on Teacher Eligibility Test (T.E.T.). It is mandatory to qualify in T.E.T. to get selected as primary school teacher as per the Right to Education Act of Children 2009 Section 23 and NCTE direction.

- ❑ **Odu Karnataka Programme** : In 13 districts such as Ballari, Chikkodi, Bengaluru North, Bidar, Chikkamagaluru, Kalgurgi, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Ramanagar, Shivamogga and Yadagiri this programme is under implementation in the year 2017-18.
- ❑ **Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education (CSSTE):** Rs. 1262.16 lakhs are allocated under Head of Account 2202-80-003-0-04-059 (other expenditure) for the programme called Teacher Educational Training and College District Institute for the year 2017-18 and programme is under implementation.

**9. Rashtreeya Madhyamika Shikshana Abhiyaan (RMSA) :**

Under the scheme of RMSA, training is imparted based on the requirements of High School Teachers (Govt. and Aided).

- ❑ Providing good quality education in High Schools
- ❑ Brief introduction of CCE – Continuous & Comprehensive Learning and activity based teaching and learning methods in High Schools
- ❑ Imparting first level training programme to teachers by Resource Persons so that the teachers are trained to use easy teaching processes in interpreting difficult topics found in the textual subjects
- ❑ Utilizing the resources available in schools for teaching practices
- ❑ In 2017-18, To train the teachers regarding new learning outcomes in NCERT textbooks in the context of adopting NCERT text books of Mathematics and Science for the 9th Std. The objective of NMMS is to enhance the teaching process of Mathematics and Science there by creating an increased interest of scientific temper among student community.

**Table 12.37: Programmes wise Progress Report of up to November 2017**

**(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Programmes	Budget 2017-18	Release	Expenditure	%
1	Non-Govt.Teachers Training Institutions	1152.00	864.00	697.04	80.67
2	Teachers Training and Orientation Training Centres	1718.00	1288.50	1053.68	81.77
3	Director, State Research and Training	2094.00	1570.50	651.82	41.50
4	District Institute for Education and Training and College for Teachers Education and Training	8800.00	6600.00	4633.00	70.20
5	Computer Literacy Awareness in Secondary Schools	10000.00	7500.00	548.81	7.32
	Grand Total	23764.00	17823	7584.35	42.55

### 10. National Talent Search Examination (NTSE) :

DSERT has been conducting a competitive examination called National Talent Search Examination every year in order to award a scholarship to the students studying in 10<sup>th</sup> Standard. In NTSE Examination, the students who get selected in State level but not in national level are given a scholarship of Rs. 2000/- each year for the next 2 years by Karnataka State Students' Welfare Fund .

### 11. National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship (NMMS) :

From the year 2007-08, DSERT has been conducting the competitive examination National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship every year for the students studying in 8th Standard as per MHRD guidelines. The objective of NMMS Examination is to enhance the quality of teaching process there by create interest in scientific temper among student community.

### 12.1.12 Printing, Stationery and Publications Department

The Department of Printing, Stationery and

Publications is basically a service department, which is fulfilling the printing and stationery needs of State Legislature, Secretariat, Governor's Office, High Court of Karnataka, Government Departments and other Autonomous Institutions. Official Government Publications are made available to General Public through its Book depots which were established division wise. The department is also a publisher of Karnataka State Gazette on every Thursday.

#### Major works which were executed.

- ❑ Budget Documents for the financial year 2017-18 and Economic Suvery report 2016-17 were printed and supplied.
- ❑ Text Books were printed for the academic year.
- ❑ Editions of Karnataka State Gazette has been published.
- ❑ Indian Law Reports belonging to High Court of Karnataka were printed and supplied.
- ❑ Official Government Calendars, Engagement Pads, Diary and Refill were printed and supplied.

**Table 12.38: Production related Details**

Sl. No.	Description	2016-17
1	DTP in A-4size	76,654 pages 31,91,376 words
2	Single colour Web Offset Printing in A-1 size.	532.72 lakh Impressions
3	HMT Sheetfed Printing in A-1 size	174.24 lakh Impressions
4	Four Colour web Offset Printing in Double Crown size.( 16 Ups Printing)	107.64 lakh impressions
5	Multi colour Digital Printing(A3 size)	17.45 lakh impressions
6	SheetfedFourColour Printing (15" X 20"size)	14.50 lakh impressions
7	SinglecolourDigital printing+ RisoPrinting(A3 size)	101.95 lakh impressions
8	Single colour web offset Double Reel Printing (32 Ups crown 1/4 <sup>th</sup> size)	21.14 lakh impressions
9	Binding of Books, Text Books & Padsetc.,	95.82 lakh copies
10	Envelope Making	6.20 lakh envelopes
Total quantity of Paper Converted into useful Printed Material- around 2446 M.T.		

- ❑ Proceedings and other publications of Karnataka Legislative Assembly and Karnataka Legislative Council.
- ❑ PUC answer books were printed and supplied to Pre-University Education Department
- ❑ Printing & Supply of Civil lists of IFS, IAS & IPS Officers.
- ❑ Manuals were printed and supplied to Mass Education Department.
- ❑ Printing & Supply of Invitation/ Vaccination Cards & Other forms for Health & Family Welfare Department.
- ❑ Printing & Supply of Various Work Books for SarvaShikshanaAbhiyaana.
- ❑ The Department has remitted Rs. 25.66 Crores to Government for the financial Year 2016-17.

### **12.1.13 Karnataka State Higher Education Council (KSHEC)**

Karnataka State Higher Education Council was established in 2010 with the objective of framing policies for higher education and to give suggestions to State Government, Universities and other higher educational institutions regarding issues related to higher education. The Council holds the responsibility relating to introduction of new courses, development of higher education, propaganda of research activities and developing syllabus etc. in order to achieve progress in the above said subjects. The Council has framed many programmes last year and is trying to continue the activities in this direction.

For the year 2017-18 of the allotted Rs.300.00 lakhs Grants, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Instalment of Grants Rs. 225.00 lakhs has been released and the 4th quarter of Rs. 75 lakhs is to be released.

## **12.2 HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

Health is crucial to human happiness and welfare. WHO opines that better health provides an important contribution to economic progress, as healthy population lives longer, are more productive which save more. Achieving and maintaining health is an important ongoing process. The Government of Karnataka during last few years has given significant importance to the health sector. Provision of good health care to the people is an essential component of the health strategy adopted by the State.

The focus of possible health intervention is to prevent and manage diseases, injuries and other health conditions through surveillance of cases and the promotion of healthy behaviors, communities and environments. Provision of good health care to the people is an essential component of the development strategy adopted by the State to achieve overall socio-economic development.

Karnataka has made significant progress in improving the health status of its people in the last few decades. However, despite the progress, the State has a long way to go in achieving the desired health goals. The State has made substantial progress in building credible health infrastructure at different levels. The public expenditure on Health is about 0.9% of GSDP during the 11th plan period.

### **12.2.1 Health Indicators:**

The State has a wide institutional network providing health services both in urban and rural areas. **Table 12.39** presents information on health infrastructure in the State. There are 21 District Hospitals, 11 Other Hospitals and 31 Autonomous & Teaching Hospitals in the State.

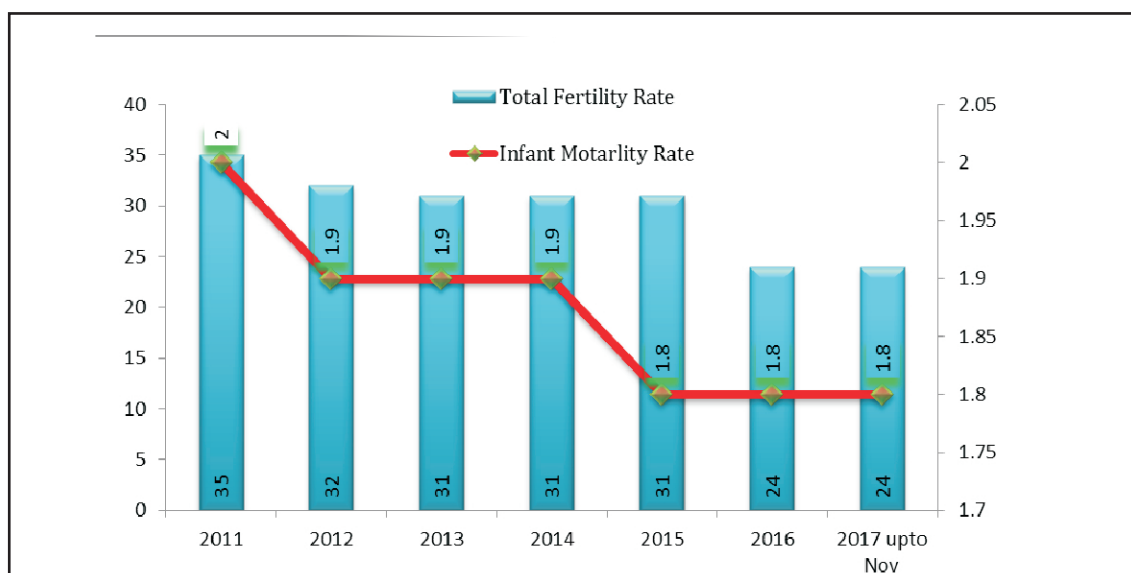
The primary health infrastructure in rural areas has fulfilled the norms required under the “minimum needs programme” at the aggregate level. District wise distribution of health facilities is given in **Appendix 12.8**.

The 12th Five year Plan (2012-17), in respect of the health sector, has aimed at controlling population, reducing infant and maternal mortality through strengthening of health services. In addition, attempts have been made to remove intra-regional and regional disparities by improving health services. The progress of the health indicators has been encouraging in the State during the last few years. The death rate is already at a lower level and the birth rate is declining faster.

Karnataka has performed relatively better in population control with total fertility rate likely to reach the twelfth five year plan target of 1.9 children per woman for the year 2013. The infant mortality has declined faster during the last few years to the tune of around 10 per 1000 live births from about 35 in 2011 to 24 in 2017 (Up to Nov) (Fig. 12.3). 38 in 2010 to 28 in 2016. However, the infant mortality rate (IMR) of about 28 in 2016 is far higher than the eleventh five year plan target of 24 set for the

**Table 12.39 : Infrastructure of Public Health Services of the State Government**

Infrastructure	Numbers
District Hospitals	21
Other Hospitals under Health & FW - 11	11
Taluk /General Hospitals	146
Community Health Centres	206
Primary Health Centres	2359
Sub-centres	8871

**Fig. 12.3 : Infant mortality rate and total fertility rate in Karnataka 2011-2017**

year 2012 (**Table 12.40**). It is unlikely that the state would achieve the IMR target. Considering this imminent challenge, the state has been at the forefront of introducing several programmes.

### 12.2.2 Family Welfare:

The State offers an excellent family welfare programme operating through the existing health infrastructure. The main objective of the programme is to provide better health services in general and family planning services in particular to check the rapid growth of population. **Table 12.41** provides details of the State's achievements in sterilization and IUD during the last three years.

Though sterilization continues to be the main method of family planning, the spacing

between the births of two children is also equally emphasized.

### 12.2.3 National Health Mission:

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched on 12th April, 2005 by the Government of India to improve medical facilities in the rural areas of the country. It is modified as National Health Mission by combining the primary health care services to the urban and rural population. The NHM seeks to provide Accessible, Affordable and Quality Health Care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable sections.

#### 1. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP):

In each of the Districts, Program implementation is being done through its

**Table 12.40 : Achievement of the Family Welfare Programme in Karnataka**

Sl No	Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 up to Nov	
1	Birth Rate (for 1000 Population)	18.8	18.5	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.1*	17.6*	
2	Death Rate (for 1000 Population)	7.1	7.1	7	7	7	6.8*	6.7	
3	Total fertility rate	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8**	1.8**	1.8**	
4	Maternal Mortality Rate (for every 1,00,000 live births)	178	144	144	144	133	133*	133*	
5	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live births)	35	32	31	31	31	24*	24*	
6	Under-Five Mortality Rate (per 1000 children)	40	37	37	37	35	32**	32**	
7	Eligible Couples protected (%)	72	66.42	66.89	63	63	63*	63*	
8	Average life expectancy (years)	Male	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.6	69***	69***
		Female	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	73.5***	73.5***

\* Data from SRS 2016, \*\* Data from NFHS 4, \*\*\*NHP-2015

**Table 12.41 : Performance of Family Welfare Sterilization Programme**

Year	Sterilization				IUD		Couples
	Target	Achievement			Target	Achievement	Protected (%)
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total			
2012-13	484980	2857	330445	333302	311822	189981	66.42
2013-14	407102	1390	310025	311415	311883	159540	66.89
2014-15	449495	1006	321007	322013	303924	188756	63.00
2015-16	450997	1039	316922	317961	308356	181620	63.00
2016-17	454287	922	295520	296442	277007	181618	63.00
2017-18 Up to Nov	*462141	482	199284	199766	*315001	137526	63.6

\* Target for 2017-18

The following graphs depicts Birthrate, Death rate, TFR, MMR, IMR, Under five Mortality Rate, Eligible couples protected and Average Life Expectancy.

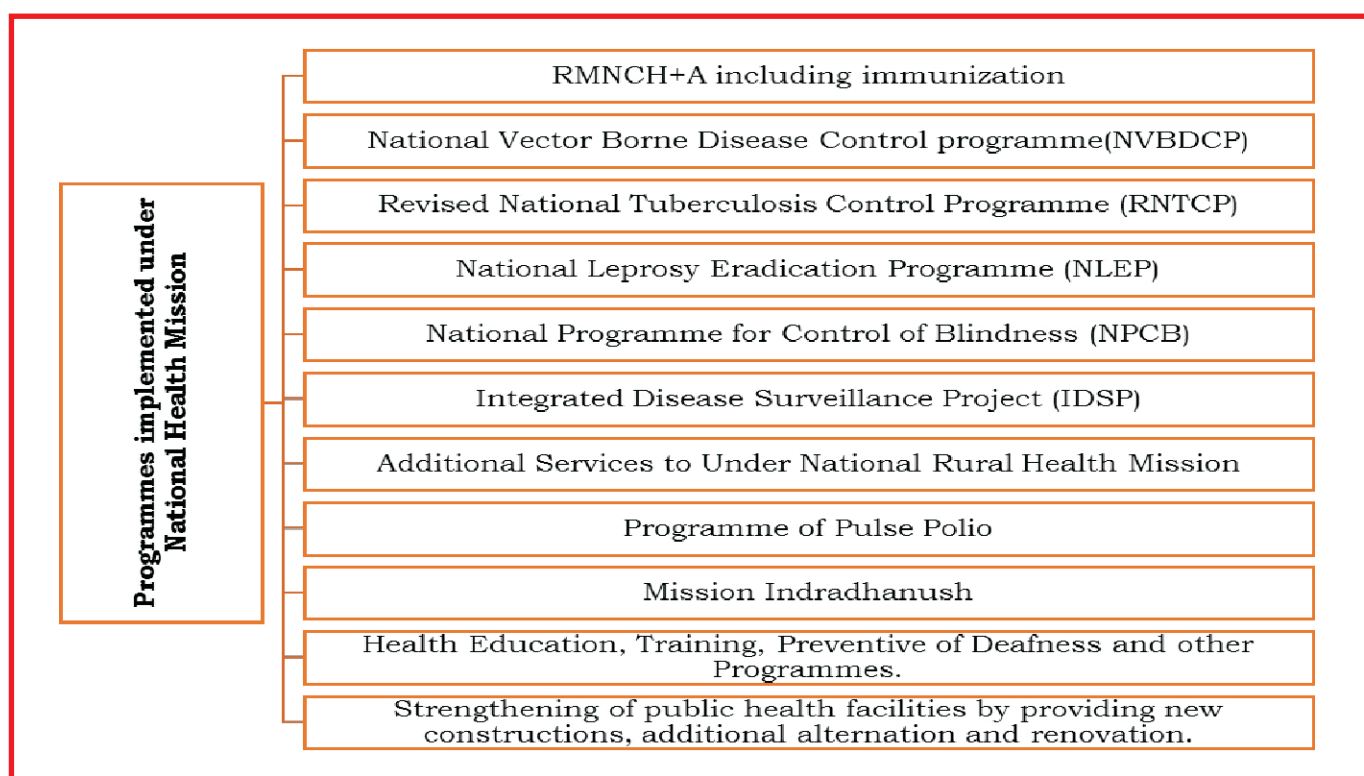


Districts Vector Borne Disease Control Officer, Taluka Health Officers and through Administrative Medical Officers CHC and PHC. Certain activities are managed at the State level such as drug procurement, information education and communication (IEC), civil works and training. The State is implementing

the activities for prevention and control of Vector Borne Diseases like Malaria, Filariasis, Dengue, Chikungunya and Japanese Encephalitis as per the guidelines of GOI, Directorate of NVBDCP Delhi.

**Table 12.42 : Details of NVBDCP Malaria**

Year	Malaria cases/ deaths	Dengue cases/ deaths	Chikungunya cases	AES/JE cases	AES/JE deaths	Filaria Elimination No. of distt. with mf rate less than 1% / under TAS
2012	16466/ 0	3924/ 21	205	370/ 20	0	3 out of 9
2013	13302/ 0	6408/ 12	864	300/ 9	0	3 out of 9
2014	14794/ 2	3358/ 2	942	127/ 27	0/ 1	3 out of 9
2015	12445/ 0	5077/ 9	2099	373/40	0/1	6 Districts under MDA & 3 under TAS (U.K, D.K, Udupi)
2016	9505/ 0	5852/ 8	1398	406/ 11	0/0	Out of 9 districts, 3 districts under MDA, three districts under TAS and 3 districts partially under MDA/ TAS
2017 (till Nov.)	6367/ 0	16342/ 5	2765	294/11	0	



**Malaria**

The State is experiencing the downward trend of Malaria incidence. An overall decrease of 80% in total malaria cases & 90% in Pf cases achieved during 2016 as compared to 2006. The State is heading towards Malaria Elimination and the State Framework of Malaria Elimination is launched on 12th May 2017. During 2017 till November the State has reported 6367 Malaria cases and 1097 Pf cases, which shown a reduction of 38 % in Malaria cases and 33 % reduction in Pf cases as compared to the same period of 2016. 62 % of the cases are from D.Kannada and 7 % is from Udupi, followed by Upper Krishna Project, Raichur, Yadgir, Gadag, Kalburgi, Koppal and Bagalkot. These 8 districts and UKP project area are together contributing 91% of the cases while the remaining 22 districts are contributing 9 % of the cases. Special inputs

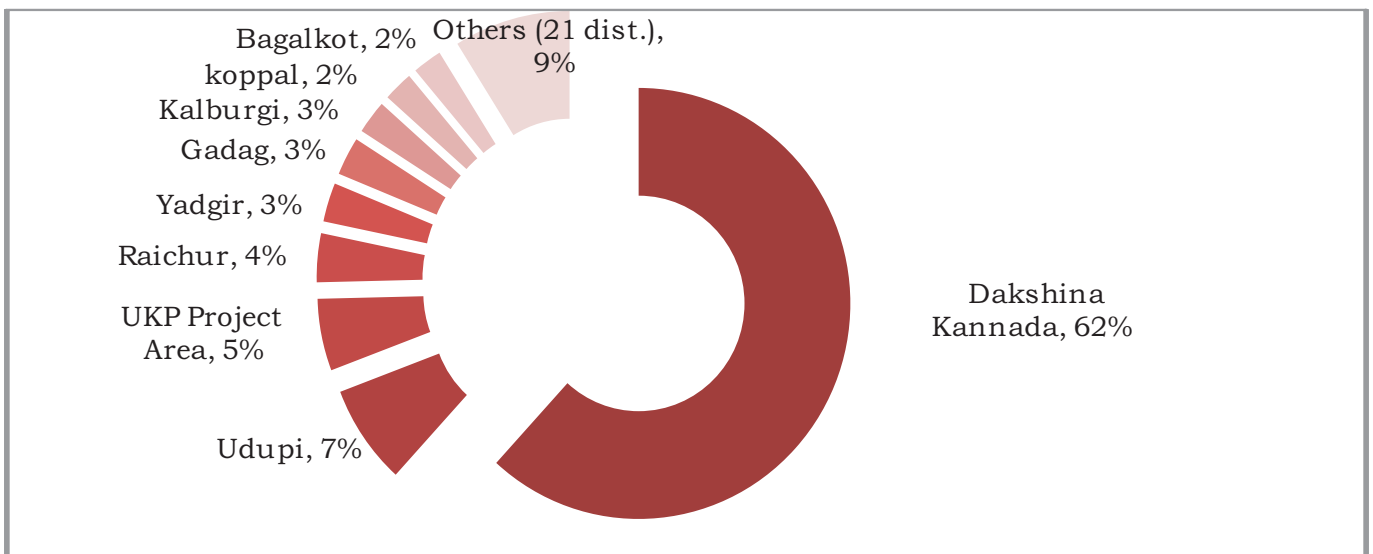
have been provided in terms of Human resource & Logistics to the Districts of Dakshina Kannada & Udupi for achieving the reduction in Malaria morbidity and heading towards goal of elimination.

**Dengue & Chikungunya**

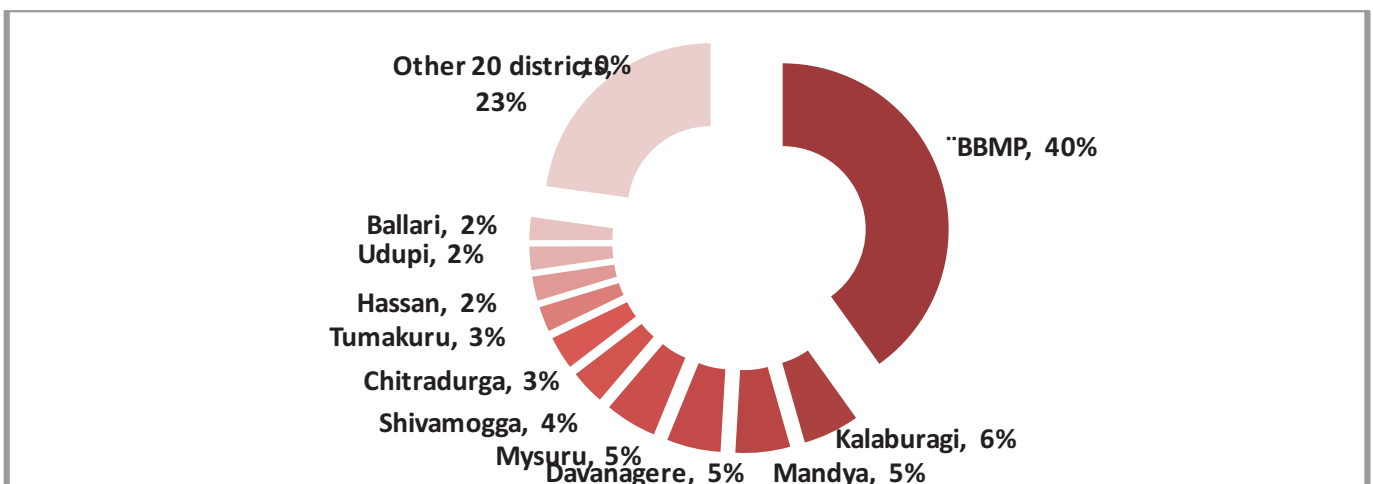
During 2017, till November, a total of 185194 suspected dengue cases are reported. Out which 16342 are confirmed and 5 deaths have been reported. Further, a total of 29691 Chikungunya suspected cases have also been reported out of which 2765 are confirmed during 2017 till November.

In case of Dengue about 40 % of the total cases are contributed by BBMP area. In case of Chikungunya about 81 % of the total cases are contributed by BBMP area and 10 districts. Rest 19 % cases are reported from remaining 20 districts.

**Figure 12.4: District wise Incident of Malaria**

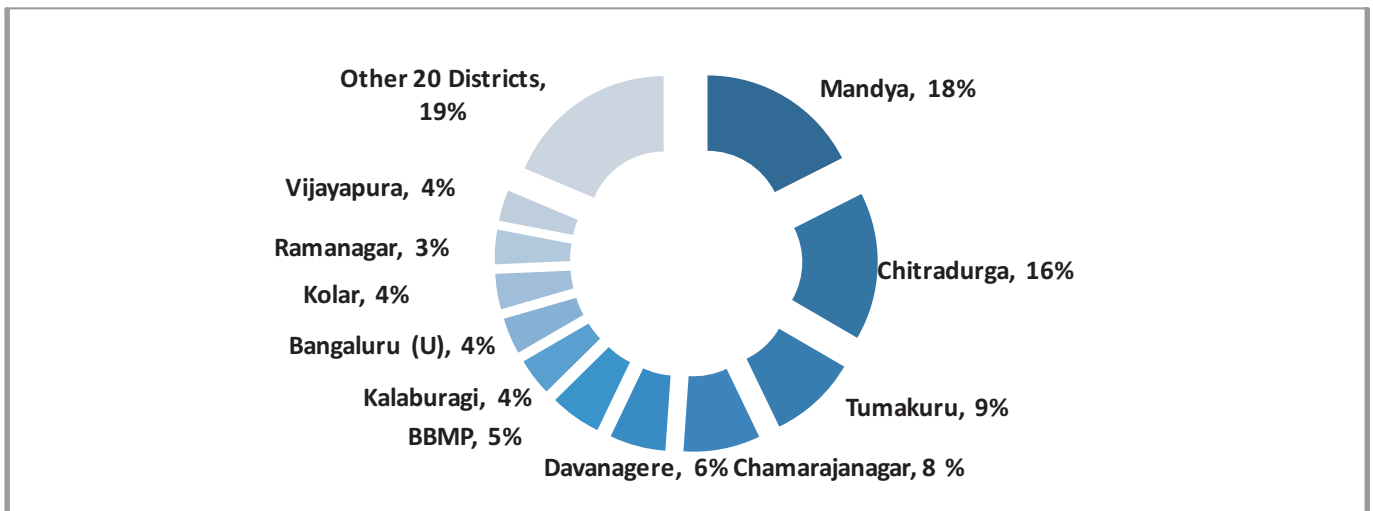


**Figure 12.5: District wise Incident of Dengue**





**Figure 12.6: District wise Incident of Chikungunya**



**I. Acute Encephalitis syndrome/ Japanese Encephalitis (AES/ JE) –**

AES cases are being reported from most of the districts. During 2017 till November, State has reported a total of 294 AES and 11 JE cases. These JE cases are reported from the Districts of Bangalore Urban, Ramanagara, Shivamogga, Haveri, Yadgir, Raichur, Chikballapur and Koppal. 10 Sentinel Surveillance Laboratories have been established for diagnosis of JE. Vaccination against JE is taken up in districts of Bellary, Raichur, Kolar, Mandya, Koppal, Vijayapura, Dharwad, Chitradurga and Davangere under Universal Immunization Programme.

**II. Filariasis**

Yearly Mass Drug Administration (MDA) Programme for ELF is implemented in 9 endemic districts of the State with administration of DEC and Albendazole to the eligible population since 2004.

Three districts out of nine endemic districts (Dakshina Kananda, Uttara Kananda and Udupi) have achieved mf rates less than 1 % & are under Transmission Assessment Survey with stoppage of MDA.

Dakshina Kananda, Uttara Kananda districts have passed TAS-1 and TAS-2.

District of Gulbarga, Yadgir & Bidar are under Mass Drug Administration. Districts of Raichur, Bagalkot and Vijayapura are partially under Transmission assessment Survey. Deodurga & Lingasugur Taluks of Raichur, Muddebihal & Sindagi Taluks of Vijayapura and Badami & Hungund Taluks of Bagalkot

are under MDA. Taluks of Manvi & Sindhanoor of Raichur District, Bilagi & Bagalkote of Bagalkot District and B.Bagewadi & Indi of Vijayapura district have passed 1st TAS.

**2. National Tuberculosis Control Programme:**

Tuberculosis (TB) is a disease caused by bacteria called as Mycobacterium Tuberculosis. TB spreads through droplet infection. Tuberculosis is still a major public health problem. Every day more than 900 people die of TB (1 person per 2 min die due to TB in our country). High mortality especially among socio-economically productive age group causes huge economic losses to the society and country.

The Tuberculosis (TB) burden in India is staggering. About 40% of the adult population of the country is estimated to be infected with Mycobacterium Tuberculosis. Every year nearly 2.2 million new TB cases occur, of which nearly 0.8 million are infectious (Smear positive pulmonary). Once infected, an individual has on average a 10% life-time risk of developing TB Disease.

India has more people with active TB disease than any other country in the world accounting for 26% of the global TB Burden. Also, an estimated 2.34 million individuals in India are now living with HIV/AIDS. With HIV infection to active disease, the potential impact of the HIV epidemic on TB control in India is large.

**Tuberculosis in Karnataka:**

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program was implemented in the State from

1998 and the entire State was covered in 2004. More than 60,000 TB patients put on treatment annually in Karnataka TB control program.

The Joint Director TB is responsible for planning, training, supervising and monitoring of the program as per the guidelines of the State Health Society and central TB division. At the district level, the District TB Officer is responsible for implementing the TB control program. He is also responsible for involvement of other sectors in RNTCP. At the sub district level, the Tuberculosis Unit (TU) is the nodal point for TB control activities. The TU consists of designated medical officer-Tuberculosis control who does RNTCP work in addition to other responsibilities. There are two full time RNTCP contractual supervisory staff exclusively for tuberculosis work – a Senior TB treatment supervisor (STS) and a Senior TB laboratory supervisor (STLS). Apart from this the program supports the districts by providing contractual medical officers to medical colleges, laboratory technicians, TB health visitors in urban areas, statistical assistants for DR-TB centres, District Program Coordinators, PPM coordinators, DR-TB centre counselors, senior DOTS Plus TB HIV supervisors and accountants. Currently, 1007 contractual employees are working for TB control across the state.

State TB cell under “Karnataka State Health and Family Welfare Society – TB control Programme” and 31 districts TB centres under “District Health Society – TB control programme” have been established to supervise and monitor the implementation of this programme effectively.

For administrative feasibility, State is divided into 31 District TB Centers (DTC). 31 DTCs are divided into 191 TB Units (TU), one for every 2.5 lakh population. Selected Primary Health Centers have been up-graded as Designated Microscopic Centers (DMC), including 46 medical colleges and facilities in private sector. There are a total of 679 DMCs providing sputum microscopy services across the state.

RNTCP Karnataka is aiming at Universal Access and Zero TB deaths as a part of End TB Strategy. The death and default in the State is addressed aggressively. The total default rate which was 10% in 2009 is reduced to 6% in 2016 and death rates have decreased from 8% in 2009 to 6% in 2016 despite high HIV – TB burden. The success rates of TB treatment

have improved from 80% in 2008 to 85% in 2016

### **TB Notification and Nikshay Registration:**

Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease. All providers must notify TB patients including public and private providers through “NIKSHAY” which is a case based web based application for TB patient's registration. This software was launched in May 2012 and it is disseminated to all districts. There is a significant response from private providers. Around 12000 health facilities have been registered on NIKSHAY till date and out of which 771 health facilities are notifying TB cases. A total of 9063 TB cases have been notified from private sector so far till October 30th 2017.

### **Pediatric TB:**

Pediatric tuberculosis (i.e., TB among the population aged less than 14 years) has always been accorded high priority by Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP). In our state screening of TB among SAM children is of high priority. To overcome the delay and to augment the diagnosis of pediatric TB, 35 gene Xpert machines are placed at district level. There are exclusive pediatric drugs with different weight bands, which helps in successful outcomes.

### **DR-TB (Drug Resistant TB):**

Programmatic management of drug resistant TB aims at diagnosis, treatment and follow-up of patients with drug resistant TB. For the diagnosis of DRTB, two dedicated mycobacteriology laboratories are established, one is Intermediate Reference laboratory at Bangalore and other is CDST laboratory at KIMS Hubballi. Both the laboratories are certified by government of India (CTD) to perform both genotypic and phenotypic tests. The third one is being established at RIMS Raichur. The diagnosis, treatment and follow up of the patient is done free of cost. The cost of treating MDR patients is 2-6 lakh rupees which are provided free to the patients. Currently, more than 25,000 patient samples are tested for MDR-TB and 2500 MDR patients are getting free treatment. The Xpert MTB/RIF is a cartridge-based, automated diagnostic test that can identify Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MTB) DNA and resistance to rifampicin (RIF) by nucleic acid amplification technique (NAAT). The state has 35 gene Xpert machines which are placed at the district level and at

places where there is high HIV-TB burden thereby ensuring early quality diagnosis and management happens to these patients.

TB-HIV collaborative activities. – The RNTCP programme closely collaborates with AIDS control programme at state and district level for early diagnosis, follow up and treatment of HIV infected TB patients.

The TB HIV collaborative services include:

1. PITC (provider initiated testing and counselling) for presumptive TB patients.
2. Offering HIV testing for the all TB patients.
3. Providing CB NAAT testing for all the presumptive TB and presumptive MDR TB cases for all the symptomatic HIV infected patients.
4. Linking all HIV infected TB patients to ART centres.
5. Providing ART to all HIV infected TB patients irrespective of their CD4 counts.
6. Providing daily FDC to all co-infected patients

7. Providing Co-trimoxazole preventive therapy (CPT) to all HIV infected TB patients.

#### **CBNAAT (Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification Test):**

The Xpert MTB/RIF is a cartridge-based, automated diagnostic test that can identify Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MTB) DNA and resistance to rifampicin (RIF) by nucleic acid amplification technique (NAAT). Results are obtained from unprocessed sputum samples in 90 minutes, with minimal biohazard and very little technical training required. The state has 35 gene Xpert machines which are placed at the district level and at places where there is high HIV-TB burden thereby ensuring early quality diagnosis and management happens to these patients.

The TB control program in Karnataka recognizes the need of targeting special populations. TB control program in Karnataka has identified special populations and has planned target interventions. The target interventions include active surveillance in

#### **The innovations that stand out in controlling TB/HIV programme in Karnataka:**

- Joint TB HIV visits to districts involving officials from KSAPS and State TB Centre for monitoring TB HIV collaborative activities.
- Provider initiated TB suspects testing for HIV.
- Designing of formats for reporting HIV TB collaborative activities.
- Micro planning (TU wise analysis) for identifying low performing TUs and planning focused interventions.
- Guiding tool for ACSM activities.
- Social media activities - Whats App group (RNTCP family) and Facebook (Tuberculosis control in Karnataka) accounts for State TB Centre.
- Involvement of field general health staff for pulmonary TB suspect referral.
- Incentives for ASHAs for sputum sample transportation in difficult to reach areas in some districts.
- Utilization of ophthalmic camps organized by NGO (Muslim forum) for creating TB awareness.
- Focused DTOs review.
- Drugs stock exercises done in all districts.
- Involving 104 services for TB care
- Using ICT technology (99 DOTS) to monitor adherence of TB treatment in co infected patients who are on daily DOT.
- Patient charter and patient forums
- Nutritional support through NGO's in certain districts
- Enrolling MDR TB patients in Jan Dhan and PMSBY

these populations' and utilizing genotypic methods for the diagnosis TB and if resistant TB.

The Standards for Tuberculosis Care in India (STCI) is developed, published and disseminated by the Central TB Division (CTD), Government of India, in 2014. These standards apply to all health care providers in the country, both public and private, and establish a common yardstick for TB management. The Standards for TB Care is widely disseminated in the state through the medical college, professional bodies and through NGOs and partner organizations.

The current strategy of TB Control is as envisaged in the sustainable development goals (SDG) and it is called "The END TB STRATEGY."

#### The END TB STRATEGY has a Vision:

A "Tuberculosis free India—achieving universal access, by provision of quality diagnosis and treatment for all Tuberculosis patients in the community".

#### Goal:

To decrease the morbidity and mortality by early diagnosis and early treatment of all Tuberculosis cases, there by cutting the chain of transmission.

#### Objectives : "Universal Access to TB Care"

RNTCP pilots in Karnataka which have become National Policies are:

- ATT-ART-CD4(HIV-TB)
- PITC (provider initiated testing and counseling) for presumptive TB patients
- TB-DM bi-directional screening
- Human Resource for Health (aligning RNTCP with NHM)

#### Funding:

Government of India 75% and Government of Karnataka 25% funds for the programme. Funds are released to the district TB Societies from State TB Societies. The state non- plan fund and plan fund is as follows.

**Table 12.43 : The State Plan fund for RNTCP**

Year	Plan April 2017 TO November 2017	
2017-18	Fund Released	Expenditure
		20.24

**Table 12.44 : Performance of RNTCP KARNATAKA**

Year	Population in lakhs	Annual Total TB Case Notification Rate.			Treatment Success rate		
		Public	Private	Total		New cases	Re-treatment cases
National average		114	11	125		87%	70%
2013	629	97	1	98	2013	83%	57%
2014	635	97	3	100	2014	83%	59%
2015	643	96	8	104	2015	84%	64%
2016	650	92	9	101	2016	84%	67%
2017-1Q	658	94	13	107	1Q16	85%	68%
2017-2Q	658	94	14	108	2Q16	84%	68%

### 3. National Leprosy Eradication Programme:

#### Introduction:

National Leprosy Programme is one of the oldest and the most successful National Health Programme. National Leprosy Control Programme was started in 1955. With the advent of Multi Drug Therapy (MDT), the National Leprosy control Programme (NLCP) was re-designated as National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) in the year 1983. In the early 1990s the NLEP adopted the goal of elimination of leprosy by the year 2000.

Tremendous achievement was made in the Programme with regard to accessibility and service delivery, with the successful implementation of the Programme. The prevalence rate of leprosy dropped from 40/10000 population in the year 1986 to 0.41/10000 population in 2017.

At present 09 districts have prevalence rate 0.50 to 1 (Chikkaballapura, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Yadagiri, Raichur, Bidar, Uttara Kannada, Koppal and Bellary).

Karnataka is considered as a low endemic state up to end of 30/11/2017. At Present there are 2765 on hand. So far 567546 cases have been cured with MDT since 1986.

**Table 12.45: Infrastructure facilities available for Eradication of Leprosy in Karnataka are as follows:**

Infrastructure	Nos.
Joint Director (Leprosy)	1
District Leprosy Officers (DLOs)	30
Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs under new NGOs Scheme)	15

#### Integration:

As per Government of India guidelines, during 2002-03, Integration of Leprosy Programme into General Health Care Services has been implemented. All the Leprosy Staff along with Other General Health Care Staff, are involved in the Leprosy Control Work, as part of their duty. With the decreasing case load, running a vertical programme was considered not cost effective. There was restructuring of leprosy control activities, so that they would be offered through the General Health care. For the process of integration to go smoothly, General health care staff were involved by including them in four modified leprosy elimination campaigns (MLECs) between 1997 & 2003 and detected 18911 New cases.

**Table 12.46: Physical Target and Achievements for Eradication of Leprosy from 1999-2000 to 2017-18**

New Cases Detected				Cases Cured			PR	Deform-ity Rate	Gr. II deformity	Child cases
Year	Target	Ach	%			%				
2010-11	-	3071	-	-	3011	-	0.48	2.79	115	425
2011-12	-	3718	-	-	3491	-	0.46	3.63	125	400
2012-13	-	3436	-	-	3355	-	0.45	3.28	113	537
2013-14	-	3461	-	-	3295	-	0.45	3.72	129	320
2014-15	-	3314	-	-	3260	-	0.44	4.41	146	287
2015-16	-	3065	-	-	3037	-	0.40	3.39	104	209
2016-17	-	2897	-	-	2710	-	0.40	3.52	102	166
2017-18	-	2079	-	-	1715	-	0.41	3.75	78	134

\*(Up to Nov 2017)

The Annual New Case detection Rate was more than 10/100000 population in 26 Blocks as on 31st March 2017. The Special Activity done in all these blocks during year 2016-17.

### **Leprosy Case Detection Campaign, 2017 (23rd October 2017 to 5th Nov 2017)**

In Karnataka 5 districts- Chamarajanagar, Dharwad, Raichur, Uttara Kannada and Bellary conducted the LCDC activity. The guidelines of CLD and revised operational guidelines for LCDC were followed.

### **Welfare measures for the Persons Affected by Leprosy**

1. 5% of Group 'D' Jobs reserved for the Persons affected by Leprosy during recruitment.
2. 39 Reconstructive Surgery Operations done as on 30th Nov 2017 Rs.8000/- paid as incentive for RCS undergone Persons Affected by Leprosy.
3. Micro Cellular Rubber Footwear provided to 2429 Persons Affected by Leprosy (PALs) as on 30th Nov 2017.
4. 1060 Self-care kits provided to foot ulcer cases as on 30th Nov 2017.
5. 141 Lepra reaction cases treated with supportive drugs as on 30th Nov 2017.
6. Splints crutches and other needed appliances provided.
7. Prevention of Deformity (POD) camps conducted regularly in all the Taluk level hospital.
8. Grant-in Aid is provided by State Govt. for the NGO, hospitals providing treatment to the Persons Affected by Leprosy at the rate Rs.500/bed for adults and Rs.275/bed for children per month.
9. Civic amenities and Medical facilities provided to the Persons Affected by Leprosy family member residing in 20 Leprosy colonies in the State.

NLEP Results proposed to be achieved at the end of the 12th Plan period

1. Improved early case detection.
2. Improved case management.
3. Stigma reduced.
4. Development of leprosy expertise sustained.
5. Monitoring supervision and evaluation system improved.
6. Increased participation of persons affected by leprosy in society.
7. Programme management ensured.

It is expected a world with a reduced burden of leprosy, reduced stigma and discrimination, activities based on the principles of equity and social justice, and strong partnerships based on equality and mutual respect at all levels.

### **4. National Programme for Control of Blindness:**

The National Programme for Control of Blindness was started in 1976 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to counter the problems of Blindness due to various factors and also to reduce the prevalence of Blindness to 0.3% by 2020. The present prevalence rate of blindness is 1% as per National Survey 2006-07.

1. The Karnataka State Health and Family Welfare Society (Blindness Control Division) is working under National Health Mission (NHM) headed by Mission Director. The State Programme Officer will implement and monitor the programme through a network of Districts Programme Managers (Blindness Control Division) at Districts level as per the Guidelines of NPCB. Government of India releases the funds to the State Society for onward distribution of funds to all Districts Health & Family Welfare Society (Blindness Control Division) based on the Target assigned to each Districts.

### **The main objectives under NLEP:**

- Elimination of leprosy i.e., prevalence of less than 1 case per 10000 population in all the districts of the State
- Strengthening Disability Prevention & Medical Rehabilitation of persons affected by leprosy
- Reduction in the level of stigma associated with leprosy

**Plan of Action for Expected outcomes by 2017-18:**

- ❑ IEC activity to be improved.
- ❑ General Health staff to be trained for leprosy and public awareness for the disease is arranged.
- ❑ The Rehabilitation for leprosy disabled persons is arranged in districts.
- ❑ PR rate less than 1/10000 population to be achieved by 2017 in all the districts of State.
- ❑ The detected Leprosy patients are monitored to get early, regular and quality treatment. Cases to get treatment in the nearest hospital and referred to higher hospital for further specialized treatment.

2. Cataract is the major cause of Blindness. 99% of the Cataract surgeries are IOL inserted surgeries. The patient affected with cataract are treated free of cost in Govt. hospitals and NGO hospitals who have MoU with NPCB. Cataract camps are being conducted on regular basis throughout the state in both the government and voluntary sector.
3. Diabetic Retinopathy, Glaucoma management, Laser Technique, Corneal Transplantation, Vitreo Retinal Surgery, Treatment of Childhood Blindness etc., are also treated under NPCB in order to provide improved eye care services and control the incidence of blindness. The patient affected with any of the above eye diseases will also be treated free of cost in Govt. hospitals and NGO hospitals who have MoU with NPCB.
4. In order to detect refractive errors in school going children, the school teacher having their proximity to the children are trained in primary eye screening. The identified children experiencing difficulties in reading are immediately referred to the Para medical Ophthalmic Officers (PMOOs) for eye screening. The children detected with refractive error are provided free spectacles.
5. 40 Eye Banks registered under Human Organs Transplantation Act are functioning in Karnataka including 7 Functioning Government Eye Banks. As per the policy of Govt. of India under NPCB eye bank infrastructure is also improved to increase cornea collection and Keratoplasty. Accordingly 9 Eye Banks have been strengthened under NPCB so far. Incentives are also given to all the eye banks registered under HOTA for collecting eye balls in order to increase the cornea collection.

**Table 12.47 : Physical Target & Achievements – Cataract Surgeries**

Year	Target	Achievement	%
2011-12	4,10,000	4,51,566	110.14
2012-13	3,54,650	3,74,605	105.65
2013-14	3,54,560	3,62,481	102.23
2014-15	4,04,563	3,63,661	89.89
2015-16	4,04,563	3,74,971	92.69
2016-17	4,04,563	3,66,737	90.65
2017-18	4,04,563	236424	58.44 (up to Nov)

**Table 12.48 : Achievement of School Eye Screening Programme**

Year	No. of Children Screened	No. of Children detected with Refractive Error	No. Spectacles given to Children
2011-12	13,00,865	20,451	16,840
2012-13	40,72,358	23,597	21,879
2013-14	32,47,402	32,487	30,161
2014-15	29,05,004	47,003	37,786
2015-16	43,75,400	77,261	38,379
2016-17	4155367	100426	45928
2017-18	1275005	26592	4474 (up to Nov)

**Table 12.49 : Target & Achievement of Eye Balls Collection**

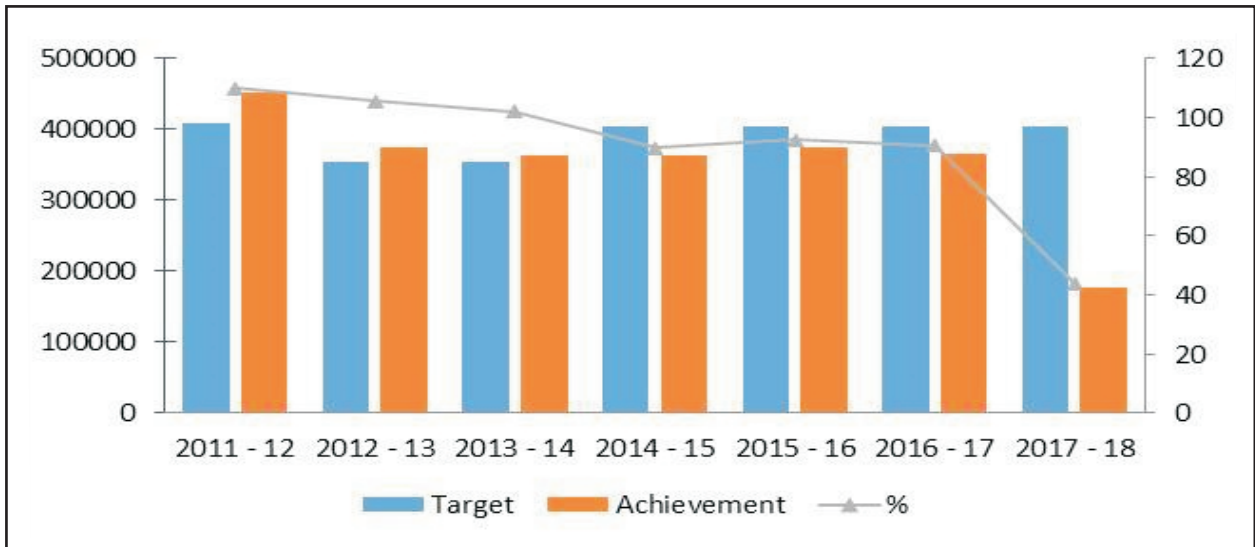
Year	Target	Achievement	%
2011-12	5,500	3,061	55.65%
2012-13	5,600	3,492	62.36%
2013-14	5,600	3,499	62.48%
2014-15	5,600	3,938	70.32%
2015-16	5,600	3,572	63.79%
2016-17	5,600	3498	62.46%
2017-18	5,600	1687	30.12% (up to Nov)

**Table 12.50 : Allocation Of Funds & Expenditure Of State Plan & C.S.S. Scheme****(Rs. in lakhs)**

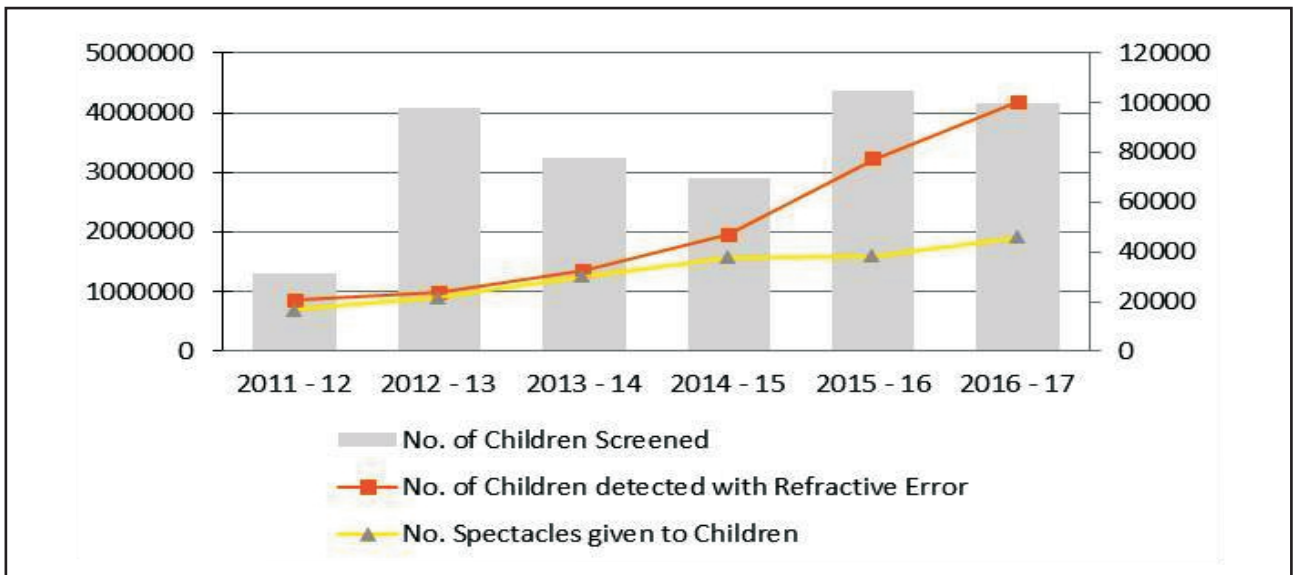
State Plan – 2210-06-101-8-02		
Year	Released	Expenditure
2011-12	135.00	129.53
2012-13	135.00	130.66
2013-14	183.25	171.23
2014-15	330.00	195.34
2015-16	260.00	160.85
2016-17	216.37	188.48
2017-18	395.00	197.32(Upto Nov)



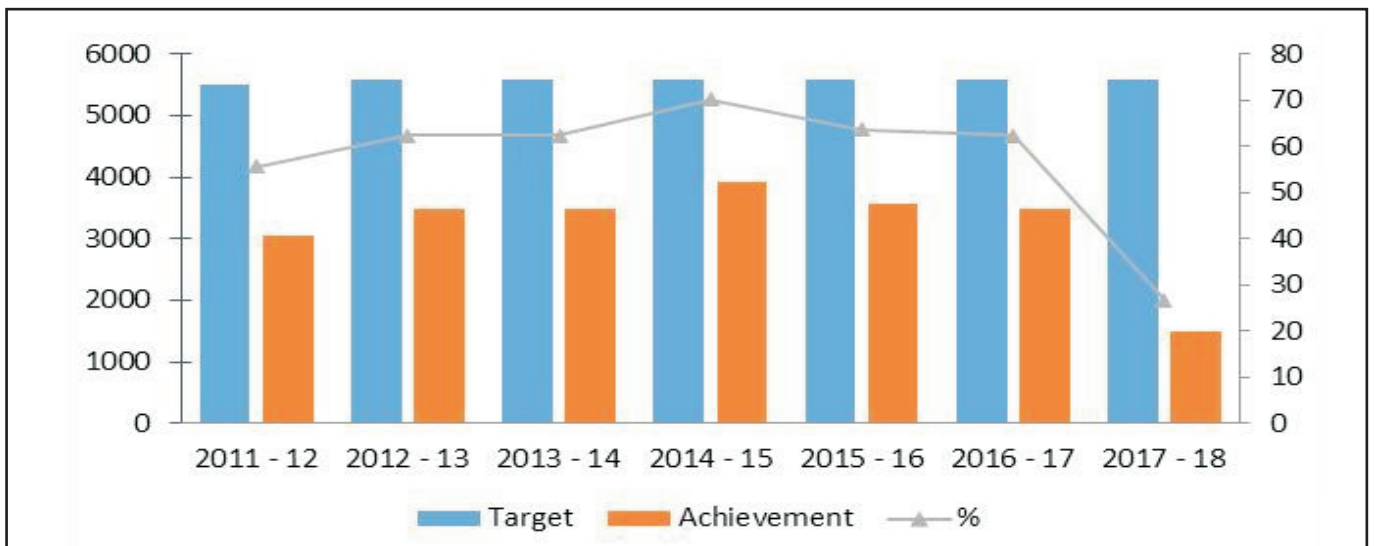
**Fig. 12.7: Physical Target & Achievements - Cataract Surgeries**



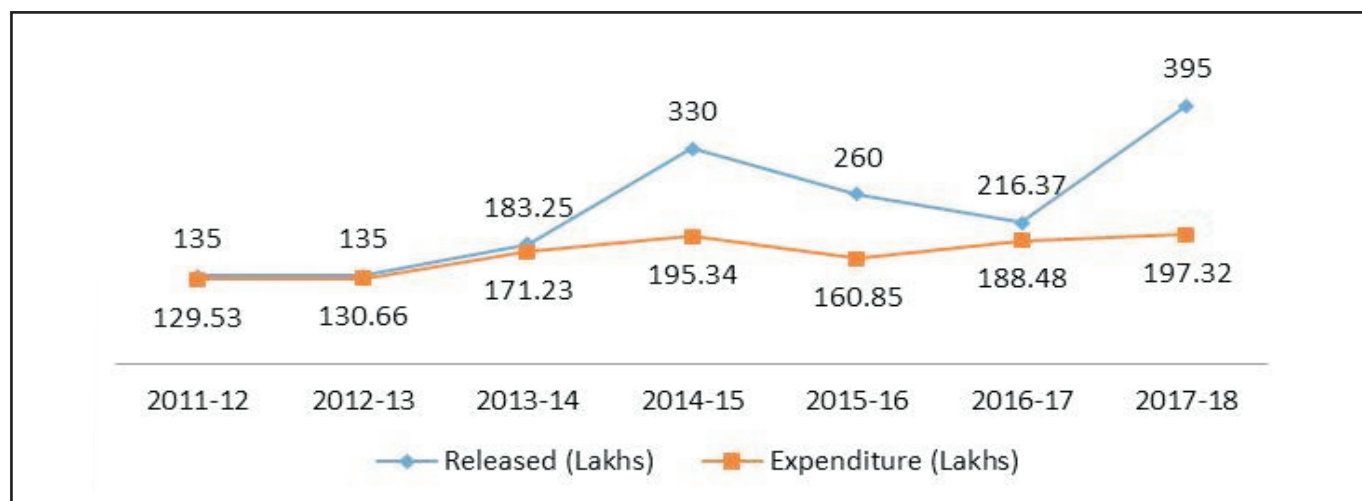
**Fig. 12.8: Achievement of School Eye Screening Programme**



**Figure 12.9 : Target & Achievements - Eye Balls Collection**



\*2017-18 is up to September 2017

**Figure 12.10 : Allocation of Funds & Expenditure of State Plan & C.S.S. Scheme**

\*2017-18 is up to September 2017

**Table 12.51 : Grant in Aid released to Karnataka State Health & Family Welfare Society (R.) (Blindness Control Division) from Govt. of India: (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Released in lakhs	Expenditure in lakhs
2011-12	1114.82	1278.13
2012-13	1689.53	1236.00
2013-14	935.00 (Including State Share)	1250.61(Including Opening Balance)
2014-15	1890.73(Including State Share)	1276.47
2015-16	954.00	914.00
2016-17	1969	553.24
2017-18	3209.78	162.09 (upto Nov)

### 5. The Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP):

The Integrated Disease Surveillance Project was launched in 2005 and became programme in the year 2012. The general objectives of the program aims at establishing a decentralized state based system of surveillance for communicable diseases, so that timely and effective public health actions can be initiated in response to health challenges in the country at the state and national level.

To improve the efficiency of the existing surveillance activities of disease control programs and facilitate sharing of relevant information with health administration community and other stakeholders so as to detect disease trends over time and evaluate control strategies.

### Existing System (IDSP):

1. **Reporting:** Weekly reporting of Syndromic (S) Presumptive (P) and Confirmed (L) cases of communicable diseases from Public and presumptive and confirmed cases from Private health care facilities throughout the state.
2. **Data Analysis and Feedback:** Analysis of the weekly 'S' 'P' and 'L' reports at State and Districts Surveillance unit as vigilance against identifying impending outbreaks . Weekly feedback by higher institutions to the peripheral reporting units/health staff to initiate proper containment measures.

**Table 12.52 : Financial Progress**

Year	Total Budget Allocated	Expenditure
2013-14	444.02	308.53
2014-15	550.72	374.60
2015-16	566.82	469.54
2016-17	528.10	501.59
2017-18	512.62	227.44 (upto Nov. 2017 provisional)

- 3. Network of Laboratories:** 14 District Public Health Laboratories at the district level are strengthened by providing Laboratory Equipment, Reagents kits, consumables, contingency and Manpower – Microbiologist, Laboratory Technician, Laboratory Assistant and Laboratory attendant for sentinel surveillance and lab confirmation of communicable diseases. All Districts have been linked to 8 Government Medical colleges for Laboratory confirmation of outbreak. The Medical Colleges have been funded for procurement of kits and consumables. The program has provision for reimbursement of the cost incurred for carrying out tests for the samples referred from outbreaks. Two District Public Health laboratories Udupi and Chitradurga and 3 laboratories identified by State IDSP – Shimoga, Tumkur and Kolar are attached for External Quality assurance proficiency test for Microbiology at CMC Vellore.
- 4. Human Resource & Training:** Recruitment of Epidemiologists, Microbiologists, Entomologist, Data Managers and Data Entry operators on contractual basis to support surveillance. Peripheral/Districts Health staff trained to identify and report various diseases defined in the SP and L formats.
- 5. Media scanning:** initiated in 2010 to follow up on health alerts in electronic and print media and follow-up with Districts on the genuineness and actions initiated against them. Presently 18 paper media are being scanned. Media alerts are communicated to concerned districts for compliance within 48 hrs.
- 6. IT strengthening:** provision for weekly online reporting at Taluk /District level in IDSP Web portal. All the Districts are equipped with the IT equipments for the videoconferencing. The State participates

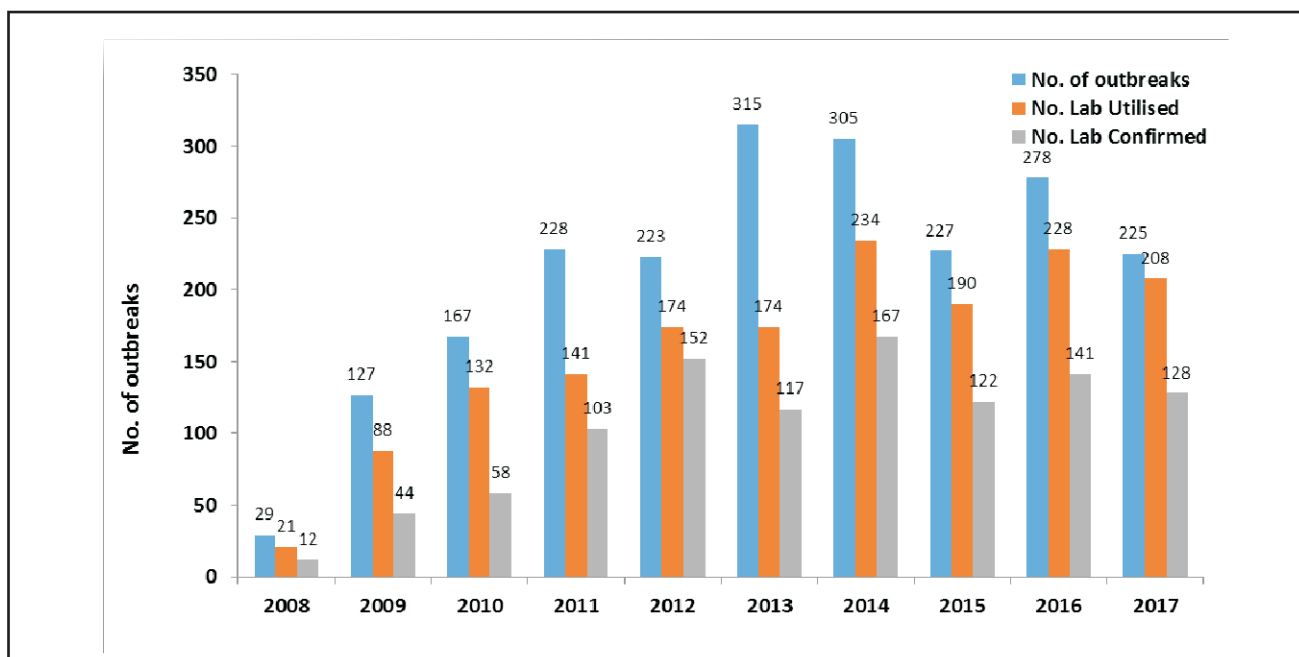
**Specific Objectives of Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme are:**

- To integrate and decentralize surveillance activities
- To establish systems for data collection, reporting, analysis and feedback using Information Technology
- To strengthen laboratory support for disease surveillance and laboratory confirmation of outbreak
- To develop human resources for disease surveillance and action;
- To involve all stakeholders including private sector and communities in surveillance activities

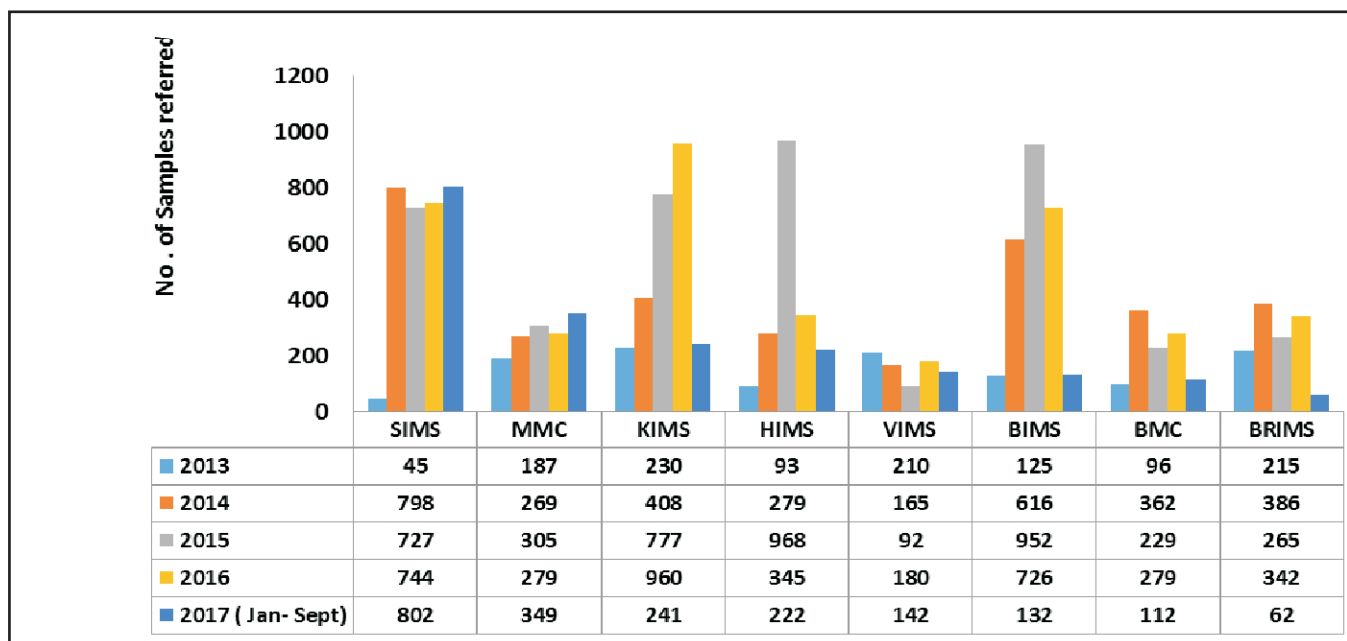
Table 12.53 : Physical Progress of IDS Program Reports 2005-2017

SI No	Parameter	May-05	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
IV		Reporting												
	S Form		0	39%	77%	87%	81%	92%	73%	85%	92%	95%	96%	98%
	P form		0	42%	78%	88%	84%	91%	78%	90%	92%	94%	91%	97%
	L form		0	44%	79%	88%	85%	93%	83%	87%	92%	93%	88%	94%
	Private		0	0	49%	42%	44%	64%	75%	78%	84%	86%	86%	92%
	Warning Alerts		0	0%	0	112	67	93	45	59	131	35	55	282
	Media Alerts		0	0	0	49	87	69	29	187	53	41	236	181
	Outbreaks Investigated				29	127	167	228	223	315	305	227	278	225
	Laboratory Network					2	10	10	10	10	13	19	19	22

**Figure 12.11: Year-wise outbreak documentation**



**Figure 12.12: Year wise utilization of Referral Lab (N=2062)**



**Table 12.54: Water testing carried out in 2016 & 2017**

Year	Bore Well		Tap Water		Well Water		Others		Total	
	Exam	Unfit	Exam	Unfit	Exam	Unfit	Exam	Unfit	Exam	Unfit
2016	142751	14363	205801	21493	135093	29209	89516	13980	573161	79045
2017 (Upto Nov, 2017)	63137	5555	106547	10369	99197	18241	39210	4904	308073	36207

in video conference with IDSP Delhi and in turn conducts the same with all districts as per the planned schedule every day from State Surveillance Unit. The issues of program implementation Disease control and outbreak investigation are discussed in detail.

#### 7. Outbreak Response and Management:

State and District Rapid response teams are identified involving Physician, Pediatrician, Epidemiologist Microbiologist, Entomologist Veterinary Doctors and Designated officers from Food Safety headed by District Surveillance Officer to investigate cause and contain the outbreaks. The teams are instructed to report outbreaks on daily basis with mandatory nil reports.

Totally 225 outbreaks are investigated so far. An email alert was received from NCDC Delhi with a details regarding Legionnaire's disease reported at Sweden. A resident of Sweden had

stayed at Sheraton Grand hotel at Brigade gateway, Bangalore from 22.07.2017 to 28.07.2017. SSU team investigated and water samples were collected for laboratory investigations and sent to MCVR, Manipal and all samples were negative and no epidemiological causes elicited for the infection.

#### 8. Zoonotic disease control:

As a part of IDSP, Surveillance on important Zoonotic diseases of Karnataka viz., Japanese encephalitis, Scrub typhus, Leptospirosis, Kyasanur Forest Disease, Brucellosis, Anthrax, Avian flu etc. is done.

Joint outbreak investigation and containment of zoonotic disease outbreaks is done along with Department of Animal Husbandry. In 2016 there were three major zoonotic disease events in Karnataka i.e., Avian influenza outbreak with H5N1 strain at Arunodaya poultry farm, Molakera village, Humnabad

**Table : 12.55 IDSP Training status**

Designation	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto Nov 2017)
Medical Officers	197	365	133	131	103
Staff Nurse	193	29	114	53	15
Medical College Doctors & DPHL Microbiologists	-	-	-	20	
Pharmacists	259	232	120	60	21
Data Managers					30
ASHA mentors	-	72	40	-	
JHA (F) & (M)	-	316	197	221 & 63	49 & 37
Microbiologists	-	-	9	-	
Lab tech.	-	-	20	119	
Sensitization to Panchyat Development Officers				207	
Sensitization to multisector group involving School Teachers, Self help group members, AWW, High School Students, ASHA, Grama Panchayat members				567	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>1014</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>1441</b>	<b>335</b>

taluk, Bidar. Avian influenza outbreak with H5N8 strain at Itagi village, Hospetetaluk, Bellary and Brucellosis outbreak at Janagalhalli cattle farm, Kolar taluk, Kolar. Avian influenza outbreak was investigated and confirmed with H5N8 in free ranging and migratory birds at Sri Chamarajendra Zoological gardens at Mysuru. All these events were successfully tackled and no human cases of avian influenza reported till now.

**9. International Health Regulations - 2005 (IHR) activities:** Monitoring of screening activities for emerging diseases like MERS, Zika done at airport and active participation in supervision of suspected cases. The IDSP has been entrusted to follow up on lab confirmation of such suspected diseases in coordination with National reference laboratories – NCDC Delhi and NIV Pune.

#### 12.2.4 Other Major Health Programme Initiatives:

The Department of health and family welfare services implements various National and State health programs of public health importance and also provides comprehensive health care services to the people of the State through various types of health and medical institutions. The progress of the health programmes are presented in **Table 12.56**.

#### 1. Janani Suraksha Yojane (JSY):

The goals of JSY are reduction in maternal and infant mortality rate as well as to increase the institutional deliveries of BPL and SC/ST families. Under this scheme besides ensuring maternity services like 3 antenatal checkups and referral transport cash assistance is provided for deliveries taking place both in health institutions and home. In rural areas cash assistance to the mother for institutional delivery is Rs. 700 per case whereas in urban areas cash assistance to the mother is Rs. 600 for institutional delivery. The cash assistance is also available for women delivering at home with an amount of Rs. 500 being given per case. If specialists are not available in Government-run health centers or hospitals, the institution can hire such specialists to manage complications or for caesarean section. Assistance up to Rs.1500 per delivery could be utilized by the health institution for hiring services of specialists.

#### 2. Thaiy Bhagya:

In order to reduce IMR and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in the backward Districts of Vijayapura, Bidar, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal, Bagalkot and Chamarajanagar, empaneled private hospitals are given an incentive of Rs. 3 Lakhs for every 100 deliveries conducted including surgeries with treatment

**Table 12.56: Progress of Various Health Programmes (Unit in Numbers)**

Programmes	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto Nov)
Prasuti Aaraike	5,14,327	4,85,795	2,23,648	45,940	64,982	58320
Madilu	3,13,332	3,23,155	2,39,202	3,34,189	3,36,323	0
Tayi Bhagya	38,832	42,471	28,726	17,871	16,012	14299
Janani Suraksha Yojane	2,85,500	3,83,251	3,05,775	4,25,711	3,93,874	176532
Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram	-	-	-	1885	1436	1596
Arogya Kavacha	5,09,440	6,03,762	5,02,456	7,39,884	1062221	721939
Dialysis	19,239	46,315	36,528	64795	81422	76484
Telemedicine	18,603	34,624	28,923	53958	49809	33985
Vajpayee Arogyashree	12,842	32,212	27,859	42,589	45803	32496
Burns Care Wards	926	1,076	732	976	1626	712

being free to the patients. This service is available across the length and breadth of Karnataka i.e., all the 30 Districts.

### 3. Arogya Kavacha 108:

“ArogyaKavacha” 108 Emergency service was started in the state of Karnataka on November 1, 2008, by the Karnataka Health and Family Welfare Department under a Private Public Partnership through an MOU signed with GVK EMRI.

The Role and Mission of '108' is to save lives by providing a comprehensive 'Emergency Response Service' to those in Medical, Police or Fire emergencies, through a single integrated number - 108. We operate 24 x 7 and 365 days of the year with a fleet of 711 well equipped ambulances. The ambulances are manned by a trained Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) and a trained driver (Pilot). This service is available across the length and breadth of Karnataka i.e., all the 30 Districts.

The Ambulances are stationed strategically in all Districts and taluks across Karnataka so they can reach the incident location within the shortest possible time anywhere in the state. The services are operated through a centralized Emergency Response Center located at Bangalore. At present there is one ambulance for every 85000 populations with a total of 711 Ambulances throughout the state.



This service can be utilized by any individual who requires emergency help (Medical, Police, or Fire) irrespective of his economic status, caste, creed, color, ethnicity, gender, and/or literacy levels. The process of calling for an ambulance is simplified to such an extent that a call to the toll-free number '108' with details of emergency, the number of people involved and the incident location supported with a landmark; would trigger an ambulance dispatch. This is an absolutely FREE SERVICE starting from the phone call till the point of reaching the hospital.

The medical emergencies can be availed for Accident and Trauma (Vehicular and non-vehicular), complaints related to Cardiac, Respiration, Diabetes, pregnancy, Stroke/Convulsions, Suicide attempts Poisoning cases, Assault/Violence, Animal Attacks, Neonatal, Building Collapse, Fire, Burns, hazardous material ingestion etc.,

From April 2017 to November 2017, 783368 calls are attended, 766194 emergencies are attended and out of these 177405 pregnant women have utilized the services and 42908 lives are saved.

### 4. Janani Suraksha Vahini:

Janani Suraksha Vahini Programme was initiated under NHM in 2009-10 to ensure 24/7 round the clock, free referral transport between the facilities for pregnant women and sick neonates/ infants. Out of the existing ambulances of the CHCs/ THs/ DHs one ambulance of each facility was designated as JSV Ambulance. At present there are 180 JSV Ambulances. Drivers are outsourced by District Health Societies from Manpower Agencies by calling tenders as per KTPP Act.

3 drivers (1 Regular and 2 Out sourced) are given to each vehicle to work in 8th hourly shifts. Total number of beneficiaries under JSV from April 2017 to November 2017 is 38292.





### 5. Nagu-Magu:

To provide Drop Back facility for post postnatal mothers and new born from Government Health Facilities to their residence, 200 drop back vehicles called as “Nagu-Magu” were inaugurated on 5<sup>th</sup> February 2014. The Nagu-Magu vehicles are deployed one each at the District Hospital and Taluka Level Hospitals. Drivers for Nagu-Magu Vehicle are outsourced by District Health Societies from Manpower Agencies by calling tenders as per KTPP Act.

Total number of beneficiaries under Nagu-Magu from April 2017 to November 2017 is 82488.



### 6. Bike Ambulances: (First Response Unit):

The Bike Ambulances/ First Response unit (FRU) is inaugurated on 15th of April 2015 by Government of Karnataka. It is the “Platinum Ten Minutes” trauma care initiative aimed at reducing deaths due to road accidents. It is a unique initiative and is the first of its kind to be taken up by the State Government in our Country. The first aid and medical care during the “Platinum Ten Minutes” is paramount to save the life of an accident victim, hence the pioneering attempt to start motorbike ambulance service.



The motorbike ambulance service is another pilot and pioneering initiative to ensure first aid to the victims during the Golden Hour. They are useful for negotiating the small streets and heavy traffic in the large urban areas where it would be difficult to move ambulances through crowds. The fleet of high-powered touring motorcycles are available when required to respond to various trauma/medical incidents. The Bike ambulances currently deployed in Bangalore (19 Nos), Mangalore (2 Nos), and one each to the corporation areas of Mysore, Kalburgi, Belagavi, Hubballi-Dharwad, Davangere, Tumkur, Vijayapura, Shivamogga and Kolar Districts where heavy traffic congestion and narrow streets would be easily overcome by the agile nature of the bikes. The programme is implemented through GVK-EMRI who are already experienced in providing such services through Arogya Kavacha-108. Riders are paramedics or EMTs who are recruited and trained on managing emergencies. Motorbike ambulance drivers would be fully trained in rendering first aid and would start resuscitation measures to save the victim.

Two-wheelers by virtue of their size could manoeuvre through narrow and busy roads and reach accident spots with ease while they would be followed by a fully equipped four-wheel ambulance for shifting the victim to a nearest hospital for further treatment if necessary.

Bike ambulance is able to respond to a medical emergency much faster than an ambulance or a car in heavy traffic which can increase survival rates for patients suffering cardiac arrest/ accident/ other emergencies.

From April 2017 to November 2017, 41520 emergencies are attended by the bike ambulances.

### 7. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK):

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) 0 to 18 years children are screened for 38 health conditions broadly classified under 4'D's. The screening is conducted by 02 Dedicated RBSK Mobile Health Teams constituted in each taluka consisting of 2 Medical Officers, 1 Staff Nurse and 1 Ophthalmic Assistant/ Pharmacist, who visit Delivery Points (Primary Health Center/ Community Health Center/ General Hospital/ District Hospital), Anganwadies and 1<sup>st</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> std. Government,

Government Aided and Government Residential schools as per micro plan.

Under this program the children found positive for selected health conditions requiring Primary Care Services are referred for further management to Primary Health Centre / Community Health Centre / Taluka Hospital / District Hospital. The children found positive for selected health conditions requiring Secondary Care and Tertiary Care Services are referred for further management to District Hospital and Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust (SAST) Empanelled Hospitals.

**8. MADILU:**

It is one of the schemes started by the State Government to provide post natal care for the mother and the child. The objective of the scheme is to encourage poor pregnant women to deliver in health centres and hospitals in order to considerably reduce maternal and infant mortality in the state. Under this programme, a kit is provided to women belonging to below poverty line families delivering in Government hospitals. The benefit is limited to two live deliveries.

As per Government Order No. HFW 52 FPR 2014, dated: 15.10.2014 the parity and age limit is removed for 10 High Priority Dist.s of Karnataka (i.e. Bagalkote, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Yadgiri, Koppal, Raichur, Bellary, Bidar, Gadag and Chamarajanagar).



**9. Prasooti Araike:**

Under This scheme, BPL pregnant women (including SC/ST) who undergo deliveries in Government Hospitals are given an incentive of Rs.2000 (Including Jananisuraksha Yojane) for getting their nutritional requirement.



As per Government Order No. HFW 52 FPR 2014, dated: 15.10.2014 the parity and age limit is removed for 10 High Priority Districts of Karnataka (i.e. Bagalkote, Vijayapura, Gulbarga, Yadgiri, Koppal, Raichur, Bellary, Bidar, Gadag and Chamarajanagar).

**10. Arogya Vani-104:**

The Government of Karnataka has started the Arogya Sahayavani-104 service with the moto of reaching the unreached, to provide all the health care services available in the public sector.

Those patients residing in the remote rural villages, who cannot access the medical doctors in the hospitals, can now contact with the doctors through Arogya Sahayavani-104. "104" is a toll free number through which people can avail consultation for minor ailments, counseling services, information on services available in public Health facilities, directory services (Eye bank, Blood Bank) and grievance redressal (Services, Epidemics, Corruption, Hygiene, Drugs and Diagnostics, ASHA grievances, etc.,)

Arogya Sahayavani-104 call center is situated at IT Park Hubballi with 100 seater capacity. People (Citizens) from any part of the state can avail their service by calling 104 should the clock throughout the year. From April 2017 to November 2017, 4292871 calls are received at the call center. At present around 20000 calls per day on an average is being received at the call center.



### 11. VatsalyaVani:

For the first time in India, A Three way call conferencing structure for Mother Child tracking system called “VatsalyaVani” is launched in Karnataka by Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri. Siddaramaiah on 21st December 2015. This programme is implemented through Arogya Sahayavani-104.

VatsalyaVani call center will offer the below services throughout the state:

1. Monitor all pregnant woman and child through ANC/PNC advice.
2. Promote, protect and maintain the health of the mother and child through advice e.g. nutrition, health & wellbeing.
3. Providing information of various government health programs and schemes and their entitlements
4. Identify and track High Risk Pregnancies and low weight birth babies.
5. Motivate mothers for Institutional Delivery and family planning methods.
6. Arrange and monitor transfer to nearest delivery point through state ambulances.
7. Eliminate home deliveries.
8. Track Immunization status.
9. Prevent dropouts.
10. Ensure complete service delivery.

### 12. Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust (SAST):

Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust (SAST) is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) within the Department of Health and Family welfare, Government of Karnataka, registered under the Indian Trusts Act of 1882 for implementation of various Health Assurance/Insurance Schemes. The schemes provide effective, efficient and quality medical care services to the beneficiaries through an identified Network of Government and Private hospitals including Super Specialty Hospitals in a Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. It has pioneered in ensuring quality care for tertiary care in the state of Karnataka. SAST a leader in community and public health space, has over the years demonstrated that the model of purchasing healthcare services from private sector for providing tertiary care is scalable and replicable.

### Schemes Implemented by SAST

#### Vajpayee Arogya Shree (VAS):

Tertiary care is often too expensive for the poor / BPL families. As a result, poor patients with condition requiring Tertiary care often go untreated or are left with devastating Hospital bills, both of which exacerbate poverty. To meet the need for tertiary care while providing financial security to the poor Government of Karnataka is implementing Vajpayee Arogya Shree, a health assurance Scheme for the BPL families of Karnataka, with the aim to improve utilization of services for unmet Healthcare needs while reducing often Catastrophic out of pocket expenditures associated with complex illness. Initially the scheme was taken up in the districts of Gulbarga & Belgaum Division in 2010 and from 2012 onwards was extended to cover the entire state, providing cashless high end Medical Care & Surgeries in Empanelled Super Specialty Hospitals.

The scheme covers Tertiary treatment under 7 broad specialties like Cardiology, Cancer, Neurology, Genito Urinary, Burns, Polytrauma and Neonatal / paediatric surgery, consisting of “663 procedures” and about 150 follow up care. The treatment provided to the beneficiary is totally free through cashless transactions providing Sum assured up to Rs.1.50 lakh on a family floater basis per year. Additional buffer of Rs.50, 000/- per year for the entire family is available on a case to case basis.

During the current financial year from April 2017 till November 2017, a total of 40861 BPL persons have availed treatment and an amount of Rs. 21.30 crores have been paid to the network hospitals for treating these beneficiaries. From 2010 till November 2017, the scheme has totally benefitted 224191 BPL persons and the project has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1251.58 crores.

#### Rajiv Arogya Bhagya Scheme (RAB)

Government of Karnataka introduced “Rajiv Arogya Bahagya” Health Assurance Scheme with an objective to provide quality Tertiary Health Care for treatment of catastrophic illnesses specially designed for the Above Poverty Line (APL) populace. The scheme is implemented with a component of Co-payment payable by the APL beneficiary to the Empanelled Network Treating Hospital. The scheme covers tertiary treatment of 7 broad specialties as in VAS with financial assurance

limited to Rs. 1.5 lakhs, per household per year, and a buffer of Rs. 50,000/-, on a case to case basis in circumstances extraordinary.

The Co Payment mechanism is based on “Basic Package Rate” for General Ward shared between the Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust and the beneficiary in the ratio of 70%: 30%. Beneficiaries have the option to opt for upgraded services in Semi-private and Private Wards for which the Hospitals are required to declare their package rates which is termed as 'Total Package Rate'; valid for a period of one year from the date of empanelment/renewal. For these wards Trust is liable to pay only 50% of the “Basic Package Rate”. The balance 50% of Basic Package rate, along with the portion-Total Package Rate minus Basic Package rate is to be 'co-paid' by the beneficiary to the Network Hospital.

During the current financial year from April 2017 till November 2017, a total of 1764 APL persons have availed treatment and an amount of Rs. 7.70 crores have been paid to the network hospitals for treating these beneficiaries. From January 2015 till November 2017, totally 4686 APL persons have availed treatment and the project has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 30.29 crores.

### **Jyothi Sanjeevini Scheme (JSS)**

This health assurance scheme is specifically for the benefit of all State Government Employees and their dependents without any cap on the financial limit and the treatment is totally cashless. The only expenditure to be borne by the beneficiary is under the following circumstances:

1. If the beneficiary wishes to have a higher stent, prosthetics or implants other than those specified under SAST benefit package
2. If the beneficiary wishes to avail a higher ward other than the ward eligible for will have to be borne by the beneficiary.

Eligibility of general ward, semi-private and private wards depends on the basic pay drawn by the employee. The scheme was launched on 20-01-2015.

During the current financial year from April 2017 till November 2017, a total of 1286 employees have availed benefit and an amount of Rs. 9.50 crores have been paid to the network hospitals for treating these beneficiaries. From January 2015 till

November 2017, totally 4551 persons have availed treatment and the project has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 35.30 crores.

### **Mukhyamantri Santwana Harish Yojane:**

This unique scheme provides for cashless treatment within the 'Golden Hour' of 48 hours for victims of road accidents within the state of Karnataka irrespective of the nationality of the victim. Any nearby hospital having trauma / emergency care facility can treat the victim. Depending on the severity of the injury, SAST has developed 25 benefit packages ranging from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 25000/- per victim per episode which will be reimbursed to the treating hospitals.

The scheme is under implementation since March 2016 with support from 108, 104 and NIC. Karnataka is the only state in the country to implement this scheme.

Under the scheme, from March 2016 till November 2017, a total of 34704 accident victims have been treated and the government has incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 22.61 crores.

### **Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY):**

RSBY launched in early 2008 provides health cover to BPL households, and other defined categories of unorganised workers, such as (MGNREGA, Bidi workers, Construction workers, street vendors etc.). This scheme has been transferred from labour department to Health Department with effect from 01-04-2016 and the implementation of this scheme has been entrusted to SAST as the State Nodal Agency (SNA) in state of Karnataka.

The premium cost for enrolled beneficiaries under the scheme is shared by Government of India and the State Governments, in the ratio of 60:40. RSBY is being implemented in insurance mode, with its service delivery model based on demand financing, freedom of choice among accredited government and private hospitals, and cashless service reimbursable to provider on pre-determined package rates. The beneficiaries under RSBY are entitled to hospitalization coverage up to Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis, for most of the secondary diseases and some tertiary diseases that require hospitalization.

From April 2017 till November 2017, a total of 92088 beneficiaries have availed treatment with an expenditure of Rs. 176.21 crores.

### **Special focus on SC / ST families:**

In order to facilitate SC/ST families to utilize the scheme benefits entirely, intensive Health Awareness Arogya Jagruthi Abhiyana and Special Health camps through Kala Jatha, Exhibition & other activities were successfully conducted in all 7202 villages / habitations in the State having more than 40% SC / ST population through Information and Public Relation Department of Karnataka.

The first phase of this Kala Jatha was conducted from 2nd August till 22nd September 2016 covering 2562 villages of 41 taluks (reserved assembly constituencies)

The second phase of Arogya Jagruthi Abhiyana was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 1st November 2016 covering 4615 villages and was completed by 23rd January 2017.

### **Cochlear Implant**

Cochlear Implant Scheme of National Health Mission, Health and Family Welfare Department, Karnataka is under implementation from November 2017 onwards through the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) by Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust. The scheme provides free treatment to children with severe deafness. Beneficiaries are children between 8 months to 6 years having severe to profound sensori-neural deafness, not responding to hearing aids trial.

The treatment consists of surgery or Cochlear Implantation and 1 year of rehabilitation therapy post-surgery. The full package has been fixed as Rs 6.5 lakhs including surgical cost and Rehabilitation costs.

The beneficiaries identified through RBSK are assessed at the District Hospitals and then sent for treatment to empanelled network hospital under the scheme with referral letters. Presently three hospitals are empanelled under the Scheme. Till November 2017, a total of 29 children cases have been apped involving a total cost of Rs. 19.04 lakhs of which 21 children have already undergone Cochlear Implants at Indira Gandhi Children Hospital and K. C. General Hospital, Bangalore.

### **Senior Citizen under RSBY Scheme**

There was need for providing social security to Senior citizens as they cannot work and earn due to age. To address their health problems, Government of Karnataka came up with a plan to provide health security to the senior citizens

within the ambit of RSBY as a top up scheme for families holding RSBY card. RSBY scheme which includes secondary care packages and some tertiary care packages with a cover of Rs. 30000/- only, will now provide wide range of tertiary care facilities under this scheme called as RSBY Sr. Citizen Scheme, with enhanced cover of Rs. 1,50,000 per family, per year. Beneficiaries will be allowed to utilize the RSBY family cover of Rs. 30,000 for secondary care procedures.

From April 2016 till November 2017, a total of 6596 Elder Citizens have availed tertiary treatment with a total expenditure of Rs. 36.84 crores.

### **Indira Suraksha Yojana**

With view to mitigate the sufferings of the dependents of farmers who commit suicide due to agrarian crisis in Karnataka, State Government has launched a new scheme called Indira Suraksha Yojana, to be implemented by Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust.

The scheme is implemented to provide quality secondary and tertiary health care for the treatment of illnesses involving hospitalization, surgery and other therapies through an identified network of specialty and super specialty hospitals with financial cap of Rs 30000/- for secondary procedures and Rs 1.5 Lakh for tertiary care procedures with buffer amount of Rs 50000/- per annum per family.

The scheme has been started in the year 2016-17. The necessary Government order and guidelines regarding the scheme has been issued. Scheme specific software has been developed and detail information about the scheme has been given in the SAST website. The data collection with respect to dependent members of the farmer who have committed suicide is in progress.

Well defined protocol has being followed for issue of Indira Suraksha Yojana Identity cards to about 1525 beneficiaries till November 2017 have been issued, of which 4 persons have come forward to avail treatment under this special scheme.

### **Yeshaswini Scheme under Health Department:**

Yeshaswini Scheme transferred to Health Dept. from 1st June 2017. Though administration is retained under Yeshaswini

Trust, from August 2017 onwards SAST has been roped in as an Implementing Support Agency for prior Preauth approval and checking and approval of hospital claims, to be settled by Yeshaswini Trust. The benefits of the scheme can be availed only by the members of the cooperative societies in Karnataka by paying an amount of Rs. 300/- per head per year by rural cooperative members and Rs. 710/- by urban cooperative members. The scheme covers both secondary and tertiary diseases with about 823 procedures and maximum financial protection up to Rs. 2.00 lakhs per member per year.

During August and November 2017, SAST has approved 18224 claims amounting to Rs. 19.48 crores, which will be settled by Yeshaswini Trust to the network hospitals.

### Journalist Scheme

In this scheme registered journalists under the Information and Public Relations Department (IPR) will be provided free treatment through Rajiv Arogya Bhagya Scheme for tertiary care of 7 specialties viz; Cardiology, Cancer, Neurology, Genito Urinary, Burns, Polytrauma, Neonatal/Paediatric surgeries.

All registered journalists including 4 members of each family holding a valid APL card and an enrolment card issued by the IPR Department will be beneficiaries of this scheme.

Way Ahead.....towards Universal Health Coverage

State Cabinet in principle has concurred to merge all schemes under one overarching scheme to facilitate the State to move towards fulfilling Sustainable Development Goals by promoting UHC in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors. Implementation modalities are being worked out.

### 13. Initiatives Taken to Reduce MMR (From Conception to Delivery):

1. On confirmation that the woman is pregnant, ANC card/Thayi card is given through auxiliary Nurse/Midwife of the said locality and registered in MCTs.
2. Four ANC checkup is a must. Focus is on early registration.
3. Supply of 100 IFA Tablets is compulsory.
4. Two TT injections are given compulsorily during pregnancy.

5. Anemic pregnant woman (<7 gm) is provided with an additional 100 IFA tablets
6. Severe anemic pregnant woman (<7 gm) is referred to the upgraded hospital for iron sucrose injection.
7. Cash benefit of Rs.1000/- is given under Prasuthi Araiike programme for supplementing nutrition.
8. Advised to have food with more iron content and nutrition and have institutional delivery.
9. After delivery 100 IFA Tablets are given to the mother to prevent anemia both in mother and the new born.
10. Selected Primary Health Centres provide 24x7 hours health services
11. 192 upgraded hospitals are identified in the State for complicated pregnancy with additional facilities
12. From the stage of pregnancy till the delivery, free delivery, drugs, diet, blood and transport arrangements are made under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakrama (from center)
13. After delivery compulsorily stay in the health institution for 48 hours.
14. Before the mother leaves from hospital to home Government facilities like Madilu, Prasuti Araiike, Janani Suraksha yojane are given to BPL/SC/ ST beneficiaries.
15. The mother is advised on family planning and immunization to child before leaving the hospital for home.
16. "Nagu-mogu" ambulance services are provided free of cost for drop back to home
17. 104 Vatsalyavani helpline has been launched in 3 Districts of Karnataka for further Maternal and Child health services.

### 14. Initiatives Taken to Reduce IMR:

1. Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) is implemented in all Districts. The supervision of the activity is being under taken in 10 Districts where Government Medical Colleges are functioning.
2. 1070 Newborn Care Corners (NBCC) has been established in 24x7 PHCs.

3. 166 New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) have been established in Taluka Hospitals and Community Health Centers.
4. 37 Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) have been established in Govt. Medical College attached District Hospitals, Districts & District Level Hospitals.
5. 10 Bedded, 30 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centers (NRCs) and 27 Modified Nutritional Rehabilitation Centers (MNRCs) are functioning in the state.
6. Screening and Treatment of Retinopathy of Prematurity (ROP) in Premature and Low-birth weight babies is taken up in all the Districts of Karnataka.
7. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) is implemented in all Government Hospitals. Drugs & Consumables, Diagnostics and Referral Transport are provided free of cost for the infants up to 1 year.
8. Home Based Neonatal Care (HBNC) - Health Workers and ASHA Workers visit at least six times to identify the danger signs among the newborns and guide mothers to the hospital in time if required. They also advise mothers about the importance of Breast feeding and appropriate infant age for feeding.
9. ASHAs are paid an incentive to further follow up about low birth weight and SNCU discharged babies till their 1st birthday.
10. Infant Death Audit (IDA) review meeting has been extended to include all deaths of children less than five years of age. The audit process and the reporting has become more stringent with orders issued for compulsory reporting of deaths from private health facilities also. The audit is conducted every month in the presence of DC to discuss about the medical & social factors leading to death and corrective measures are taken to reduce child death.
11. The state has initiated mapping of health facilities catering to mother and/child with classification of levels of care provided. Guidelines have been issued for maintaining the expected standards at each level. Special emphasis is being laid to reduce the perinatal mortality through these measures as this is a matter of great concern for the state.
12. Child Death Review (CDR) based on the Government of India guidelines of 2014, Review of Under 5 Child Deaths are conducted in both Facility & Community at all Districts.
13. Establishment of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) wards in all District Hospitals to provide Kangaroo mother care and it will help improve survival of LBW neonates.
14. Establishment of Lactation clinics in SNCU's will help early initiation and exclusive breast-feeding rates.
15. Establishment of Newborn Resuscitation Skill Enhancement Corner will help reduce deaths due to asphyxia. Asphyxia contributes to 20 % of neonatal mortality.
16. Upgradation of Neonatal Transport Ambulance will provide safe transportation of neonates. This will help in reduction of neonatal mortality.

#### **Achievements of the Department of Health and Family Welfare Services:**

- ❑ IMR has been brought down from 50 to 24 per 1000 live births during 2009-2016 (SRS)
- ❑ NMR has been brought down from 34 to 19 per 1000 live births during 2009-2015 (SRS)
- ❑ U5MR has been brought down from 63 to 31 per 1000 live births during 2009-2015 (SRS)
- ❑ To strengthen laboratory support for disease surveillance and laboratory confirmation of outbreak

### 12.2.5 National Urban Health Mission:

#### Introduction:

National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) aims to improve the health status of the urban poor particularly the slum dwellers and other disadvantaged sections, by facilitating equitable access to quality health care through a revamped public health system, partnerships and with the active involvement of the urban local bodies.

The main focus of the NUHM will be urban poor population living in listed and unlisted slums and all other vulnerable populations such as homeless, rag-pickers, street children, rickshaw pullers, construction, brick, lime kiln workers, commercial sex workers and others.

NUHM will cover all the District headquarters and other cities/towns with a population of 50,000 and above (as per census 2011) in a phased manner. Cities and towns with population below 50,000 will be covered under NRHM.

As per 2011 census, 236.25 lakh people reside in urban areas, and the urban slum population is 38.61 lakhs in Karnataka state. The challenge is that the state has 38.67% of population living in urban areas as against the National Average of 31.57%.

Under NUHM the emphasis will be to improve existing public health delivery system with a thrust on making available adequate health human resources, upgrading the existing health facilities in terms of infrastructure and equipment and also establishing new health facilities wherever necessary by providing specialist care as well as strengthening emergency response systems. This will enable the Health and Family Welfare Department or City Municipalities/Corporations to effectively provide adequate primary health care to the urban poor, focus to promote, prevent, and cure aspects of both communicable and non-communicable diseases, domestic violence on women, and strengthen trauma care and emergency care to the urban poor.

The strategy will comprise of strengthening the existing primary health care centers, establishing new primary health care centers wherever appropriately needed. Further, special outreach camps will be conducted by ANMs and ASHAs to ensure health care delivery at the door-step. Community participation will be facilitated by the Mahila

Arogya Samithis (MAS) which will act as a bridge between the communities and the nearest health facility. The ASHAs will play the role of provider of first contact care and also generate community awareness with regard to various health issues, sanitation and nutrition.

It is generally felt that there is non-availability of reliable data on health status of people living in urban areas. A comprehensive baseline survey and mapping is being undertaken to gain insight into the dynamics of health needs of existing listed and unlisted slum pockets, urban poor concentration areas and other vulnerable population. This will help in assessing their health seeking behavior, health indicators such as morbidity and mortality patterns, ongoing health needs, and existing provisions for health care and out of pocket expenses etc.

An amount of Rs 5081.05 lakhs is provided during 2013-14, of which State share is Rs 1270.00 lakhs and Central share is 3811.00 lakhs. Sanction has been accorded by the Government for implementation of National Urban Health Mission in 135 wards of BBMP, 63 wards of Bangalore Urban, Mysore, Bagalkote, Mangalore and Ullal of Dakshina Kannada. Total number of cities taken up for implementation of NUHM in 2014-15 were 25 of which 5 are part of 2013-14 and 18 are new cities. The amount approved was Rs. 86.24 crore, of which GOIs share was Rs. 64.68 Crores and GOKs share was Rs. 21.56 Crores. The 18 new cities are Belagavi, Bellary, Bidar, Vijayapura, Chikkaballapur, Davangere, Hubli-Dharwad, Gadag, Kolar, Kalburgi, Sedum, Gangavathi, Raichur, Udupi, Yadgir, Dandeli, Puttur and Bantwal. In 2015-16, total budget approved was Rs. 104.21 Crores.

During the financial year 2016-17, 54 Cities/Towns have been added to the list with a total amount of Rs 131 crore with a Centre state sharing pattern of 60:40. In the financial year 2017-18, 2 cities have been added to the list.

#### Infrastructure:

One urban primary health centre (UPHC) may be planned for every 50-60 thousand population under NUHM. In case there is an existing Urban Family Welfare Centre, Urban RCH Centre, Urban Health Centre, Urban Health Post, etc., the same may be upgraded and strengthened as UPHC. Where none exists, new UPHCs will have to be planned and the Dist. Health Society will initiate the process of



**Table 12.57: Demographic Profile (based on 2011 census)**

1	Total Population (In lakhs)	6,10,95,297
2	Urban Population (In lakhs)	2,36,25,962
3	Urban Population as percentage of total population	38.67
4	Urban slum population (in lakhs)	32,91,434
5	Slum population as percentage of urban population	13.95
6	Number of Metro cities	1
7	Number of Million + cities (> 10 lakh population)	0
8	Number of cities with 1 to 10 lakh population	25
9	Number of towns with less than 1 lakh but more than 50 thousand population	50
10	Number of State HQs/Dist. HQs which have less than 50 thousand population but are covered under NUHM	Nil

**Table 12.58: Financial Progress from 1st April 2017 to 31st November, 2017**

	Physical Number	Total Budget allocated in Rs. Lakh (including Committed)	Expenditure in Rs. lakh
1. Renovation @ Rs. 10.00 lakh/UPHC	25	240	249.0
2. Construction of New UPHCs Bangalore-10, Mangalore-7 and Bagalkot-1)	10	375	45.0
3. Medical Officers	482	2139.19	423.01
4. Paramedics: (ANM, SN, LT, Pharmacists )	2463	2869.7	979.59
5. Support Staff (LDC+ Group D)	534	409.91	113.42
6. Furniture & Equipment	53	25	66.0
7. Urban ASHAs	3329	954.65	224.67
8. MAS	4071	260.32	25.53
9. Untied Grants to UPHCs	364	561.25	85.03
10. Untied Grants to UCHC	9	37.50	3.27

identification of location/ land. NUHM will provide both capital and recurrent cost for up gradation and maintenance of the UPHCs, as per the norms. The Dist. Health Society can also hire premises for new UPHCs where land is not available.

#### **Renovation/ Up gradation of existing Urban Health Centre:**

The existing health facilities will be up-graded to Urban-Primary health centres. Though an

amount of Rs. 10 lakhs will be given per health facility the amount will be utilized based on the requirement such as, the condition of the health facility, utilization of health services and number of OPD cases per month and deliveries conducted.

#### **12.2.6 HMIS & MCTS in Karnataka:**

HMIS (Health Management Information System) is an initiative undertaken under the National Health Mission (NHM) launched by Government of India.

Government of India has prescribed HMIS formats throughout the country to collect the uniformly and timely information from all the states,. The Health Management Information System is a system of collecting information, uploading online at the primary level & to get various reports by compiling the information for effective implementation of Health Schemes.

In Karnataka uploading of Information on HMIS portal from facility level exists since Aug 2010 by which it is easier to get timely information. As there is provision of various reports at all levels it is possible to make use of these reports for various schemes & their implementation.

In Karnataka soon after few years of the implementation of the scheme in every facility of the state 98% of the information is collected and online data is uploaded before 5th of every month & more emphasis is given to improve the quality of the data.

District Level Action Plans / PIP formulation and monitoring the progress through Star rating of facilities using HR, Infrastructure data, equipment availability and service utilization are being done based on HMIS data.

#### **MCTS:**

In order to bring down Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) & Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), it is essential to provide services to pregnant women & child. As a result of this MCTS (Mother & Child Tracking System) was introduced to keep track of services provided.

Karnataka State is implementing MCTS Technology in co-ordination with NIC, Bangalore & looking into state needs since Jan 2011.

Distributing Thyacards to each & every pregnant women & uploading the information of the Thai card in MCTS Portal provides information to ANM regarding the services to be given to Pregnant Women in the prescribed time & sending SMS to the beneficiary as to which service she has to avail & uploading the services provided to Pregnant Women & Child by sending SMS to the MCTS Portal. Apart from this MCTS allows to create work plan to ANM regarding services to be given to PW & Child so that the activities of the ANM can be monitored by any officer at all levels.

MCTS data is being used in the State for issuance of Birth Certificate at public health facilities; follow up of HIV positive pregnant women, outbound calls to beneficiaries from 104 health Helpline using three way conference call to concerned Jr. Health Assistant and ASHA worker, performance monitoring and incentives to ASHAs.

#### **12.2.7 Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK):**

The Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram is a major initiative specifically focusing on '4Ds' from 0-18 years children. Its aim to holistically address the health and nutrition needs of children in a manner which fulfills the needs of today's lifestyle. RBSK program is envisaged as an important tool for the provision of preventive, promoter and curative health services to the population. The program at the national level has been developed to provide guidance to States which are already implementing or plan to implement their own versions of the program and to give guidance. The progress achieved under the RBSK program of the State is presented in **Table 12.59**.

#### **Weekly Iron & Folic Acid Supplementation for Adolescents:**

Adolescence is a period transition from childhood to adulthood characterized by rapid physical, biological and hormonal changes resulting in psycho-social, behavioral & sexual maturation in an individual. It is the second growth spurt of life and both boys & girls undergo different experiences in this phase. During this period of life there is a significant increase in nutritional requirements, especially iron.

Poor dietary intake of iron causes Anemia, which is a common health problem, not only among pregnant women, infants & young children but also among adolescents. Anemia in India primarily occurs due to iron deficiency & is the most wide spread nutrition deficiency disorders in the country today. The prevalence of Anemia in girls (Hb<12%) and in boys (Hb<13%) is alarmingly high as per the reports, over 55% of both adolescent boys & girls are anemic. Adolescent girls are more vulnerable to anemia due to rapid growth of the body and loss of blood during menstruation. Highest prevalence of anemia is reported between the

ages 12-13 years, which also coincides with the average age of menarche with increase in age, the prevalence of anemia among girls remains almost stagnant.

Anemia due to iron deficiency adversely affects the transportation of oxygen to the tissues and accounts for the diminished work capacity & physical performance. During adolescence it causes impaired growth, weakened cognitive development, reduced physical fitness, work performance, capacity and diminished concentration in daily tasks and school performance, loss of appetite resulting in reduced food intake as well as menstrual problems, risk of pre-term labour and low birth weight babies.

Regular consumption of IFA supplement is therefore considered essential for prevention of IDA. Hence, as per the Govt. of India's suggestion, during the year 2012-13 all 30 districts were selected for implementing the

weekly Iron & Folic Acid supplementation for adolescents. To reduce the prevalence and severity of anemia amongst adolescents (10-19 years) the following intervention are recommended:

**Weekly once IFA Tablets (WIFS) :**

- ❑ Each IFA – Pink Tablet contains 45 mg of Iron with 400 mcg Folic Acid, it is given to children of 5 to 10 years age group weekly once for 52 weeks.
- ❑ Each IFA – Blue Tablet contains 100 mg of Iron with 500 mcg Folic Acid, it is given to children of 11 to 19 years age group weekly once for 52 weeks.
- ❑ Biannual de-worming (Albendazole 400 mg), six months apart, for control of helminthes infestation.
- ❑ Information and counseling for improving dietary intake and for taking actions for prevention of intestinal worm infestation.

**Table 12.59: Achievement under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)**

Year	No. of Students Examined (Lakhs)		No. of Students Treated for Minor ailment (in Lakhs)	No. of Major operations performed (Nos.)
	Target	Achievement		
2011-12	89.91	86.06	7.88	1241
2012-13	92.82	84.85	9.74	1219
2013-14	91.92	22.74	0.18	1744
2014-15	152.07	92.09	4.86	939
2015-16	152.07	119.99	4.56	1868
2016-17	152.07	118.16	1.89	1871
2017-18 (Up to Nov.-17)	153.19	77.70	1.26	2533

**Table 12.60: Details of Adolescents under Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation(WIFS) Program**

Year	Target	Achievement
2014-15	49,44,839	25,65,022
2015-16	41,44,207	23,78,994
2016-17	41,44,207	29,24,699
2017-18 (Up to Nov.-17)	79,88,122	51,44,895

IFA and Albendazole Tablets given to Adolescents under Weekly Iron & Folic Acid Supplementation Program.

### 12.2.8 Universal Immunization:

The universal immunization programme was started to achieve 100% immunization and to reduce the mortality and morbidity among infants and young children with the help of vaccines such as BCG, Hepatitis B '0', OPV

0,1,2 & 3, IPV 1 & 2, Pentavalent 1, 2 & 3, Measles – Rubella 1 & 2, DPT Booster-1, OPV Booster, JE 1 & 2, DPT Booster-2, TT 10 & 16 years. The data from 2013-14 to 2017-18 clearly shows that the coverage of different vaccinations is increasing.

**Table 12.61** presents information on the achievement of different vaccinations in the State. The full immunization rate is 94.00% currently till November 2017.

**Table 12.61: Performance of Universal Immunization Programme:**

Sl. No	Name of the Vaccine	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (up to Nov.)
1	TT-1	1084287	1076094	1020611	991808	667991
2	TT-2	1195474	1206402	1156615	1120999	602295
3	BCG	1131948	1123203	1079589	1057174	703687
4	OPV-0	852613	860229	853899	845197	575913
5	HEP-B 0	570525	658243	692866	724493	516008
6	OPV-1	1054616	1100196	1091661	1071922	738060
7	IPV-1	--	--	--	--	257527
8	PENTA-1	932424	1115290	1097353	1077849	744035
9	OPV-2	1046233	1075456	1078709	1049666	712498
10	PENTA-2	893745	1076922	1078110	1051387	717916
11	OPV-3	1057853	1088334	1097507	1056341	719925
12	IPV-2					188150
13	PENTA-3	853718	1088508	1097687	1060888	726222
14	MR-1(Measles)	1030082	1043503	1070771	935530	665852
15	JE-1	164235	258929	346798	288202	228547
16	Fully Immunization (9 to 11 months)	1039451 (96.87)	1043532 (92.12)	1067599 (95.06)	936304 (85.43)	694883
17	MR-2(Measles)	707092		962800	854023	608121
18	JE-2	338078		224156	224156	196334
19	OPV-Booster	893404	930503	912096	912096	554246
20	Fully Immunization (12 to 23 Months)	454912	445919		399712	
21	DPT Booster	894994	933579	913050	913020	640286
22	DPT Booster 2					282260
23	TT (10 Year)	703311	714329	736145	736145	437815
24	TT (16 Year)	639792	670829	665781	665781	391094



**12.2.9 Causes Of Death:**

For the effective control of maternal and infant mortality, it is important to understand the causes of such mortality. **Table 12.62** and **12.63** presents information of top five causes of mortality for infants and females in the age group 15-49 respectively. The major causes of infant deaths are due to prematurity or low

birth weight. Pneumonia, heart disease and birth asphyxia also account for a major proportion of deaths. Among females in the age group of 15-49, hypertensive disorders in pregnancy (14%) (Includes pre-eclampsia, eclampsia, hypertension) is the leading cause of death. It may be attributed to rise in diagnosis and reporting of new cases. This is followed by Post-Partum Hemorrhage (13 %).

**Table 12.62 : Details of Incidence of preventable Causes of Infant Mortality based on manual reports from Districts for the period April 2017 to Nov 2017**

Cause of Death	Infant (0-365 days)
Low Birth Weight & Pre-Maturity	1188
Pneumonia	418
Diarrhea	36
Neonatal infections (Sepsis)	529
Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	1537
Other	2325

**Table 12.63 : Top five Causes of Maternal Death for women in the age group 15-49**

Cause of Death	Death during 2017-18 (upto Nov-2017 )
Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy	95
Post-Partum Hemorrhage	104
Obstructed labour	10
Abortion	2
Sepsis	14
Others (including high fever)	340
<b>Total</b>	<b>565</b>

### 12.2.10 Karnataka State Aids Prevention Society (KSAPS):

Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society (KSAPS) was registered as a Society on 9th December 1997; it is an autonomous institution and the highest policy-making structure with respect to HIV/AIDS in Karnataka. The Governing council is headed by the Chief Minister and the Vice Chairman is the Minister for Health and Family Welfare Services.

The Chairman of Executive Committee is Secretary to Government Health & Family Welfare Department. As per NACO, Karnataka is one of the “High Prevalent States” in India. The other high prevalent states in India are Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Manipur and Nagaland. KSAPS is implementing National AIDS Control Programme (NACP IV). Karnataka has 30 Category “A” districts.

#### KSAPS is implementing NACP IV funded by National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) , New Delhi:

Karnataka has been conducting HIV Sentinel Surveillance since 1998. Surveillance is carried out annually by testing for HIV at designated sentinel sites. The prevalence among antenatal clinic (ANC) attendees as per HSS 2012-13 was 0.53%. This is close to the NFHS-3 estimate of 0.69% in 2006. HIV prevalence among ANC attendees indicates a decline in adult HIV prevalence in the state from 1.5% in 2004 to 0.36% in 2014-15. 15th round of HIV Sentinel Surveillance has been

conducted at both ANC and HRG sites and awaited for the survey report from NACO.

#### Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society Programmes:

##### 1. Targeted Intervention:

The Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society (KSAPS) has been committed to scale up the targeted interventions (TIs) in Karnataka under the thrust area of NACP -IV.

##### i. Core TI (FSW, MSM ,TG & IDU):

This scaling currently covers around 77,921 Female Sex Workers (FSWs) under targeted interventions and 27,036 Men who have sex with Men (MSM), 1922 transgender are covered under this programme. This programme is funded by NACO through KSAPS.

2 TIs are implementing Injecting Drug User (IDU) programme of which 1 is in Bangalore and 1 is in Kolar covering 1,896 IDUs. 2 Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST) centers, 1 in Bangalore and 1 in Kolar which cover intravenous drug user population.

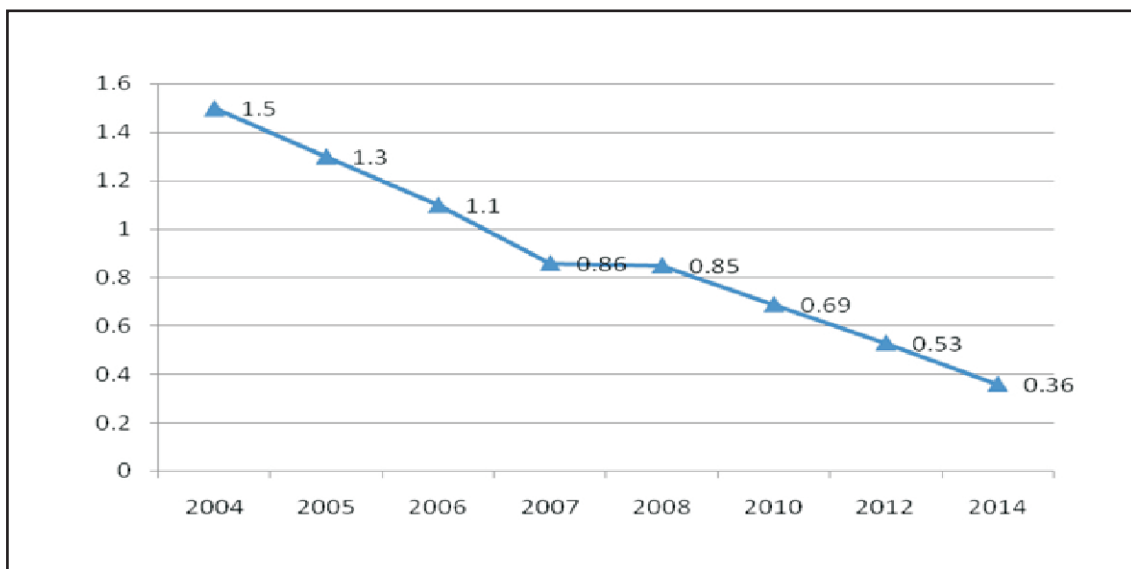
##### ii. Bridge TI (Migrant & Truckers):

10 TI projects in Karnataka covers 1,32,000 destination migrants. 6 truckers Tis covers a population of 87,000 long distance Male truckers. The Truckers program is implemented at Trans-shipment locations.

#### 2. HIV Counseling & Testing at Integrated Counseling and testing Centre:

During 2014-15, 19,06,237 General clients were counseled and tested with a positivity rate

Figure 12.13: Declining trend among ANC attendees



of 1.39% and 12,32,862 ANCs were counseled and tested with a positivity rate of 0.11% in ICTCs. For the FY 2015-16, 1945282 General clients were counseled and tested with a positivity rate of 1.13% and 12,80,862 ANCs were counseled and tested with a positivity rate of 0.08% in ICTCs. For the FY 2016-17, 19,40,589 General clients were counseled and tested with positivity rate of 1.03% and 13,21,668 Antenatal women were counseled and tested with positivity rate of 0.06% and present FY 2017-18, ICTCs. 10,68,218 General clients were counseled and tested with

positivity rate of 0.92% and 7,02,777 Antenatal women were counseled and tested with positivity rate of 0.07% in ICTCs.

### 3. Care Support & Treatment:

During 2017-18, 64 ART centers and 196 Link ART Centers including Link Plus ART Centers have been functioning. The cumulative number of HIV cases registered at ART Centers till November 2017 were 314839 out of which, 151590 cases are alive and on ART. The progress of ART centers is given in **Table 12.65**.

**Table: 12.64 : Tested and found Positive in ICTC**

Year	General clients					ANC				
	Target	Achievement				Target	Achievement			
		Tested	% Achievement	+ve	% Positivity		Tested	% Achievement	+ve	% Positivity
2007-08	500000	195124	39.02	28279	14.49	400000	276301	69.08	2399	0.87
2008-09	650000	445761	68.58	44847	10.06	550000	568467	103.36	3249	0.57
2009-10	800000	745292	93.16	48417	6.50	700000	796748	113.82	3501	0.44
2010-11	1000000	626993	62.70	34869	5.56	900000	784794	87.20	2542	0.34
2011-12	1000000	1180892	118.09	39515	3.35	1000000	1011904	101.19	2334	0.23
2012-13	1491400	1239661	83.12	33611	2.71	1207268	962034	79.69	1831	0.19
2013-14	1467137	1664848	113.48	29473	1.77	1292519	1178907	91.21	1445	0.12
2014-15	1540494	1906237	123.74	26509	1.39	1253456	1232862	98.36	1295	0.11
2015-16	1617519	1945282	120.26	21989	1.13	1287757	1280862	99.46	1034	0.08
2016-17	1698395	1940589	114.3%	20004	1.03	1287757	1321668	103	856	0.06
2017-18 (up to Nov 17)	1973772	1410102	71.44%	12845	0.91	1315595	920740	69.99	611	0.07

**Table 12.65 : Cumulative Status report on ART (till November - 2017)**

Indicator	Adult Male	Adult Female	TS/TG	Child Male	Child Female	Total
Pre ART Registration	150298	145154	704	10215	8468	314839
Ever Started on ART	112289	110070	448	7031	5644	235482
Alive on ART	63231	78131	274	5470	4491	151597
Reported on ART Death	37194	21776	112	1062	780	60924

#### 4. STI (SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS / REPRODUCTIVE TRACT INFECTIONS):

Major route of transmission of HIV in Karnataka in unprotected sexual intercourse and HIV is primarily considered to be a sexually transmitted infection. A person with STI/RTI is 2 to 9 times prone to get HIV. HIV positive patients with STI are more likely to acquire HIV. Hence, control of STIs contributes significantly to the reduction in HIV transmission. Up to 40% of HIV transmission can be cut down by treating STI, hence STI control could be considered as the most cost effective programme.

There are 54 DSRCs in Karnataka, The DSRCs are located in all District Hospitals and some Taluka Hospitals.

#### 5. IEC Activities undertaken for the year 2017-18 (upto Nov-2017):

KSAPS put all its efforts in strategizing IEC activities during the year 2017-18 in the state. IEC strategy creates an enabling environment to empower individuals and communities. It enables to make correct decisions about safe behavior practices and to dispel some of the prevailing misconceptions. It also reduces stigma and discrimination attitude toward people living with HIV/AIDS among youth and adolescents.

As a process, all the strategies of IEC aim at providing information, motivation and support to make correct decision about safe behavior practices and maintain healthy practices. This also addresses the complex issue of societal and cultural phenomenon with regard to the issue of prevention and control of HIV/AIDS. Effective and sustained strategies that are formulated by IEC would result in zero down HIV/AIDS in Karnataka.

The strategy of adapting the communication tools and methods of BCC and IPC, traditional and folk media bring changes in the behaviors of youth, women and rural folk. It increases the level of knowledge and motivates people to go for HIV tests and adopt safe sex practices, stigma and discrimination, available services for infected and affected people HIV/AIDS treatment for STIs and TB.

All IEC initiatives and messages focus on behavior change, risk reduction, adopting health seeking behavior and safe sex and helps in reduction of the prevailing stigma and discrimination. A full range of key activities that are being implemented includes Mass and Mid Media campaigns and IPC for general public and targeting specific interventions for youth, rural community and tribes. IEC interventions integrated within the various components of the program such as PPTCT, ICTC services, STD services, Condom promotion, Blood safety, TIs, etc. These messages and IEC material have been utilized to raise awareness, and social mobilizations at various levels. Combination of IEC activities are contributing to create a HIV/AIDS free state and getting to zero new HIV/AIDS infection in Karnataka.

#### 6. Blood Safety:

State Blood Council was established in Karnataka during 1998-99 to provide adequate and safe blood and blood products at reasonable rates. At present there are 200 registered blood banks in Karnataka of which 66 are supported by NACO. Out of 200 blood banks, 41 are in Governments Sectors (State Govt. - 38, Central Govt.- 3), IRCS blood banks are -9, Voluntary/Charitable blood banks-19 and 131 are in private sector (99 private Hospital Blood Banks & 32 are Private Stand Alone Blood Banks)

**Table 12.66 : The reports from these hospitals**

Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage
2012-13	218737	143950	66
2013-14	237493	167526	71
2014-15	248952	193949	78
2015-16	319996	196882	62
2016-17	393841	229884	58
2017-18 (upto Nov)	397779	167532	42



**IEC Activities undertaken for the year 2017-18 (upto Nov 2017):**

- ❑ Day branding on World Blood Donors Day through All India Radio which includes spots and long format programmes.
- ❑ Broadcast of 244 spots on Blood Donation through Private Radio Channels.
- ❑ On the eve of World AIDS Day, 14.6.2017, advertisement was published in all 5 leading newspapers.
- ❑ Printed and supplied IEC materials like folders, posters and booklets on various themes.
- ❑ 2 days State level folk workshop was conducted at Haveri district and around 32 folk troupe attended the workshop.
- ❑ Branding of BMTC, KSRTC, NWKSRTC and NEKSTRC buses across the State.
- ❑ Wall painting across the State on the message Services, Social Protection, Blood Donation, helpline, etc.
- ❑ National youth day was organized at district level.
- ❑ Adolescence Education Programme will be conducted in 6000 schools on Life skills and HIV/AIDS across the state (100 students in each school).
- ❑ TOT and capacity building for PLHIV
- ❑ Interdepartmental meeting is going on in all 30 districts.
- ❑ Capacity building for PLHIV at district level is going on in all 30 districts.
- ❑ 3rd and 4th Joint Working Group meeting was conducted on 15.7.2016 and 21.8.2017 Department of Education, Department of Youth, Sports and Empowerment, Department of Higher Education, Department of Public Instructions, Department of Women and Child Welfare and SCERT.
- ❑ State level positive speaker training.
- ❑ Panel advocate training will be conducted at district level.
- ❑ All 64 ART centres Legal Service Clinics are started and 137 cases are registered and 18 cases are solved.
- ❑ Under CABA scheme the financial support increased from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1000/-
- ❑ TA/DA for counselor at district was approved for conducting free HIV main streaming trainings.
- ❑ Till date totally 47286 members of different groups are trained

**Table 12.67 : Blood Safety Indicators (2010-11 to 2017-18)**

Indicator	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-2018 (Apr 17- Nov)
Total blood units collection	6,14,787	5,94,512	6,60,138	6,94,151	7,54,485	7,46,716	7,87,330	578515
Blood units collected from VBD	3,78,933	3,93,694	4,35,258	4,08,974	5,19,260	5,39,878	5,93,108	439039

## 7. Financial Progress: FY – 2017-18

Table 12.68 : Programme Component wise expenditure of KSAPS Budget

Sl. No.	Programme	Year 2017-18 (till Nov-2017)			Expenditure by Programme on total grant (%)
		Approved Budget for 2017-18 (in Lakhs)	Total Grants received/available for the year 2017-18( in Lakhs)	Expenditure (in Lakhs)	
1	Targeted Interventions	2160.98	1270.89	586.39	27.14
1.1	Link Worker Scheme	135.66	83.71	67.75	80.95
2	Sexually Transmitted Infection / Reproductive Tract Infections Services	112.73	99.87	63.82	56.61
3	Blood Safety	404.79	363.16	171.65	42.40
4	Lab Services	61.62	60.31	24.07	39.06
5	ICTC/HI-TB/PPTCT	1876.36	1686.16	1312.47	77.83
6	Information, Education & Communication	282.04	276.43	119.86	42.79
7	ART/CCC	1551.81	1334.05	854.17	64.02
8	Institutional Strengthening	437.60	436.51	208.82	47.84
9	Strategic Information Management System	43.40	37.26	27.53	63.43
10	UNICEF	0	0	0	0
<b>11</b>	<b>State Fund</b>				
11J	2210-06-101-7-15 Grant in Aid Salary	200.00	779.38	470.70	60.39
11©	2210-06-101-7-17 Reimbursement of Travel cost to HIV patient	10.00	13.29	10.35	77.88
11 <sup>1</sup>	2210-06-101-7-18 – LWS programme	100.00	117.82	64.04	54.35
11r	2210-06-800-0-14- TB & HIV patients nutrition foods	25.00	12.75	0	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7401.99</b>	<b>6466.12</b>	<b>3981.62</b>	<b>54.96</b>

**12.2.11 DEPARTMENT OF AYUSH:**

The Department of AYUSH includes Health care and Medical Education division. AYUSH is an independent department which works parallel to the Health and Family Welfare.

**Aim:**

1. Use of Ayush systems medicine is creating awareness among the public to take preventive measures against diseases, adopting AYUSH systems overall objective is to improve the quality of healthcare for the people of the state.
2. To mainstream Ayush systems of medicine through National Ayush Mission (NAM) and National Health Mission (NHM) programs.
3. To start 50 bedded combined AYUSH hospitals each in Chitradurga and Chikkamagaluru.
4. To provide skills and administration training to the Staff/Officers of the department in Ayush training centre at Sugganahalli, Ramanagara District.
5. To augment the physical and mental health of school teachers and students of the state, Yoga training to be provided to teachers who in turn will train the students in their respective schools.
6. Department will Conduct 325 Home Remedy Programs, 47 Ayush Seminars/Workshops and 370 Free Ayush Health Camps in all districts to create awareness among the general public on the significance of various Ayush medications and their benefits.
7. Under the SCP & TSP programs, students pursuing Graduate and Post-Graduate courses in Ayush Institutions will be provided with free laptops, medical books and related equipment's.
8. Organize health camps and spread awareness about Ayush systems in various districts which have higher Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and distribute free medical kits under the Special Central Assistance and Tribal Sub Plan schemes.

**HEALTH SECTOR:**

Ayush Health sector is providing primary health care services through AYUSH system to the public. There are 662 AYUSH Dispensaries,

156 AYUSH Hospitals including Teaching Hospitals which are rendering Health Services.

**AYUSH HEALTH CARE FACILITIES:**

- ❑ Providing Panchakarma, Ksharasutra and other specialty treatment.
- ❑ Giving Technical and other Trainings to the AYUSH staff, thereby enhancing their efficiency thus bringing AYUSH in to the mainstream.
- ❑ Strengthening regulatory mechanism for ensuring quality control of drugs.
- ❑ Government Central Pharmacy manufactures AYUSH medicines. These manufactured AYUSH medicines will be supplied to AYUSH Dispensaries, AYUSH Hospitals and Teaching Hospitals.
- ❑ Drug controlling Authority regulates Ayurveda, Unani& Homoeopathy drug and cosmetics manufacturers & manufacturing units.

**MEDICAL EDUCATION:**

There are 126 Government, Government Aided, and Un-aided AYUSH Medical Institutions functioning in the state. The details are given in Table 12.55 to 12.58.

During the year 2011-12 the Government sanctioned schemes for AYUSH department under Health and IEC programme. In this regard, the department is successfully conducting all AYUSH programmes in various taluks across the state. Anemia and Yoga training are two important programmes under this Health and IEC activity. In Yoga training, first the high school teachers are trained; in turn the teachers are made to teach Yoga to their school children. By this programme many number of school children are benefitted. Anemia is another important programme. The anemic children are identified and treated with AYUSH Hematenics.

During the year 2017-18 to popularize AYUSH health care services in general public the department has implemented the following programmes:

1. AYUSH Health camp.
2. District and Taluk Seminars / Workshop.
3. Home remedy and Ayush awareness.
4. Diabetic control programme.
5. School health programme.
6. AYUSH health expo.

**Table 12.69 : Number of AYUSH medical colleges / institutions in Karnataka**

Faculty	Government		Government aided		Unaided		Total	
	Institutions	Students enrolled	Institutions	Students enrolled	Institutions	Students enrolled	Institutions	Students enrolled
Ayurveda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate	3	150	3	195	66	4330	72	4675
Postgraduates	3	59	3	126	27	800	33	985
Unani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate	1	50	-	-	4	240	5	290
Postgraduates	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	7
Homoeopathy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate	1	100	-	-	10	850	11	950
Postgraduates	1	28	-	-	5	101	6	129
Yoga and nature cure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate	1	60	-	-	4	360	5	420
Postgraduates	-	-	-	-	2	30	2	30
Total	10	<b>447</b>	6	<b>321</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>6718</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>7486</b>

**OTHER PROGRAMMES:**

- ❑ Free health checkup programmes to popularize AYUSH system in rural areas.
- ❑ To update the knowledge the AYUSH Doctors, Nurses, Pharmacists and others by conducting periodical Seminars and Workshops.
- ❑ Home Remedy programme is started in view to provide Health awareness and Primary Health Care to the rural population. In this programme, the participants are trained about the use of locally available medicinal plants for their common ailments.
- ❑ The increase in life style disorder results in diseases like diabetes in the population due to increased mental tension, improper food habit and others. The department conducts Diabetes control programmes for the general public to modify their life style in order to control diabetes.
- ❑ To maintain mental and physical well-being the school children are taught Yoga.
- ❑ Vector borne diseases are controlled through plantation of some medicinal plants.
- ❑ First the high school teachers are given yoga training; in turn the teachers are made to teach Yoga to maintain physical and mental health of their school children.
- ❑ Health expo is conducted in all districts of the state to promote and popularize AYUSH System.
- ❑ Trainings are given to Medical and Paramedical staff, General Public, ASHA worker, Anganawadi worker and others regarding AYUSH health system.
- ❑ Nation Ayush Mission (NAM)- A Government of India project that helps to upgrade Ayush systems. Under these project 65 hospitals were upgraded. Government yoga and Naturopathy College and Hospitals are built in Mysore and are functioning smoothly.
- ❑ 100 bedded Hitech Panchakarma Hospital has been set up in Mysore.
- ❑ To provide access to Yoga & Naturopathy treatment a 100 bedded Yoga & Naturopathy Hospital has been set up.
- ❑ In order to promote research in Ayurveda medicine systems, an Ayurved Research Centre has been set up in Mysore.
- ❑ In Kalburgi city which is part of the backward Hyderabad-Karnataka region a 50 bedded Unani Hospital has been set up.
- ❑ District AYUSH Hospital have been newly set up in Davanagere, Chikkaballapura, Mangalore (DK) & Gadag Cities.

**Table 12.70 : Details of in-patient and out-patient in AYUSH Hospitals**

Year	Ayurveda		Unani		Homoeopathy		Yoga and Naturopathy		Total	
	In-patient	Out-patient	In-patient	Out-patient	In-patient	Out-patient	In-patient	Out-patient	In-patient	Out-patient
<b>2008-09</b>	4,766	40,83,262	773	5,62,050	412	2,15,318	-	34,177	5951	48,94,807
2009-10	8,199	31,77,807	1594	5,66,104	545	7,64,418	144	26,639	10,482	45,34,968
2010-11	5,443	37,83,417	794	4,91,148	280	5,20,395	41	18,045	6558	48,13,005
2011-12	60,587	38,59,795	748	4,75,501	429	3,85,394	31	20,974	7265	47,41,664
2012-13	13,661	38,00,729	473	5,74,435	565	1,37,975	21	24,492	15,020	47,39,828
2013-14	10,569	43,87,176	897	3,46,428	565	3,59,673	0	50,697	12,031	51,43,974
2014-15	25,180	22,68,388	10,589	2,93,851	281	1,92,389	435	28,538	39,085	27,83,065
2015-16	28,000	25,00,500	10,900	3,00,700	425	2,00,200	520	29,100	39845	30,30,500
2016-17	82004	3845893	2919	327079	3610	299397	-	166057	88533	4638426
<b>2017-18 Up to November</b>	<b>15581</b>	<b>1311402</b>	<b>3097</b>	<b>100888</b>	-	<b>69380</b>	-	-	<b>18678</b>	<b>1481670</b>

**Table 12.71 : Cadre strength details in AYUSH**

Group	Teaching			Non-teaching			Total		
	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
Gr-A	203	74	129	1043	810	233	1246	884	362
Gr-B	126	53	73	45	24	21	171	77	94
Gr-C	-	-	-	1211	574	637	1211	574	637
Gr-D	-	-	-	1423	636	787	1423	636	787
TOTAL	329	127	202	3722	2044	1678	4051	2171	1880

**Table 12.72 : AYUSH Institutions and Their Intake Capacity**

Sector/Faculty		Ayurveda	Unani	Homoeopathy	Nature cure and yoga
2012-13	No. of Institutions	58	04	11	4
	Intake Capacity	2780	170	780	235
	Enrolment	1930	127	780	209
2013-14	No. of Institutions	58	04	11	04
	Intake Capacity	2780	170	740	235
	Enrolment	1755	140	720	225
2014-15	No. of Institutions	58	4	11	04
	Intake Capacity	2800	170	780	235
	Enrolment	2225	165	765	235
2015-16	No. of Institutions	55	4	11	04
	Intake Capacity	2810	210	875	295
	Enrolment	2799	206	817	290
2016-17	No. of Institutions	61	04	11	04
	Intake Capacity	3635	210	925	297
	Enrolment	3635	210	925	297
2017-18	No. of Institutions	66	04	11	04
	Intake Capacity	4170	230	925	345
	Enrolment	4170	230	925	345

### 12.2.12 Drugs Control:

The State Drugs Control Department is existing since 1956 as an Independent body under the control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. It is headed by the State Drugs Controller. The main objective of the Department is to implement the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules there under and to ensure the quality of Drugs and Cosmetics manufactured and marketed in the state in the interest of the public health. By exercising strict control and vigilance on the drugs marketed in the State, the Department eradicates the menace of spurious and substandard drugs, ensures safety of drugs and their availability at the controlled prices to the public. The Department functions under three wings:

- (1) The Enforcement Wing,
- (2) Drugs Testing Laboratory and
- (3) The Pharmacy Education.

For the financial year 2017-18, a total provision of Rs. 5153.00 lakhs under the State Non-plan scheme and Rs. 144.00 lakhs -under Centrally Sponsored schemes have been allocated for the Department.

The establishment and construction work of laboratory buildings of 2 Regional Drugs Testing Laboratories one at Hubli and the other at Bellary in North Karnataka, are completed through KHSDRP and have already started functioning in respective own buildings as proposed under the State budget 2008-09. The Department is taking initiatives to get the NABL accreditation in the National level for these two laboratories.

The Department is providing seven services under SAKALA Scheme to assure the accomplishment of services to the public within the specified time frame. Grant and renewal of manufacturing licenses are covered under SAKALA services from September 2017.

The licensing activity of the drugs sales establishments is fully computerized.

The Department has also successfully implemented e-sampling program for the process of Drug Testing and Analysis in the State Drugs Testing Laboratories as a part of e-governance. The information about the substandard drugs is being published through the Departmental web portal, as soon as it is declared as substandard quality. The information is reflected in the department

portal and around 35000 auto generated SMS alerts will reach the various stakeholders like, retailers, wholesalers, Doctors & enforcement officers to prevent the use of substandard drugs. The information is also published in the News-papers.

As announced in the 2013-14 financial year budget, the department has got an allotment of 4.30 acres of land, by the District Commissioner, Gulbarga, for the establishment of a Government College of Pharmacy at Gulbarga, with an estimated cost of Rs. 39.99 crores.

In order to encourage the Pharmacy Education in the State, Admissions through CET has been introduced for the B.Pharm Education, from this Academic Year.

MOU has been entered with the Karnataka Power Corporation Limited for the construction of a multistoried building of 1, 19,000 sqft to the department in department site situated back side of the existing drugs control department. The construction of the building is nearing completion.

In the current financial year 2017-18, Rs. 280 lakhs is allotted for the construction of office buildings at Belagavi, Shivamogga and also ladies hostel at government college of pharmacy, Bangalore. Sites for the construction of office buildings at Udupi and Tumakuru are procured. Procurement of site for the office buildings at Davangere and Chitadurga are in process.

Drugs Testing Laboratory, Bengaluru is approved by the States of Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir & Goa to carry out analysis of legal drugs samples.

In order to encourage exports and for speedy disposal of various applications submitted by the manufacturers a "Technical Cell" as been established in the department which is functioning effectively.

A web portal under the name "JEEVA SANJEEVINI" is operational which provides the information on the availability of BLOOD and BLOOD COMPONENTS for the information of public which has also link in the department website regarding availability of Blood and Blood Components "<http://blood.kar.nic.in>"

In order to promote cashless transaction for the services provided by the department, net banking is enabled and payment can be made online through khajane2.

### 12.2.13 Karnataka State Drugs Logistic Warehousing Society:

#### Introduction and Objectives:

Karnataka State Drug Logistics and Warehousing Society, Bangalore was established with an objective to cater to the needs of Health Institutions coming under the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services as well as those Hospitals coming under the control of Directorate of Medical Education and such other programmes coming under Health and Family Welfare Services.

#### Objectives:

Karnataka State Drug Logistics and Warehousing Society, Bangalore is headed by Additional Director. He functions under the Administrative control of the Commissioner, Health & Family Welfare Services and the Director of Health & Family Welfare Services. The requirement of Drugs, Chemicals & other items of all State Sector Hospital, Teaching Hospitals under the Directorate of Medical Education and the Hospitals/Institutions coming under ZP, are procured and supplied in accordance with the budget allotted and the indent of individual Hospitals/Institutions through District Drugs Warehouses.

#### Plan of Action:

1. The erstwhile Government Medical Stores has been restructured into a society and is functioning as Karnataka State Drugs Logistic & Warehousing Society ® which was formed with the financial assistance of the European Commission through Government of India during the year 2003. Presently 27 Dist. Ware Houses catering to the needs of hospitals. Cold Storage Room has been installed in all 27 Dist. Drug Warehouses. As per the indents of the Health Institutions drugs are supplied to them through the Troop Carrier Vehicles of Warehouses. During 2014-15, 6 new Troop Carriers were issued to warehouses.
2. The essential equipment's and necessary materials were supplied to all the 27 Drug Warehouses, All the warehouses are computerized and internet connection is also provided. Karnataka State Drugs and Logistics Warehousing Society is

connected to all Districts. Drug Warehouses, where in data is fed through Warehouse Information System WIS.

3. From 2014-15, Online Drug Inventory Management System, has been followed for Indenting of Drugs from various Health Institutions & Medical Educational Institutions. Drugs and Chemicals are also supplied by this Society to combat Natural calamities like floods, droughts which are supplied as per the directions of the Government from timetotime.
4. The Equipments and Furniture required for different health institutions are procured through KDLWS from the year 2011-12.
5. Bio-Medical Equipment Maintenance Outsourcing Cell is under process, This Cell compiles the Equipments information of the state, monitors the repair work and AMC/CMC of the equipments.
6. Karnataka State Drugs and Logistics Warehousing Society has started 9 Pradhanmanthri Janoushadhi Stores.
7. Providing Need Based Drugs to 2800 Health Institutions in the state without Budget ceiling.

#### Other Department Programmes:

Under "AksharaDasoha" Programme of the Education Department certain drugs like Tab. Albendazole, Iron with Folic Acid and vitamins 'A' Capsules are being procured and supplied to BEO's which are in turn supplied to schools for distribution to students from class I to 7th Std. as per requirement of education Dept.

Drugs, Chemicals diagnostic kits, Lab consumables, Blood Bank Consumables and instruments medical equipment required under AYUSH, National Rural Health Mission, Karnataka Aids Prevention Society are procured and supplied as per their requirements.

#### 12.2.15 Expenditure on Health:

The plan and non-plan outlays for the health sector during the last three years is given in **Table 12.75**. The details of the central assistance and its disbursement are also provided in **Table 12.76**.



**Table 12.73 : Budget released KSDLWS, Bangalore for procurement of Drugs and Chemicals and expenditure for the past five years**

Year	Budget Released (Rs. In lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)
2012-13	9375.00	9375.00
2013-14	10,500.00	10,500.00
2014-15	13,349.00	13,349.00
2015-16	15000.00	15000.00
2016-17	16624.38	16624.38
2017-18 (Nov 2017)	9360.00	9360.00

**Table 12.74 : Budget released KSDLWS, Bangalore for procurement of Equipment & SDP, SCP & TSP and expenditure for the past five years**

Year	Budget Released (Rs. In lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)
2012-13	3268.09	3268.09
2013-14	2500.00	2500.00
2014-15	2045.00	2045.00
2015-16	2300.00	2300.00
2016-17	2500.00	2500.00
2017-18 (November 2017)	1650.00	1650.00

**Table 12.75 : Plan & non-plan Expenditure on Health & Family Welfare (Rs.in**

Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2015-16 A/c	206425.65	200661.88	407087.53
2016-17 BE	296671.00	204369.00	501040.00
2016-17 RE	279807.78	237886.85	517694.63
2017-18 BE	536582.00		536582.00

**Table 12.76 : Funds received from Government of India and Utilization (Rs.in lakh)**

Financial Year	GOI release to State Health Society	GOK release to State Health Society	Opening Balance	Total Funds	Expenditure of State Health Society	% of Expenditure on Total Funds
2011-12	65572.82	16000.00	18127.42	99700.24	76106.34	76.34
2012-13	64533.66	18274.16	25084.64	107892.46	79844.81	74.00
2013-14	60882.83	26236.82	27951.46	115071.11	82032.14	71.29
2014-15	66540.14	25587.24	42887.80	135015.19	96579.00	71.53
2015-16	73748.66	29980.13	57604.53	161333.32	106444.76	65.98
2016-17	65292.63	57803.59	64482.07	187578.29	122936.63	65.53
2017-18 (upto Nov)	27333.00	18222.00	86534.65	132089.65	89760.91	67.95

## 12.3 HUMAN AND GENDER DEVELOPMENT

### 12.3.1 Introduction

Human Development concept richly contributed for human wellbeing. UNDP states that human development approach focuses on people, their opportunities and choices. Hence human development emphasizes mainly on health, education, and standard of living. It also includes other dimensions like gender, child, poverty, food security, region, religion, caste, ecology and environment, development throughout the life cycle or life span, etc. As a result, today human development has evolved into a broad based, deep rooted and multi-dimensional concept and has departed from the uni-directional concept of economic development.

Economic growth does not necessarily correlate with the progress in Human Development (HD). Hence, the core objectives of any planning and policy processes, at present revolve around enhancing the human capabilities and creating opportunities for people to exercise their choice to live long, healthy and creative life.

The efforts to quantify the qualitative results of human development processes has taken the forms of many such HD-Indices as Human Development Index (HDI), Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index (IAHDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI), Child Development Index (CDI), Food Security Index (FSI), etc.

The HDI is a measure of broader concept of development. In HDI, economic welfare is given higher importance than economic growth. It emphasizes that the individual's capabilities

must be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of the country.

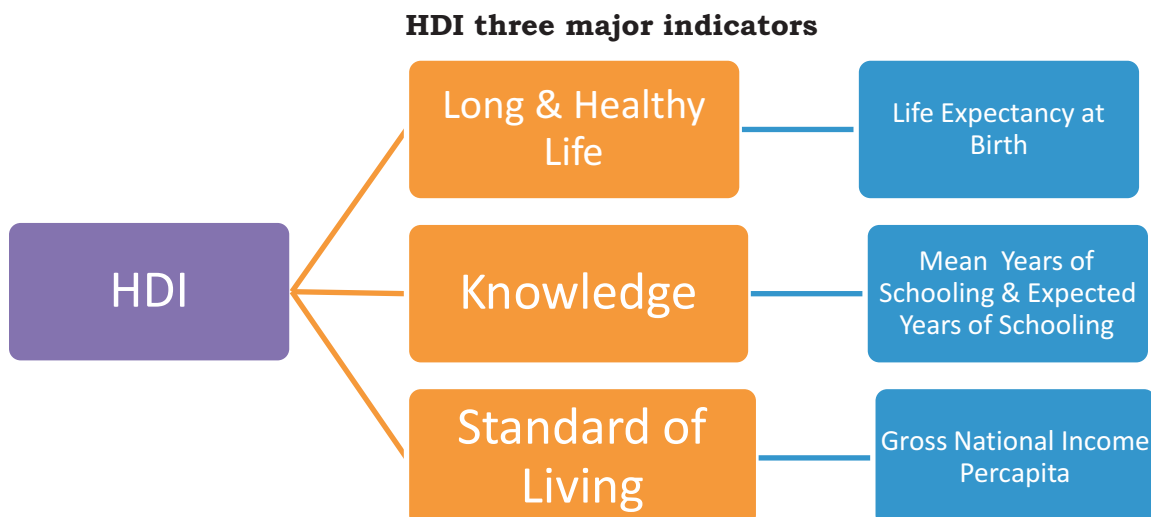
Against this backdrop, this chapter takes a brief account of human development scenario in Karnataka over the years along with a special emphasis on engendering perspective of human development. It takes a note on some indicative-representative parameters like Gender Inequality Index (GII).

### 12.3.2 Human Development Index among major States in India

Karnataka's performance in human development has been improving over the years in terms of HDI value, despite the slightly hovering ranking position varying between 6th to 10th over the period from 1981 to 2012. Formation of new States could be one of the reasons for the change of ranking position. Among major southern States, Karnataka is marginally better than Andhra Pradesh (before the formation of Telangana State). However, Karnataka is way behind Kerala (Rank 1) and Tamil Nadu (Rank 5). **Table 12.77** gives the information of Human Development Index among major States in India from 1981 to 2012 in terms of value and rank of the respective states.

### 12.3.3 Human Development Reports in Karnataka – An Overview

Karnataka has been a pioneering State in addressing the issues concerned to human development through various policy initiatives consequent upon the preparation of human development reports at various levels over the years. The first Karnataka State Human Development Report (KSHDR) was published in 1999 which helped the State to realize the



**Table 12.77 : Human Development Index among major States in India, 1981 – 2012**

States	1981		1991		2001		2011		2012*	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.298	9	0.377	9	0.416	10	0.485	11	0.593	11
Assam	0.272	10	0.348	10	0.386	14	0.474	12	0.563	14
Bihar	0.237	15	0.308	15	0.367	15	0.447	18	0.536	20
Gujarat	0.360	4	0.431	6	0.479	6	0.514	8	0.598	10
Haryana	0.360	5	0.443	5	0.509	5	0.545	5	0.628	6
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>0.346</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.412</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.478</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.508</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.611</b>	<b>8</b>
Kerala	0.500	1	0.591	1	0.638	1	0.625	1	0.693	1
Madhya Pradesh	0.245	14	0.328	13	0.394	12	0.451	16	0.548	16
Maharashtra	0.363	3	0.452	4	0.523	4	0.549	4	0.642	3
Orissa	0.267	11	0.345	12	0.404	11	0.442	19	0.540	18
Punjab	0.411	2	0.475	2	0.537	2	0.569	2	0.641	4
Rajasthan	0.256	12	0.347	11	0.424	9	0.468	14	0.566	13
Tamil Nadu	0.343	7	0.466	3	0.531	3	0.544	6	0.634	5
Uttar Pradesh	0.255	13	0.314	14	0.388	13	0.468	13	0.538	19
West Bengal	0.305	8	0.404	8	0.472	8	0.509	9	0.593	12
<b>All India</b>	<b>0.302</b>		<b>0.381</b>		<b>0.472</b>		<b>0.504</b>		<b>0.587</b>	

Source: 1. National Human Development Report 2001 [Note: The HDI for 2001 has been estimated only for a few selected States for which some data, including the Census 2001, was available]. 2. M.H. Suryanarayana, Ankush Agrawal and K. Seetha Prabhu (2011), UNDP working paper. \*3. From the findings of the yet to be published Third Karnataka State Human Development Report, 2015

existence of sharp socio-economic disparities between districts. The second KSHDR brought out in 2005 provided a comprehensive analysis of district human development goals and outcomes especially for vulnerable sections and also examined the efficacy of service delivery mechanisms.

During the period of 1990-2001, the issue of prevailing regional disparities and the need to address the same through focused interventions became paramount, leading to the constitution of High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCFRRI) under the Chairmanship of renowned economist, Dr. D. M. Nanjudappa.

In order to know the status of human development indicators at the taluk level, an

exercise for the preparation of District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) for the districts of Kalaburagi (then Gulbarga), Mysuru (then Mysore), Udupi and Vijayapura (then Bijapur) with the assistance of UNDP was made from 2005 to 2008. The reports were released in 2010. It is a matter of pride that the reports of Udupi and Vijayapura districts were nationally recognized. The first ever India Human Development Award – ManavaVikas– was awarded to the DHDR of Udupi district for 'focus on innovation in measurement' and the DHDR of Vijayapura reached to the finals.

Preparation of the **third Karnataka State Human Development Report, 2015** is in the final stage, "Human Development towards Bridging Inequality". The theme of the report is – **'Accelerating Equitable Human**

**Development'**. The report delves more deeply into varied aspects of human development such as Education, Demography and Health, Living Standard, Gender, Child, Food and Nutrition, Employment & Skill Development , Income & Poverty, Assets Ownership, Urbanization, Natural Resources and Climate Change, Governance, Financing, Regional Issues, etc. The report will be released shortly.

**1. Preparation of DHDRs, 2014 for all the districts and the HD-Snapshot, 2014**

Encouraged by the preparation of four DHDRs in 2010, Government of Karnataka decided to prepare District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) for all the thirty districts in the State simultaneously – an exercise for the first time in the country. This gigantic exercise involved over 700 personnel for over two years. A comprehensive “Guidelines Document for the Preparation of DHDRs, 2014” was also prepared to facilitate the nodal agencies and others to produce quality reports. All the DHDRs-2014, prepared by respective Zilla Panchayats, have been released by the ZPs in their district headquarters.

Based on all the 30 DHDRs, a compendium titled, “Human Development: Performance of Districts, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014 – A Snapshot”, has also been brought out with a slighter modified methodology. This snapshot document captures the essence of all the 30 DHDRs, 2014. All the reports are available on the

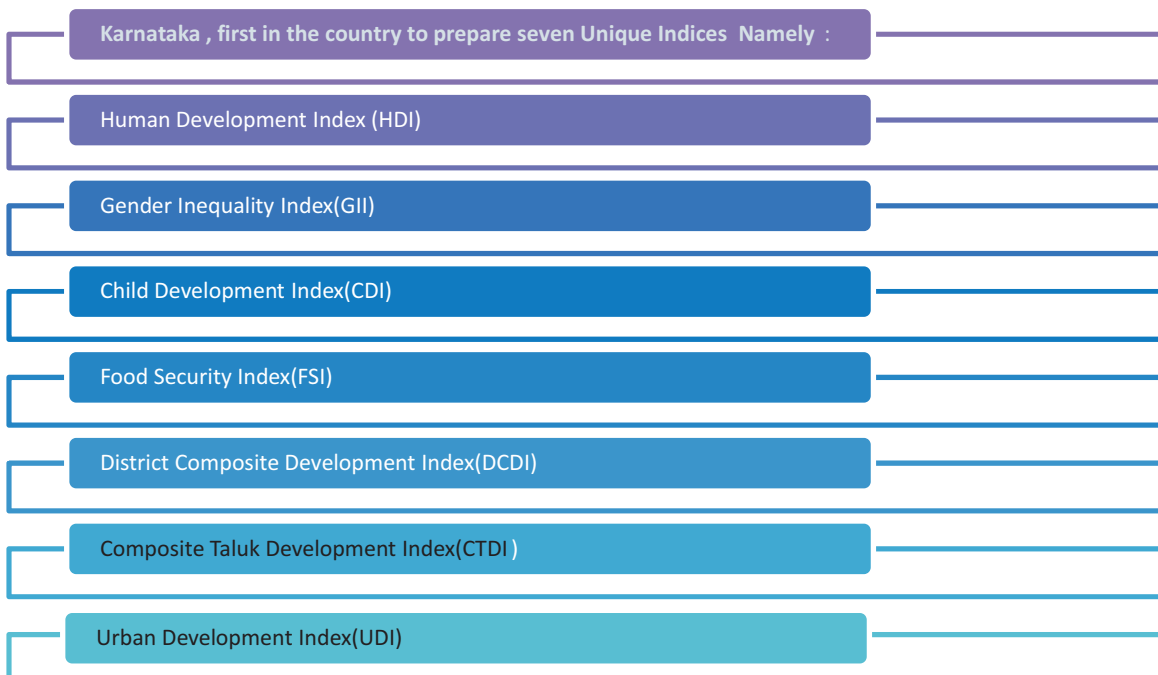
websites of the respective ZPs and in the State's planning department website [www.planning.kar.nic.in](http://www.planning.kar.nic.in)

**2. Results of DHDRs-2014 and HD-Snapshot, 2014**

Urban Development Index (UDI – for Urban Local Bodies) is done for all the 30 districts, 176 taluks and 219 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State, depicting their relative performance in the relevant HD-Index. As a case study, each DHDR also computes the Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) for a selected Grama Panchayat (GP) having more than 50 Households of Scheduled Castes in that GP. In addition, four district-specific Small Area / Micro Studies have also been conducted and the results are presented in each of the respective DHDRs.

**Table 12.78** presents the relative performance of all the 30 districts of all the four administrative divisions on various HD-Indices. **Table 12.79** further classifies the districts and divisions as better performing, average performing and poor performing based on their performance in these indices and tries to observe the frequency of occurrence of each division / region in each performance category on these indices.

A quick look at these two Tables presents an interesting fact that despite the concerted efforts directed towards the removal of developmental disparities, there remain still the striking deficits across districts, divisions



**Table 12.78 : Human Development Indices across Divisions / Districts of Karnataka, 2011**

Sl. No	Division / District	HDI		GII		CDI		FSI		DCDI	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	Bagalkot	0.384	24	0.130	27	0.474	24	0.519	9	0.385	26
2	Belagavi	0.449	18	0.112	20	0.547	19	0.544	8	0.497	16
3	Dharwad	0.610	6	0.111	19	0.624	13	0.695	1	0.539	9
4	Gadag	0.350	26	0.123	24	0.628	12	0.452	13	0.501	15
5	Haveri	0.406	21	0.089	11	0.525	22	0.422	14	0.510	14
6	Uttara Kannada	0.565	10	0.070	7	0.734	5	0.547	7	0.406	24
7	Viiavapura	0.330	27	0.105	16	0.617	14	0.508	10	0.323	29
8	Ballari	0.354	25	0.167	29	0.569	17	0.350	22	0.453	22
9	Bidar	0.430	19	0.115	23	0.530	21	0.569	5	0.408	23
10	Kalabuaragi	0.407	20	0.130	26	0.334	28	0.466	12	0.345	28
11	Koppal	0.280	28	0.169	30	0.303	29	0.269	28	0.395	25
12	Raichur	0.165	30	0.150	28	0.231	30	0.266	29	0.371	27
13	Yadgir	0.196	29	0.110	18	0.416	27	0.348	23	0.276	30
14	Bengaluru Rural	0.603	7	0.084	9	0.733	6	0.280	27	0.597	3
15	Bengaluru Urban	0.928	1	0.056	3	0.690	9	0.589	4	0.708	1
16	Chikkaballapura	0.486	16	0.105	15	0.685	10	0.216	30	0.472	20
17	Chitradurga	0.386	23	0.115	22	0.469	25	0.301	26	0.483	19
18	Davangere	0.528	14	0.124	25	0.575	16	0.405	15	0.533	11
19	Kolar	0.543	11	0.114	21	0.479	23	0.346	24	0.491	17
20	Ramanagar	0.533	13	0.092	12	0.725	8	0.343	25	0.536	10
21	Shivamogga	0.596	8	0.088	10	0.743	4	0.358	21	0.601	2
22	Tumakuru	0.471	17	0.080	8	0.466	26	0.393	17	0.517	13
23	Chamarajanagar	0.401	22	0.105	17	0.555	18	0.398	16	0.485	18
24	Chikkamagaluru	0.627	5	0.057	4	0.783	2	0.380	18	0.565	8
25	Dakshina Kannada	0.691	2	0.050	2	0.840	1	0.694	2	0.593	4
26	Hassan	0.576	9	0.069	6	0.730	7	0.362	20	0.457	21
27	Kodagu	0.658	4	0.069	5	0.664	11	0.568	6	0.572	7
28	Mandya	0.491	15	0.092	13	0.603	15	0.364	19	0.585	5
29	Mysuru	0.533	12	0.093	14	0.537	20	0.493	11	0.574	6
30	Udupi	0.675	3	0.038	1	0.746	3	0.664	3	0.525	12

Source: "Human Development: Performance of Districts, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014 - A Snapshot"

**Table 12.79 : Division-wise / Region-wise Spread of Districts based on their performance on various HD Indices and on their Ranking Positions across the State**

Sl. No.	Performance Category	Division	Number of Districts of each division in each Performance Category on various HD-Indices					Frequency of Occurrence in each division / region in each performance category on various HD-Indices	
			HDI	GII	CDI	FSI	DCDI		
1	Top 10 Districts - Better Performing (1-10 ranking positions)	Belagavi	02	01	01	05	01	10	11
		Kalabuaragi	00	00	00	01	00	01	
		Bengaluru	03	04	05	01	04	17	39
		Mysuru	05	05	04	03	05	22	
2	Mid 10 Districts - Average Performing (11-20 ranking positions)	Belagavi	01	04	04	02	03	14	19
		Kalabuaragi	02	01	01	01	00	05	
		Bengaluru	05	02	01	02	05	15	31
		Mysuru	02	03	04	05	02	16	
3	Bottom 10 Districts - Poor Performing (21-30 ranking positions)	Belagavi	04	02	02	00	03	11	35
		Kalabuaragi	04	05	05	04	06	24	
		Bengaluru	01	03	03	06	00	13	15
		Mysuru	01	00	00	00	01	02	
4	Total No. of Districts in the State		30	30	30	30	30	30	

Source: "Human Development: Performance of Districts, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014 - A Snapshot"  
[Table is modified based on Table 12.78]

and regions in the State. On the larger count, the divisions of Belagavi and Kalburgi (both from Northern part of the State) fare relatively poor when compared to the divisions of Bengaluru and Mysuru (both from Southern part).

However, it should also be noted that there are better performing districts within the relatively poorly performing divisions (as seen in the case of Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts of Belagavi division and Bidar and Kalburgi districts of Kalburgi division) and there are poorly performing districts within the relatively better performing divisions (as seen in the case of Chitradurga and Chikkaballapura districts of Bengaluru division and Chamarajanagar district in Mysuru division), implying the universality or the all-pervasive nature of both the development and its deficits.

Some of the findings of the yet to be released third Karnataka State Human Development Report, 2015, show that the performance of the districts in different HD-Indices has improved, but still the disparity prevails on the different developmental dimensions.

**12.3.4 Engendering Human Development in Karnataka**

Human Development sans gender sensitivity is certainly the paralysed state of development; for the loss of potential of those not having got involved in the development process would be grossly ignored. The term 'gender' refers to the women / females, the men / males and the trans-genders / third-genders. Hence, the development opportunities should be equally spread across all the three. However, the development process has all through witnessed the predominance of male participation thus conveniently discounting

the women's contribution and completely ignoring the trans-genders' issues. While the gender discrimination has all along been a global symptom, the developing nations including India are said to be witnessing the high prevalence of such a discrimination against the women though India, the great civilization, has also always been known for its glorious culture of worshipping the women.

Various socio-political and socio-cultural factors prevailing at times – some inevitable and some deliberate – have contributed to the less unwritten but widely and deeply practiced male-domination and female-subordination dictum of the societies the world over, resulting into little freedom and control of females even over their own course of lives, let alone over others', that has led to the developmental chasm of inequalities between men and women.

This section makes an attempt to document the gender development scenario in Karnataka through such equality / inequality terms as – women compared with men on different dimensions, Gender Inequality Index, the Trans-gender segment, etc.

**1. Unequal Numbers and Ratio – Missing Women!**

**(A) Gender-wise Population**

It is a good sign that Karnataka is inching close towards the ideal state of equal numbers and ratio with not much significant Female Deprivation / Disadvantage Factor (FDF), in terms of gender-wise population. **Tables from 12.80 to 12.84** clearly exemplify this trend, though the State is little behind when compared to other major southern states, with the number of missing women in the State

**Table 12.80 : Population in Karnataka & Major Southern States & India.**

State	Population 2011			% Share of Female
	Total	Male	Female	
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>61095297</b>	<b>30966657</b>	<b>30128640</b>	<b>49.3</b>
Andhra Pradesh	84580777	42442146	42138631	49.8
Kerala	33406061	16027412	17378649	52.0
Tamil Nadu	72147030	36137975	36009055	49.9
<b>India</b>	<b>1210854977</b>	<b>623270258</b>	<b>587584719</b>	<b>48.5</b>

Source: Census of India 2011

**Table 12.81 : Missing Females in Karnataka – A Trend**

Gender-wise Population								
Year	Total		Female		Male		Missing Females	FDF* (%)
	No	%	No	%	No	%		
1991	4,49,77,201	100	2,20,25,284	48.97	2,29,51,917	51.03	9,26,633	-0.04
2001	5,28,50,562	100	2,59,51,644	49.10	2,68,98,918	50.90	9,47,274	-0.04
2011	6,10,95,297	100	3,01,28,640	49.32	3,09,66,657	50.68	8,38,017	-0.03

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001, 2011

Note: Female Deprivation / Disadvantage Factor (FDF) = (F-M) / (F)

**Table 12.82 : Missing Females in India and across major Southern Indian States 2011**

State / India	Gender-wise Population		Missing Females	FDF
	Female	Male		
India	58,74,47,730	62,31,21,843	3,56,74,113	-0.061
Andhra Pradesh	4,21,38,631	4,24,42,146	3,03,515	-0.007
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>3,01,28,640</b>	<b>3,09,66,657</b>	<b>8,38,017</b>	<b>-0.028</b>
Kerala	1,73,78,649	1,60,27,412	(Women out numbering Men) +1,351,237	0.078
Tamil Nadu	3,60,09,055	3,61,37,975	1,28,920	-0.004

Source: Census of India, 2011

**Table 12.83 : Sex Ratio in Karnataka and India**

Year	Sex Ratio – Residential Area-wise							
	Karnataka				India			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Diff	Total	Rural	Urban	Diff
1991	960	973	930	43	927	939	894	45
2001	965	977	942	35	933	946	900	46
2011	973	979	963	16	943	949	929	20

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001, 2011

**Table 12.84 : Sex Ratio in Karnataka & major Southern States and India**

State	Sex Ratio 2011			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Diff
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>16</b>
Andhra Pradesh	993	996	987	9
Kerala	1084	1078	1091	+13
Tamil Nadu	996	993	1000	+7
India	943	949	929	20

Source: Census of India, 2011



being considerably high and sex ratio being relatively low. Further, it can be noted that the sex ratio in urban Karnataka is lower than in the rural Karnataka, though the trend is slowly changing.

### (B) Sex Ratio

With reference to child sex ratio, though there is a slight improvement over the last decade, the concern is that State has a long way to go in attaining the fair gender equality (**Tables 12.85 and 12.86**). The State is relatively better when compared to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, but worse when compared to Kerala. Hence, necessary steps must be taken to arrest this negative trend. Moreover, much against the general belief that elite and educated urban people are indifferent to the male child preference, the State's rural-urban child sex ratio figures and the trend present such a picture to give sufficient scope to hypothesize the existence of strong male preference and female negligence attitude among the urban people.

## 2. Gender and Health

### (A) Life Expectancy (LE)

Life Expectancy is one of the key indicators of health. On biological terms, women are usually expected to have a greater LE than men. The same is demonstrated in case of both Karnataka and India (**Table 12.87**). The LE for both men and women has been increasing over the years, which is a good sign of improved health conditions. Further, normally the difference between the LE-Female and LE-Male is expected to be widened favoring the LE of females. The situation in the State of Kerala is normally considered to be an ideal one which has an LE-Female-Male-Gap of around five years. Such a state has almost been achieved in the case of Karnataka with LE-Female-Male-Gap being 3.9 years during 2010-14.

**Table 12.85 : Child Sex Ratio - Southern States and India (1961 to 2011)**

State	Child Sex Ratio - Census Year-wise							
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	Dip from 1961 to 2011	Sex Ratio change 2001 to 2011
Karnataka	987	978	975	960	946	948	39	2
Andhra Pradesh	1002	990	992	975	961	939	63	-22
Kerala	972	976	970	958	960	964	8	4
TamilNadu	985	974	967	948	942	943	42	1
India	976	964	962	945	927	919	57	-8

Source: Decadal Census Data - Census of India, 2011

**Table 12.86 : Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) in Karnataka and India - Residential Area-wise 1991-2011**

Year	Karnataka				India			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Diff	Total	Rural	Urban	Diff
1991	960	963	951	12	945	948	935	13
2001	946	949	940	9	927	934	906	28
2011	948	950	946	4	919	923	905	18

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001, 2011

### 3. Gender and Literacy & Education

#### (A) Literacy

The gender disparity with respect to literacy in the State has been gradually decreasing over the decades reflecting a healthy sign (**Table 12.88**). However, the still prevailing difference of 16.46% and the female deprivation / disadvantage factor of -0.25 are the matters of concern.

#### B) Educational Attainment

The gender-wise educational attainment, according to the All India Survey on Higher Education 2015-16, shows that the female deprivation / disadvantage factor across all the levels of education is a matter of genuine concern at both India and Karnataka Levels (**Table 12.89**). Though Karnataka fares little better in comparison with Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, it is way behind when compared to Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

### 4. Gender and Employment

Employment is an effective means of economic empowerment and gender equality. Against gender parity in employment for Karnataka, **Tables from 12.90 to 12.93** present a mixed trend of both gradual but very slow movement towards gender equality and also prevailing glaring female deprivation / disadvantageous situation. This trend is visible more glaringly even in the high profile employment categories of judges and bureaucrats. Concerted efforts should, therefore, be effectively carried out to ensure the removal of gender discrimination at all levels.

### 5. Gender and Decision Making

There is a general belief that women should not be encouraged to participate even in the household decision making. However, much against such belief, the National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) data reveals that there has been a significant increase in the participation rate of women in the household decisions. It

**Table 12.87 : Life Expectancy in Karnataka, 1981-85 to 2010-14**

Years	Total			Male		Female	
	Karnataka	India	Difference in years	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India
1981-85	60.7	55.5	5.2	59.7	55.4	62.0	55.7
1991-95	62.5	60.3	2.2	60.6	59.7	63.9	60.9
2001-05	65.1	63.2	1.9	63.4	62.3	66.9	63.9
2006-10	67.2	66.1	1.1	64.9	64.6	69.7	67.7
2010-14	68.8	67.9	0.9	66.9	66.4	70.8	69.6

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India, Various Years, Abridged Life Tables

**Table 12.88 : Gender-wise Literacy in Karnataka (In percentages)**

Details	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Male	36.51	41.62	48.81	67.26	76.29	82.47
Female	14.19	20.97	27.71	44.34	57.45	66.01
Difference (M-F)	21.96	20.65	21.10	22.92	18.84	16.46
FDF	-1.57	-0.98	-0.76	-0.52	-0.33	-0.25

Source: Census of various years

**Table 12.89 : Gender Distribution across Levels of Education in India and major southern States (2015-16)**

State	Ph. D		Post Graduate		Under Graduate		Diploma	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Andhra Pradesh	1830 (68.8)	828 (31.1)	128915 (56.6)	98594 (43.3)	688806 (56.3)	532816 (43.6)	63074 (62)	38621 (38)
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>7358 (62)</b>	<b>4329 (38)</b>	<b>91370 (48.6)</b>	<b>96513 (51.3)</b>	<b>679843 (50)</b>	<b>679711 (50)</b>	<b>125915 (66.2)</b>	<b>64220 (33.7)</b>
Kerala	1796 (41.1)	2572 (58.8)	29084 (30.8)	65091 (69.1)	296840 (43.5)	385522 (56.4)	32103 (56.1)	25059 (43.8)
Tamil Nadu	19170 (60)	12730 (40)	180837 (40.9)	260765 (59)	1114550 (49.8)	1120079 (50.2)	324622 (82.8)	67359 (17.2)
Telangana	2703 (65.8)	1403 (34.1)	88620 (53)	78327 (47)	511638 (53)	452306 (47)	38069 (64.3)	21156 (35.7)
<b>All India</b>	<b>69061 (59.1)</b>	<b>47778 (40.9)</b>	<b>1479839 (46.1)</b>	<b>1727518 (53.8)</b>	<b>12548651 (52.7)</b>	<b>11231703 (47.2)</b>	<b>1533857 (71.5)</b>	<b>609812 (28.5)</b>

Source: AISHE (2015-16)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages

**Table 12.90 : Work Participation rate in Karnataka & India**

State/Country	Work Participation Rate					
	2001			2011		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Karnataka	44.5	56.6	32.0	45.6	59.0	31.9
India	39.1	51.7	25.6	39.8	53.3	25.5

Source: Census of India 2001, 2011.

has increased to 80.4 per cent among currently married women in 2015-16 (NFHS-4) as compared to 68.6 per cent of then married women affirming it in 2005-06 (NFHS-3).

The currently rural married women (78%) are relatively way behind the currently urban married women (83.5%) with respect to participation rate in household decision making, which is a matter of concern. **Table 12.94** gives the picture of participation by currently married women in the house hold decisions.

## 6. Gender and Political Representation

Gender Parity in political sphere ensures the adoption and effective implementation of policies and programs to achieve gender equality in all the spheres. The performance of the State is impressive in respect of women's representation in Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), which has crossed the mandatory half-way (50%) mark in all the three tiers of PRIs (**Table 12.95**).

However, it is quite a disturbing thing to know that the women's representation is in a very

**Table 12.91 : Gender-wise Employment in the organized sector in Karnataka 1990-91 to 2015-16 (In '000s)**

Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
1990-91	1017.3 (100)	160.0 (15.7)	857.3 (84.3)	430.0 (100)	92.1 (21.4)	337.9 (78.6)	1447.3 (100)	252.1 (17.4)	1195.2 (82.6)
2000-01	1112.6 (100)	254.5 (22.9)	858.1 (77.1)	767.1 (100)	314.2 (41.0)	452.9 (59.0)	1879.7 (100)	568.7 (30.3)	1311.0 (69.7)
2010-11	1061.4 (100)	284.4 (26.6)	777.0 (73.4)	1233.1 (100)	471.2 (38.2)	761.9 (61.8)	2294.5 (100)	755.5 (32.9)	1539.0 (67.1)
2014-15	1045.4 (100)	287.1 (27.5)	758.3 (72.5)	1340.2 (100)	485.3 (36.2)	854.9 (63.8)	2385.6 100	772.4 (32.4)	1613.2 (67.6)
2015-16	1042.4 (100)	286.9 (27.5)	755.5 (72.5)	1344.5 (100)	488.3 (36.3)	856.2 (63.7)	2387.1 (100)	775.3 (32.5)	1611.8 (67.5)

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training, Publication, Training and Coordination Division, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, Men and Women in Karnataka 2005-06 to 2007-08, 2010-11, 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Note: Figures in brackets are percentages.

**Table 12.92 : Judges in Karnataka – Gender-wise**

Year	Women	Men	Total	Women (%)
As on 31-12-2007	107	584	691	15.48
2010-11	172	612	784	21.94
2014-15	209	615	824	25.36
2015-16	208	602	810	25.68

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Men and women in Karnataka – 2005-06 to 2007-08, 2010-11, 2014-15 & 2015-16.

**Table 12.93 : Gender composition of Bureaucrats in Karnataka**

Services/Year	IAS			IPS			IFS		
	Women	Men	Women (%)	Women	Men	Women (%)	Women	Men	Women (%)
2010	36	197	15.4	6	140	4.1	11	145	7
2015	53	176	23.1	13	130	9.1	17	126	11.9
2016	59	166	26.22	14	127	9.9	17	129	11.64

Source: DPAR Services, Vidhana Soudha, Bengaluru, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Men and women in Karnataka –2010-11, 2014-15 and 2015-16.

**Table 12.94 : Currently Married Women who usually participate in Household Decisions (Percent)**

Major Southern States	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Karnataka	83.5	78.0	80.4	68.6
Andhra Pradesh	78.8	80.4	79.9	-
TamilNadu	83.3	84.7	84.0	87.4

Source: NFHS-4 and 3

**Table 12.95 : Women's Representation Status in all the three-tier Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) of Karnataka**

Year	Grama Panchayat			Taluk Panchayat			Zilla Panchayat		
	Total Number of Members	Total Number of Women Members		Total Number of Members	Total Number of Women Members		Total Number of Members	Total Number of Women Members	
		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%
2000	78349	35064	44.75	3255	1375	42.20	890	339	38.10
2005	91402	39318	43.00	3683	1519	41.20	1005	373	37.10
2010	90643	39327	43.39	3659	2018	55.15	1013	539	53.21
2015 & 2016	94344	48252	51.14	3903	1998	51.19	1083	548	50.60

Source: SEC cited in the Monograph on status of women in Karnataka, 2000. State Election Commission (SEC), Govt. of Karnataka, cited in Men and women in Karnataka, 2005, 2010, 2014-15 and Karnataka state election commission – Grama Panchayat elections(2015), Taluk and Zilla Panchayat elections (2016).

sorry state (with significantly very low percentage share and very high FDF) not only with respect to Karnataka State Legislative Assembly but also with respect to major Southern States' Assemblies and also with respect to All India Level and different States' women's representation in the 16th Lok Sabha (**Tables 12.96 and 12.97**). Quite clearly, the policy paralysis can certainly be attributed to the unjustifiably low representation of women at the helm of policy affairs.

In order to ensure fair representation of women in Legislative Assemblies and Lok Sabha, recognised political parties should field at least 33% of women candidates from their respective parties for the elections. Otherwise, Government should lead in bringing the political consensus to initiate the exclusive quota for women representation.

### 7. Gender Inequality Index (GII) in Karnataka

In an effort to understand objectively the status of gender parity in Karnataka, during

the preparation of both DHDRs, 2014 and HD-Snapshot, 2014, the Gender Inequality Index (GII) was constructed – using 15 indicators covering three dimensions of reproductive health, empowerment and labour market (**Flow Chart 12.3.1**) – to measure it at both District and Taluk Levels across Karnataka.

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) measures the loss in potential of human development due to inequality between female and male achievements. The GII value ranges between 'zero'- indicating absence of gender inequality and 'one'- indicating highest gender inequality. Thus, lower the GII value, lower is the inequality. However, the dimensional index value presents the reverse situation and thus higher dimensional value represents lower inequality and lower dimensional value represents higher inequality.

**Table 12.98** presents the estimated GII values across districts of Karnataka, along with the dimensional index values. The GII values vary from 0.038 to 0.169. The districts such as Bengaluru Urban, Dakshina Kannada and

**Table 12.96 : Gender-wise Representation in major Southern States' Legislative Assemblies**

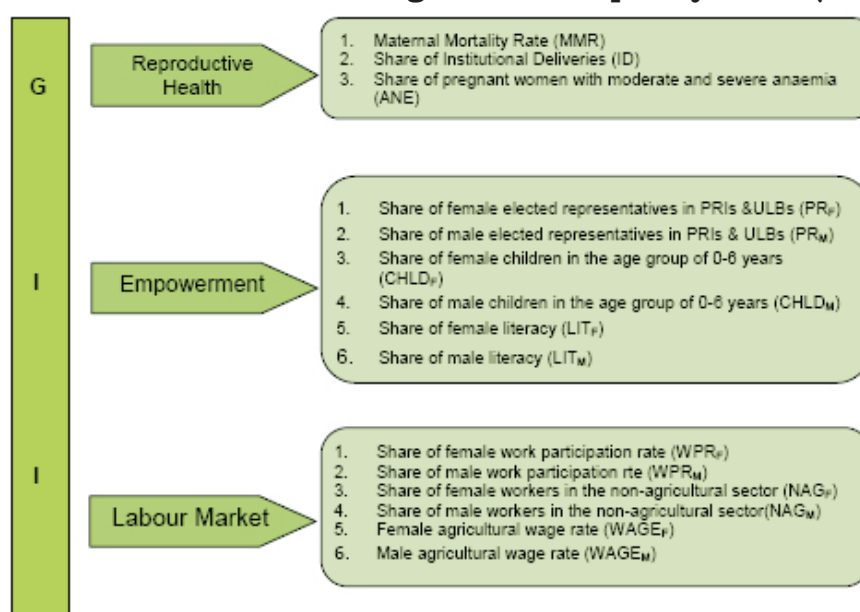
State	Gender-wise Composition of MLAs				
	Year of Assembly Election	Men	Women	% of Women	FDF (%)
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>-34.37</b>
Andhra Pradesh	2014	266	27	10.2	-7.80
Kerala	2016	132	8	6	-14.67
TamilNadu	2016	218	16	7	-12.28

Source: [http://eci.nic.in/eci\\_main/StatisticalReports/AE2013/StatReports2013.pdf](http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/AE2013/StatReports2013.pdf);  
[http://eci.nic.in/eci\\_main/StatisticalReports/AE2014/Stat-Report-Andhra-Pradesh2014.pdf](http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/AE2014/Stat-Report-Andhra-Pradesh2014.pdf);  
<http://www.elections.in/kerala/assembly-constituencies/2016-election-results.html>;  
<http://www.elections.in/tamil-nadu/assembly-constituencies/2016-election-results.html>

**Table 12.97 : Major Southern States' and India's Women Representation Status in the 16th Lok Sabha (2014)**

State	Women MPs	Total MPs	% of Women	FDF (%)
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-23</b>
Andhra Pradesh	2	25	8	-10.5
Kerala	1	20	5	-18
TamilNadu	4	39	10	-8
India	61	543	11.2	-6.93

Source: Lok Sabha Secretariat, 2014, Women and Men in India, 2014-15

**Flow Chart 12.3.1: Indicators for measuring Gender Inequality Index (GII)**

Source: "Human Development: Performance of Districts, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014 – A Snapshot" Note: UNDP Methodology has been used for measuring GII. Further details can be obtained from "Guidelines Document for the preparation of DHDRs, 2013-14".

**Table 12.98 : Gender Inequality Index (GII) across Districts with Dimensional Index Values and Ranking in Karnataka, 2011**

Sl. No	District	Health Index		Empowerment Index		Labour Index		GII	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	Bagalkot	0.6464	22	0.555	24	0.451	9	<b>0.130</b>	<b>27</b>
2	Ballari	0.6020	29	0.558	22	0.187	30	<b>0.167</b>	<b>29</b>
3	Belagavi	0.6397	25	0.568	16	0.370	20	<b>0.112</b>	<b>20</b>
4	Bengaluru Rural	0.6800	8	0.579	9	0.542	5	<b>0.084</b>	<b>9</b>
5	Bengaluru Urban	0.7400	2	0.602	2	0.662	2	<b>0.056</b>	<b>3</b>
6	Bidar	0.6611	14	0.560	19	0.328	25	<b>0.115</b>	<b>23</b>
7	Chamarajanagar	0.6406	24	0.535	28	0.375	19	<b>0.105</b>	<b>17</b>
8	Chikkaballapura	0.6488	17	0.558	21	0.394	14	<b>0.105</b>	<b>15</b>
9	Chikkamagaluru	0.6934	4	0.583	8	0.352	23	<b>0.057</b>	<b>4</b>
10	Chitradurga	0.6486	19	0.566	18	0.292	27	<b>0.115</b>	<b>22</b>
11	Dakshina Kannada	0.7076	3	0.605	1	0.788	1	<b>0.050</b>	<b>2</b>
12	Davangere	0.6444	23	0.574	12	0.385	18	<b>0.124</b>	<b>25</b>
13	Dharwad	0.6469	21	0.584	7	0.391	16	<b>0.111</b>	<b>19</b>
14	Gadag	0.6280	26	0.571	14	0.272	29	<b>0.123</b>	<b>24</b>
15	Hassan	0.6873	5	0.575	11	0.493	7	<b>0.069</b>	<b>6</b>
16	Haveri	0.6475	20	0.578	10	0.274	28	<b>0.089</b>	<b>11</b>
17	Kalabuaragi	0.6487	18	0.544	27	0.405	13	<b>0.130</b>	<b>26</b>
18	Kodagu	0.6642	13	0.591	5	0.647	3	<b>0.069</b>	<b>5</b>
19	Kolar	0.6241	27	0.570	15	0.529	6	<b>0.114</b>	<b>21</b>
20	Koppal	0.5927	30	0.553	25	0.413	10	<b>0.169</b>	<b>30</b>
21	Mandya	0.6767	9	0.560	20	0.411	12	<b>0.092</b>	<b>13</b>
22	Mysuru	0.6698	12	0.566	17	0.386	17	<b>0.093</b>	<b>14</b>
23	Raichur	0.6028	28	0.529	29	0.307	26	<b>0.150</b>	<b>28</b>
24	Ramanagar	0.6585	15	0.556	23	0.484	8	<b>0.092</b>	<b>12</b>
25	Shivamogga	0.6806	7	0.586	6	0.359	22	<b>0.088</b>	<b>10</b>
26	Tumakuru	0.6707	11	0.572	13	0.413	11	<b>0.080</b>	<b>8</b>
27	Udupi	0.7475	1	0.600	3	0.544	4	<b>0.038</b>	<b>1</b>
28	Uttara Kannada	0.6852	6	0.594	4	0.392	15	<b>0.070</b>	<b>7</b>
29	Vijayapura	0.6725	10	0.550	26	0.366	21	<b>0.105</b>	<b>16</b>
30	Yadgir	0.6502	16	0.505	30	0.345	24	<b>0.110</b>	<b>18</b>

Source: "Human Development: Performance of Districts, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014 – A Snapshot"

Udupi are showing less inequality in health dimension and empowerment dimension. They are also at the top in the case of labour market dimension. In addition, Kodagu also shows less inequality in the labour market for women.

The findings of the yet to be published KSHDR, 2015 show relatively the same trend in GII values and ranking positions across districts.

### A. Gender Inequality Index (GII) in the Districts of Karnataka

In order to understand the performance of the districts of Karnataka in terms of gender inequality, the GII is divided into five groups as exhibited in **Thematic Map 12.3.1**. It is found that there are two districts with highest gender inequality followed by 3 and 11 districts with higher and high gender inequality respectively. Nearly 14 districts can be classified as having lowest and lower gender inequality. Thus, more than half of the districts are in the high gender inequality category. Therefore, it is important that human development efforts also address the issues of gender dimension equally so that everyone enjoys the fruits of development.

### B. Gender Inequality Index (GII) in the Taluks of Karnataka

The relative performance of all the 176 taluks in GII is shown in the **Thematic map 12.3.2**

and the top five and the bottom five performing taluks are also listed.

### 8. Gender and Region

Ensuring of Regional Social Justice is of paramount importance and the failure of which leads to Regional Disparity across various development parameters including the gender issues. The State of Karnataka is not an exception for witnessing the lop-sided development, leaving far behind half of its geography that has suffered for centuries from many deprivation and disadvantageous factors.

Regional disparity also causes, in general, gender inequality with higher female deprivation / disadvantage factor implying vulnerability of females (women and child) in many aspects life.

**Tables 12.78, 12.79, 12.98 and 12.99** clearly exemplify how the regional disparity due to policy paralysis, will yield higher gender inequality with significantly higher female deprivation / disadvantage factor.

### 9. The Third Gender Community

The Third Gender People or commonly referred to as the Trans-gender People are the most neglected section of the society across India.

**Table 12.99 : Gender Dimensions of Regional Disparities in Karnataka**

Divisions	Female Disadvantage in Literacy		Female Agricultural Labourers as a per cent of Total Female Workers		GII, 2012*		GII, 2011	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Bengaluru	-0.25	-0.15	34.37	29.52	0.426 (Kolar)	0.363 (Bengaluru)	0.124 (Davangere)	0.056 (Bengaluru U)
Mysuru	-0.25	-0.17	27.03	27.62	0.459 (Mysuru)	0.208 (Udupi)	0.105 (Chamarajanagar)	0.038 (Udupi)
Belagavi	-0.43	-0.26	54.30	52.87	0.485 (Bagalkot)	0.365 (U.Kannada)	0.130 (Bagalkot)	0.070 (U. Kannada)
Kalabuaragi	-0.60	-0.36	66.77	58.73	0.480 (Raichur)	0.429 (Bidar)	0.169 (Koppal)	0.196 (Yadgir)
Karnataka	-0.34	-0.21	43.51	39.87	---	---	---	---

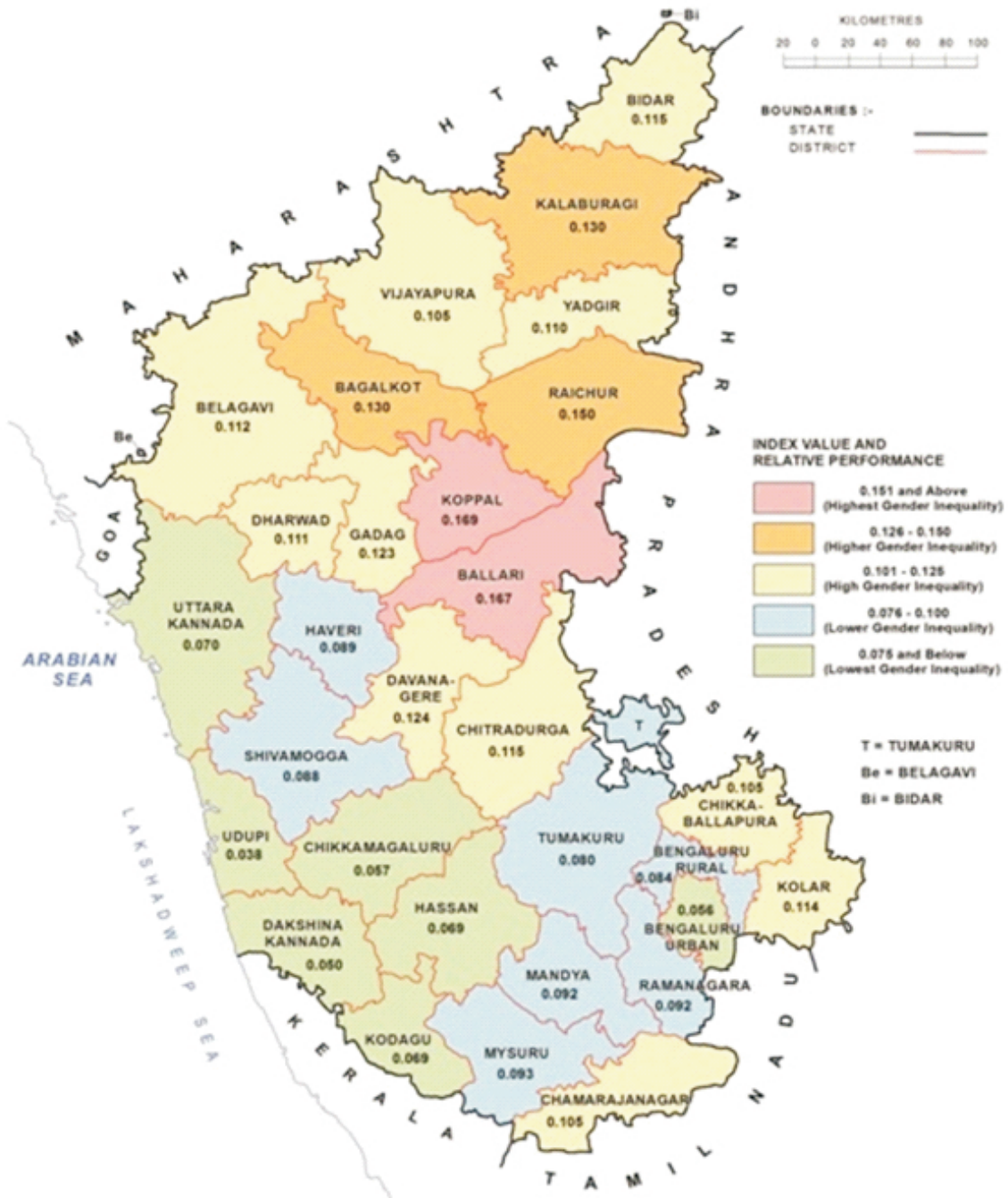
Source: (1) Census of India 2001, Primary Census Abstract, Series 30. Karnataka (2) Census of India 2011, Primary Census Abstract, Series 30. Karnataka. (3) \*From the findings of yet to be published KSHDR, 2015 (4) Table 12.78 of the same chapter.

Note: Strictly speaking, GII values of 2012 and 2011 cannot be compared as the dimensions and indicators are different in each of them. However, it is just to know the trend in GII that these two are presented in the Table.



**Thematic Map 12.3.1: GII in DISTRICTS of Karnataka, 2011**

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಂಗ ಸಂಬಂಧಿ ಅಸಮಾನತೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ (ಜಿಐಐ)  
**GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX (GII) IN DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA  
 2011**



Source: "Human Development: Performance of Districts, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014 – A Snapshot"

**Thematic Map 12.3.2: GII in TALUKS of Karnataka, 2011**



Gender Inequality Index (GII) - Taluks

**Top FIVE taluks in the State with least Gender Inequality.**

- Bengaluru south - 1st rank (0.0246)
- Belthangadi - 2nd rank (0.0255)
- Kadur - 3rd rank (0.0280)
- Hassan - 4th rank (0.0305)
- Mangaluru - 5th rank (0.0336)

**Bottom FIVE taluks in the State with highest Gender Inequality.**

- Siraguppa - 172nd rank (0.1926)
- Hosapete - 173rd rank (0.2022)
- Gadag - 174th rank (0.2060)
- Harihara - 175th rank (0.2121)
- Kudlagi - 176th rank (0.2206)

Source: “Human Development: Performance of Districts, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014 – A Snapshot”

Even their exact number is also not properly estimated. Census, 2011 has attempted to capture their number across States, the number of Trans-gender Children, SC and ST Trans-genders, Trans-genders' Literacy Status (**Table 12.100**). The socio-cultural restrictions and prevailing negative attitude of the society towards them, make them not only inhibit from declaring themselves to be trans-genders but also make them suffer from trauma, familial and social discriminations. Their issues are very unique and of genuine concern and hence they must not be neglected and relegated to the backyard. The inclusion of an X-column (to identify the gender as trans-gender) in any application form and other policy initiatives taken from the Government are the silver lining moments for trans-genders. However, still

more concrete and concerted efforts are needed to ensure their development.

**10. Conclusion**

The status of human development in Karnataka is witnessing an improving trend over the years. However, the disparities across different dimensions certainly need to be taken care.

The engendering scenario in Karnataka is also a mixed bag with impressive performance in some areas but having relatively gloomy performance in most of the areas which need immediate attention.

The issues of the third gender people are also of genuine concern and hence should be given utmost attention to ensure their development.

**Table 12.100 : Trans-genders in Karnataka and India – 2011 census**

Location	Number of transgender persons				
	Trans-genders	Child (0-6)	SC	ST	Literacy
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>20,266</b>	<b>1,771</b>	<b>3,275</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>58.82</b>
India	4,87,803	54,854	78,811	33,293	56.07

Source: <http://www.census2011.co.in/transgender.php>

## GENDER AND SOCIAL EQUITY

# Chapter 13

### 13.1 WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

#### 13.1.1 Women Population.

Women comprise nearly half the population in Karnataka. According to the recent 2011 Census, women comprise 49.31% of the total state population, the pattern is more or less same in the southern States of India. However, the percentage of SC women to total population is more in Tamil nadu (10.03%) compared to Karnataka (8.53%) and All India (8.08%). But percentage of ST women to total population is more in Andhra Pradesh (3.49%) compared to other Southern States.

#### 13.1.2 Women Empowerment Schemes.

It is in the recent years that the issue of women's empowerment as a development objective has moved center stage. With this objective in mind, the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Karnataka, has designed the following schemes that aims, not only on empowering women, but also for their well-being in various spheres.

##### A. Streeshakthi :

For economic empowerment it is necessary for a woman to have access and control over productive resources to ensure financial autonomy. SHG is a good medium to congregate women. Streeshakthi programme was launched in 2000-01 and is implemented throughout the State. Each group comprises of about 15 to 20 women members who come from below the poverty line families. Women belonging to families that are landless or agricultural labourers, and largely SC/ST women. At present there are 1.54 lakh self help groups, comprising 22.20 lakh women members.

Upto November-2017 the groups had saved Rs.2837.26 crore since inception. Bank loans have been availed by 140024 groups to the extent of Rs. 6155.95 crore and there has been internal loan circulation to the tune of Rs.5387.71 crore and used for taking up various Income Generating Activities.

Several programmes like revolving fund, financial incentives, providing marketing facilities for the products produced by SHGs etc. are taken up by the department.

The budgetary allocations for various activities under Streeshakthi are

- ❑ Rs. 7500.00 lakhs for Strengthening of SHGs, of which an expenditure of Rs.3642.45 lakhs was incurred as on November-2017
- ❑ An amount of Rs.50 lakhs is allocated for the continuation programme of the construction of 4 Divisional Level Training centers. Of which Rs.37.50 lakhs has been released by the government. Out of 12.50 lakhs incurred expenditure as on November 2017.

In view of the large number of groups taking up income generating activities it was proposed to provide marketing facilities at the taluk level, taluk bhavans constructed in a phased manner from the year 2007-08. During 2017-2018 Rs.25.00 lakhs is allocated for construction of one new taluk bhavan. In this Rs.18.75 lakhs has been released by the Government.

##### B. Santwana :

- ❑ Santwana is a scheme aimed at rehabilitation of women who have been subjected to atrocities like rape, domestic violence, dowry, sexual harassment and so on etc. In addition to provision of legal assistance, support is also provided in the form of financial aid, temporary shelter and protection and training/education to equip them with skills needed to get back into the normal course of life.
- ❑ At present 188 santwana centers are functioning with the assistance from NGOs. During 2017-18 budgets of Rs.1080.00 lakhs has been earmarked out of which Rs. 590.00 Lakhs has been released to the districts for the implementation of the scheme and an amount of Rs. 366.00 lakhs has been spent upto the end of November-2017.

**Table 13.1 : Progress under Santwana Scheme**

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Achievement (No. of Centres)
2013-14	442.50	169
2014-15	350.46	177
2015-16	550.00	187
2016-17	1162.16	186
2017-18 (up to Nov 2017)	366.00	188

**Table 13.2 : District-wise Women Population in Karnataka**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	As per 2001 census	As per 2011 census	Percentage of women population (Census 2011)
1	Bangalore (Urban)	3100313	4563412	15.2
2	Bangalore (Rural)	916081	479743	1.6
3	Chitradurga	737578	816967	2.7
4	Kolar	1242253	760830	2.6
5	Shimoga	810230	875695	2.9
6	Tumkur	1267575	1326679	4.4
7	Davangere	872373	957303	3.2
8	Ramanagar	-	534679	1.8
9	Chikkaballapur	-	616873	2.1
10	Mysore	1289070	1483538	4.9
11	Chikkamagalur	564829	570270	1.9
12	Dakshina kannada	958752	1051048	3.5
13	Hassan	862696	890414	3.0
14	Kodagu	272112	280037	0.9
15	Mandya	874411	899239	3.0
16	Chamarajanagar	474380	507603	1.7
17	Udupi	587953	615012	2.0
18	Belgaum	2059518	2351335	7.8
19	Bijapur	880313	1062149	3.5
20	Dharwad	780379	907866	3.0

**Table 13.2 : District-wise Women Population in Karnataka**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	As per 2001 census	As per 2011 census	Percentage of women population (Census 2011)
21	Karwar	666273	709423	2.4
22	Bagalkote	816548	937924	3.1
23	Gadag	478160	526758	1.7
24	Haveri	697553	779211	2.6
25	Gulbarga	1533479	1257831	4.2
26	Bellary	996761	1251981	4.2
27	Bidar	730695	829168	2.8
28	Raichur	815860	958280	3.2
29	Koppal	591470	689813	2.2
30	Yadgiri	-	581881	1.9
<b>Total</b>		<b>25877615</b>	<b>30072962</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: Ramanagar, Chikkaballapur and Yadgiri are new districts.

**Table 13.3 : Progress under Streeshakthi Scheme**

Years	Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)	Achievement (No.)
2013-14	1458.80	29176 groups
2014-15	6443.52	128870 groups
2015-2016	6332.90	126658 groups
2016-2017	7957.59	144295 groups
2017-2018 ( upto November -2017)	3642.45	71753 groups

**Table 13.4 : Stree Shakthi Programme**

Programmes/ scheme	Unit	Achievement			Target	Achievement
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Upto Nov. 2017
No. of Groups taken loans from Banks	with Nos.	2397	1645	10445	15265	11740
Loan Amount	Rs. in Crores	87.82	153.22	384.55	-	546.21
Revolving Fund released by Government	with Nos.	128870	126658	117564	130000	57854
	Rs. in Lakhs	6443.50	6332.90	5878.20	6500.00	2892.65

**Table 13.4 : Progress under Stree Shakthi Scheme**

Programmes/ scheme	Unit	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement Upto Sept - 2017
		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
No. of Groups taken loans from Banks	with Nos.	13779	2397	11721	1645	9961	10445	15265	11740
Loan Amount	Rs. in Crores	-	87.82	-	153.22	-	384.55	-	546.21
Revolving Fund released by Government	Self Help Groups	1288870 Groups Rs.6443.50 Lakhs	1288870 Groups Rs.6443.50 Lakhs	126658 Groups Rs. 6332.90 Lakhs	126658 Groups Rs. 6332.90 Lakhs	117564 Groups Rs.5878.20 Lakhs	117564 Groups Rs. 5878.20 Lakhs	130000 Groups Rs. 6500.00 Lakhs	57854 Groups Rs. 2892.65 Lakhs

### 13.1.3 Women Component Plans (KMAY and Gender Budget) :

#### a) Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane (KMAY)

Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane (KMAY) functions under the aegis of the Department of Women and Child Development. Karnataka is the first State in the Country to introduce KMAY by earmarking 1/3rd resources for women in individual beneficiary-oriented schemes and labour intensive schemes across various sector. Since its introduction in 1995-96, 25 departments have been identifying schemes to benefit women. During 2017-18, 708 schemes are involved in the Yojane across Central, State and District sector. Allocation towards KMAY for the current financial year is Rs.34318.23 crore, of which 1/3 allocation for women is Rs.11047.33 crore. An amount of Rs.5433.54 crore was spent upto the end of November 2017.

#### b) Gender based Budget

Karnataka has taken major steps towards promoting gender equality and Gender based

budgeting is yet another development in the direction. Making a beginning in 2006-07, gender based budgeting helps to prioritize and orient public expenditure to reflect the concerns of women. Subsequently, the Finance Department also established a Gender Budget Cell (GBC) to identify the quantum of resource allocation and expenditure for women and proper translation of policy commitments. Karnataka is one of the 3 States in India that has implemented Gender based budgeting.

The GBC has been regularly bringing out a Gender budget document reflecting allocation of funds under various schemes cutting across various departments. The schemes are presented in two parts; Category-A and Category-B. The classification is broadly on the lines adopted by GOI in the Expenditure.

#### Budget Vol-II. The categorization of schemes is based on;

- Category-A which presents women specific budget provisions in which 100% budget provisions are meant for women.
- Category-B which present women-specific budget provisions wherein atleast 30%

provisions are meant for women. Details of allocation are given in **Table 13.5**.

#### 13.1.4 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence:

With the objective of controlling violence against women, achieving gender equality and saving women from oppression Karnataka is implementing the protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, from the year 2007. To provide shelter and counseling to victims of domestic violence, 116 Service provider have been notified. In addition to this, 31 Swadhar Centers (Out of 32 centers 1 center is closed due to improper functioning), 21 Short Stay Homes and 185 Santhwana Centers have been notified as Shelter Homes in the State. Free legal aid is provided to the victims. One protection officer is notified in each taluk, under this scheme, 2459 cases are registered and Rs.240.45 lakhs expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2017.

#### 13.1.5 Special Gram Sabhas :

General Grama Sabhas are being conducted in all the Grama Panchayats of the State. Government will facilitate holding of Special Grama Sabhas for women to get there facilities and also to select suitable women beneficiaries under various schemes of development departments. During 2017-18 total 451

Special Grama Sabhas are conducted upto the end of November 2017.

#### 13.1.6 Special Treatment Units for Women and Children :

Special treatment units for Women and Children have been set up where in assistance for medical treatment, police and legal aid, counselling are provided under one roof to women and children who are victims of various atrocities. These centres are set up at district hospitals in each district. In Bangalore, centres are set up at Bowring and lady Curzon Hospitals, K.C. General Hospital and Vani Vilas Hospital, KR.Puram and Jayanagar General Hospital. Totally 33 Special treatment units are functioning. These units function round the clock and a toll free women's Helpline 181 is provided.

#### Hostel for Girls :

To encourage girls education in rural areas and to reduce school drop outs, free hostel facility is provided for girls. At present 20 pre metric and 21 post metric a total of 41 girls hostels are functioning through NGOs which are funded by the department.

#### One Stop Centre (Sakhi):

Ministry of Women and Child Development has intended to establish One Stop Centre to

**Table 13.5 : Allocation under Gender based Budget**

Year	No. of Depts	Category A			Category B		
		No. of schemes	Allocation (Rs. lakhs)		No. of schemes	Allocation (Rs. lakhs)	
			Plan	Non-Plan		Plan	Non-Plan
2013-14	39	40	155962	35568	760	2641377	2865344
2014-15	39	59	319988	45003	798	3273692	3355467
2015-16	36	54	469419	92846	720	3330329	2307027
2016-17	36	57	400455	108652	664	3719885	2440455
2017-18	32	58	590183	-	650	6979108	-

**Table 13.6 : Details of Special Treatment units for Women and Children**

Year	Expenditure (Rs.lakhs)	No of Centres
2014-15	68.36	30
2015-16	150.00	30
2016-17	186.90	33
2017-18 (up to Nov)	135.02	33

support women affected by violence. These centres will provide support and assistance including legal, medical, psychological and counselling support under one roof. In the 1st One OSC will be established in every state on pilot basis. Based on this Government of India has sanctioned grants to establish OSC in Karnataka at Udupi district and construction of the building is under progress.

On the second phase during the year 2017-18 Government of India has provided a target of 6 centres for Karnataka. Chitradurga, Chamrajnagara and Dharwad districts are sanctioned One Stop Centre.

#### **Sthairya:**

As announced in the 2015-16 Budget Speech Rs 500.00 lakhs corpus fund has to be established at State Level to provide financial relief to women who are victims of atrocities. Under this scheme an amount of Rs.25000/- will be provided within 24 hours of the complaint has been lodged and also a financial assistance will be provided up to Rs.2.00 lakhs in case of medical emergency. Rs. 1.00 lakh will be provided as death relief to the family in case

of death of the victim due to atrocities and acid attack.

As of now Rs. 170.00 lakhs has been released to establish "Sthairya" fund at district level as of now 202 beneficiaries are availed the benefit.

#### **State Working Women Hostel:**

The main aim of the scheme is to provide safe and suitable accommodation facilities for working women. Under this scheme a grant of Rs. 25.00 lakhs will be released to NGOs who are willing to construct the hostel. As of now one hostel has been constructed by J.S.S. Mahavidyapeetha at Chamarajanagar.

Grants are released to Johara organisation Gulbarga and Mahila Samaja, Sulya taluk, Dakshina Kannada District, construction is under progress.

During 2017-18 Rs. 6.25 lakhs has been released to Mahila Mandali, Udupi District.

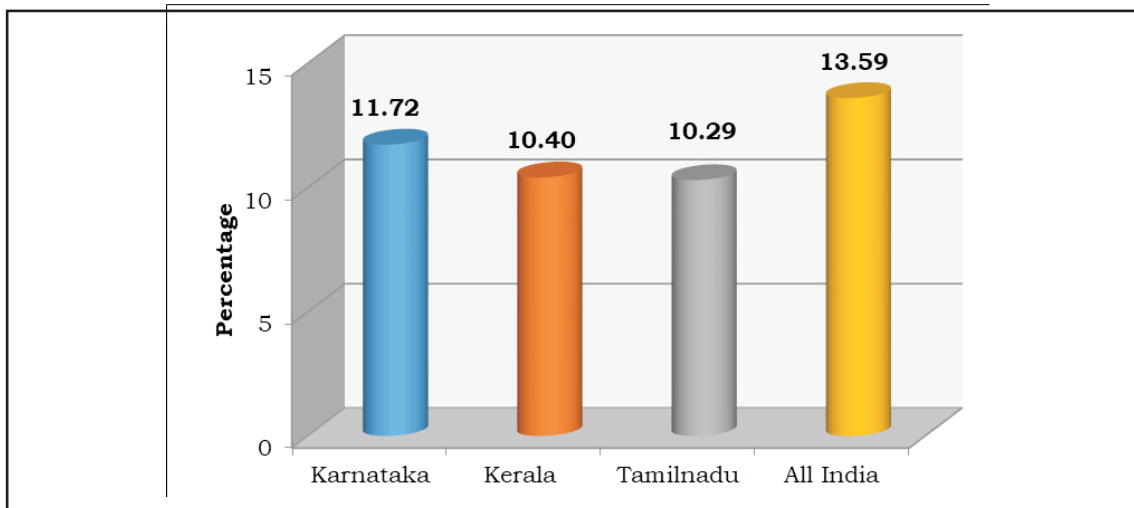
#### **13.1.7 Child Population in Karnataka :**

Though the child population of Karnataka is less than all India level, when compared to other southern states of India, it is at the higher side as represented in the chart below.

**Table 13.7 : Details of Hostel for Girls**

Year	Expenditure (Rs.lakhs)	No of Hostels
2013-14	318.65	44
2014-15	390.95	44
2015-16	408.61	44
2016-17	368.86	44
2017-18 (up to November)	213.38	41

**Figure 13.1 Percentage of Child Population in Southern States and All-India**





### 13.1.8 Child Development Programmes :

In Karnataka Children constitute 11.72% of the total population (as per 2011 Census) the department of Women and Child Development is concentrating on implementation of welfare schemes for the overall development of the children.

#### A. Bhagyalakshmi :

Bhagyalakshmi a flagship programme implemented by Government of Karnataka aimed at improving the sex ratio in the State by encouraging the birth of girl child in the BPL families. The programme also aims to eradicate social evils such as child labour, female foeticide, child marriage, and child trafficking. 2 girl children born in a BPL family are eligible to enroll under the scheme.

A fixed amount will be deposited with the financial partner Life Insurance Corporation of India. Maturity amount will be paid to the girl child after completing 18 years of age only after fulfilling Bhagyalakshmi scheme conditions.

The period of the 11th five year plan saw an expenditure of Rs.1686.85 crores against

allocation of Rs.1612.38 crores including additional allocation with benefits accruing to 11,07,788 girl children. Details of achievements under the Bhagyalakshmi scheme are given in **Table 13.9**.

During 2017-18 an amount of Rs.321.28 crores budget has been earmarked. So far Rs.227.40 crores has been released and 1,18,135 beneficiaries have been covered up to the end of November 2017.

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

#### B. Prohibition of Child Marriage :

Child Marriage is a social evil. To eradicate child marriage from the society, to create awareness among the general public and to stop child marriages, child marriage prohibition cell has been established in the department of Women and Child Development. During the year 2017-18 (from

**Table 13.8 : District Wise Child Population in Karnataka 2001-2011 (0-6 years)**

Sl.No.	Name of the District	As per 2001 census		As per 2011 census	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Bangalore (Urban)	397648	374892	541656	511181
2	Bangalore (Rural)	116172	109446	54908	52154
3	Ramanagar	-	-	54963	52878
4	Chitradurga	102512	97023	94629	89651
5	Davanagere	123496	116779	111793	105938
6	Kolar	171728	164741	86845	83578
7	Chikballapur	-	-	67734	64552
8	Shimoga	106423	101740	93221	89530
9	Tumkur	158079	150083	135671	130071
10	Chikkamagalur	70779	67865	53493	51835
11	Dakshina Kannada	116854	111206	106985	101312
12	Udupi	58509	56072	52689	50471
13	Hassan	101971	97694	83971	81666
14	Kodagu	35192	34382	27676	27057

Sl.No.	Name of the District	As per 2001 census		As per 2011 census	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
15	Mandya	106058	99089	89063	83622
16	Mysore	164934	158621	155807	149754
17	Chamarajanagar	58511	56426	51529	49119
18	Belgaum	324816	299215	323761	302508
19	Bijapur	148750	138081	164856	153550
20	Bagalkote	136564	128308	140551	131357
21	Dharwad	112335	105927	113127	106815
22	Gadag	70627	67208	68025	64417
23	Haveri	104119	99593	100369	94948
24	Karwar	89149	84354	76794	73321
25	Bellary	163892	155194	175543	168609
26	Bidar	124401	117116	115550	108892
27	Gulbarga	276843	259611	188076	177296
28	Yadgir	-	-	97522	92757
29	Raichur	144097	138971	145468	138265
30	Koppal	106499	101505	103016	98638
<b>Total</b>		<b>3690958</b>	<b>3491142</b>	<b>3675291</b>	<b>3485742</b>

Note: Ramanagar, Chikkaballapur and Yadgiri are new districts.

**Table 13.9: Progress of Bhagyalakshmi Scheme through the 11th five year plan**

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs.In crore)		Percentage of Achievement	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Physical	Financial
2007-08	150000	123789	150.00	132.43	82.53	88.29
2008-09	200000	299764	266.65	316.65	148.91	118.75
2009-10	200000	144999	229.89	229.89	72.50	100.00
2010-11	185493	284763	558.00	521.98	153.51	93.54
2011-12	211316	254473	407.84	485.90	120.42	119.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>946809</b>	<b>1107788</b>	<b>1612.38</b>	<b>1686.85</b>	<b>117.00</b>	<b>104.61</b>

Progress of Bhagyalakshmi Scheme 2017-18 (upto November 2017)

April-2017 to November-2017) 812 child marriages has been prevented in the State.

### C. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) :

ICDS is a centrally sponsored scheme, which provides a package of six services i.e., supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, nutrition and health education for mothers and non-formal pre-school education for children between the ages of 3-6, This scheme is running since 1975. Under this scheme, 62580 AWCs and 3331 mini AWCs were functioning. Under Supplementary Nutrition Programme, supplementary nutrition will be provided (per day).

### Health and Nutrition Education :

All Anganwadi Centers are provided with a Hand book and flip chart on Health and Nutrition which is used for educating the mothers of the Anganwadi Centers.

### Pre-school Education :

For effective Pre School Education, Activity Bank called "Chili Pili" a book in Kannada and English language has been developed covering 42 subjects and distributed to all anganwadi centers.

### Improvements in the monitoring system:

Action is being taken to get attendance of beneficiarices.

### D. Sabala :

With the objective of empowering adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-SABALA is being implemented in 9 districts of the State on a pilot basis. The scheme aims at improving nutritional and health status and upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills of adolescent girl's. During 2017-18 Rs.69.47 lakhs budgetary provision has been made by GOI and 40% share of

**Table 13.10 : Progress of Bhagyalakshmi Scheme through the 12th five year plan**

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. In crore)		Percentage of Achievement	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Physical	Financial
2012-13	242575	401370	755.40	755.39	165	100
2013-14	205403	187982	396.43	359.47	91.5	90.7
2014-15	176223	171892	340.11	339.86	97.5	99.9
2015-16	245258	244573	473.35	467.33	99.72	98.72
2016-17	172879	164611	338.79	338.79	95.21	100

During 2016-17 Rs. 378.79 crores has been allocated and out of which Rs.32.31 crores provided for TSP. Due to shortage of ST beneficiaries Rs. 18.30 crores is transferred to IGMSY scheme implemented by ICDS Section.

### Progress of Bhagyalakshmi Scheme 2017-18 (upto November 2017)

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs.In crore)		Percentage of Achievement	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Physical	Financial
2017-18	166468	118135	321.28	227.40	70.97	70.78

Rs.46.31 lakhs is from GOK. Total of Rs.115.78 lakhs has been reallocated for 9 districts.

#### **E. Kishori Shakthi Yojana (KSY) :**

KSY is being implemented excluding 9 SABALA districts (Kalaburagi, Kolar, Bengaluru (Rural), Bellary, Vijayapura, Dharwad, Chikkamagaluru, Uttara Kannada & Kodagu) in rest of the 143 ICDS projects of 21 districts. Under KSY, 180 adolescent girls in each project are given 5 days residential training every year and supplementary nutrition is being provided to 2 adolescent girls in each anganwadi centre. Under this scheme 85882 beneficiaries are covered up to the end of November -2017.

#### **F. Meeting of medical expenses of Severely Malnourished Children :**

This scheme started for the reason of severely malnourished children's treatment. For the children who have suffering from severe malnourition, an amount of Rs.2000/- per head for one year being given for their medical expenses from 2016-17.

In 2017-18 budget allocation for Balasanjivini / Meeting of medical expenses of Severely Malnourished Children, Govt. has released an amount of Rs.313.00 lakhs and an amount has already distribute to all districts, under balasanjeevini Rs.127.29 lakhs expenditure has been incurred upto the end of November-2017.

#### **G. Balasnehi :**

It is proposed to convert 5000 Anganwadi Centers to Shishu Snehi Centres under this scheme at the cost of Rs. 10,000/- per building.

#### **H. Mathru Vandana Scheme :**

Government of India has announced new scheme under Honorable Prime minister's pan India. From 01.01.2017 an amount of Rs.5000 is transferred to beneficiaries account under

direct beneficiary transfer to pregnant & lactating mothers in 3 installments. This scheme is limited to only first live birth. Rs.11580.00 Lakh budget is allocated for the year 2017-18 and Rs.9419.72 lakhs budget has been released.

#### **I. Integrated Child Protection Scheme: (ICPS) :**

For comprehensive development of children who are in need of care and protection and in conflict with the law, ICPS was launched in 2010-11, with the objectives of providing a safe and secure environment in the state. ICPS provides preventive and statutory care and rehabilitation services to any vulnerable child in the society. Amount of Rs.5491.87 lakhs has been incurred out of an allocation of Rs.8998.24 Lakhs Till the end of November-2017.

#### **The main objective of the Integrated Child Protection Scheme is as follows:**

- ❑ To bring all children below the age of 18 years in a safety net and to address children in vulnerable situation in short duration by providing child protection services.
- ❑ To improve the quality of services and efficiency at all levels.
- ❑ Awareness to public on child rights and protection services.
- ❑ Reduce the number of children depending on institutional services by increasing non-institutional programmes like Adoption, Sponsorship and foster care and after care services.
- ❑ Create mechanism for Child protection management system including MIS for effective implementation and monitoring of child protection services.

**Table 13.11 : Progress of Supplementary Nutrition programme under ICDS**

Year	Expenditure (Rs. lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries
2012-13	67708.24	5415895
2013-14	84632.89	5472021
2014-15	60160.53	5479064
2015-16	116306.73	5524282
2016-17	121787.18	5531028
2017-18 (upto November 2017)	67280.07	5023290

1. 33 Child Welfare Committee and 30 Juvenile Justice Boards have been formed & 3495 and 3499 children cases have been brought before the committee and board respectively. There are 56 Government run children homes and 2586 children are housed in these homes by the end of November-17.
2. In 2016-17 New Children homes for girls at Shivamogga and Chitradurga, Children Home for boys at Tumkur has been sanctioned. One Place of safety has been sanctioned for Bangalore (Urban) district during 2017-18.
3. Observation homes have been sanctioned to house children in conflicts with law and 127 children were remained in the institutions at the end of November-17, in 2016-17 new Observation Home for Bidar district has been sanctioned.
4. Rs. 32.00 Lakhs has been released to the District Child Protection Unit Bangalore (Urban) district to Construct Child Friendly Court in 2017-18.
5. 30 Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAA). During the year, 134 children were placed in the In-country adoption and 06 placed in Inter-country adoptions.

### **Child adoption Resource Information and guidance System – CARINGS:**

Child Adoption Resource Information and guidance system is GOI's dynamic response for a systematic, transparent and friendly adoption process. CARINGS is an on line platform, building bridges, creating, links through a web based management system which facilitates expeditious and smooth adoption and ensures transparency and accountability of the implementing agency with a national data base. Adoption process in Karnataka is done through online using the software- CARINGS developed by CARA. New adoption guidelines have been implemented from 16.01.2017.

Financial assistance is provided to children in the form of sponsorship to enable the child to remain in the family to prevent children from becoming destitute or vulnerable, run away from home, forced into child marriage, child labour etc. The district child protection unit (DCPU) will identify vulnerable families or children for sponsorship support. During 2017-18, 4165 children are benefited under the programme as on November -2017.

District Child Protection Units have been formed in all the districts of Karnataka. The Juvenile Justice Act envisages an after care programme for children who needs support after attaining the age of 18 years with an objective of rehabilitating such children and help to bring them to the main stream of the society.

**Registration of Child Care Institutions (CCI):** All the Child Care Institutions (CCI) should be registered as per Section 41(1) of the J.J Act, 2015. During the current year 292 CCIs are registered up to end of November 2017 and total 866 CCI's are registered.

### **Track the missing child.gov.in/track child:**

To track the progress of children of every child care institute in the country, the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India has developed a portal called Track the missing child.gov.in/track child. Karnataka is implementing this programme from June 2013 and so far information of about 1875 have been entered in the portal up to November-17 and 981 cases has been identified and solved, 894 cases yet to be solved.

### **Open shelters:**

42 open shelters are sanctioned and 40 are functioning in urban and semi urban areas to provide care and protection to children and 1135 children are rehabilitated up to the end of November -2017.

### **Need Assessment Survey:**

Need Assessment Survey is taken up in all 30 district of Karnataka to identify children in need of care and protection and to prepare a child protection plan. Survey has been completed in 24 districts (excluding 6 districts –UttarKannada, Kodagu, Chikkaballapur, Belgaum, Raichur and Bangalore (urban).

### **New initiatives for the year 2017-18 :**

1. To meet the nutrition needs, it is proposed to extend “Matru Poorna” scheme to all 30 districts of the State where hot cooked meal is provided to pregnant and lactating mothers from coming July. For this purpose Rs.302 crore will be provided.
2. All children in Anganwadi will be provided eggs for two days in a week from coming June. Rs.47 crore will be spent for this.
3. Milk currently being distributed for 3 days in a week under “Ksheera Bhagya” scheme will be distributed for 5 days from coming July.

4. Honorarium of Anganwadi worker and helper has been increased by Rs.1500 and Rs.750 between 2013-14 to 2016-17. In the current year this amount will be increased by Rs.1000 and Rs.500 respectively. For this purpose budget of Rs.115 crore is provided. To provide security to Anganwadi Workers and Helpers, Accident Insurance Scheme will also be implemented by Government of Karnataka.
5. In line with Special Treatment Units established at District Hospitals, 145 Special Treatment Units at Taluka Hospitals will be established for women and children who are victims of rape and other atrocities, over the next 2 years in association with Health Department.
6. Under "Paalane" scheme, financial assistance being given to HIV infected and affected children will be enhanced from Rs.800 to Rs.1000 for 25,000 children.
7. Rs.4 crore will be provided for making the Special Children Court child-friendly and for construction of court in Bengaluru Urban District.

### 13.1.9 Mal Nutrition status of children in Karnataka State :

As per nutritional status of children in Karnataka, by end of March 2017, 78.49% (3287638) Children were in normal grade, 21.05% (881522) moderately malnourished grade and 0.46% (19227) was in severely malnourished grade. There is slight improvement in normal grade children. Which is increased to 80.45% (3250314) and there is decrease in moderately malnourished children at 19.10% (771995) and severely malnourished children at 0.45% (18069) respectively.

### 13.1.10 Way Forward :

Though the State has taken many initiatives for empowerment of women and protection of children through the five year plans, the results are muted. The Census of India 2011 has shown a marginal improvement in the sex ratio from 965 in 2001. Notwithstanding the achievements, Karnataka is much behind other southern states. The sex ratio at 0-6 years range in 948 which is a marginal increase from 946 in 2001 (**Table 13.12**).

### 13.1.11 Specific Challenges and Future Outlook of the Department

#### Integrated Child Development Services

- ❑ Restructuring of the programme team management; creation of post, upgradation of existing posts.
- ❑ Addressing the nutritional issues-eradicating malnutrition
- ❑ Strengthening training and capacity building
- ❑ Encouraging public private partnership

#### Strengthening partnership with PRI, NGO and voluntary sector.

#### Future Outlook :

- ❑ MIS to be developed for effective implementation and supervision of child Protection services.
- ❑ To give more importance for capacity building of supervisors.
- ❑ For implementation of ECCE, action is initiated to develop ECCE policy and curriculum. This will be implemented from coming year.
- ❑ Stree Shakthi For strong sustainability of the groups it is proposed to establish District Federation so as to delink hand holding by SHGs and make them self reliant and independent.

#### Integrated Child Protection Scheme :

- ❑ To bring all children below age 18 years in a safety net and to address children in vulnerable situation in short duration by providing child protection services.
- ❑ To improve the quality of services and efficiency at all levels.
- ❑ Awareness to public on child rights and protection services.
- ❑ Reduce the number of children depending on institutional services by increasing non-institutional programmes like Adoption, Sponsorship and Foster care and after care services.
- ❑ Create mechanism for Child Protection Management system including MIS for effective implementation and monitoring of child protection services.

#### Analytical Note :

In the state out of 65911 anganawadi centers 42134 anganawadis are having own buildings. To provide own buildings to all anganawadi centers more budget has to be provided.

**Table 13.12 : Comparison of sex ratio among South Indian States**

States	2001		2011	
	Sex Ratio		Sex Ratio	
	Total Population	0-6 years Population	Total Population	0-6 years Population
Karnataka	965	946	973	948
Andhra Pradesh	978	961	993	943
Tamil Nadu	987	942	996	943
Kerala	1058	960	1084	964
India	933	927	943	919

### 13.1.12 Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation (KSWDC)

The Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation was established in 1987 for social and economic upliftment of women and has, since then, been implementing various schemes benefitting women.

**A. Udyogini :** Udyogini is designed to promote income generating activities by women and the same is encouraged through loan from banks and subsidies from KSWDC. For women belonging to SC/ST category maximum loan of Rs.3.00 lakhs who's family income does not exceed Rs.2.00 lakhs, a subsidy of 50% , special category women, a subsidy of 30% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 and for general category women, a subsidy of 20% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500 is provided. During 2017-18, a budget of Rs.2000.00 lakh is earmarked. It is proposed to cover 3578 beneficiaries under this scheme **(Table 13.13)**.

During 2016-17, a grant of Rs.1500.00 lakhs was provided and an additional grant of Rs.514.00 lakhs under SCSP/TSP and balance grant under KSFC (SCSP/TSP) for 2015-16 amounting to Rs.79.00 lakhs and for 2016-17 amounting to Rs.70.00 lakhs totally an amount of Rs.2163.00 lakhs has been spent.

An evaluation the scheme by the Institute for Social & Economic Change has revealed that the scheme has been highly useful to women across different castes, classes, regions and demographic backgrounds. It is particularly true of women who were deserted by their husbands, for widows and, physically

handicapped women, by providing them a source of independent livelihood.

**B. Women Training Programme :** Under this scheme, various job oriented and skill training programme such as Dress Designing, Embroidery, Hospitality, Food Processing, Beautician, Media, Videography, Computer Training are provided to women aiding their self employment, with a special focus on widows, physically handicapped and the destitute. The training programmes are organized through RUDSETI, Bank sponsored Training Institutes. During 2017-18, Rs.416.00 lakh has been provided in the budget. The scheme proposes to cover 4160 beneficiaries. **(Table 13.14)**

**C. Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme :** This scheme is being implemented in 14 districts viz. Belgaum, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Raichur, Koppal, Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag, Bellary, Gulbarga, Davangere, Yadgir, Chitradurga and Shimoga of North Karnataka. Under this scheme, Devadasis are provided with financial assistance of Rs.50,000/- (Rs.25,000/- loan and Rs.25,000/- incentive) by the Corporation for taking up income generating activities such as Animal Husbandry, Petty Shop etc., In addition, awareness campaigns against this evil system, health and legal camps are also being conducted.

During 2017-18, Rs.700.00 lakhs have been provided in the budget to cover 1063 beneficiaries. Rs.298.50 lakh have been spent to take up income generating activities and to conduct awareness campaigns, legal and health camps upto November 2017. **(Table 13.15)**.

**Table 13.13 : Progress of Udyogini scheme (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2013-14	10500	935.00	10259	636.54
2014-15	11598	1030.00	11994	1030.00
2015-16	15000	1100.00	12433	1100.00
2016-17	13824	2084.00	13824	2163.00
*2017-18	3578	2000.00	2862	1000.00

\* Upto November 2017

**Table 13.14 : Progress of Women Training Programme (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2013-14	6080	300.00	-	-
2014-15	3600	360.00	2776	171.22
2015-16	5650	360.00	5650	360.00
2016-17	4160	416.00	7688	416.00
*2017-18	4160	416.00	2080	208.00

\* Upto November 2017

**Table 13.15 : Progress under Devadasi Rehabilitation Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2013-14	2135	450.00	2069	366.70
2014-15	2565	500.00	2361	500.00
2015-16	3078	850.00	3078	850.00
2016-17	2794	800.00	2794	800.00
*2017-18	1063	700.00	532	298.50

\* Upto November 2017



**D. Devadasi Pension Scheme :** The Corporation also runs schemes that provide pension to support to ex-devadasis. Ex-Devadasis above the age of 45 years are given a pension of Rs.1500/- per month to lead normal and respectful life. This pension amount is credited directly to the Bank account of the beneficiaries. As per the survey conducted during the year 2007-08, 46,660 Devadasis were identified. Among them, those who have crossed 45 years of age numbering to 29482 are proposed to be provided with a monthly pension of Rs.1,500/-. During 2017-18 a grant of Rs.5177.00 lakhs is provided and an amount of Rs.2588.50 lakh is spent to cover 29021 ex-Devadasis upto November 2017. **(Table 13.16)**

**E. Housing to ex-Devadasis :** The scheme is implemented from the financial year 2009-10. Ex-Devadasis who own a site and who do not have a house is provided with financial assistance of Rs.1,50,000/- in rural areas and

Rs.1,80,000/- in urban areas as unit cost to construct houses. The financial assistance is routed through Rajeev Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Ltd., During 2017-18 a budget allocation of Rs.2000.00 lakhs has been provided to cover approximately 1295 beneficiaries. **(Table 13.17)**

**F. Marketing Assistance Scheme:** During the financial year 2017-18 this scheme includes Marketing Assistance (Rs.100.00 lakhs) & State Resource Centre – (Rs.100.00 lakhs) totalling to Rs.200.00 lakhs.

This scheme provides a marketing platform to sell products produced by women entrepreneurs and Stree Shakthi Groups. During 2016-17 Rs.85.50 lakhs has been allocated and released by the Government. Rs.85.50 lakhs has been spent and provided 2805 stalls for marketing the products produced by women entrepreneurs. At present Rs.100.00 lakhs has been earmarked and

**Table 13.16 : Progress under Devadasi Pension scheme****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2013-14	28125	1350.00	26664	1012.50
2014-15	28125	1688.00	27527	1652.00
2015-16	28125	3909.38	27889	3904.00
2016-17	29330	3520.00	28737	3735.81
*2017-18	29482	5177.00	29021	2588.50

\* Upto November 2017

**Table 13.17 : Progress under Housing to ex-Devadasis****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2013-14	833	1000.00	833	625.30
2014-15	917	1100.00	917	1100.00
2015-16	1000	1200.00	788	1200.00
2016-17	1286	2000.00	1286	2000.00
2017-18*	1295	2000.00	640	1000.00

\* Upto November 2017

released during November 2017. It is intended to provide 3150 stalls this year. **(Table 13.18)**

**G. State Resource Centre :** Under this scheme, KSWDC has established 30 Womens' self employment counselling centers in Karnataka to provide information /counselling about self employment, training, market assistance, economic activities etc., to women.

At present Rs.125.00 lakhs have been earmarked by the Government. Rs.40.18 lakhs been spent upto November 2017. **(Table 13.19)**

**H. Micro Credit Scheme :** This scheme was introduced during the year 2011-12. At the inception of the scheme Rs.1.00 lakh of loan with 6% interest was disbursed per Self Help Group. From 2015-16 this has been enhanced to Rs.2.00 lakhs with no interest with a view to improve the economic status of members of Self Help Groups. Each eligible group will be provided Rs.2.00 lakhs as interest free loan by KSWDC to engage in group activities.

During 2017-18 Rs.1000.00 lakhs have been provided in the budget. It is proposed to cover 500 Self Help Groups. **(Table 13.20)**

**I. Rehabilitation of Transgenders Scheme :**

This scheme was introduced in 2012-13, which provided training programmes to transgenders (Hijidas, Kotis, Jogappas, F to M, M to F, Mangala Mukhi) in Karnataka. Further Rs.50,000/- financial assistance (Rs.25,000/- incentive and Rs.25,000/- loan) will be provided to take up income generating activities.

During 2016-17 Rs.200.00 lakhs was provided in the budget. Out of which Rs.181.20 lakhs have been spent to cover 883 beneficiaries.

During 2017-18 Rs.410.00 lakhs have been provided in the budget. It is proposed to cover 812 beneficiaries under this scheme. **(Table 13.21)**

**J. Chethana (Rehabilitation of Sex Workers):**

This scheme was introduced in 2012-13, to improve the situation of the sex workers to lead honourable life in the society. The Corporation provides self employment training and also a loan of Rs.50,000/- (Rs.25,000/- loan and Rs.25,000/- incentive) to take up income generating activities.

**Table 13.18 : Progress of Marketing Assistance Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2013-14	1520	100.00	1728	32.75
2014-15	3975	110.00	2908	86.67
2015-16	3150	86.00	2965	76.00
2016-17	3150	114.00	2805	85.50
2017-18	3150	100.00	0	0

\* Upto November 2017

**Table 13.19 : Progress of the State Resource Centre Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2013-14	9000	100.00	3808	27.19
2014-15	7500	110.00	6600	29.51
2015-16	9250	89.00	15396	64.00
2016-17	12250	114.00	15060	85.50
2017-18	10000	125.00	6166	40.18

\* Upto November 2017

**Table 13.20 : Progress under Micro Credit Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2013-14	4500	300.00	2195	131.00
2014-15	4960	330.00	5263	330.00
2015-16	250 (Groups)	500.00	250	500.00
2016-17	500 (Groups)	1000.00	419	838.00
2017-18	500 (Groups)	1000.00	100	200.00

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.21 : Progress of Rehabilitation of Transgenders Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2013-14	-	75.00	759	151.88
2014-15	550	110.00	550	110.00
2015-16	875	175.00 25.00	1000	200.00
2016-17	975	200.00	883	181.20
*2017-18	812	410.00	406	205.00

\* Upto November 2017

During 2016-17 Rs.200.00 lakhs was provided. 975 beneficiaries were given incentives spending completely the budget of Rs.200.00 lakhs. During 2017-18 Rs.205.00 lakhs have been provided in the budget. It is proposed to cover 406 women. (Table 13.22)

**K. Interest Subsidy Scheme to Women Entrepreneurs (KSFC) :** This scheme was started during 2015-16. Under this scheme women entrepreneurs are eligible to obtain loan of Rs.5.00 lakhs to Rs.50.00 lakhs from Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) to start small and medium industries and service sectors @ interest rate of 14%. Out of which 10% of interest share will be paid by Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation. This 10% interest amount will be paid upto 5 years after sanctioning of loan by KSFC.

12 months leisure period is fixed for repaying principal amount. The interest part of KSWDC will be adjusted after 4% of interest part paid by the beneficiary. The interest subsidy will be applicable for a total period of 5 years from the date of sanction of loan.

During 2016-17 Rs.250.00 lakh was allotted in the Budget estimate, out of which Rs.70.00

lakhs has been transferred to Udyogini scheme under SCSP/TSP. Remaining Rs.180.00 lakh have been released to 357 beneficiaries through KSFC. (Table 13.23)

#### **NEW SCHEMES ANNOUNCED IN BUDGET SPEECH 2016-17 BY HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER.**

**A. Samrudhi Scheme :** This scheme was introduced during 2016-17. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs.10,000/- is being given to women Street Vendors. During 2016-17 an amount of Rs.1000.00 lakhs have been provided in the budget incurred an amount of Rs.827.30 lakhs and to cover 8273 women beneficiaries. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs.1052.00 lakhs have been provided in the budget. It is proposed to cover 10520 beneficiaries under this scheme. (Table 13.24)

**B. Dhanashree Scheme :** This scheme was introduced during 2016-17. Under this scheme, Rs.50,000/- (Rs.25,000/- Loan and Rs.25,000/- incentive) loan from KSWDC is being given to women coming under the age group of 18-60 years who are suffering from HIV to take up income generating activities.

During 2016-17 an amount of Rs.500.00 lakhs

has been provided in the budget and has covered 1,000 women beneficiaries.

During 2017-18 an amount of Rs.500.00 lakh has been provided in the budget. It is proposed to cover 989 beneficiaries. **(Table 13.25)**

**Details of New schemes pronounced during 2017-18**

**Saviruchi :** To establish 30 saviruchi mobile canteens in all 30 districts by district Stree Shakti federation with the loan of Rs.10 lakh to each district Stree Shakti federation.

**Parikara Sahayadhana :** Under this scheme, 10,000 fair price shops run by women/joint ownership are provided necessary equipment at the cost of Rs.5000/- each.

The Government has launched the Karnataka Transgender Policy to create a discrimination free environment for transgenders and to bring them to the mainstream. An economic support of Rs.20,000 per beneficiary given to transgenders has been enhanced to Rs.50,000.

**Table 13.22 : Progress of Chethana (Rehabilitation of Sex Workers) (Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2013-14	-	50.00	71	6.53
2014-15	-	110.00	299	83.85
2015-16	1005	201.00	1005	201.00
2016-17	975	200.00	975	200.00
*2017-18	406	205.00	203	102.50

\* Upto November 2017

**Table 13.23 : Progress of Interest subsidy scheme to women entrepreneurs (KSFC) (Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2015-16	-	-	168	35.62
2016-17	-	180.00	357	180.00
2017-18	-	850.00	320	425.00

\* Upto November 2017

**Table 13.24 : Progress of Samrudhi Scheme (Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2016-17	10000	1000.00	8273	827.30
2017-18	10520	1052	5260	526.00

\* Upto November 2017

**Table 13.25 : Progress of Dhanashree Scheme (Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2016-17	1000	500.00	1000	500.00
2017-18	989	500.00	494	250.00

\* Upto November 2017

### 13.2 WELFARE PROGRAMMES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

In its endeavor towards ensuring “faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth”, the Government of Karnataka has committed itself to improving capabilities and productive endowments among the economically disadvantaged and socially marginalized sections of the State. In this direction, the welfare departments and development corporations of the State are implementing

several multi-faceted and multi-pronged programs for welfare of SCs, STs, BCs, minorities, the disabled and senior citizens and thereby placing them on the path of mainstream development. A brief account of progress of the schemes implemented by the Social Welfare Departments and Development Corporations during the last three years for the benefit of the weaker sections of the society is summarized in this section. District wise population of SC/ST as per the census 2001 and 2011 is given in **Table 13.26**.

**Table 13.26 : Population of SC/ST**

	2001		2011	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
Bagalkot	250604	80181	319149	97203
Bengaluru	851047	86018	1198385	190239
Bengaluru Rural	377679	61555	213700	52903
Belgaum	462020	243451	577418	297198
Ballari	374218	364638	517409	451406
Bidar	298812	182219	399785	235822
Bijapur	334254	30051	442773	39314
Chamarajanagar	237624	106111	259445	120219
Chikkaballapura			312565	156487
Chikmagalur	233134	41019	253651	44970
Chitradurga	336487	266235	389117	302554
Dakshina Kannada	131160	62936	148178	82268
Davanagere	333227	209701	392595	233112
Dharwad	131969	70442	177855	87548
Gadag	137414	54410	174196	61654
Gulbarga	717595	154195	648782	65259
Hassan	311726	26451	345031	32329
Haveri	175360	127163	219976	141380
Kodagu	67422	46115	73584	58054
Kolar	671692	205711	465867	78875
Koppal	185209	138588	258608	164271
Mandya	247213	17193	265294	22402
Mysore	467640	271351	536643	334547
Raichur	317276	303042	400933	367071
Ramanagara			203819	22946
Shimoga	269519	55997	308158	65412
Tumkur	474044	193819	506901	209559
Udupi	67689	41613	75429	52897
Uttara Kannada	101896	23781	116431	34239
Yadgir			273315	146849
<b>KARNATAKA</b>	<b>8563930</b>	<b>3463986</b>	<b>10474992</b>	<b>4248987</b>

As SCs continue to be deprived of adequate access to education, health care facilities, housing, sanitation, productive assets like land, etc., the Department of Social Welfare and the Development Corporations are implementing various schemes for their socio-economic uplift.

### 13.2.1 Department of Social Welfare

As education is considered to be an engine of inclusive growth, improvement of educational status among the SC community has been effected through implementing several schemes like providing admission to meritorious students in prestigious schools, pre-matric and post-matric scholarships, prize money to meritorious students, hostel facilities, grants-in-aid for hostels, running special schools, etc. The progress of schemes implemented during the last three years to encourage the students of SCs for continuing their education from school level to higher education level is indicated below.

#### i. Admission of Meritorious Students in Prestigious Schools

In order to provide quality education, meritorious SC students are being admitted to 5th to 10th standards in reputed institutions in the State. For the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs has been earmarked under Scheduled cast various development fund & an amount of Rs.600.00 lakh has been released from Government upto November 2017 (**Table 13.27**).

#### ii. Pre-matric Scholarships

In order to encourage children belonging to SC households, whose annual income is less than Rs. 6.00 lakhs, a Pre-Matric scholarship is being sanctioned annually at the rates mentioned in **Table 13.28**.

The scholarship for 9th to 10th standard students whose annual income is less than 2.00 lakhs is sanctioned by Central Government is presented in **Table 13.29**.

**Table 13.27 : Progress of the Scheme for Admission of Meritorious Students**

(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Budget allocation	Funds released	Expenditure	% of Expenditure	Physical Achievement (Students)
2014-15	1500.00	1500.00	700.00	47	1472
2015-16	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	100	996
2016-17	500.00	500.00	500.00	100	2337
2017-18*	1500.00	600.00	600.00	40	2297

**Table 13.28 : Sanction of Pre-matric Scholarships**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Class / Standard	Boys	Girls
1	1 - 5	1000.00	1100.00
2	6 - 7	1150.00	1250.00
3	8	1250.00	1350.00

\* Upto November 2017

**Table 13.29 : Scholarship for 9th to 10th standard students sanctioned by Central Government**

Particulars	Day Scholars	Hostellers
Maintenance Allowance	Monthly Rs. 150 for 10 months	Monthly Rs. 350 for 10 months
Adhoc Grants	Annually Rs. 750	Annually Rs. 1000

The progress of the scheme during the last three years is given in **Table 13.30**.

**iii. Post-matric scholarships** : It is sanctioned for children whose parents' household annual income is less than Rs. 2.50 lakhs. Maintenance allowance of day scholars will be credited directly to the student's bank account. The maintenance allowance of hostellers will be credited directly to the concerned bank account of the hostel warden. The course fee fixed by the competent authority will be credited to the bank account of the college principal. The progress of the scheme during the last three years is given in **Table 13.31**.

**iv. Prize Money to Meritorious Students**

In order to encourage the SC students to score higher marks and secure ranks, various incentive schemes such as prize money to SSLC students, prize money to college students, one-time financial assistance to students who secure admission in prestigious institutions like IITs/IIMs & IISc, prize money to rank holders and financial assistance to SC students who study in foreign universities are sanctioned, as per the criteria set by the department. The progress of the scheme is given in **Table 13.32**.

**v. Pre-matric Hostels**

Pre-matric hostel facilities such as boarding and lodging with free textbooks and notebooks, toothpaste, Suchi kits, uniform, bedding, shoes, etc are being provided to the students who are studying from 5th to 10th standards. The progress of the scheme is given in **Table 13.33**.

**vi. Post-Matric Hostels**

In order to encourage SC students to pursue

their higher education in college level, the Government is running 636 post-matric hostels by accommodating 67017 students who are eligible for the Government of India scholarship. For the maintenance of these hostels, the Government has incurred expenditure as shown in **Table 13.34**.

**vii. Construction of Hostel Buildings**

Pre-matric and Post-matric hostel buildings for students belonging to the SC community are constructed. Progress of the Scheme for the last three years detailed in **Table 13.35**.

**viii. Assistance to Grant-in-aid Hostels**

Providing financial assistance to voluntary organizations for maintenance of 151 pre-metric and 41 post metric, in total 192 grant-in-aid hostels in the State to meet boarding charges of the students is another scheme that is being implemented by the department. The detailed progress achieved is presented in **Table 13.36**.

**ix. Residential Schools**

**(a) Residential schools**

In order to encourage the SC children studying from 1st to 5th standards, the social welfare department is running 69 residential schools. Food, books, uniforms, beds Suchi kits, medical facility etc., are being provided to the children.

**(b) Morarji Desai Residential Schools**

The Department of Social Welfare is running 181 Morarji Desai Residential schools and 2 Atal Bihari Vajapayi Residential schools for Boys and Girls studying from 6th to 10th standards. The department is also running 82 Kittur Rani Chennamma residential schools

**Table 13.30: Progress of the Scheme for Pre-Matric Scholarships**

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. lakhs)	Funds released (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	% of Expenditure	Physical Achievement (Students)
2014-15	8160.55	8474.68	5577.76	68	842548
2015-16	8774.52	8713.49	7200.38	82	746767
2016-17	12312.00	12277.72	9077.10	74	828081
2017-18*	12773.63	12773.63	10251.00	80	938719

\*Upto November 2017

exclusively for SC Girls studying from 6th to 10th standards. Besides that 12 PU Colleges in science subject were also started for the welfare of schedule castes. The Department is providing basic requirement to the students such as Food, Uniforms, Beds, Hair oil, Soaps, Medical facility etc. The details of progress of the Morarji Desai Residential Schools is given in the **Table 13.37**.

#### **x. Compensation to SC/ST Atrocity Victims**

Atrocity cases against SC/ST members by the non-SC/ST members are registered under the Prevention of Atrocity Act 1989. The district administrator is in-charge of initiating measures for immediate relief under rehabilitation of victims of atrocity apart from giving them security under law and order. The progress of the scheme is presented in **Table 13.38**.

**Table 13.31 : Progress of Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme**

Year	Budget allocation (Rs. Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	% of Expenditure	Physical Achievement (Students)
2014-15	37069.25	34657.15	93	313031
2015-16	31093.00	28466.02	92	293888
2016-17	46624.00	46258.07	99	303115
2017-18*	47496.00	20567.00	43	186285

\* Upto November 2017

**Table 13.32 : Progress of the Scheme for Prize Money to Meritorious Students**

Year	Budget allocation (Rs. Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	% of expenditure	Physical target and Achievement
2014-15	3900.50	3900.50	100	41229
2015-16	6400.00	6400.00	100	66571
2016-17	5500.00	5500.00	100	65137
2017-18*	7565.00	7565.00	100	64361

\* Upto November 2017

**Table 13.33 : Progress of Pre-matric Hostel Scheme**

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	% of Expenditure	Physical Achievement (Student)
2014-15	20830.12	11145.77	54	79183
2015-16	23721.43	23152.91	98	82676
2016-17	27580.00	24329.84	88	70512
2017-18*	30665.11	19174.07	63	87977

\* Upto November 2017



**Table 13.34 : Progress of Post-matric Hostel Scheme**

Year	Budget allocation (Rs. Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	% of Expenditure	Number of Beneficiaries (Students)
2014-15	5937.38	3597.97	61	56366
2015-16	7350.69	7189.64	98	55552
2016-17	9263.68	8447.79	91	55592
2017-18*	10920.88	6531.89	60	23341

\* Upto November 2017

**Table 13.35 : Progress of the Scheme for Construction of Hostel Buildings****(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	Budget Allocation	Funds released	Expenditure	% of Expenditure	Physical Target	Physical achievement
2014-15	19875.00	11784.13	11784.13	100	61	21
2015-16	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00	100	28	58
2016-17	41800.00	41552.00	41552.00	100	39	42
2017-18*	25600.00	14500.00	4450.00	31	50	28

\* Upto November 2017

**Table 13.36 : Progress of the Scheme for Assistance to Grant-in-aid Hostels****(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Budget allocation	Funds released	Expenditure	% of Expenditure	Number of students
2014-15	635.39	624.77	476.69	76	1945
2015-16	664.55	662.68	502.65	76	5286
2016-17	1199.00	1152.49	557.65	48	7026
2017-18*	1481.00	1481.00	206.43	14	4025

\* Upto November 2017

**x. Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP)**

In order to ensure overall development of the SC community, the scheduled caste sub-plan (SCSP) is being implemented through various departments in the State. A specific budgetary provision under all sectors of the State Annual Plan is made by the State Government for socio-economic development of SCs. THE KARNATAKA SCHEDULED

CASTES SUB-PLAN AND TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (PLANNING, ALLOCATION AND UTILISATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES) ACT, 2013 came into effect from 20.03.2014. Accordingly, the funds are earmarked under SCSP as per SC population percentage (17.15%) of 2011 Census. The progress of the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan during the last three years is illustrated in **Table 13.39**.

**Table 13.37 : Progress of the Scheme for Morarji Desai Residential Schools****(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	% of Expenditure	No of Beneficiaries
2014-15	25834.00	18192.87	70	58666
2015-16	31699.00	20616.35	65	59681
2016-17	39226.00	39226.00	100	59319
2017-18*	32042.00	21843.81	68	55400

\*Upto November 2017.

**Table 13.38 : Progress of the Scheme for Compensation to SC/ST Victims****(Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	% of Expenditure	No of Beneficiaries
2014-15	1000.00	1000.00	100	1719
2015-16	1000.00	989.00	99	952
2016-17	1000.00	955.00	96	1355
2017-18*	1200.00	900.00	75	367

\*Upto November 2017.

**Table 13.39 : Progress of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan****(Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Allocation			Expenditure			% of Expenditure		
	State	District	All	State	District	All	State	District	All
2014-15	990347	206253	1196600	976790		976790	82		82
2015-16	965552	211803	1177355	963432	204785	116827	100	97	10
2016-17	1176671	246441	1423112	1019683	230796	1250479	87	94	88
2017-18*	1605563	365588	1971151	755640			-	-	38

\*Upto November 2017.

### 13.2.2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation (BRADC)

The Government of Karnataka is implementing several programmes for economic upliftment of SC communities through Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation. The Progress of important programmes implemented by the Corporation is described below.

#### I. Self-employment Programme:

The basic aim of the programme is to enable unemployed, underemployed SC persons to take up income generating activities and thereby improving their economic status in the Society. The Corporation provides financial assistance through Banks and financial institutions for setting up of self-employment

activities. Details are presented in **Table 13.40 and 13.41**. The important features of the scheme are illustrated below:

For project cost upto Rs.100,000/-, the Corporation sanctioning a maximum subsidy of Rs.35000/- and the remaining amount will be the loan from financial institutions.

For a few selected schemes, Direct Loan is sanctioned by the Corporation after availing loan from National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation and National Safai Karmachari Finance Development Corporation (NSCFDC & NSKFDC), 5% beneficiary contribution, 20% margin money from the Corporation and the remaining 75% is loan from the NSCFDC & NSKFDC.

## II. Land Purchase Scheme:

The scheme has been launched during 1990-91 to make the landless agricultural labourers land holders by purchasing lands from non-

SC/ST land holders. Under this scheme, 2 acres of dryland or 1 acre of wetland will be distributed to the beneficiaries. Under this scheme, 50% will be subsidy and 50% as term loan with 6% interest rate which has to be repaid in 10 annual equal installments. The lands will be registered in the name of women beneficiary of the family. The detailed progress of the programmes is presented in **Table 13.42**.

## III. Gangakalyana Scheme

### A. Community Irrigation/Lift Irrigation Scheme:

Under this scheme, a group of 8 to 15 acres of land belonging to SC landholders will be provided irrigation facility at free of cost by lifting water from the perennial rivers, streams, etc. The unit cost fixed provide irrigation for 8 acres and 15 acres of land is Rs.4.00 lakhs and Rs.6.00 lakhs respectively.

**Table 13.40 : Details of Subsidy on Self Employment Programme**

Unit Cost	Subsidy	Remarks
From Rs.1.00 lakh to Rs.5.00 lakh	Unit Cost 70%, Maximum Rs.3.50 lakhs	Remaining amount will be bank loan
From Rs.5.00 lakh to Rs.10.00 lakh	Unit Cost 60%, Maximum Rs.5.00 lakhs	Remaining amount will be bank loan
From Rs.10.00 lakh to Rs.20.00 lakh	Unit Cost 50%, Maximum Rs.5.00 lakhs	Remaining amount will be bank loan

**Table 13.41 : Progress of Self-employment Programme**

Year	Budget Allocated	Funds Released	Expenditure				No. of Beneficiaries
			Subsidy (State)	Margin Money	Term Loan (NSCFDC)	Total	
2014-15	2000.00	2000.00	3818.76	263.92	112.52	4195.20	10292
2015-16	4000.00	6998.42	3369.72	612.10	-	3981.82	10249
2016-17	4500.00	11691.20	7311.96	538.58	-	7850.54	10216
2017-18*	16400.00	11300.00	4561.41	386.25	-	4947.67	7554

\* Upto November 2017.

Note: Margin Money component spent out of Share Capital funds. Funds released includes SCA funds also.

**B. Individual Irrigation Borewell Scheme:**

Individual Irrigation borewells along with pumpsets will be provided to small and marginal SC farmers. The unit cost of the scheme is Rs.2.00 lakhs, Rs.1.50 lakh will be subsidy and remaining Rs.50,000/- will be term loan from NSCFDC. The Progress details of the scheme are provided in **Table 13.43**.

**C. Energisation of Irrigation Borewells:**

Rs.50,000/- for each borewell will be provided under the SCSP pooled funds to ESCOMS for energisation of irrigation borewells drilled by the Corporation. The status of the scheme is provided in **Table 13.44**.

**Table 13.42 : Progress of Land Purchase Scheme****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Budget Allocated	Funds Released (Subsidy)	Expenditure			No. of Beneficiaries	Land Purchase (Acres)
			Subsidy (State)	Term Loan (NSCFDC)	Total		
2014-15	-	-	85.15	85.15	170.30	35	40.08
2015-16	7500.00	10119.83	3180.22	3191.42	6371.64	1117	1568.30
2016-17	-	15000.00 (SCA)	3581.45	3581.45 (SCSP)	7162.90	1040	1349.12
2017-18*	-	2100.00 (SCSP)	4629.05	4629.05	9258.10	1200	1609.11

\* Upto November 2017

**Table 13.43 : Progress of Individual Irrigation Borewell Scheme****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Budget Allocated	Funds Released (Subsidy)	Expenditure			No. of beneficiaries
			Subsidy (State)	Term Loan (NSCFDC)	Total	
2014-15	19485.00	19485.00	5011.80	563.18	5574.98	5665
2015-16	20000.00	25523.96	11298.58	1237.12	12535.70	10946
2016-17	22500.00	23720.00	20051.51	1164.47	21215.98	10980
2017-18*	30000.00	17700.00	12136.55	841.01	12977.56	6069

\* Upto November 2017.

Note: Budget Allocation and funds released includes Pooled Funds

**Table 13.44 : Status of Energisation of Irrigation Borewells****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Budget Allocated	Funds Released	Expenditure	No. of wells energized
2014-15	3860.00	3860.00	3860.00	4575
2015-16	2180.22	2180.22	2180.22	3856
2016-17	-	-	1383.00	8748
2017-18*	-	-	8469.01	5857

\* Upto November 2017

#### IV. Micro Credit Finance Scheme (Small Loan)

Under this scheme, the beneficiaries of semi-urban and urban areas will be assisted to start their own petty business activities. The unit cost is Rs.15,000/-, Rs.10,000 will be subsidy and Rs.5,000 in loan. The details of budget allocation, expenditure and number of beneficiaries covered are provided in **Table 13.45**.

#### V. Micro Credit Scheme (NSCFDC)

Under this scheme, financial assistance will be provided to better performing Self-Help Groups and groups constituted under the Shree Shakti Scheme. The unit cost is Rs.25000, Rs.15000 is term loan from NSCFDC and the remaining amount of Rs.10000 is subsidy received from Zilla Panchayath, Urban Development Department, Social Welfare Department and other departments. 5% interest rate is charged on the term loan. Details are furnished in **Table 13.46**.

#### VI. Safai Karmachari Rehabilitation Programme:

This is a national Scheme, to promote socio economic upliftment of Safai Karmacharies and their dependents by providing financial assistance for income generation activities. For the project cost upto Rs.1.00 lakh, 50% is subsidy subject to a maximum limit of Rs.25,000 and the remaining amount is NSKFDC/Bank loan. For project cost above Rs.1.00 lakh, 90% is loan from NSKFDC, 5% is margin money from BRADCL and 5% is promoter's contribution. The details of the programme are provided in **Table 13.47**.

#### Initiative taken by the Corporation:

To improve the efficiency in implementation of its schemes effectively, the Corporation has developed online software in collaboration with NIC for all the schemes. The NIC has developed comprehensive software wherein the beneficiary can apply for loan on online and even he can visit said website till disposal of his application.

**Table 13.45 : Progress of Micro Credit Finance Scheme**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocated	Funds Released	Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries
2014-15	2020.00	2020.00	2254.35	15029
2015-16	3000.00	3000.00	2876.25	19175
2016-17	4000.00	4000.00	2620.10	19376
2017-18*	2700.00	1350.00	984.00	6560

\* Upto November 2017

**Table 13.46 : Progress of Micro Credit Scheme (NSCFDC)**

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Term Loan from NSKFDC	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)				No. of beneficiaries
		Subsidy	Margin Money	Term Loan (NSKFDC)	Total	
2014-15	-	43.20	0.10	64.95	108.25	432
2015-16	-	433.90	-	651.90	1085.80	4346
2016-17	941.78(SCA)	1008.00	1366.00	431.70	2805.70	10080
2017-18*	-	1007.10	1510.65	-	2517.75	10071

**Table 13.47 : Progress of Safai Karmachari Rehabilitation Programme****(Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Term Loan from NSKFDC	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)				No. of Beneficiaries
		Subsidy	Margin Money	Term Loan (NSKFDC)	Total	
2014-15	-	205.50	14.45	1790.41	2010.36	2137
2015-16	-	187.40	0.35	1489.13	1676.88	1875
2016-17	-	63.70	35.78	1194.92	1294.40	836
2017-18*	Safai Karmachari Development Corporation is newly established during 2017-18					

\* Upto November 2017.

Note: Margin money spent out of Share Capital funds. Subsidy spent out of Govt. of India Funds.

**Best practices and success stories:**

The Corporation has adopted RTGS payments system to the beneficiary account directly in all the schemes in order to avoid delay and misuse of schemes funds.

The Corporation has taken initiative to launch its own website wherein the public can avail information about the benefits of the corporation without intervention of the middlemen and instructions on given to all districts offices to maintain transparency during the implementation of the schemes.

**Identifying gaps and constraints:**

In all the years the corporation has not evaluated the outcome of the schemes. Hence the end result is not known to the corporation. Now the corporation has decided to evaluate all the schemes in order to know the end result.

The corporation is facing staff shortage and the available staff will be given professional training and trained them to adapt to the new system and to implement effectively and timely.

**Specifying challenges and the future outlook:**

All the schemes implementing by the Corporation are funded through the budgetary support by Government of Karnataka. The fund allocated by the Government is not adequate compare to the SC population in the state. The Corporation an average giving benefits to 40000 to 50000 SCs per annum. There is a huge gap when public. Corporation is expecting compare to the population. The

corporation is receiving large number of application and selection process is a difficult tasks which results criticism and opposition from the general more funds from Government to cover major chunk of population which is uncovered.

Spandana, an issue based tracking system software has been installed in the office of the managing director of ADCL to track the day to day letters received by the public the status of which is send to them through SMS messages. Also a software has been developed to track the progress and energisation details of irrigation borewells & pump sets drilled under Gangakalyana Scheme.

On 21.07.2017 Social Welfare department introduced a mobile app 'KALAYANA' to track development schemes of the department and its boards and corporations. A 'SAHAYAVANI' was also started to redress the grievances of the public. The controll room contact number is 08022634300. ADCL introduced online fund tranfer system to speed up the release of funds to the beneficiaries.

**13.2.3 Welfare Programmes for Scheduled Tribes**

In order to improve productive endowments and exchange entitlements among the ST households, the State Government has been implementing various programmes in social and economic domains. It has been attempted through a) Department of Scheduled Tribes Welfare and b) Karnataka Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation. The progress of important schemes is summarized as follows.

### i. Admission of Meritorious ST students in Prestigious Schools

To provide quality education, the meritorious ST students studying at 5th standard and above are given admission in reputed residential or non-residential schools. All fees and maintenance charges are borne by the department. For the year 2017-18, out of Rs.650.00 lakh, an amount of Rs.150.00 lakh has been spent for the benefit of 361 students in the State till the end of November 2017. The detailed progress of the scheme is provided in **Table 13.48**.

### ii. Pre-metric Scholarships

For educational advancement and reduction of dropouts from the schools, pre-metric scholarship for ST boys and girls students will

be provided. An amount of Rs.1000 for ST students studying from 1st to 5th standard, Rs.1150 studying from 6th to 7th Standard and Rs.1250/- for students studying 8th standard will be provided annually. Rs.1100/- for girl students studying from 1st to 5th standard, Rs. 1250/- studying from 6th to 7th standard and Rs.1350/- studying 8th standard is being sanctioned annually (**Table 13.49**).

### iii. Post-matric Scholarships

Financial assistance is being provided to ST students whose family income is less than Rs. 2.50 lakhs per annum and are pursuing post-matric education including professional courses,. This is a Central Sector Scheme (CSS) implemented to encourage the ST students to pursue college education in the State (**Table 13.50**).

**Table 13.48 : Progress of Admission of Meritorious Students in Prestigious Schools**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		% of Achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	500.00	1422	450.00	450.00	1422	90	100
2015-16	652.00	1614	602.00	602.00	1614	92	100
2016-17	520.00	1231	520.00	518.30	1231	100	100
2017-18*	650.00	1781	150.00	150.00	361	23	20

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.49 : Progress of Pre-metric Scholarship**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		% of Achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	1639.84	310163	1513.10	1006.88	96891	61	31
2015-16	1696.27	315163	1718.42	1431.45	312244	84	99
2016-17	5801.00	378852	5782.56	4077.31	301596	70	80
2017-18*	5296.38	666646	4882.99	2731.47	189670	52	28

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.50 : Progress of Post-metric Scholarship Scheme**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		% of achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	6123.02	81660	3271.64	3116.87	16499	51	20
2015-16	6106.52	81660	5093.36	8340.04	60759	137	74
2016-17	7289.00	89172	6839.54	5263.45	56090	77	63
2017-18*	7604.00	90200	1987.50	203.96	1396	3	2

\*Upto November 2017

#### iv. Provision of Cash Incentives

For continuation of the college education, a cash incentive scheme to ST students is being implemented since 2009-10. A cash incentive of Rs.7,000 will be provided to ST students who secure more than 60% and Rs.15,000 will be awarded to those who secure more than 75% in the SSLC examination. (Table 13.51).

#### v. Construction of Residential School Buildings

Towards providing residential school buildings and other infrastructural facilities, financial assistance is provided for construction of residential schools such as Morarji Desai residential school and Kittur Rani Chennamma residential school. It intends to

promote educational development among the ST community. The progress of the scheme during the last three years is provided in Table 13.52.

#### vi. Construction of Hostels and residential schools (Ashrama Schools)

For provision of basic amenities to ST inmates of hostels and Ashrama schools, buildings are being constructed for the institutions which are housed in rented buildings. This has been implemented by the department and financially assisted by the Central Government under the Central Sector Scheme (CSS). The detailed progress of the scheme during the last three years is shown in Table 13.53.

**Table 13.51 : Progress of Provision of Cash incentives Scheme (Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Achievement	
	Financial	Physical
2014-15	1300.80	14579
2015-16	1949.40	20754
2016-17	2372.79	23881
2017-18*	1500.00	26850

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.52: Progress of the Scheme for Construction of Residential School Buildings**

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		% of achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	5952.00	34	5952.00	5952.00	24	100	71
2015-16	3400.00	34	3400.00	3400.00	25	100	74
2016-17	6290.00	25	6290.00	6290.00	25	100	100
2017-18*	9105.00	9	6848.00	6848.00	4	75	44

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.53 : Progress of the Scheme for Construction of Hostels and Residential Schools**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		% of achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	2000.00	14	2000.00	2000.00	09	100	64
2015-16	1000.00	10	1000.00	1000.00	4	100	40
2016-17	1000.00	5	800.00	800.00	5	80	100
2017-18*	2500.00	15	1875.00	1000.00	5	40	33

\*Upto November 2017



### vii. Maintenance of Morarji Desai Residential Schools

Morarji Desai Residential Schools, which provide basic school facilities, have been provided maintenance expenditure during the first year of their establishment. The detailed progress of the scheme during the last three years is given in **Table 13.54**.

### viii. Book Banks Scheme

Book banks for accessing expensive books of professional courses such as medical, engineering, agriculture, veterinary, law etc., are established for the benefit of ST students who cannot afford such books prescribed for their courses. It is implemented by the Zilla

Panchayat at the district level. The progress of the scheme during the last three years is given in **Table 13.55**.

### ix. Construction of Valmiki Bhavans

The Valmiki Bhavans are being constructed at the cost of Rs. 3.50 crores at District level, Rs. 1.50 crore at Taluk level and Rs.50.00 lakhs at Hobli level for the benefit of Scheduled Tribe people. The grants for the construction of the Bhavans at different levels is being released to the Deputy Commissioners of the concerned districts. The details of Valmiki Bhavans sanctioned for the last three years are shown in **Table 13.56**.

**Table 13.54: Progress of the Scheme for Maintenance of Morarji Desai Residential Schools (Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Target		Amount Released	Achievement		% of achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	1050.00	10	1050.00	1050.00	2	100	20
2015-16	788.00	10	788.00	788.00	10	100	100
2016-17	5007.00	71	5007.00	5007.00	71	100	100
2017-18*	7416.00	143	5262.00	5262.00	143	71	100

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.55 : Progress of Book Banks Scheme (Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Target		Amount Released	Achievement		% of achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	76.34	900	6.00	0.00	0	0	0
2015-16	102.00	1200	1.52	0.00	0	0	0
2016-17	118.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
2017-18*	225.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.56 : Details of Valmiki Bhavans (Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Number of Valmiki Bhavans	Amount Allocation	Amount Released	Expenditure
2014-15	23	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00
2015-16	646	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00
2016-17	42	2630.00	2630.00	2630.00
2017-18*	30	5000.00	2500.00	2500.00

\*Upto November 2017

**x. Financial Incentives to PVTG Students:**

Financial assistance of Rs.2500 and Rs.5000 will be provided for the PVTG students who completed 7th standard and 10th Standard Examination respectively in the first attempt itself. (Table 13.57).

**xi. Tribal Sub-Plan**

In an effort to promote overall development of STs, the tribal sub-plan (TSP) has been implemented by the department. As per the plan, the due share of funds and benefits from all developmental sectors in the State's annual plans are channelized exclusively for the welfare of the ST community in proportion to their population. The grant-in-aid under Article 275 (1) is also being provided to take up such special development programmes which are otherwise not included in the plan programmes. The progress of TSP is given in Table 13.58

**13.2.4 Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.**

A large number of ST households continue to be deprived of productive assets and income

earning avenues. Therefore, Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation has been set up by the Government of Karnataka to implement several developmental schemes such as Self-Employment Scheme, Land Purchase Scheme, Ganga Kalyana Scheme & Micro Credit Scheme for the economic development of Scheduled Tribes households in the State. A brief progress of the schemes implemented by the Corporation is presented below.

**i. Self Employment Scheme:****a. Self Employment Scheme for unemployed youths:**

This scheme is launched mainly to help unemployed, under employed ST's to improve their economic condition by taking up gainful economic activities. The Corporation is providing subsidy assistance from State Government and term loans through Commercial Banks and Financial Institutions for setting up of self employment activities. The detailed progress of the scheme is shown in Table 13.59.

**Table 13.57 : Progress of financial Incentives to PVTG students****(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Achievements	
	Financial	Physical
2014-15	16.25	487
2015-16	10.02	298
2016-17	13.50	399
2017-18*	14.50	408

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.58 : Progress of Scheduled Tribal-Sub Plan****(Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Allocation	Expenditure	% of expenditure
2014-15	435693.00	353760.00	81
2015-16	457816.00	202560.00	44
2016-17	556636.00	392868.00	71
2017-18*	799203.00	342207.00	43

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.59 : Progress of Self-employment Scheme**

Year	No of Beneficiaries	Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	Bank Loan (Rs. lakh)	Total (Rs. lakh)
2014-15	5447	1000.12	1490.18	2490.30
2015-16	3011	964.67	1502.14	2466.81
2016-17	5155	1472.00	2294.32	3766.32
2017-18*	1822	637.50	945.17	1582.67

\*Upto November 2017

**b. Self Employment (Tourist Taxi) Scheme:- (New Programme)**

To facilitate the unemployed Scheduled Tribes in the state to engage in self employment activities and to improve their financial status, the corporation is implementing the scheme in co-ordination with banks. During the year 2017-18, 1500 STs having driving licence will be assisted with subsidy of 50% of the unit cost or max of Rs.3.00 lakh for the purchase of tourist taxi. Remaining portion of the unit cost will be bank loan. The detailed progress of the scheme is shown in **Table 13.60**.

**c. Self Employment (Career skills) Scheme:- (New Programme)**

During the year 2017-18, 600 unemployed Scheduled Tribe youths who have been trained in skill development will be assisted in coordination with banks for establishing self employment units per unit cost of maximum of Rs.5.00 lakh.

Subsidy at 50% of the unit cost or a maximum of Rs.2.50 lakh whichever is less will be provided from the Corporation. Remaining

portion of the unit cost will be the bank loan. The detailed progress of the scheme is shown in **Table 13.61**.

**d. Dairy Programme:**

Under Self Employment Scheme the Corporation is providing subsidy assistance to buy two milking cows or hybrid buffaloes with term loan assistance of commercial banks to take up self employment as per the NABARD guidelines given in **Table 13.62**.

**Other assistance:**

- 1) Animal insurance Rs.3000 x 2 = 6000/-
- 2) Transport expenses: Rs.1000 x 2 = 2000/-
- 3) Animal food expenses: Rs.4000/-

**Project cost:**

- a) Bank loan 45%
- b) Beneficiary contribution 5%
- c) Subsidy: 50% of the project cost or Rs.50000/- whichever is lower.

Project cost includes cost of the animal, insurance, transportation and expenditure towards animal food.

**Table 13.60 : Progress of Self Employment Scheme (Tourist Taxi)**

Year	No of Beneficiaries	Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	Bank loan (Rs. lakh)	Total (Rs. lakh)
2017-18*	602	1806.00	-	1806.00

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.61 : Progress of Self Employment (Career skills)**

Year	No of Beneficiaries	Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	Bank loan (Rs. lakh)	Total (Rs. lakh)
2017-18*	255	637.50	-	637.50

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.62 : NABARD guidelines for Self Employment of Dairy Programme**

1)	Daily 6 ltr. milking cow or hybrid buffalo.	70,000/- (2 cows or buffaloes) (2x35,000=70,000/-)
2)	Daily 8 ltr. milking cow or hybrid buffalo.	80,000/- (2 cows or buffaloes) (2x40,000=80,000/-)
3)	Daily 10 ltr. milking cow or hybrid buffalo.	90,000/- (2 cows or buffaloes) (2x45,000=90,000/-)
4)	Daily 12 ltr. milking cow or hybrid buffalo.	1.00 lakh (2 cows or buffaloes) (2x50,000=1.00 lakh)

**e. Direct Loan Scheme : (New programme)**

During 2017-18, financial assistance of Rs.40000/- will be provided to the Scheduled improve their financial status. Out of tribes for dairy/Sheep raring purpose and thereby the unit cost of Rs.40000/-, Rs.25000/- will be subsidy and Rs.15000/- will be loan. Loan carries interest at 4% p.a. The detailed progress of the scheme is shown in **Table 13.63**.

**f. Industries, Service and Business (ISB)**

Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the unemployed Scheduled Tribes

to start various self employment activities namely small scale industry, purchase of Transport Vehicles, Piggeries, Foultry, Goat Farming, Leather Industry, Establishment of Advocate Office, Beauty Parlour, Readymade Garments and DTP Centre etc. The subsidy will be based on the unit cost as given in **Table 13.64**.

The physical and financial target is not yet fixed for the year 2017-18. The target will be fixed, after receipt of untied fund under TSP. Progress of the scheme is provided in **Table 13.65**.

**Table 13.63 : Progress of Direct Loan Scheme**

Year	No of Beneficiaries	Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	Bank loan (Rs. lakh)	Total (Rs. lakh)
2017-18*	8210	2052.52	1231.50	3284.02

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.64 : Subsidy for Self Employment for Unemployed Youths**

Unit cost	Subsidy	Remarks
Rs.1.00 lakh upto Rs.5.00 lakhs	Unit cost @ 70% , maximum Rs.3.50 lakhs	Remaining Bank Loan amount
Rs.5.00 lakhs upto Rs.10.00 lakhs	Unit cost @ 60% , maximum Rs.5.00 lakhs	Remaining Bank Loan amount
Rs.10.00 lakhs upto Rs.20.00 lakhs	Unit cost @ 50% , maximum Rs.5.00 lakhs	Remaining Bank Loan amount

**Table 13.65 : Progress of Self-employment Scheme for Industries Service and Business**

Year	No of Beneficiaries	Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	Margin Money (Rs. lakh)	Bank Loan (Rs. lakh)	Total (Rs. lakh)
2014-15	509	603.09	0.00	1742.67	2345.76
2015-16	235	369.64	-	944.15	1313.79
2016-17	1050	4460.31	-	4228.39	8688.70
2017-18*	441	1873.75	-	2176.84	4050.59

\*Upto November 2017

**g. Micro Credit Finance (Small Loan) Scheme -**

Under this scheme, skilled or un skilled Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries belonging to semi urban or urban areas of the Self Help Groups to develop their small business activities. The unit cost is Rs.15,000/- per beneficiary, out of which Rs.10,000/- is subsidy and Rs.5,000/- is margin money from State Government. The term loan will carry interest @ 4% per annum. The progress of the scheme is furnished in **Table 13.66**.

**h. Land Purchase Scheme -**

The scheme was launched in the year 1991 in commemoration of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar's birth

centenary in Karnataka. Under this scheme, financial assistance would be provided to landless agricultural labourers for purchasing agricultural lands from non-SC/ST land holders. The land will be purchased by paying maximum three times of the guidance value fixed by the Government, subject to maximum limit of Rs.15.00 lakhs per unit. Out of Rs.15.00 lakhs, maximum extent of irrigated /dry /farm land will be purchased and registered in the name of women beneficiaries. Out of unit cost, 50% will be subsidy from State Government and 50% will be term loan from NSTFDC. The loan carries interest @ 6% per annum which has to be repaid in 10 annual equal instalments. Progress of the Scheme is furnished in **Table 13.67**.

**Table 13.66 : Progress of Micro Credit Finance Scheme**

Year	No of Beneficiaries	Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	Margin money (Rs. lakh)	Total (Rs. lakh)
2014-15	8260	756.05	378.03	1134.08
2015-16	3474	347.40	173.70	521.10
2016-17	17768	1782.38	891.19	2673.57
2017-18*	3408	364.97	182.50	547.47

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.67 : Progress of Land Purchase Scheme**

Year	No of Beneficiaries	Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	Term loan (Rs. lakh)	Total (Rs. lakh)
2014-15	112	288.24	288.24	576.48
2015-16	142	479.09	479.09	958.08
2016-17	386	1426.38	1426.38	2852.76
2017-18*	113	445.54	446.32	891.86

\*Upto November 2017

## ii. Ganga Kalyana Scheme

### a. Individual Irrigation Borewell Scheme:

Irrigation facility will be provided to the agricultural lands of the small and marginal farmers belonging to the Scheduled Tribes by drilling borewells, installing pumpset and accessories and energization. The unit cost under the Scheme is Rs.3.00 lakh, out of which Rs.2.50 lakh is subsidy which includes energization cost of Rs.0.50 lakh. The remaining Rs.0.50 lakh will be the NSTFDC term loan at a rate of interest of 6% p.a. Further, the unit cost of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been fixed for the Districts of Bangalore (Urban), (Rural), Ramanagara, Tumkur, Kolar and Chickaballapur where ground water level is depleted beyond 1000ft. which includes subsidy of Rs.3.00 lakhs, term loan Rs.0.50 lakhs loan at a rate of interest of 6% and cost of energization of Rs.0.50 lakhs. Loan and interest is repayable in 6 years in half yearly instalments. The progress of the scheme is furnished in **Table 13.68**.

### b. Lift Irrigation Scheme:

Under this scheme, irrigation facilities would be provided for 8 to 15 acres of land belonging to a group of ST land holders at free of cost. The water would be lifted from perennial rivers, natural streams and back water of reservoirs. The unit cost of the scheme is fixed at Rs.4.00 lakhs for the lands upto 8 acres and Rs.6.00 lakhs for the lands upto 15 acres. The minimum number of beneficiaries should be 3. The entire project cost will be treated as subsidy.

### iii. Training Programme:

The corporation is also organizing training programmes like Computer hardware, light

motor vehicle driving, and heavy motor vehicle driving, repair of motor rewinding at free of cost belonging to unemployed Scheduled Tribes' youths to take up gainful self employment in coordination with NSTFDC.

## 13.3 WELFARE PROGRAMME FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

### 13.3.1 Developmental programmes implemented in Backward Classes Welfare Department:

The Backward classes (BCs) constitute major a chunk of population who are also deprived of educational and economic advancement in the state. Therefore, the Department of Backward Classes Welfare and the D Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation (DBCDC) have been implementing various development programmes for socio-economic welfare of the Backward Classes in the state. Some of them are summarised as follows.

#### Department of Backward Classes Welfare:

##### 1. Pre-matric and Post-matric scholarships.

Pre-matric and post-matric scholarships are being sanctioned to the post matric and pre matric backward class students whose annual family income is not more than Rs. 44500. A scholarship will be granted for the backward class students studying from 5th to 7th and 8th to 10th class,. Similarly students studying in PUC and degree education & students studying in post-graduation courses and students studying in technical and professional courses will be sanctioned annually. The progress of the scheme is presented in **Table 13.69**.

**Table 13.68 : Progress of Ganga Kalyana - Individual Irrigation Borewell Scheme**

Year	No of beneficiaries	Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	Term loan (Rs. lakh)	Total (Rs. lakh)
2014-15	2630	2063.22	322.70	2385.92
2015-16	3618	2940.34	403.90	3344.24
2016-17	5583	7584.29	676.43	8260.72
2017-18*	3255	4229.33	75.76	4305.09

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.69 : Progress of Pre-matric and Post matric scholarships (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin	Phy		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
2014-15	18321	891487	19670	18626	697070	95	78
2015-16	26206.95	1313487	30507.75	30312.50	1600401	99	122
2016-17	46173.24	2654216	46173.24	45419.00	2624783	98	98
2017-18*	52772.00	2835000	42391.73	31679.00	2023541	75	72

\*Upto November 2017

**2. Maintenance of Morarji Desai Residential Schools.**

In order to provide qualitative education to the poor and meritorious students of BC, whose annual family income is less than Rs. 100000/-, 133 morarji desai residential schools have been established. The students of Morarji School have been provided with free education from class VI to XII with boarding, lodging facilities. The progress of the scheme is illustrated in **Table 13.70**.

**3. Ashrama School.**

In order to encourage the students of Backward Classes especially category – I to avail formal education. 78 ashrama schools have been established. The students get primary education from class 1st to 4th with free boarding and lodging facilities in ashrama school. The progress of the scheme during the last 3 years in provided in **Table 13.71**.

**Table 13.70 : Progress of Morarji Desai Residential Schools (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin	Phy		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
2014-15	12000	30250	12000.00	12000.00	28000	100	100
2015-16	15451.00	33820	15451.00	15451.00	31650	100	94
2016-17	16275.00	32500	16275.00	16275.00	31000	100	95
2017-18*	19409.00	33250	14556.00	14556.00	32133	100	96

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.71 : Progress of Ashrama Schools (Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2014-15	319.30	2910	341.18	295.65	2645	87	91
2015-16	315.31	2910	315.31	306.94	2307	97	79
2016-17	421.00	1675	421.00	407.19	1537	97	92
2017-18*	372.79	1675	279.59	212.29	1469	76	88

\*Upto November 2017

#### 4. Maintenance of Pre and post matric Hostels.

Under the scheme, students of backward classes (with annual family income is for cat-1 Rs.1.00 lakh and Cat-2a, 2b, 3a and 3b is Rs.44,500/-) studying in pre matric and post matric courses are provided with free boarding, lodging and academic facilities in the hostels run by the Department of Backward Classes Welfare. The progress of the scheme during the last 3 years is provided in **Table 13.72**.

#### 5. Fee concession.

In order to encourage the poor backward classes students to avail higher education fee concession is sanctioned. (This facility is being given to the backward classes students, whose annual family income of Cat-1 is Rs.2.50 lakh and other Categories is Rs.1.00 lakh). **Table 13.73** provides the detailed progress of the scheme.

#### 6. Reimbursement of Extra Boarding and Lodging Charges.

Under this scheme, the college students of Cat-1, who are not getting hostel facilities, are given extra boarding and lodging charges. The nominal financial assistance of Rs. 1500 per month helps the students to make their own boarding and lodging facilities. This scheme was merged with Vidyasiri programme during 2016-17.

#### 7. Financial Assistance of Foreign Studies.

In order to encourage the students of backward classes (with annual household income limit of Rs.1,44,000) to study in foreign universities financial assistance is being given. Under the scheme, students of backward classes are provided with aid for higher studies like Post-doctoral, Ph.D. and Master Degrees in Foreign universities at a maximum allowance of Rs.3.5 lakh per annum to an extent of Rs.10 Lakh for entire course. The progress of the scheme is shown in **Table 13.74**.

**Table 13.72 : Progress of Pre and post matric Hostels scheme**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2014-15	46596.81	174058	46318.49	44863.31	159735	97	92
2015-16	65693.07	324058	61284.49	59104.00	255175	96	78
2016-17	63871.96	183818	63871.96	63411.00	173065	99	94
2017-18*	75422.00	185258	56566.50	47600.00	165649	84	89

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.73 : Progress of the Scheme for Fee Concession**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2014-15	13999.96	374581	13887.06	13599.01	289564	98	77
2015-16	18000.00	374581	18000.00	17600.00	331189	98	88
2016-17	27927.00	698175	27927.00	27631.00	711256	99	101
2017-18*	34908.75	700000	34908.75	33860.00	630164	97	90

\*Upto November 2017



**Table 13.74 : Progress of Financial Assistance to Foreign Studies (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2015-16	1000	100	1000.00	894.27	99	89	99
2016-17	900.00	84	900.00	767.75	92	85	109
2017-18*	1000.00	100	750.00	200.00	21	26	21

\*Upto November 2017

**8. Stipend to Law Graduates**

Under the scheme, unemployed law graduates are provided with monthly stipend of Rs.2000 till their 4 years training under a Senior Advocate/Government Pleader. The progress of the scheme is shown in **Table 13.75**.

**9. Tailoring Training Centres**

Under this scheme, unemployed women of backward classes are provided with tailoring training in the training centers run by the Department and paid stipendiary of Rs.300 for 12 months for each trainee. They are also given

sewing machine after they complete the training successfully. The detailed progress of the scheme is illustrated in **Table 13.76**.

**10. Nursing Training**

Under this scheme the students of Backward classes whose annual family income is Rs.2.50 lakh for Cat-1 and other Categories is Rs.1.00 lakh) are provided free education in reputed and recognised nursing institutes getting the opportunity to GNM/ BSc nursing training with boarding and lodging facilities. The detailed progress of the scheme is shown in **Table 13.77**.

**Table 13.75 : Progress of the Scheme for Stipend to Law Graduates (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2014-15	145.19	1067	134.88	72.87	897	54	84
2015-16	146.92	1067	146.92	112.98	918	77	86
2016-17	137.82	1070	137.82	126.29	987	92	92
2017-18*	218.58	1200	163.94	163.94	1063	100	89

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.76 : Financial and Physical Progress of Tailoring Training Centers****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2014-15	210.77	1181	202.15	161.47	1000	80	85
2015-16	242.32	1206	241.32	182.88	914	76	76
2016-17	268.66	1206	268.66	241.00	1177	89	98
2017-18*	241.00	1206	181.00	90.00	1035	49	85

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.77 : Financial and physical progress of Nursing Training (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2014-15	500.00	4000	400.00	399.03	3255	100	81
2015-16	400.00	4000	411.29	411.29	4165	100	104
2016-17	1030.00	5865	600.00	544.19	4165	92	71
2017-18*	800.00	6000	600.00	321.00	3617	53	60

\*Upto November 2017

### 11. Scheme for Nomadic and Non-nomadic Tribes.

With a view to uplift the socio-economic status of NT/SNTS, a scheme has been launched in the year 2007. The basic objectives of this scheme is-

- Providing educational facilities and financial assistance for education
- Infrastructural development in NT/SNT colonies
- Providing housing facilities
- Providing self employment training and subsidy.
- Irrigational facilities through Ganga kalyana.

The detailed progress of the scheme during the last 3 years is shown in **Table 13.78**.

#### 13.3.2. D.Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation (DBCDC)

In order to improve economic status of the backward classes, various schemes sponsored by the State Government and the National

Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) have been implemented in the State by D.Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation (DBCDC). A brief progress of important schemes being implemented by the Corporation during the last three years is described below.

#### 1. Chaitanya Subsidy cum Soft Loan Scheme:

To take up ISB activities like industry, service, business, and agriculture and allied activities etc., subsidy and margin money starting from Rs.25000/- to Rs.5.00 lakh is being sanctioned in collaboration with the banks to the Backward Classes.

The Corporation releases 30% subsidy for the project cost upto Rs.25,000 and remaining is banks share of loan. For the project cost of Rs. 25,001 to Rs.1.00 lakh, the Corporation releases 20% margin money and 30% subsidy or maximum of Rs.10,000/- per beneficiary and remaining is bank share of loan. For the projects above Rs.1.00 lakh, the Corporation

**Table 13.78 : Progress of scheme for Nomadic and Non-nomadic Tribes****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2014-15	4781.56	12000	4781.56	4781.56	11921	100	99
2015-16	5000.00	12000	5000.00	5000.00	45692	100	380
2016-17	10000.00	45000	10000.00	10000.00	48000	100	106
2017-18*	10000.00	45000	7500.00	5138.00	48164	69	107

\*Upto November 2017

releases 20% Margin Money and remaining is bank share of loan. The Corporation charges interest at 4% p.a. on margin money. The Bank charges interest at the prevailing lending rates for their portion of loan.

During the year 2017-18 an amount of Rs.174.01 lakh against the target amount of Rs.2250.00 lakh has been spent benefitting 414 people as against the target of 5000 till the end of November 2017. **(Table 13.79)**

### 2. D.Devaraj Urs Individual Loan Scheme:

A financial assistance upto Rs. 2,00,000/- per beneficiary is being sanctioned to the members of backward classes whose annual family income is below Rs.40000/- in rural and Rs.55000/- in urban area to enable them to take up self-employment activities such as petty business, service and agricultural and allied activities. The maximum subsidy under

this scheme is 15% to 30% maximum Rs.30000/- of the project cost and the rest is loan at 4% interest rate per annum.

During the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs.2997.46 lakh against the target of Rs.8400.00 lakh has been spent benefitting 8046 people against the target of 12700 upto the end of November 2017. **(Table 13.80)**

### 3. Micro Credit Scheme:

To take up small economic activities, this scheme is being implemented by the Corporation. Loan and subsidy to skilled/unskilled backward classes' families, who are below the poverty line are being assisted. A financial assistance of Rs.15000/- which includes Rs.5000/- subsidy and Rs.10000/- loan at 4% interest rate per annum is being sanctioned per beneficiary.

**Table 13.79 : Progress of Chaitanya Subsidy cum Soft Loan Scheme**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2014-15 *	1500.00	4000	1156.72	4210	77	105
2015-16	1700.00	4250	1169.65	3971	69	93
2016-17	1917.00	4300	1151.84	3525	60	82
2017-18**	2250.00	5000	174.01	414	8	8

Note: \*Excess achievement made is out of the recovery amount of the corporation.

\*\* Upto November 2017

**Table 13.80 : Progress of D.Devaraj Urs Individual Loan Scheme**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2014-15	1814.00	4880	2256.91	7036	124	144
2015-16	2000.00	5000	2494.87	7030	125	141
2016-17	4209.00	5612	3452.65	8723	82	155
2017-18*	8400.00	12700	2997.46	8046	36	63

Note : During 2015-16 unit cost enhance up to Rs.2,00,000/- Chaithanya Self Employment Loan Scheme and renamed the scheme as D.Devararaj Urs Individual Loan Scheme.

Excess achievement made out of the recovery amount of the corporation and also utilize the un spent amount of Chaithanya Subsidy Cum Soft Loan scheme.

\* Upto November 2017

During the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs.134.14 lakh against the target of Rs.450.00 lakh has been spent benefitting 867 people against the target of 3000 upto the end of November 2017. **(Table 13.81)**

#### 4. Arivu-Education Loan Scheme:

The Corporation extends educational loan to the students who are studying in the field of Medical and Engineering and other professional courses. The corporation releases an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh per year or actual cost incurred by the student towards admission fees, tuition fee, laboratory fee, examination fee etc. for his/her education. The rate of interest is 2% per annum.

During the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs.1854.35 lakh against the target of Rs.3150.00 lakh has been spent benefitting 4231 students against the target of 4000 upto the end of November 2017 **(Table 13.82)**

#### 5. Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme:

##### Individual irrigation:

In order to provide irrigation facilities to the farmers of backward classes this scheme is being implemented by the Corporation. The

eligibility conditions are that the farmer should belong to small and marginal farmer and his family income should not exceed Rs.40000/- per annum. The maximum unit cost fixed is Rs.2.50 lakh. Out of that Rs.2.00 lakh is subsidy and Rs.0.50lakh is loan at 4% rate of interest. The Corporation is drilling the borewell in the land of eligible farmers, supply pump sets and accessories, assist the farmers in getting energisation to the borewells from the Electricity Supply Companies.

##### Community Irrigation:

A group of small and marginal backward classes' farmers with 8 to 15 acres of land will be provided community irrigation facilities. The eligibility conditions are that the farmers should belongs to small and marginal farmers and their family income should not exceed Rs.40,000/- per annum. The unit cost fixed is Rs. 4.00 lakh to irrigate 8 acres of dry land and above land and Rs.6.00 lakhs to irrigate 15 acres and above dry land. The cost includes drilling of borewells, supply of pumps sets and accessories. The Corporation is releasing Rs.50000/- per borewell to the Electricity Supply Companies towards energisation of borewells.

**Table 13.81 : Progress of Micro Credit Scheme**

**(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2014-15	356.00	2240	338.85	2259	95	101
2015-16	495.00	3300	452.10	3014	91	91
2016-17	450.00	3000	394.65	2596	88	87
2017-18*	450.00	3000	134.14	867	30	29

\* Upto November 2017

**Table 13.82 : Progress of Arivu-Education Scheme**

**(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2014-15	80.00	160	107.88	297	135	186
2015-16	250.00	500	583.01	1251	233	250
2016-17	2450.00	3780	1951.01	3523	80	93
2017-18*	3150.00	4000	1854.35	4231	59	106

\*Upto November 2017

During the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs.6277.62 lakh against the target amount of Rs.9500.00 lakh has been spent benefitting 2956 beneficiaries against the target of 4531 till the end of November 2017 under Individual and Community Irrigation schemes. The progress of the scheme during the last three years is provided in **Table 13.83**.

#### **6. Assistance to Traditional Artisans & Occupational Groups:**

With a view to upgrade the professional skill and technology of the traditional artisans and occupational groups belonging to backward classes, a financial assistance upto Rs.2,00,000/- as loan will be provided for artisans. The maximum subsidy under this scheme is 15% to 30% maximum Rs.30000/- of the project cost and the rest is loan at 2% interest rate per annum.

During the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs.153.20 lakh against the target of Rs.750.00

lakh has been spent benefitting 334 people against the target of 1000 upto the end of November 2017. The details of progress of the scheme are given in **Table 13.84**.

#### **7. Entrepreneurship Development training/Skill Development Training Programme:**

Corporation intend to provide the Skill Development training programme 3 to 4 months to backward classes youths and entrepreneurship training to beneficiaries under loan and subsidy self employment schemes. 3-5 days training will be imparted through Skill Development Corporation training centers and banking training centers.

During the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 6.18 lakh against the target of Rs. 250.00 lakh has been spent up to the end of November 2017. The details of progress of the scheme are given in **Table 13.85**.

**Table 13.83 : Progress of Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme**

**(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2014-15	6500.00	4445	6243.99	4261	96	96
2015-16	7200.00	3459	6992.94	5861	97	169
2016-17	8200.00	3853	8140.10	6856	99	178
2017-18*	9500.00	4531	6277.62	2956	66	65

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.84 : Progress of Assistance to Traditional Artisans & Occupational Groups**

**(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2014-15	2930.87	7620	2918.06	8894	100	117
2015-16	3210.00	8342	3382.30	9600	105	115
2016-17	3210.00	3210	3929.66	8533	122	266
2017-18*	750.00	1000	153.20	334	20	33

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.85 : Entrepreneurship Development training/Skill Development Training Programme****(Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2016-17	500.00	30000	498.00	32543	100	108
2017-18*	250.00	-	6.18	-	2	-

\*Upto November 2017

**8. Assistance to Madival, Savitha, Thigala and Kumbara communities:**

The Corporation is implementing Self Employment Loan Scheme, Traditional Artisans Scheme, Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme, Arivu-Education Scheme and Skill Development Training Programmes for the development of these communities.

During the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 478.19 lakh against the target of Rs. 6000.00 lakh has been spent benefitting 1063 people against the target of 14234 upto the end of November 2017. The details of progress of the scheme are given in **Table 13.86**.

**9. Assistance to backward classes youths to purchase Tourist Taxi/ Goods carrier:**

Backward classes unemployed youth having

driving license, will be provided subsidy upto Rs.3.00 lakhs or 50% of the cost of the vehicle, whichever is less, to purchase Taxi/ Goods carrier. The balance amount can be availed as loan from the banks at stipulated rate of interest.

During the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 69.00 lakh against the target of Rs. 3000.00 lakh has been spent benefitting 23 people against the target of 1000 upto the end of November 2017. The details of progress of the scheme are given in **Table 13.87**.

**10. Assistance to Backward Classes Widows:**

Financial assistance of Rs.40000/- will be provided to backward classes widows to take up economic activities. Maximum subsidy under this scheme is Rs.10000/- and Rs.30000/- loan at 4% interest per annum.

**Table 13.86 : Assistance to Madival, Savitha, Thigala and Kumbara Communities****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2017-18*	6000.00	14234	478.19	1063	8	7

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.87 : Assistance to backward classes youths to purchase Tourist Taxi/ Goods carrier****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2017-18*	3000.00	1000	69.00	23	2	2

\*Upto November 2017

During the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs.67.05 lakh against the target of Rs. 500.00 lakh has been spent benefitting 168 people against the target of 1250 upto the end of November 2017. The details of the progress under this scheme are given in **Table 13.88**.

### 11. Financial support to those who have lost employment due to ban on arrack sales:

Financial support will be given to arrack venders, Murthedara, Ediga etc., communities who have lost employment due to ban on arrack sales, to take up self employment upto Rs.2.00 lakhs. Maximum subsidy under this scheme is 15% of the project cost and rest is loan at 4% interest per annum.

During the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs.136.55 lakh against the target of Rs.1000.00 lakh has been spent benefitting 305 people against the target of 2000 upto the end of November 2017. The details of the progress under this scheme are given in **Table 13.89**.

### 12. Assistance for the economic empowerment of youths in most & more backward taluks:

Financial assistance will be provided for the economic empowerment of backward classes youths in 39 most backward taluks and 40 more backward taluks identified as per Dr.Nanjundappa Report. The corporation extend loan through SHG's consisting of 10 members residing in village panchayath limits. Under this scheme maximum assistance of

Rs.35,000/-will be provided to each member with 30% or maximum of Rs.10,000/-as subsidy and remaining 70% amount maximum of Rs.25,000/- as loan at 4% interest per annum. Maximum financial assistance of Rs.3.50 lakhs will be provided to each SHG.

During the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 191.10 lakh against the target of Rs. 500.00 lakh has been spent benefitting 546 people against the target of 1425 upto the end of November 2017. The details of progress of the scheme are given in **Table 13.90**.

### Schemes with the financial assistance of National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC):

For the economic upliftment of the backward classes, the Government of India has established the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC). This Corporation is also providing funds to the State Corporation as loan with 4 to 6% rate of interest. The Corporation is implementing several schemes such as Term loan scheme, Mahila Samrudhi, Education loan, Micro Finance scheme, Krushi Sampada, Shilpa Sampada, New Swarnima for women etc.

During the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 965.72 lakh has been spent as against the target of Rs.3000.00 lakh, benefiting 2107 backward class beneficiaries against the target of 8222 beneficiaries till the end of November 2017. (**Table 13.91**)

**Table 13.88 : Assistance to Backward Classes Widows**

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2017-18*	500.00	1250	67.05	168	13	13

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.89 : Financial support to those who have lost employment due to Ban on arrack sales**

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2017-18*	1000.00	2000	136.55	305	14	15

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.90 : Assistance for the economic empowerment of youth in Most & more backward taluks (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2017-18*	500.00	1425	191.10	546	38	38

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.91 : Progress of National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) (Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2014-15	2600.00	9332	2558.42	10528	98	113
2015-16	3000.00	10763	2838.42	10660	95	99
2016-17	3000.00	8222	2851.52	9288	95	113
2017-18*	3000.00	8222	965.72	2107	32	26

\*Upto November 2017

### 13.3.3 Karnataka Vishwakarma Communities Development Corporation Ltd. (KVDC)

In order to improve the economic Status of Vishwakarma Communities, various schemes are sponsored by the State Government and National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC). These schemes are implemented in the State by Karnataka Vishwakarma Communities Development Corporation (KVDC). A brief note on progress of Schemes being implemented by the Corporation during the last three years is given below.

#### 1. Financial assistance to traditional artisans (Panchavrutthi):

To purchase modern tools and equipments and upgrade the technological skill, the

traditional artisans of Vishwakarma Communities are provided with financial assistance by sanctioning loan to the extent of Rs.40,000/- at the rate of 4% per annum & Rs.10,000/- as subsidy. The Panchavrutthi scheme includes the following occupations (1) Gold & Silver work, (2) Sculpture, (3) Blacksmith, (4) Woodwork& Handicrafts, (5) Metallurgy.

From the year 2017-18 the unit cost of panchavrutthi scheme has been enhanced from Rs.50,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/-. For the unit cost of Rs.1,00,000/- a maximum extent of Rs.80,000/- is provided as loan and a maximum of Rs.20,000/- as subsidy. The loan is repayable in 34 equal installments with 2 months grace period for 3 years. The details of the progress under this scheme are given in **Table 13.92**.

**Table 13.92 : Panchavrutthi Scheme (Rs. In Lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2014-15	215.00	530	170.79	445	79	84
2015-16	650.00	1600	680.17	1722	105	108
2016-17	840.00	2100	900.20	2248	107	107
2017-18*	658.00	800	387.00	658	59	82

\*Upto November 2017



## **2. Self-employment scheme (Direct loan):**

Under this scheme, persons belonging to Vishwakarma communities who pursue occupations other than traditional occupations are being provided financial assistance to the extent of Rs.40,000/- & 30% subsidy with a maximum of Rs.10,000/- at the rate of 4% per annum. The loan is repayable in 34 equal installments with 2 months grace period for 3 years. The details of the progress under this scheme are given in **Table 13.93**.

## **3. Self-employment scheme with the help of banks:**

Persons belonging to Vishwakarma communities pursuing business, industries service sector and agricultural based activities are provided financial assistance to the extent of Rs.5,00,000/- as loan. For the unit cost of Rs.1,00,000/- 30% subsidy to the maximum of Rs.10,000/- and 20% as margin loan Provided. For the unit cost of Rs.1,00,000/- to a maximum of Rs.5,00,000/- a 20% of margin loan or a maximum of Rs.1,00,000/- margin loan is sanctioned at the rate 4% per annum interest. The details of the progress under this scheme are given in **Table 13.94**.

## **4. Educational loan (Arivu):**

Students belonging to Vishwakarma communities who are pursuing Engineering, Medicine, Dental Science and other professional courses through CET are provided educational loan at 2% rate of interest per annum for a maximum of Rs.1,00,000/- per year. The family income should not exceed Rs.3.5 lakhs per annum. Under this scheme repayment starts after 4 months of the completion of course which is repayable in 36 equal installments within a period of 3 years. The details of the progress under this scheme are given in **Table 13.95**.

## **5. Gangakalyana scheme (Drilling of Borewell to marginal and small farmers):**

Karnataka Vishwakarma Communities Development Corporation facilitates small and marginal farmer by providing borewell to help them improve their agricultural activities. Rs.2,00,000/- subsidy and a loan of Rs.50,000/- at 4% rate of interest per annum payable in 3 years is provided. Amount of Rs. 50,000 subsidy is also provided for the energization to the borewells which is paid to the Electricity Supply Companies. The details

of the progress under this scheme are given in **Table 13.96**.

## **6. Micro Finance for Women through Self Help Groups:**

In this scheme women belonging to Vishwakarma Communities are provided with micro credit finance for small and marginal business through self-help groups. This scheme helps the women entrepreneurs to start small business activities like Flower shop, Vegetable and Fruit shop, Fish trade, Coffee-Tea stall and for other marginal trading activities. In this scheme financial assistance to the extent of Rs.10,000/- Loan at the rate of 4% per annum & 30% subsidy with a maximum of Rs.5,000/- is provided. The loan is repayable in 34 equal installments with 2 months grace period for 3 years. The details of the progress under this scheme are given in **Table 13.97**.

## **7. Loan and training for Goldsmith, Blacksmith and Woodwork entrepreneurs:**

In this scheme 100 traditional artisans in the field of Goldsmith, Blacksmith and Woodwork belonging to Vishwakarma Communities are provided loan to the extent of Rs.1,50,000/-. In this 20% to a maximum extent of Rs.25,000/- is provided as subsidy. The remaining 80% is provided as loan at the rate of 4% per annum. The loan is repayable in 34 equal installments with 2 months grace period for 3 years. The details of the progress under this scheme are given in **Table 13.98**.

For the economic upliftment of the backward classes, the Government of India has established the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC). This Corporation is also providing funds to Karnataka Vishwakarma Communities Development Corporation with 4% to 6% rate of interest to provide loan to Vishwakarma Communities. The Corporation is implementing Several Schemes such as Term loan Scheme, Mahila Samrudhi, Education loan, Micro Finance Scheme, Krushi Sampada, Shilpa Sampada, and New Swarnima for Women etc.

During the year 2016-17, an amount of Rs.500.00 Lakh was released and a sum of Rs 500.00 Lakh is allocated for the year 2017-18. The amount will be utilized to sanction loan for the Vishwakarma Communities.

**Table 13.93 : Self-employment Scheme (Direct Loan)****(Rs. In Lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2014-15	40.00	100	34.99	94	87	94
2015-16	120.00	300	143.08	377	117	124
2016-17	200.00	500	254.50	635	127	127
2017-18*	300.00	600	150.00	330	50	55

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.94 : Self-employment Scheme with the help of Banks****(Rs. In Lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2014-15	60.00	200	28.63	101	48	50
2015-16	145.00	362	95.35	334	66	92
2016-17	100.00	250	58.28	193	58	77
2017-18*	50.00	100	12.00	32	24	32

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.95 : Educational loan (Arivu) Scheme****(Rs. In Lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2014-15	50.00	100	34.73	66	69	66
2015-16	150.00	300	146.21	232	97	76
2016-17	350.00	700	265.75	377	76	54
2017-18*	215.00	415	141.00	214	66	52

\*Upto November 2017

Note: In educational loan scheme the progress includes both the freshers and the renewals.

**Table 13.96 : Gangakalyana scheme (Rs. In Lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2014-15	60.00	30	44.00	22	73	73
2015-16	360.00	180	-	180	-	100
2016-17	410.00	205	70.00	200	17	98
2017-18*	400.00	185	163.00	97	41	52

\*Upto November 2017

Note: In 2017-18, borewells have been drilled which are related to the years of 2015-16 and 2016-17.

**Table 13.97 : Micro Finance for Women through Self Help Groups****(Rs. In Lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2017-18*	150.00	1000	33.00	220	22	22

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.98 : Goldsmith, Blacksmith and Woodwork entrepreneurs scheme****(Rs. In Lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2017-18*	150.00	100	70.00	67	47	67

\*Upto November 2017

**13.4 Minorities Department Schemes**

In order to promote and uplift Minority Communities of Muslims, Christians, Jains, Sikhs, Buddhist and Parsis on par with other Communities, Government of Karnataka has introduced various developmental Schemes. These Schemes are being implemented through Directorate of Minorities. Brief note of some of the Schemes are noted below.

**1. Incentives Scheme for Minority Students**

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

amount of Rs. 1500.00 lakh has been earmarked for this purpose of which Rs. 851.39 lakh has been spent benefiting 1625 students till the end of November 2017. Progress report for the last 3 years is mentioned as under. **(Table 13.99)**

**2. Skill Development Scheme:**

To enable unemployed boys/girls of minorities to take up self-employment activities, skill development programmes in nursing Training, Call Centre, Animation, BPO and Tally Training are being conducted. During 2017-18, Rs. 2000.00 lakh has been allocated of which a sum of Rs. 27.50 lakh has been spent benefiting 483 Candidates till the end of November 2017. Progress report for the last 3 years is mentioned as under **(Table 13.100)**.

**Table 13.99 : Progress of Incentives Scheme for Minority Students****(Rs in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of achievement	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	500.00	12500	375.00	9375	75	75
2016-17	500.00	4166	500.00	2124	100	51
2017-18*	1500.00	6500	851.39	1625	76	33

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.100 : Progress of Skill Development Scheme****(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievement	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	400.00	2450	300.00	1655	74	66
2016-17	1300.00	8125	655.94	2250	50	27
2017-18*	2000.00	8000	27.50	483	2	8

\*Upto November 2017

**3. Shaadimahal/Community Hall:**

In order to promote social and cultural activities including marriages of minority communities, a scheme to construct shaadimahal/community hall has been implemented by the department since 2000-01. The financial and physical progresses of the scheme are given in **Table 13.101**.

Government of Karnataka vide its order No. MWD 357 MDC 2013 Bengaluru Dated: 06.09.2013 (has introduced a provide financial assistance scheme for construction of Shadimahal/Samudaya Bhavan) has introduced a scheme of providing financial assistance for this construction of Shadimahal/Samudaya Bhavan by Minority Communities of Karnataka. Interested Government recognized Boards and Corporations/Private Institutions/Trusts can apply for financial assistance for the construction of Shadimahal/Community halls.

A maximum amount of Rs. 1.00 crore for District Head Quarters and upto Rs. 50.00 lakhs in other places will be provided. Progress report for the last 3 Years is mentioned as under.

**Conditions to apply:-**

- 1) The trust must have been registered at least 3 Years before.
- 2) The plan and estimate must have been prepared and attested by a qualified Engineer.
- 3) The site records should be in the name of the Institutions.
- 4) The Proposal should be submitted through the Deputy Commissioner of the District.
- 5) An inspection report from the District officer of Minorities /Backward Classes should be submitted.

**13.4.1 The Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Ltd., Bengaluru**

Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore was established on 7.2.1986 by the Government of Karnataka for the economic, social and educational upliftment of Minority communities. The following schemes are being implemented through the Corporation.

**1. Swavalambana Margin Money Loan Scheme**

Under the scheme, margin money loan is provided through various Nationalized Banks/Financial Institutions for business,

**Table 13.101 : Progress of the Scheme for Construction of Shadimahal /Community Hall****(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievement	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	400.00	20	391.19	17	85	98
2016-17	5000.00	250	5000.00	278	100	111
2017-18*	5000.00	175	3016.84	128	80	73

\*Upto November 2017

services, industries and agriculture based activities. For a maximum project cost upto Rs.5,00,000, 20% of the project cost will be sanctioned by the Corporation as margin money loan @ 6% interest. (The balance is provided by the Banks/Financial Institutions). A subsidy upto Rs.25,000 is also provided by the Corporation.

## 2. Subsidy Scheme

The scheme is linked with the Swavalambana Margin Money Loan Scheme. Under this scheme, a subsidy element of 5% of the unit cost or maximum amount of Rs.25,000/- will be released to the beneficiaries of the religious minorities. The financial and physical progress of the margin money with Subsidy is as under (Table 13.102).

## 3. Arivu (Education Loan) Scheme

The Government of Karnataka has introduced "Arivu" (Education loan) Scheme to help the minority students with financial assistance of Rs.10,000/- to Rs.75,000/- per year till the completion of professional courses like Medical, Engineering, Dental, MBA, MCA and

other Master Degree Courses, Diploma Courses, Nursing, B.Ed, D.Ed, ITI. Under the scheme, financial assistance is also provided to the employment attached training programmes through NIIT. The loan has to be repaid after completion of the course. This is an interest free loan, but the student has to pay a service charge of 2% of the loan availed. The financial and physical progress of the scheme is shown in Table 13.103.

## 4. Ganga Kalyana Scheme (Community Irrigation Scheme)

### Lift Irrigation Scheme

Irrigation facility is provided to agricultural lands through lift irrigation scheme, utilizing the perennial source of water (rivers) and lifting water through pipe lines.

### Eligibility:

- The beneficiaries should belong to any religious Minority Community as defined in the Government Order.
- They should be permanent residents of Karnataka State.

**Table 13.102 : The performance under the Subsidy scheme**

(Rs .in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	900.00	4400	1393.96	4919	155	112
2015-16	1300.00	5000	1525.18	3251	117	65
2016-17	1600.00	5333	1605.22	2828	100	52
2017-18*	3050.00	4000	401.94	428	13	11

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.103 : The financial and physical progress of the Arivu scheme**

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	5000.00	16667	6063.27	22414	121	134
2015-16	5300.00	17667	6500.27	22004	123	125
2016-17	7600.00	25333	8096.53	22751	107	90
2017-18*	10000.00	25000	4521.24	12260	45	49

\*Upto November 2017

- They should be small and marginal farmers.
- The annual income of the family in rural areas shall not exceed Rs.81,000/- and Rs.1,03,000/- in urban areas.
- Those who have less than 5 acres and minimum of 7 persons from Minority community whose lands are adjacent to each other will be provided with "Lift" irrigation facility.

#### Individual Borewell or Open Well

Under individual borewell scheme, for small and marginal farmers whose land holding is from 2 to 5 acres, one borewell will be drilled and pumpset will be supplied. The total cost is Rs. 1.50 lakh which includes energisation charges. Wherever the water table is high, open wells are dug and provided with pumpsets and storage tanks. The total expenditure upto Rs.1,50,000/- will be extended as subsidy which includes energisation. This scheme is totally subsidized scheme. (Table 13.104).

#### 5. Shramashakthi Scheme:

Under this scheme, the artisans belonging to religious minorities to encourage the artistic and technical skills, maximum loan of Rs.50,000 will be provided @ 4% interest rate per annum to improve and setup their business. Out of the unit cost, 50% is loan and 50% will be considered as back-end subsidy. The progress of the scheme is shown in Table 13.105.

#### 6. Land Purchase Scheme:

The basic objective of the scheme is to improve the productive assets like land among the landless minority farmers. Under this scheme, the landless farmers belonging to the religious minority are eligible for purchase of 2 acres of dry land or 1 acre of wet land in rural areas. The unit cost is limited to Rs.7.50 lakhs including registration expenses, of which 50% is treated as loan @ 6% interest and 50% as subsidy. The land is mortgaged with the Corporation till the recovery of loan. The progress of the scheme as under (Table 13.106).

**Table 13.104 : The performance under the Individual Borewell/Open well scheme**

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	2700.00	1800	3085.00	2057	114	114
2015-16	3000.00	2000	144.00	96	5	5
2016-17	4000.50	2667	20.41	24	1	1
2017-18*	4000.00	1930	Selection of beneficiaries is under progress			

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.105 : The progress of the Shramashakthi Scheme**

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	2221.00	11105	4779.80	25504	215	230
2015-16	2500.00	10000	4612.55	22403	185	224
2016-17	3400.00	6800	3211.00	7622	94	112
2017-18*	4000.00	8000	669.85	1915	17	24

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.106 : The progress of Land Purchase scheme (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2016-17	1000.00	134	300.00	34	30	25
2017-18*	1000.00	134	373.46	67	37	50

\*Upto November 2017

**7. Micro Loan and Micro Subsidy Scheme:**

In order to improve the existing petty business and regular income for their livelihood in city and rural areas, the religious minorities will be provided with a micro loan of Rs.10,000/- @ 5% interest per annum including Rs.5,000/- subsidy(**Table 13.107**).

**8. Christian Development Programme:**

During 2011-12, Karnataka Christian Development Parishath was established on

05.11.2011, for the over all development of the Christian Community. The overall Financial Budget allocation of Rs.125 Crores is allocated to Directorate of Minorities. Out of this 40% has been provided to KMDC for implementing of the on going schemes of the Corporation viz., Arivu (Educational) Loan scheme, Shramashakthi scheme, Micro Loan with subsidy scheme and Interest subsidy scheme for housing loans, as per the existing guidelines exclusively for the upliftment of the Christian community. (**Table 13.108 to 13.111**).

**Table 13.107 : The financial and physical progress of Micro loan and Micro Subsidy scheme (Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	2400.00	24000	3300.10	33001	138	138
2015-16	2400.00	24000	2482.50	24825	103	103
2016-17	2400.00	24000	2000.00	20000	83	83
2017-18*	2400.00	24000	376.80	3768	16	16

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.108 : Progress of Christian Development Programme (Arivu)****(Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	1000.00	3333	409.92	1252	41	38
2015-16	1000.00	3333	395.92	1078	40	32
2016-17	1250.00	4167	518.55	1304	41	31
2017-18*	1000.00	2500	199.69	479	20	19

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.109 : Progress of Christian Development Programme (Shramashakthi)****(Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	1000.00	5000	1505.15	7219	151	144
2015-16	1000.00	5000	2045.75	9335	205	187
2016-17	1250.00	2500	1313.28	3945	105	158
2017-18*	2500.00	5000	440.30	1382	18	28

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.110 : Progress of Christian Development Programme (Micro Loan)****(Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	1000.00	10000	638.40	6384	64	64
2015-16	1000.00	10000	682.50	6825	68	68
2016-17	1250.00	12500	471.20	4712	38	38
2017-18*	500.00	5000	22.10	221	4	4

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.111 : Progress of Christian Development Programme (Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing Loan)****(Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	1000.00	1334	51.27	72	5	5
2015-16	1000.00	1334	33.57	45	3	3
2016-17	1250.00	1250	27.07	32	2	3
2017-18*	50.00	50	Selection of beneficiaries is under progress			

\*Upto November 2017

**9. NMDFC's Term Loan Schemes:**

With a view to uplift the poor religious minorities in the country by providing term loans to take up self-employment pursuits, the NMDFC (National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation) was setup at the national level in 1994. The term loan is provided through the State Channelising Agency viz., KMDC for the benefits of religious minorities in the State. The Corporation is releasing 90% of

the project cost as NMDFC share, 05% share of the project cost will be released from KMDC and balance 5% of the project cost has to be borne by the beneficiary, and 6% interest rate per annum is being charged by the Corporation for the loan released. There are different schemes implemented by the Corporation. In the case of micro credit for self-employment, the unit cost is Rs.10,000 to Rs.50,000 of which 90% is from NMDFC and 10% is from KMDC and there is no beneficiary contribution **(Table 13.112)**.



**Table 13.112 : Progress of NMDFC's Term Loan Schemes****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Amount Received from NMDFC	Total loan sanctioned and spent under NMDFC schemes				No. of Beneficiaries
		Beneficiary amount	KMDC amounts	NMDFC Amounts	Total	
2014-15	2000.00	-	177.26	3190.62	3367.88	950
2015-16	1000.00	-	109.07	1963.18	2072.25	367
2016-17	1350.00	-	2.75	24.80	27.55	7

**New Schemes to be implemented in 2017-18:****1. Loan for purchase of domestic animals like cows, sheep, goats etc.**

The scheme is mainly for rural sector and for Women of minority communities who wish to purchase cows, sheep, goats or to establish/expand existing poultry farm, duck farm, ostrich farm etc. as a means of sustained income. The unit cost is Rs.40,000/- at 3% interest per annum with a subsidy of 50% (Table 13.113).

**2. Loan for purchase of taxi / goods vehicles**

Subsidy of Rs. 3 lakh each will be given to 500 beneficiaries to buy taxies / goods vehicles and avail the same with the bank loan. (Table 13.114)

**3. Self employment scheme for Gulf returnees**

A scheme on the 'Kerala Model' is announced to create self-employment for the unemployed persons who returned once for all from the Gulf countries. (Table 13.115)

**Table 13.113 : Progress of Loan for purchase of domestic animals like cows, sheep, goats etc.****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2017-18*	1000.00	2500	132.80	332	13	13

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.114 : Loan for purchase of taxi / goods vehicles****(Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2017-18*	1500.00	500	96.00	32	6	6

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.115: Self employment scheme for Gulf returnees****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2017-18*	330.00	33	Selection of beneficiaries is under progress			

\*Upto November 2017

#### 4. Minority Farmer Scheme

In order to alleviate the poor condition of the farmers, KMDC has proposed the following scheme meant exclusively for them @ 3% loan upto Rs.1,00,000/- with 50% backend subsidy for procurement of Modern agricultural equipments like Tiller, Steel plough, drills, weedout machines, pump sets and Tractors. **(Table 13.116)**

#### 5. Training incentives and infrastructure support for the following activities

##### a. Automobile Service:

It is an acknowledged fact that a large number of people belonging to minority community is adept at mechanical works in automobile field. Also owing to the fact that most of them have low education levels/illiterates, a scheme to provide livelihood to this group is introduced. Mechanics and other semi-literate/illiterate minority persons having inclination to set up their own mechanic workshop will be trained in Government recognized Institutes and

provided with a tool kit as a part of the training. Loan of Rs.2.00 Lakh to Rs.5.00 Lakh will be sanctioned with the co-ordination of Banks / Co-operative Societies/ Financial Institution with 35% subsidy. Subsidy will be a minimum of Rs.70,000/- and a maximum of Rs.1.25 lakhs. **(Table13.117)**

##### b. Bidri Work:

Bidri work art is a metal handicraft from Bidar. Loan of Rs.2.00 Lakhs to Rs.5.00 Lakhs is sanctioned with the co-ordination of Banks/Co-operative Societies/ Financial Institution with 35% subsidy minimum Rs.70,000/- and maximum Rs.1.25 lakhs. **(Table13.118)**

##### c. Channapatana Handicrafts:

With a view to support the craft-persons to promote their skills with latest technology and to help them with marketing facilities. The Corporation gives a loan of Rs.1.00 Lakh per artisans @ 3% interest per annum with a subsidy of 50:50 basis. **(Table13.119)**

**Table 13.116 : Minority Farmer Scheme**

**(Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2017-18*	1000.00	1000	2.50	2	0.3	0.2

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.117 : Automobile Service:**

**(Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2017-18*	125.00	100	Selection of beneficiaries is under progress			

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.118 : Bidri Work**

**(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2017-18*	225.00	180	Selection of beneficiaries is under progress			

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.119 : Channapatana Handicrafts****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2017-18*	200.00	200	Selection of beneficiaries is under progress			

\*Upto November 2017

**d. Silk Industry:**

To upgrade their skill as per required Market Competition. The Corporation gives a loan of Rs.1.00 Lakh per artisans @ 3% interest per annum with a subsidy of 50:50 basis. **(Table 13.120)**

**6. "Mane Malige" Scheme:**

During Communal Riots /communal violence it is seen that business establishments and homes of the minorities get damaged and destroyed. Due to this livelihood gets affected. Also youths who are studying in colleges / working or having business are arrested by police under various security Acts. After many years they are released by court without conviction. These youths lose their education and become unemployees due to the stigma attached. In order to help them to integrate in the society and for their livelihood, it is proposed to give loans under "Mane Malige" scheme, a loan of Rs.5 lakh with 50% subsidy for the person belonging to victims of communal violence and who are released by Courts without conviction. **(Table 13.121)**

**13.5 PROGRAMMES FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF DIFFERENTLY ABLED & SENIOR CITIZENS****13.5.1 Introduction:**

The Dept. for Empowerment of Differently Abled & Senior Citizens has been established in the year 1988. Department is facilitating Disabled Persons to get the benefits of the different schemes implemented by the department in order to bring them to the mainstream of the society. The disability is categorized as under:

1. Orthopedically Handicapped
2. Visually Impaired
3. Hearing Impaired
4. Mentally Retarded
5. Multiple Disabilities
6. Leprosy cured handicapped
7. Mentally ill.

As per 2011 Census, there are 13,24,205 various categories of PwD's details are as shown in **Table 13.122.**

**Table 13.120 : Silk Industry****(Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2017-18*	200.00	200	Selection of beneficiaries is under progress			

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.121 : Mane Malige Scheme****(Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2017-18*	500.00	100	Selection of beneficiaries is under progress			

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.122 : Details of various categories of PwD's**

Various Categories	No of Persons
Visually Impaired	2,64,170
Hearing Impaired	2,35,691
Speech	90,741
Movement	2,71,982
Mentally Retarded	93,974
Mentally ill.	20,913
Others	2,46,721
Multiple Disabilities	1,00,013
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,24,205</b>

A comprehensive Act called the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights & Full Participation) Act - 2016 has come into force from 19-04-2017. The State Govt. has constituted the State Co-ordination Committee as per the Sec.13 of the Act. The State Govt. also appointed the Commissioner for persons with disabilities as per Section 60 of the Act, and State Executive Committee as per the Sec. 19 of the Act has been constituted.

#### **DEPARTMENTAL PROGRAMMES:**

The programmes of the department are broadly classified into three categories:

1. Programmes for Development of Persons with Disabilities.
2. Programmes for Development of Senior Citizens.
3. Social Security programmes.

#### **Specific challenges and future strategy of the Department:**

- ❑ To undertake survey of Persons with Disabilities based on types of disabilities in all Districts of Karnataka.
- ❑ To establish Hostels in all the District Headquarters to provide subsidized/free boarding and lodging facilities for working men & students with disabilities.
- ❑ To provide Medical Treatment/ Rehabilitation Services under NIRAMAYA scheme for all the persons with mental retardation.

- ❑ To take action to start District Disabled Rehabilitation Centers (DDRC) in the Districts head-quarters, wherever they are not existing.

#### **Funding:**

The activities of the department are supported by financial outlays under both Plan and Non-plan from the State Government under state sector and District sector through the ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of Karnataka. Govt. of India also funds NGOs directly for some programmes undertaken for the Welfare/Development of Differently Aabled and Senior Citizens, based on the recommendations of the State Government.

During 2017-18, an amount of Rs.107421.00 lakh is earmarked and an amount of Rs. 65580.91 lakh expenditure is incurred up to the end of November 2017.

#### **Braille Printing Press:**

Braille books required for the Visually Impaired students are printed and supplied by the Govt. Braille Printing Press at Mysore, throughout the state. During 2017-18 upto the end of November 2017, 15600 text books have been printed and supplied to visually impaired students.

#### **1. Maintenance Allowance to the Disabled:**

Disabled persons whose family income is less than Rs.17,000/- in urban and Rs.12,000/- in rural areas per annum with disability percentage of 40 and above are entitled for

maintenance allowance of Rs.500/- per month. As per the Government order dated: 23.9.2013 the sum is enhanced to Rs.1200/- per month for the disabled having disability of 75% and above. The Tahasildar of respective Taluks are the sanctioning authorities. The detailed progress at the end of November 2017 and previous 3 years of the Scheme is given below. **(Table 13.123)**

## 2. Aids and Appliances to the Disabled:

Various Aids & Appliances are provided to the persons with disabilities having 40% above disability at free of cost up to a maximum of Rs.10,000/- and for Motorized Tricycle 50% of the cost of Tricycle is subsidized. As per the budget speech declaration 2016-17, the amount for Aids and Appliances to physically handicapped has been enhanced to Rs. 15,000/- and the administrative approval has been accorded from the State Government. The Progress of the past three years is given below. **(Table 13.124)**

## 3. Medical Relief Fund:

Under the scheme financial assistance is provided to Persons with Disabilities to undergo corrective surgery (Hospitalization, Bed Charge, Medicines, Therapy) up to maximum of Rs.1,00,000/-. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs.127.00 lakh is earmarked. The detailed progress for the last 3 years is given below. **(Table 13.125)**

## 4. Financial Assistance to NGO's to run the Special School:

Under District Sector Scheme NGO's are given grants to run Special Schools and vocational training centers. Grants are given towards salary to the teaching and non teaching staff as well as Rs.1000/-per month per child as maintenance charge. The detailed progress for the last 3 years is given below **(Table 13.126)**.

**Table 13.123 : Progress of Maintenance Allowance to the Disabled**

**(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	62870.00	750000	68692.82	751324	109	100
2015-16	80405.00	950000	76990.19	771548	96	73
2016-17	90657.00	950000	90657.00	858517	100	90
2017-18*	87461.00	950000	59483.65	862775	68	91

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.124 : Progress of Aids and Appliances to the Disabled**

**(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	100.00	4000	100.42	2374	100	59
2015-16	106.00	3546	95.46	2341	90	66
2016-17	105.50	2398	100.01	2398	95	100
2017-18*	134.00	3300	18.16	461	14	14

\*Upto November 2017

**Table 13.125 : Progress of Medical Relief Fund****(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	50.70	100	27.41	47	54	47
2015-16	43.33	100	43.33	51	100	51
2016-17	49.70	80	26.70	39	54	49
2017-18*	127.00	192	13.86	48	11	25

\*Upto November 2017.

**Table 13.126 : Progress of Financial Assistance to NGO's****(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	1239.98	2000	1231.19	1682	99	84
2015-16	1302.86	2000	1302.57	1587	100	79
2016-17	1453.34	2685	1453.11	2685	100	100
2017-18*	1668.00	3000	369.52	812	22	27

\*Upto November 2017.

**5. Sadhane and Prathibe:**

Under the scheme, persons with disabilities are given financial assistance for Sports and Cultural activities maximum up to Rs.10,000/- and 30,000/- respectively. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs.45.00 lakh is earmarked. The detailed progress for last 3 years is given below **(Table 13.127)**.

**6. Financial Assistance to NGO's running Special Schools: (Child Centric scheme): (H/A: 2235-02-104-2-06)**

The Financial Assistance is provided to NGO's Running Special Schools for various types of

Disabled Children under Child Centric Scheme. An amount of R.6200/- per child per month in case of residential and Rs.5200/- per child per month in case of Non Residential for the tenure of 10 months in a financial year. The financial Assistance includes teaching and non teaching staffs honorarium, food, uniform, medical expenditure of children, rent and miscellaneous charges.

During 2017-18, Rs.6056.00 lakh is earmarked for the purpose out of which Rs. 1897.30 lakh has been spent. Under the scheme 5407 students with disabilities have been benefitted upto the end of November 2017. **(Table 13.128)**

**Table 13.127 : Progress of Sadhane and Prathibe****(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	5.00	75	2.85	25	57	33
2015-16	20.00	300	17.40	253	87	84
2016-17	50.00	600	38.03	561	76	94
2017-18*	45.00	436	1.88	29	4	7

\*Upto November 2017.

**Table 13.128 : Financial Assistance to NGO's Running Special Schools:  
(Child centric scheme)****(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	3939.65	8000	3174.11	6480	81	81
2015-16	3501.00	9500	3489.97	9039	100	95
2016-17	3983.00	10000	3910.98	9585	98	96
2017-18*	6056.00	9585	1897.30	5407	31	56

\*Upto November 2017.

**7. Scholarship and incentives to the disabled:**

In order to encourage disabled students for continuation of their education, a scholarship scheme is implemented for disabled students studying from 1st Std., to Post Graduate Courses by providing a monthly Scholarship of Rs.100/-to 600/-. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs.596.00 lakh is earmarked. The detailed progress for last 3 years is given below **(Table 13.129)**.

**8. Hostel for female disabled employees:  
(H/A: 2235-02-101-0-50)**

To encourage female beneficiaries with disability in education and employment, the department is implementing hostel for disabled female employees, trainees and students. 26 Hostels are run by NGO's in 23 districts. 50 beneficiaries are accommodated in each hostel. **(Table 13.130)**

**Table 13.129 : Progress of Scholarship and incentives to the disabled****(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	540.00	30000	506.96	26002	94	87
2015-16	598.00	25600	568.08	24320	95	95
2016-17	596.00	29800	533.74	27548	90	92
2017-18*	596.00	30000	165.08	6304	28	21

\* Upto November 2017

**Table 13.130 : Progress of Hostel for female disabled employees****(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	300.00	1350	298.84	965	100	71
2015-16	458.00	1350	397.27	1140	87	84
2016-17	458.00	1300	321.54	928	70	71
2017-18*	350.00	1300	124.72	753	36	58

\* Upto November 2017

### 9. District Disability Rehabilitation Center Scheme:

The main objective of the programme is to identify and provide comprehensive total rehabilitation service at the door step of the beneficiaries under single window system. The service package consists of identification, screening, surgical corrections, speech and hearing and physiotherapy, therapeutical services and fitment of needy Aids and Appliances, parental counselling for children with mental retardation, Special Education, Employment and Training and facilitation for availing identity cards and Social Security benefits for Persons with Disabilities in their respective districts. The scheme is being established and monitored by the District Management Team chaired by Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned. An amount of Rs.500.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2017-18 and an amount of Rs.80.39 lakh has been spent upto the end of November 2017 and 3174 beneficiaries are benefitted. **(Table 13.131)**

### 10. Grameena Punarvasathi Yojane:

Grameena Punarvasathi Yojane is implemented to provide services like rehabilitation, awareness, Social Security, Educational Training and Employment and other Government schemes reserved for disabled in various departments at the door step of persons with disabilities through Village Rehabilitation Worker (VRW) and taluk level Multipurpose Rehabilitation Worker (MRW) who are PwD's appointed at Grama Panchayathi and Taluka level. They are provided monthly honorarium Rs.3000/- and Rs.6000/- respectively. During 2017-18 an amount of Rs. 2362.00 lakh is earmarked. The detailed progress for last 3 years is given below **(Table 13.132)**.

### 11. Information and Counseling Centers for PWD's:

To provide information about programmes and schemes of the Department, an Information and Counselling Center at the Head Office

**Table 13.131 : District Disability Rehabilitation Center Scheme**

**(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	150.00	12000	150.00	12000	100	100
2015-16	124.22	12000	124.22	12000	100	100
2016-17	769.00	15000	137.37	10130	18	68
2017-18*	500.00	15000	80.39	3174	16	21

\* Upto November 2017

**Table 13.132 : Progress of Grameena Punarvasathi Yojane**

**(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	1000.00	5803	812.05	4657	81	80
2015-16	1243.00	5803	1097.41	4657	88	80
2016-17	1425.00	6198	1106.95	5250	78	85
2017-18*	2362.00	5321	655.12	4200	28	79

\* Upto November 2017



Helpline / Information centers in 30 districts are functioning. In these centers information about the availability of quality aids appliances and other information required by PWD`s like training institutions, job opportunities etc. are provided. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 155.90 lakh is earmarked and an amount of Rs. 60.91 has been spent upto the end of November 2017.

**12. Self Employment Scheme for the Disabled (ADHARA):**

Under the scheme a Kiosk of Rs.15000/- will be provided at free of cost and Rs.20000/- interest free loan as working capital to the disabled to make them economically independent by undertaking self employment programme such as Petty Shop or any other such business.

During 2017-18, an amount of Rs.392.00 lakh is earmarked. The detailed progress of last 3 years is given below (Table 13.133).

**13. Job portal:**

Job portal scheme is framed to provide employment opportunities to persons with disabilities. The Government has accorded administrative approval to M/S Enable India, Koramangala, in 2014-15. The same will be established at Bangalore to carryout the task. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakh is earmarked. The detailed progress at the end of November 2017 is given below. (Table 13.134)

**14. Incentive Scheme for Normal persons who marry Differently Abled Men and Women:**

In the prevailing circumstances men or women are hesitant or reluctant to marry persons with disabilities, as they feel that they would face difficulties in the married life due to social stigma. It is essential to encourage integrated marriages among persons with disabilities and the able bodied individuals. In this context under the scheme financial incentive of

**Table 13.133 : Progress of Self Employment Scheme for the Disabled (ADHARA)**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	100.00	285	99.75	285	100	100
2015-16	100.00	285	99.75	285	100	100
2016-17	392.00	1120	377.72	1117	96	100
2017-18*	392.00	1120	0.00	0	0	0

\* Upto November 2017

**Table 13.134 : Progress of Job Portal**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	74.00	700	46.90	638	63	91
2015-16	52.00	650	52.00	476	100	73
2016-17	52.00	1000	0.28	4	1	0
2017-18*	50.00	1000	0.00	0	0	0

\* Upto November 2017

Rs.50,000/- is paid to such eligible couple. This amount is deposited in Joint Account for 05 years (FD). Interest accrued can be utilized by the couple. On completion of lock in period of 05 years they can withdraw or continue the Fixed Deposit. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 611.00 lakh is earmarked, year wise progress achieved is given below. **(Table 13.135).**

#### **15. Reimbursement of fees for Differently Abled students for Higher and Technical Education:**

Due to economical condition, students with disabilities are unable to bear the high cost in pursuing their Higher/Technical Education, Vocational Education, Master Degrees and hence the scheme has been introduced to reimburse the Exam/Tuition / Lab/ Sports and Library fees. In order to avail these benefits no income limit is prescribed and those who have availed ID cards through Medical boards are eligible under the scheme. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs.160.00 lakh is earmarked. The detailed progress at the end of November 2017 is given below **(Table 13.136).**

#### **16. Child Care Allowances towards the Health and Nutritional Care of the new born baby of Visually Impaired Women:**

It is observed that the women with visual impairment experiences greater hardship in upbringing the newly born child. In this context under the scheme a sum of Rs 2,000/- per month for two years for two deliveries is paid to the beneficiary towards the services of Aaya, health care, nutritional food, medical treatments for maximum of two children. The detailed progress at the end of November 2017 is given below **(Table 13.137).**

#### **17. Establishment of Day Care Centers for Children with Autism and Multiple Disabilities:**

Children between the age of 6 to 18 years who are suffering from mental retardation, cerebral palsy, autism and multiple disability requires day care services such as protection, shelter, education and food. The parents of these children are usually found to be engaged in some occupation for their livelihood. In this context under the scheme 2 Day Care Centers

**Table 13.135 : Progress of Incentive Scheme**

**(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	75.00	150	71.00	142	95	95
2015-16	485.00	970	442.50	885	91	91
2016-17	810.00	1620	668.50	1342	83	83
2017-18*	611.00	1222	154.00	384	25	31

\* Upto November 2017

**Table 13.136 : Progress of Reimbursement of fees**

**(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	125.00	1800	111.78	1703	89	95
2015-16	137.65	2000	116.26	1880	84	94
2016-17	187.68	2500	151.37	2484	81	99
2017-18*	160.00	3800	45.74	922	29	24

\* Upto November 2017

are being established to provide such services in the urban areas. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakh is earmarked. The detailed progress at the end of November 2017 is given below **(Table 13.138)**.

#### 18. NIRAMAYA (Health Insurance Scheme):

NIRAMAYA Health Insurance Scheme for the children belonging to BPL families and suffering from autism, cerebral palsy, Mental

retardation and multiple disabilities has been launched as per the requirement of National Trust Act 1999. The scheme provides the beneficiaries with medical insurance coverage up to Rs.1 lakh per year based on one time payment of Rs.250 as premium. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs.15.84 lakh is earmarked. The detailed progress at the end of November 2017 is given below **(Table 13.139)**.

**Table 13.137 : Progress of Child Care Allowances**

**(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	10.00	50	6.19	25	62	50
2015-16	20.00	100	17.85	73	89	73
2016-17	35.70	140	26.40	132	74	94
2017-18*	30.22	137	9.87	76	33	55

\* Upto November 2017

**Table 13.138 : Progress of Establishment of Day Care Centers for Children with Autism and Multiple Disabilities**

**(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	50.00	25	2.27	25	5	100
2015-16	50.00	50	31.12	50	62	100
2016-17	50.00	50	37.50	50	75	100
2017-18*	50.00	50	19.00	50	38	100

\* Upto November 2017.

**Table 13.139 : Progress of NIRAMAYA**

**(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	12.50	5000	8.99	3230	72	65
2015-16	12.00	4800	9.27	3708	77	77
2016-17	20.00	6460	8.23	3197	41	49
2017-18*	15.84	4761	0.75	459	5	10

\* Upto November 2017.

### 19. Laptop to Students with visual impairment:

To enable visually challenged students to pursue higher education using latest technology, laptops are provided and Rs.500.00 lakhs has been allocated for this purpose. During 2017-18, 1000 Visually Impaired Students will be provided Laptops who have been selected during 2016-17. (Table 13.140).

### 20. Providing Motorized two wheeler for Persons with Disabilities:

Persons in the age group of 20-60 years with severe physical disabilities and hailing from families with income Rs. 2 lakhs per annum will be provided motorized two wheelers with retro fitment. During 2016-17, 2000 eligible beneficiaries were provided with motorised two wheelers. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs.2600.00 lakh has been earmarked and the tender process is in progress to purchase 4000 motorised two wheelers. The detailed progress at the end of November 2017 is given below (Table 13.141).

### 13.5.2 Senior Citizen Cell:

The Department for the Empowerment of Differently Abled & Senior Citizens had organized Senior Citizens day on 01-10-2017 at Ravindra Kalakshetra, Bangalore. Several Cultural Programmes like light music, Folk songs, Dance Drama, Entertainment Programme etc. was arranged on this occasion in which the senior Citizens took part.

### Specific Challenges and the future out look of the Department:

- ❑ Distribution of Identity Cards to all the Senior Citizens and to create awareness about these I.D. cards at different levels and society.
- ❑ Creation of new posts at District and Taluk levels.
- ❑ To provide a building for the office of Officers and Staff.
- ❑ To create awareness about Maintenance of Senior Citizens Act 2007.
- ❑ To train and empower the Officers/Staff working for the Senior Citizens.

**Table 13.140 : Progress of Laptop to Students with Visual impairment**

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	400.00	1000	49.30	100	12	10
2015-16	400.00	1000	350.52	711	100	88
2016-17	500.00	1000	266.21	609	53	61
2017-18*	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Upto November 2017

**Table 13.141 : Progress of providing Motorized two wheeler scheme**

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	720.00	1120	719.88	1120	100	100
2016-17	1463.00	2000	1417.00	2000	97	100
2017-18*	2600.00	4000	-	-	-	-

\* Upto November 2017.

## I. Programme Formulated for the welfare of Senior Citizens

According to the census report of 2011, out of total population of 611 lakhs in Karnataka, approximately 7.72% population is of senior citizens aged above 60 years which is around 47.18 lakhs.

The Govt. of Karnataka has formulated state policy for senior citizens from 5-9-2003 which has been evolved with the motto of ensuring better quality of life.

### Objective of the State Policy:

1. To ensure safety of Senior Citizen.
2. To protect Senior Citizens by providing economic security, health care and by protecting them against exploitation and ill treatment.
3. To formulate programme for Senior Citizens living in rural areas to ensure that they also get the benefits that their counterparts in urban areas.
4. To create opportunities for Senior Citizens to lead a constructive and satisfactory life.
5. The policy intends to have an objective of creating a society which includes people of all ages.
6. The state recognizes the fact that Senior Citizens are also resourceful persons and are contributing members of the society.
7. This policy has realized importance of allocating budget for the welfare of Senior Citizens who belong to economically weaker sections.

The state policy aims at providing Health Care, Social Security, Housing and Protection of property and life. In order to implement this policy, a Task Force is constituted under the

Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

## II. Senior Citizens Welfare Programmes

### 1. Financial Assistance to NGO's to run the Old Age Home:

For the Welfare of Senior Citizens, Old Age Homes are established in 30 districts through NGOs at the unit cost of Rs. 8 Lakhs each per year for 25 beneficiaries where they are availing the benefit of food, medicine, entertainment and shelter. The detailed progress of the scheme is shown in **Table 13.142**.

### 2. Helpline

For the welfare of Senior Citizens, 28 Help Lines are established in the State through NGOs in coordination with District Police Commissioner /Superintendent of Police. These Senior citizens' Helplines are provided grants of Rs.7.15 lakhs per annum including recurring and non recurring expenditure. The detailed progress of the scheme is shown in **Table 13.143**.

### 3. Day Care Centres for Senior Citizens

Senior Citizens to lead healthy and comfortable life during day time with their friends, sanction has been accorded to run senior citizen's Day Care Centers one in each district. At present 22 Day Care Centers are functioning and action is being taken to start day care centers in the remaining districts. In these day care centers, approximately 50 senior citizens are accommodated with light refreshment, entertainment, medical facility, reading facility etc. Each NGO is provided Rs.11.20 lakhs per year. The detailed progress of the scheme is shown in **Table 13.144**.

**Table 13.142 : Progress of Financial Assistance to Old Age Homes (Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	189.09	1800	189.09	1800	100	100
2015-16	206.14	775	206.05	750	100	97
2016-17	245.00	875	208.55	722	85	83
2017-18*	253.00	900	58.39	328	23	36

\* Upto November 2017.

**Table 13.143 : Progress of Helplines****(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	126.07	15	125.54	15	99	100
2015-16	172.48	28	151.21	28	88	100
2016-17	184.90	30	169.76	28	92	93
2017-18*	184.80	30	62.80	28	34	93

\* Upto November 2017.

**4. Senior Citizen ID Cards:**

Senior citizens in the age of 60+ are given Identity Cards charging Rs.50/- each through the recognized Voluntary Organizations working in the districts. 12.94 lakh identity cards have been issued to Senior Citizens upto the end of November 2017.

**5. Old age Pension:**

Senior Citizens aged between 60 to 64 Rs.200/- is being paid as old age pension every month and for senior citizen aged between 65 and 79 is paid Rs.500/- per month.

**6. Sandhya Suraksha Yojane:**

Maintenance Allowance of Rs.500/- per month is given to Senior Citizen above 65 years of age.

A senior citizen above 80 years of age, Rs.750/- per month is paid as old age pension.

**7. Concession in Bus Fare:**

Senior Citizens aged 60 and above are provided 25% concession in bus fares. To avail the benefits, senior citizens have to produce ID cards issued by the dept., / Election Voter Card or Driving License/ID cards issued by KSRTC.

**8. Geriatric Centers:**

Through Health and Family Welfare dept., Govt. of Karnataka has established separate Geriatric Wards in District Hospitals of Kolar, Tumkur, Bijapur, Kodagu, Chikkamagalur and Dharwad Districts.

**Table 13.144 : Progress of Day Care Centres****(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	47.47	200	47.47	200	100	100
2015-16	74.60	600	74.60	600	100	100
2016-17	240.17	1500	184.54	965	77	64
2017-18*	318.65	1400	88.75	980	28	70

\* Upto November 2017

## BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

## Chapter 14

### 14.1 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Karnataka has always demonstrated vibrant potential for growth. Despite the natural resource constraints and unfavorable conditions, the State could maintain above average performance in basic development indicators. It is placed at the median level on most of the development indicators. During the last five decades, the State has made efforts to achieve rapid growth through investments in agriculture, industry, infrastructure and other sectors. But, this growth has not been inclusive with 25% of the State's population living below poverty line with the sharp North-South divide existing in the State. The regional gap emerged in the State on the eve of the reorganization of States in 1956. The new areas that joined the State from Hyderabad State and Bombay State were relatively less developed than the Old Mysore State. This area formed the Northern part of the State. In the absence of focused efforts in the past, the development gap increased over a period of time leading to marginalization and exclusion of the region and its people from the mainstream development process. Efforts have been made over a period of time to reduce the development gap. However, there has been a growing realization that investment and focus on the area especially on initiatives to improve the human development indicators must be further accelerated.

#### 14.1.1 High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances (2000-2002)

The High Powered Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRRI), popularly known as Dr. Nanjundappa Committee, submitted its report in June 2002. The committee, on the basis of 35 socio-economic indicators, assessed the level of development of 175 taluks in the state. These indicators were spread over various sectors such as agriculture, industry, economic infrastructure, social infrastructure, and financial and technical infrastructure. Taking the State average of development in these indicators as the benchmark (equal to 1), the

Committee estimated Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) with appropriate weights and identified 114 taluks as backward taluks. These taluks were further classified into most backward, more backward and backward based on the value of CCDI. Taluks with CCDI of 0.53 - 0.79 were classified as most backward, those with CCDI of 0.80 - 0.88 as more backward and, taluks with CCDI of 0.89 - 0.99 as backward. The distribution of the taluks in these various groups in the State is given in **Table 14.1**.

Table 14.1 indicates the extent of regional imbalances existing in the State which was identified by the Nanjundappa Committee. Out of the 39 most backward taluks in the State, 26 taluks are in North Karnataka, 21 in Kalburgi Division and out of the total 61 relatively developed taluks, 40 are in South Karnataka. The Committee has recommended a policy mix of resource transfer, fiscal incentives and special programmes for development of the 114 backward taluks in the State.

#### 14.1.2 Major Recommendations of the Committee

##### A) Institutional support to speed up the development

The Committee has recommended establishing an appropriate institutional setup to accelerate the process of development in different sectors. Some of the specific recommendations by the Committee which are implemented are given below:

##### Important Recommendations Achieved

1. Establishment of a Central University at Kalburgi,
2. A High Court Bench at Dharwad and Kalburgi have been implemented.
3. A Women's University has been established at Vijayapura.
4. Established IT parks in Kalburgi and Hubli
5. Establishment of Food Park in Kalburgi
6. A Textile Park and an Airport are in process in Kalburgi.

7. 6 new Government Medical colleges are established at Hassan, Mandya, Shimoga, Raichur, Belagavi and Bidar
8. In Dharwad mental hospital has been upgraded.
9. 38 Burns and dialysis wards are newly opened.
10. Horticulture University at Bagalkot and Horticulture College at Bidar has been established.
11. Revolving fund established to support agricultural pricing.
12. Hubli-Mumbai flight is open to public service
13. Karnataka Veterinary and Fisheries Science University at Bidar is Established.
14. Dairy Science College at Gulbarga is Established
15. Established Kasturba Gandhi Girls Schools In all the 39 Most backward Taluks
16. Dialysis wards are setup in 23 district hospitals and 34 taluks
17. Bidar - Kalbargi railway line, open to public service
18. Sainik School Established in Kodagu District.
19. Wide Government Order Number: ITY124TTM84(211), Dated: 26/11/1988 Tourism Department has been declared as a Industrial Sector.
20. 49 Farmer Training Centers are established by the Agriculture Department.
21. Establishment of 172 new breeding centers.
22. APMC markets capable of operating independently in 162 Taluks out of 177 Taluks.
23. 3,42,252 houses built and 86,677 sites were distributed by the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation.
24. There are 53 medical colleges are already operating in the state. The department has announced that finding a land to setup a Government Medical Colleges on priority basis due to non availability of Private or Government Hospitals in Haveri, Yadagiri, Bagalakote, Citradurga, Chikkamagalur, Chikkaballapura and Ramanagara districts.
25. From Mysuru to Chennai Airline Services is opened for public.
26. In 39 Most Backward Taluks constructed Teachers Quarters, Cluster Complex for Teachers are allowed to live there and allow education.

**B) Additional resource transfer to meet the development requirements**

An Eight-year Special Development Plan (SDP) has been recommended for implementation by investing Rs. 31000 crore which includes Rs. 15000 crore from Normal Plan and Rs. 16000 crore as additionality. In 2014-15 Eight-years is completed, Further 2015-16 to 2019-20 to resolve the Regional Imbalance with providing of 3,000 crore of budget, it has been taken the decision in Belgaum Assembly on 15-07-2015. The Committee has also stated that the amount allocated every year should be escalated by a factor to include rise in prices.

**Table 14.1: Regional Development in Karnataka State**

Sl. No.	Division	Relatively Developed	Backward	More Backward	Most Backward	Total Taluks
1.	Bengaluru	18	09	13	11	51
2.	Mysuru	22	10	10	02	44
3.	Belgaum	18	14	12	05	49
4.	Kalburgi (HK Region)	03	02	05	21	31
5.	North Karnataka	21	16	17	26	80
6.	South Karnataka	40	19	23	13	95
Total (State )		61	35	40	39	175



The recommendations prescribe a participatory approach involving the people, voluntary organizations and Self Help Groups and adoption of a Decentralized planning approach to promote development and find long term solutions to the problems of regional development.

#### **14.1.3 Review of Recent Efforts towards Promoting Balanced Regional Development**

The State Governments has initiated programme for development of backward regions. The Special Development Plan (SDP) is a major recommendation of the Dr. Nanjundappa Committee. The Committee has estimated the required resource flow in the 114 backward taluks to bring them at par with other taluks in the State.

##### **A) Objectives**

The objectives of the Special Development Plan are

- ❑ To give a thrust to the development programmes in the 114 backward taluks to move towards a more balanced development in the State as a whole.
- ❑ To accelerate growth in the backward taluks through the stimulus of additional investment in various sectors and areas.
- ❑ To build infrastructure to make good the identified sector backlog in backward taluks.
- ❑ To establish the needed institutions/ organizations to redress the imbalances in the concerned sectors in backward taluks.
- ❑ To provide location-specific sectoral schemes in backward taluks in order to raise the level of services in these sectors to the level of State average.

##### **B) Allocations under Special Development Plan**

The Committee has estimated the financial resources required to promote development in various sectors, The focus of the SDP is on irrigation, rural development and social services. Sectors like energy and agriculture are also allotted additional financial assistance for development. The allocation to education, health and other social services is Rs. 8025 crore. The allocation to irrigation is Rs. 8000 crore and to rural development, Rs. 7100 crore. This allocation considers the rural character and agrarian conditions of most of the taluks among the 114 backward taluks. The

allocations in SDP across the divisions were based on the Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI). This is estimated on the basis of the distance of the CCDI Value from the State average (CDI=1-CCDI). The allocations within the division and among the districts and taluks are again based on the respective CDI values. an the total additional investment of Rs. 16000 Crore, the share of Kalburgi division is maximum i.e. Rs. 6400 crore and the share of North Karnataka is 60 % of the total allocation. This is because the extent of development deprivation is more in Kalburgi Division i.e. 8.06 (8.06/20.26 =40%) which is just equal to the total deprivation of entire South Karnataka. The Government started implementation of Special Development Plan from 2007-08. Budget provision was made from 2007-08 every year for implementation of these recommendations in the backward taluks by various departments.

#### **14.1.4 Implementation of Special Development Plan**

The programmes under SDP are planned on the basis of the requirements sent by the concerned departments. The progress of the works under SDP is reviewed at the State and district levels in KDP meetings every month and a MIS system has been developed for providing online information about the programmes undertaken under SDP and the physical and financial progress achieved. A special head of account with the object code 133 is allotted for schemes under SDP.. A Special Cell has been established in the Planning Department to co-ordinate and monitor the implementation process. The amount allocated, releases made and expenditure incurred so far is given in **Table 14.2**. Thease information is furnished by the Implementing Departments. A state level monitoring committee is constituted under the chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary and Development commissioner by Government Order No. PD 03 SDP 2014, Bangalore, Dated: 30.12.2014. A High Power Committee is constituted on 09.11.2016 under the Chairman ship of Sri N.Y.Gopalkrishna to implement the recommendations of Dr. D M.Nanjundappa report. A Special 39 Nodal officers as been appointed to monitoring the 39 most Backward Taluks, Government order is issued No P D 99 PSD 2015 dated 21.11.2015.

As seen in Table 14.3, the amount released is 65.32% of the planned allocations but the utilization is 89.91%.

**Table 14.2 : Allocations Releases and Expenditure under Special Development Plan**

Year	Allocation (Rs.crores)	Releases (Rs.crores)	Expenditure (Rs.crores)	% of exp.to allocation	% of exp.to releases
2007-08	1571.50	827.93	804.48	51.19	97.17
2008-09	2547.34	1369.26	1153.94	45.30	84.27
2009-10	2578.83	1731.12	1543.11	59.84	89.14
2010-11	2584.00	1924.47	1762.59	68.21	91.59
2011-12	2984.14	2529.99	2200.16	73.73	86.96
2012-13	2680.00	2464.83	2402.92	89.66	97.49
2013-14	2925.60	2053.65	2067.56	70.67	100.68
2014-15	2267.18	1370.54	1256.57	55.42	91.68
2015-16	2300.02	1967.49	1805.42	78.50	91.76
2016-17	3000.00	2776.78	2502.30	83.41	90.12
2017-18 (Nov-17)	3,000.00	1644.60	1,076.24	35.87	65.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,438.61</b>	<b>20660.66</b>	<b>18,575.29</b>	<b>65.32</b>	<b>89.91</b>

## Major Achievements under SDP

### A. Additional Resource Transfer to Most Backward Taluks

The allocations under SDP have helped the backward taluks in different categories to get additional resources to accelerate the development process. A comparison of distribution of allocation among three categories viz., most backward, more backward and backward taluks is presented in **Table 14.4**. It is observed that the share of most backward taluks in total allocations has increased from 23.93% in 2007-08 to 54.60% in 2017-18. These also include the allocations made under district sector schemes. However, this has to increase to 60% as per the recommendations of HPCRRRI Committee. However, this additional resource transfer has promoted development activities in the backward areas.

### B. Major successful works undertaken under SDP

The SDP has concentrated on the following core sectors in which allocations are being made on priority basis so that outcomes are visible – (i) Agriculture and Allied Sectors; (ii)

Health; (iii) Education; (iv) Housing; (v) Infrastructure; (vi) Irrigation and (vii) Tourism.

#### 1. Agriculture and Allied Sectors

##### a. Agriculture

Agricultural Inputs and Quality Control programme total budget allocation is Rs.70.00 Crores in 2017-18 Budget, under this Establishment of Farm Machinery Centers – Rs.61.50 Crores, Construction of sheds for agricultural machinery – Rs.5.10 Crores and For Agricultural Budget Scheme – Rs.3.46 Crores has re-allocated.

##### b. Horticulture

In 2017-18 Budget for Horticulture department total Rs.30.00Crores has been sanctioned, under this PMKSY-National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture Scheme – Rs.18.00 Crores, Comprehensive Horticulture Development Scheme – Rs.6.00 crores and National Horticulture Mission Scheme – Rs.6.00 Crores has been allocated.

##### ii. Health

Construction and up gradation of primary health centers have been taken up. Action has also been initiated for improvement of health

**Table 14.3 : Distribution of Outlay Releases and Expenditure among various Sectors (from 2007-08 to 2017-18)****(Rs. Crores)**

Sl. No.	Sectors	Total allocation 2007-08 to 2017-18	Amount released 2007-08 to 2017-18 (upto Nov-17)	Expenditure 2007-08 to 2017-18 (upto Nov-17)	% of exp. to allocation	% of exp. to release
1	Agriculture & allied sectors (including forest)	1848.76	1183.67	1093.21	59.13	92.36
2	PWD	1847.75	1238.43	1096.14	59.32	88.51
3	Rural Development	4727.28	3641.83	3302.81	69.87	90.69
4	Housing	3248.01	2935.14	2859.44	88.04	97.42
5	Irrigation (Major & Minor)	5608.83	4217.66	3897.66	69.49	92.41
6	Power	1661.58	1175.46	993.25	59.78	84.50
7	Industries	356.71	132.29	103.92	29.13	78.55
8	Infrastructure	1633.10	1176.40	1171.46	71.73	99.58
9	Transport	893.50	693.96	587.66	65.77	84.68
10	Home	173.20	166.25	144.87	83.64	87.14
11	Social Sectors (Health & Education)	2784.40	1942.19	1617.78	58.10	83.30
12	Labour & Social Welfare	1562.71	960.03	549.91	35.19	57.28
13	Women & Child Development	433.20	320.70	295.51	68.22	92.15
14	Tourism Development	637.58	554.93	553.95	86.88	99.82
15	Urban Development	938.00	246.65	246.65	26.30	100.00
16	Information & Technology	84.00	75.09	61.07	72.70	81.33
<b>Total</b>		<b>28438.61</b>	<b>20660.66</b>	<b>18575.29</b>	<b>65.32</b>	<b>89.91</b>

Source: Special Cell, Planning Department

facilities by establishing Suvarna Aarogya Suraksha Trust. During 2016-17 established 3 New Medical Institutions in. Chamarajnar, Koppal and Kalburgi.

**iii. Education**

Dr. Nanjundappa Committee had recommended the establishment of top educational institutions in north Karnataka, more specifically in the Hyderabad - Karnataka

**Table 14.4 : Additional Resource Transfer to Backward taluks in Different Categories**  
(Rs. Crore)

Year	Most Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Backward Taluks	District Schemes in Backward Taluks	Total Allocation
2007-08	376.00 (23.93%)	161.66 (10.29%)	136.62 (8.69%)	897.22 (57.09%)	1571.50 (100%)
2008-09	870.09 (34.16%)	615.05 (24.14%)	406.87 (15.97%)	655.34 (25.73%)	2547.35 (100%)
2009-10	1270.18 (49.25%)	554.57 (21.50%)	384.40 (14.91%)	369.68 (14.34%)	2578.83 (100%)
2010-11	908.89 (35.17%)	639.65 (24.75%)	382.05 (14.79%)	653.41 (25.29%)	2584.00 (100%)
2011-12	1204.50 (40.36%)	793.39 (26.59%)	528.00 (17.69%)	458.25 (15.36%)	2984.14 (100%)
2012-13	1182.09 (44.11%)	748.99 (27.95%)	377.30 (14.08%)	371.62 (13.87%)	2680.00 (100%)
2013-14	1477.18 (50.49%)	916.75 (31.34%)	531.67 (18.17%)	-	2925.60 (100%)
2014-15	1174.47 (51.80%)	701.54 (30.94%)	391.17 (17.26%)	-	2267.18 (100%)
2015-16	1143.98 (49.74%)	678.08 (29.48%)	477.95 (20.78%)	-	2300.02 (100%)
2016-17	1428.64 (47.62%)	943.85 (31.46%)	627.51 (20.92%)	-	3000.00 (100%)
2017-18	1499.71 (52.50%)	822.64 (28.80%)	424.40 (14.86%)	110.00 (3.85%)	2856.74 (100%)

region. The major institutions established in this sector include the Women's University at Vijayapura, Central University at Kalburgi, University of Horticulture Sciences at Bagalkot, Karnataka Veterinary and Fisheries Sciences University at Bidar and Dairy Science College at Kalburgi. To promote education in 39 most backward taluks, additional programmes have been introduced to strengthen the school infrastructure. Cluster complex is being established in 39 most backward taluks with a view to provide teachers' quarters in backward taluks/regions

to enable the teachers to stay in rural areas and provide quality education to children. Opening of residential schools on Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) model is also taken up in these taluks as female literacy rate is low. An Rs 10.00 Crores as allocated to Pre-university Examinations.

Infrastructure facilities like School buildings, drinking water and sanitary facilities as provided, to establish Model high schools amount as been given model under NABARD Scheme.

A sum of Rs 62.00 crore has been allocated in 2017-18 and is being implemented to fund the establishment of new schools and colleges and to create assets.

Higher Education : Rs. 100.00 Crores has been allocated for First Grade Colleges Building constructions during 2017-18

#### **iv. Housing (2017-18)**

Rural housing is one of the major sectors under SDP. The programmes that are being implemented in the backward taluks under SDP include the Ashraya-SDP Rural housing scheme. The allocation for these schemes during the period 2017-18 is Rs.380.00 crore for constructing of 29,269 houses during 2017-18.

#### **v. Infrastructure Development**

One of the prime objectives of SDP is to fill up the gaps in infrastructure in the backward taluks and hasten the development process in these taluks. Under energy sector, the focus is on provision of electricity to villages, hamlets and tandas. Schemes of rural Load Management System (RLMS) are being implemented. The Minor airports at Bidar, Kalburgi, Vijayapura, Belgaum and Hubli are provided with additional funds for completion. The Committee had identified 90 taluks (61 in north Karnataka and 29 in south Karnataka) out of 175 taluks which have road length less than the State average. Under SDP, road development programme is undertaken in rural areas under the schemes districts other Roads. The Programmes are implemented by PWD. The allocation during the year 2017-18 is Rs. 165.00 crores. Under road transport sector, assistance is given to four divisions for construction of new depots, up gradation of existing bus stands, provision of toilet facilities, asphaltting within bus stands and construction of waiting rooms etc. The allocation for rural drinking water supply is Rs. 220.00 crore and for railway projects, allocation has been Rs. 110.00 crore during 2017-18. The allocation for rural road development (NABARD) during 2017-18 is Rs. 65.00 crore.

#### **vi. Irrigation**

Assistance is provided for development of major irrigation in backward taluks. The Dr. Nanjundappa Committee had recommended development of irrigation as a major strategy for increasing agricultural production and productivity in backward taluks. Assistance is

provided under the programmes of Karnataka Neeravari Nigama Limited (KNNL) and Additional funds are being provided for early completion of major irrigation schemes to KNNL. Works such as promotion and modernization of tanks, rejuvenation of tanks, lift irrigation and construction of barrages are taken up in most backward and more backward taluks. Expenditure for irrigation is around 20.1 % of total SDP expenditure during the 11th Five Year Plan. Assistance is given to complete the existing schemes soon so that benefits reach the farmers in time. This may thus help to expand the irrigation facilities and increase agricultural productivity and output. Allocation to major irrigation is Rs. 585 crore during 2017-18.

#### **vii. Tourism**

Innovative works have been proposed and are in the process of implementation in tourism sector which is emerging as a high growth area in the service sector. Tourist infrastructure at various places in backward taluks has been taken up for development. An amount of Rs. 432.40 crore has been spent so far as against the earmarked outlay of Rs. 537.58 crore. Approach roads to tourist places have also been constructed at various tourist places.

The implementation of recommendations of Nanjundappa Committee remains as an ongoing agenda. The Special Development Plan and the Backward Region Grant Fund are major programmes operating to reduce regional imbalances. These efforts have led to an increase in the levels of economic and human development in most backward and more backward taluks. This is evident from the growing enrolment of children in schools, decline in dropouts and out-of-school children etc. Road connectivity has increased and most villages are now covered by all-weather roads. Levels of employment and income are on the rise.

#### **14.1.5 Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) (2007-2012)**

The Backward Region Grant Fund, a more comprehensive programme with wide coverage, has been introduced to redress regional imbalances in development. Along with other objectives, the fund provides financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified districts so as to bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows.

**Table 14.5 : Progress achieved under BRGF in Karnataka****(Rs. In crore)**

Year	Details	Bidar	Gulbarga/ Yadgir	Raichur	Davangere	Chitradurga	ANSIRD
2007-08	Allocation	17.14	28.25	19.56	18.18	20.21	5.00
	Release	17.11	25.34	7.50	16.33	20.21	10.00
	Expenditure	17.11	25.34	7.50	16.33	20.21	10.00
2008-09	Allocation	17.11	28.25	19.56	17.51	20.21	8.39
	Release	17.11	28.25	19.56	17.51	20.21	8.39
	Expenditure	17.11	28.25	19.56	17.51	20.21	8.39
2009-10	Allocation	17.11	28.15	19.56	18.14	20.21	5.00
	Release	17.11	28.15	19.56	18.14	20.21	5.00
	Expenditure	17.11	28.15	19.56	18.14	20.21	5.00
2010-11	Allocation	18.54	31.82	21.49	19.79	22.27	5.00
	Release	18.54	17.56	21.49	19.79	17.45	2.69
	Expenditure	18.54	17.56	21.49	19.79	17.45	2.69
2011-12	Allocation	18.54	31.82	21.49	19.79	22.27	5.00
	Release	18.54	17.56	21.49	19.79	17.45	2.69
	Expenditure	12.25	5.00	17.00	15.25	13.00	2.69
2012-13	Allocation	18.54	31.82	21.49	19.79	22.27	5.00
	Release	18.44	22.75	21.39	13.19	22.27	3.5
	Expenditure	38.06	30.89	21.12	8.74	22.05	-
2013-14	Allocation	22.75	52.70	26.36	24.27	27.33	6.00
	Release	13.04	13.66	-	20.74	-	-
	Expenditure	18.19	30.55	21.39	22.18	33.67	3.38
2014-15	Allocation	20.56	47.62	23.82	21.93	24.69	6.00
	Release	18.29	12.50	15.74	-	-	-
	Expenditure	11.40	24.55	13.69	13.48	33.83	3.59
2015-16 **	Allocation	18.15	18.15*	18.15*	18.15*	18.15*	3.09*
	Release	2.27	34.20	10.62	21.93	28.24	3.09
	Expenditure	8.14	14.83	-	6.26	7.35	-

Source: RDPR Department

\* The 2015-16 allocations are tentative and will probably modify.

\*\* The plan outlay of 2015-16 reflects the compositional shift in the allocations for various Programmes and Schemes. Making his Budget Speech while presenting the General Budget 2015-16, the Union Finance Minister said that consequent to this substantially higher devolution; many schemes (like C-Category-Schemes BRGF, RGPSA etc) on the State subjects are to be delinked from Central support. Hence, the State Government has provided Rs.112.00Crores in budget for only works already under implementation to be completed. As such no new action plan or works can be taken under these schemes. In this regard Rs.100.35crores has already released to 6 BRGF and ANSSIRD & PR, Mysore in the Financial year 2015-16. There is no grants will be releasing in 2016-17.

The basic objectives of the programme are as follows -

- ❑ Provision of additional resource transfer to bridge the local infrastructure gap that is left unfilled due to shortage of resources and thus reduce the development gap across the regions.
- ❑ Involvement of people in Planning Process. Capacity building of local institutions in decision making process, plan preparation and implementation.
- ❑ Provision of expert assistance to local institutions in Plan formulation & implementation.
- ❑ Undertaking support activities required for Improving functional delivery of services through Panchayat institutions.

In Karnataka, the programme is being implemented in six backward districts of Kalaburgi, Yadgir Bidar, Chitradurga, Raichur and Davanagere. Central assistance has been earmarked on the basis of share in population and share in geographical area. An amount of Rs. 550 Crores has been earmarked for this scheme as a whole for 11<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan. Similarly an amount of Rs.595.00Crores has been earmarked for this scheme for 12<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan. Table 2 provides details of the scheme's implementation in Karnataka.

## 14.2 AREA DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

### Malnad Area Development Board, Shivamogga

Malnad Area Development Board came into existence by the Malnad Area Development Act 1991. The main objective of the board is specifically to achieve overall development of the Malnad Area. The area under the jurisdiction of the board extends over 13 districts of Malnad Area along the Western Ghats in 61 Taluks extending over 65 Assembly Constituencies.

#### Achievement:

The Board covers the aspect of development of the Malnad region which is a very vast area of operation. Many Government schemes are implemented by various agencies in the area of development. The board depending upon the grants available and determines the specific requirements that needs to be made to fill gaps or those that cannot be funded in regular plans.

Since inception of the board upto to 2017-18 (upto November-2017), the board has incurred

an expenditure of Rs. 59549.862 lakh completing 19203 works.

#### Initiatives taken up in 2017-18:

The Board has taken up many initiatives including the formation of concrete roads in the areas inhabited by the weaker sections, providing of safe drinking water in rural areas especially those affected by fluoride, construction of foot bridges and hanging bridges as well as formation of roads. The implementation of the safe drinking water is sought to be enhanced by involving the Srikshehra Dharmasthala Rural Development Project (R) Dharmasthala which will share the cost of the installation of the unit.

#### Best practices and success stories.

Some of the success stories are related to the supply of play articles to the anganawadi children in most backward taluks as identified in the Report of Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa which was named Chinnara Loka programme. For the all round development of a child, along with the curricular activities, the sports plays an important role. Facilities provided for sports would play a major role by physical development of the child. Which attracts the children to come to Anganawadi. This considerably reduces number of children who keeps away from the school. This formed the main objective of "Chinnara Loka" in the Anganawadi. It was implemented in the taluks of channagiri, H.D.Kote, Chamarajanagar and Joida.

Another success story is the construction of 17 hanging bridges incurring a cost of about Rs.1063.37 lakh. This facilitates the children and others to cross the streams in the rainy season to access the schools and other facilities which otherwise would be circuitous or inaccessible during the rainy season.

Another success story is the involvement of Srikshehra Dharmasthala Rural Development Project (R), in the developmental programs. They have been involved in many different programs, notable as the programme of providing safe drinking water in which the board contributes Rs.5.00 lakhs and they contribute an equal amount. Similarly they have executed the solid waste disposal system in Kadaba and Ujire villages. The solid waste was getting into the river system during the rainy season affecting the drinking water supply during the summer which is the lean season.

In some locations depending upon the water level and pressure where naturally flowing water is available, in the remote areas, independent Hydro Electric Units have been established to provide electricity.

**Table 14.6 :** Shows the details of expenditure incurred since inception of the Board.

**Table-14.7 :** Shows the physical achievement made since inception of the Board.

**Table 14.6: Since Inception Financial Progress Statement of MADB, Shivamoga**

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure
1993-94	3300.00	3300.00	1558.740
1994-95	3500.00	2400.00	3805.770
1995-96	3000.00	2250.00	2022.440
1996-97	3000.00	2100.00	1913.940
1997-98	1570.00	1570.00	2736.330
1998-99	3850.00	1875.00	2022.780
1999-00	3284.00	2463.00	2564.100
2000-01	3400.00	3256.00	3010.040
2001-02	1725.00	1135.00	1740.470
2002-03	1645.00	1533.75	1556.850
2003-04	1250.00	1350.00	1382.320
2004-05	707.00	707.00	668.320
2005-06	1400.00	1400.00	1344.880
2006-07	3355.00	3355.00	1432.690
2007-08	3450.00	2824.50	2712.320
2008-09	2300.00	1057.50	2696.570
2009-10	1600.00	1596.56	1052.043
2010-11	2000.00	2000.00	2158.450
2011-12	3400.00	3360.00	3048.062
2012-13	3400.00	3400.00	3233.271
2013-14	3430.00	2572.50	3111.009
2014-15	3800.00	3800.00	3609.103
2015-16	4000.00	4000.00	4542.746
2016-17	5000.00	5000.00	3859.571
2017-18	6000.00	3000.00 (upto 30.11.2017)	1767.047 (upto 30.11.2017)
<b>Total</b>	<b>73366.00</b>	<b>61305.81</b>	<b>59549.862</b>

Note: The expenditure incurred in a year includes unspent balance of previous year also.

The expenditure incurred in the year 2017-18 includes administrative expenditure of Rs.85.124 lakh (upto November-2017).



**Table 14.7 : Since Inception Physical Progress Statement of MADB, Shivamoga****(in. Nos)**

Year	Approved Works				Total No. of work	Total completed work
	Roads and Bridges	Social Sector	MI & GWR	Soil Water		
1993-94	3039	264	0	90	3393	419
1994-95	1947	361	93	118	2519	631
1995-96	896	99	12	47	1054	1793
1996-97	845	196	18	33	1092	1803
1997-98	915	295	12	46	1268	1344
1998-99	1500	359	15	35	1909	927
1999-00	131	10	1	1	143	618
2000-01	605	143	11	4	763	1265
2001-02	226	60	0	0	286	862
2002-03	50	32	1	0	83	195
2003-04	53	9	2	0	64	195
2004-05	0	0	0	0	0	1290
2005-06	0	0	0	0	0	874
2006-07	399	247	63	41	750	658
2007-08	304	215	42	25	586	790
2008-09	282	210	9	1	502	438
2009-10	614	19	0	0	633	406
2010-11	316	200	24	9	549	429
2011-12	402	267	54	0	723	532
2012-13	529	266	12	19	826	575
2013-14	690	271	75	0	1036	636
2014-15	711	268	59	0	1038	748
2015-16	1155	138	63	0	1356	712
2016-17	1118	197	66	0	1381	714
2017-18	1516	151	50	0	1717	349*
Total	18243	4277	682	469	23671	19203

MI: Minor Irrigation, GWR: Ground Water Resources

\*Upto 30.11.2017

### **Bayaluseeme Area Development Board, Chitradurga**

Bayaluseeme Area Development Board was established under Bayaluseeme Area Development Board Act 1994. Bayaluseeme (Maidan Area) comprises 57 Taluks of the State which have been recognized as drought prone taluks, and pose special Problems of development. This Board was established to hasten the phase of development of this area for bringing it to the level of other parts of the State. There are 70 assembly constituencies spread over 14 districts.

Since from the inception of the Board up to 2017-18 (upto November-2017), the Board has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 24234.09 lakh completing 6855 works.

Objectives:

- ❑ Development and conservation measures in rain fed agriculture system.
- ❑ Adopting soil and water conservation measures in rain fed agriculture system and Forest Development.
- ❑ Promoting Horticulture Development.
- ❑ To promote and support activities in the agriculture and allied sectors.
- ❑ To promote animal husbandry.

Out of total amount allocated to the Board minimum 60% shall be utilized for water and soil conservation works and remaining amount shall be for other developmental works in Bayaluseeme area.

#### **Achievement:**

**Table-14.8** shows the details of allocation, expenditure incurred since inception of the Board. **Table-14.9** shows the physical achievement made since inception of the Board.

### **Karavali Development Authority, Mangaluru**

The Project under taken for the welfare of Three Coastal Districts of Karnataka as well as economic and social development of the Coast.

Coastal Development Authority was established vide G.O NO: NAE 582 A.PRA 2008, dated: 8.9.2008. The Coastal Development Authority is the Advisory Body/Nodal Agency to the Government of Karnataka on matters pertaining to the Comprehensive development of the three coastal districts of Karnataka, namely

Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada.

#### **Functions:-**

- ❑ Identification of potential projects for promotion and development of basic infrastructure-Roads, Tourism, Ports, Industries, Technology Parks, Over-Bridges.
- ❑ Preparing of Project Reports of the identified potential projects in construction departments with concerned administrative departments.
- ❑ Identifying projects for conservation and development of various coastal zones and recommending such works for inclusion in the state level planning.
- ❑ Taking measures for effective time bound supervision of implementation of projects for coastal conservation and development.
- ❑ CDA was empowered to carry-out projects such as construction of fish markets, bridges, commercial complexes, public amenities etc from the financial year 2015-16.

### **Projects taken up in three Coastal Districts of Karnataka since inception**

#### **1. Development of Athradi State Road-67**

- ❑ The present proposal of Athradi (Manipal) to Bajpe International Airport road is two lanes (Converting into four lane) is proposed to have direct axis for 80 K.M speed. Completely reformation of the road by avoiding all the curves, gradients etc. If this road is formed the reaching time is expected to be within one hour by the shortening the road distance to 55 K.M. and straight with flyovers etc. The preparation of the D.P.R has been completed and has already been submitted to the Government. (Apprx Project Cost Rs. 580 crore)

#### **2. Mangalore-Karwar Fisheries Road Development Project**

- ❑ The proposed road will be connected between Talapady (Mangaluru) to Majali (Uttara Kannada District) converting into two lane concrete road parallel to NH-66. Presently there is asphalted road in this area with less connectivity. Thick population of fishermen communities reside throughout the beach.
- ❑ The main purpose of this project is overall development of fishermen communities.

**Table 14.8 : Since Inception Financial Progress Statement of BSDB, Chitradurga**  
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Year	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure
1	1995-96	597.00	372.75	4.56
2	1996-97	474.00	418.00	346.20
3	1997-98	740.00	590.00	471.00
4	1998-99	850.00	637.50	704.30
5	1999-2000	1550.00	499.50	497.66
6	2000-01	900.00	660.00	518.25
7	2001-02	380.00	230.00	440.75
8	2002-03	1420.00	1200.00	603.87
9	2003-04	675.50	193.75	1132.50
10	2004-05	500.00	352.50	477.55
11	2005-06	630.00	630.00	373.09
12	2006-07	780.00	780.00	203.94
13	2007-08	1911.00	1669.50	1117.41
14	2008-09	1375.00	610.00	1165.39
15	2009-10	727.50	572.50	1048.91
16	2010-11	700.00	700.00	729.18
17	2011-12	1000.00	800.00	757.57
18	2012-13	1700.00	1275.00	1012.66
19	2013-14	1730.00	1297.50	1140.67
20	2014-15	2000.00	1999.55	1849.26
21	2015-16	3501.00	3501.00	2901.22
22	2016-17	4500.00	4500.00	2918.61
23	2017-18	5000.00	1250.00*	3819.54*
<b>Total</b>		<b>33641.00</b>	<b>24739.05</b>	<b>24234.09</b>

\*upto 30.11.2017

Note: The expenditure incurred in a year includes unspent balance of previous year.

Table 14.9 : Since Inception Physical Progress Statement of BSDB, Chitradurga, (in.nos.)

Year	Approved Works						Completed Works					
	Roads Bridges	Social Sector	MI & GWR	Soil Water	Engineer works	Total	Roads Bridges	Social Sector	MI& GWR	Soil Water	Engineer Works	Total
1995-96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996-97	119	64	105	77	3	368	119	64	105	77	3	368
1997-98	97	19	67	105	3	291	97	19	67	105	3	291
1998-99	156	48	112	162	16	494	156	48	112	162	16	494
1999-00	400	66	342	351	41	1200	400	66	342	351	41	1200
2000-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003-04	85	8	111	59	4	267	85	7	111	59	4	266
2004-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006-07	70	37	45	103	1	256	70	36	45	103	1	255
2007-08	137	83	68	268	15	571	137	83	68	268	15	571
2008-09	46	55	53	197	4	355	46	49	53	197	4	349
2009-10	0	2	1	1	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	3
2010-11	24	10	22	75	0	131	24	8	22	73	0	127
2011-12	33	9	31	156	9	238	33	7	25	139	9	213
2012-13	71	18	41	223	38	391	56	14	31	167	25	293
2013-14	117	17	356	102	63	655	81	6	143	51	32	313
2014-15	117	55	160	244	22	598	78	33	103	89	17	320
2015-16	214	108	397	43	25	787	128	25	315	28	7	503
2016-17	705	19	62	1236	0	2022	204	15	48	324	0	591
2017-18	742	312	188	1339	10	2591	197	36	36	429	0	698
<b>Total</b>	<b>3133</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>2161</b>	<b>4741</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>11219</b>	<b>1911</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>1627</b>	<b>2623</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>6855</b>

(upto 30.11.2017)

This being a parallel road to N.H 66 connects the Fishermen's habitations. The traffic congestion of National Highway will be greatly reduced.

- The proposed road is on the bank of Arabian Sea. Hence, the road is strategically important in the national interest. The preparation of the D.P.R has been completed and has already submitted to the Government. (Apprx Project Cost Rs.780 crore)

### 3. Construction of Modern Hi -Tech Fish Markets In Three Coastal Districts of Karnataka.

- The work is already taken up by the Coastal Development Authority funded by National Fisheries Development Hyderabad, Government of India (Providing 90% of the project cost) and Department of Fisheries, Government of Karnataka. (Providing 10% of the project cost) The construction work of Padubidri, Yedthare-Byndoor, Katapadi, Uppunda, Kota and Shirva in Udupi District and

Ankola, Shirali Fish Markets in Uttara Kannada District and Kinnigoli and Panemangalore in Dakshina Kannada District has already been completed. The construction work of Udupi Town is under progress.

### 4. Construction of Foot Bridges/ Hanging Bridges in Coastal Districts.

- As per the proposal submitted by the Coastal Development Authority, the Government has released Rs.3.00 Crore to Dakshina Kannada and Rs. 2.00 Crore to Udupi District for the construction foot bridges/ hanging bridges. The construction work has been taken up by Panchayath Raj Engineering Division. Coastal Development Authority out of its personal interest got funds sanctioned for implementing foot-bridges in remote villages of the three Coastal Districts of Karnataka. The Proposal submitted to the Government for the construction of foot bridges in Coastal Districts of Karnataka are as follows:

The following hanging bridges and footbridges works have been completed and handed over to the concerned Panchayath.

**Table 14.10 : Hanging Bridges and Foot bridges handed over to Panchayaths**

Name/ Place of Work	District	Grama Panchayath	Estimated Cost (in.crores)
<b>Hanging Bridge</b>			
Kudrugi Sharavati Hanging Bridge.	Uttara Kannada	Kudrugi	278.00
Dongri Gangavali river Hanging Bridge	Uttara Kannada	Dongri	165.00
Chikkanagoda Hanging Bridge	Uttara Kannada	Chikkanagoda	135.00
Kuppepadavu Phalguni hanging Bridge	Dakshina Kannada	Kuppepadavu	147.00
<b>Total</b>			725.00

### Foot Bridges

Sl.No.	District	Total (in.nos)
1	Dakshina Kannada	19
2	Udupi	13
3	Uttara Kannada	32
<b>Total</b>		<b>64</b>

### 5. Multi Village Water Supply Project.

The preparation of Preliminary Scheme Report in regard to Multi Village Water Supply Scheme in Dakshina Kannada (25 Villages) and Udupi District (26 Villages) has been completed and report submitted to the Government. The main objective of this project is to support the Government's effort to increase access to safe drinking water for deprived villages in Udupi and Dakshina Kannada District.

### 6. The projects under taken by CDA for the financial year 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as mentioned below:

The construction work of fish market at Karki, Suspension bridges at kudrugi in U.K District and Kuppepadavu in D.K District have been completed which were taken up during the year 2015-16 & 2016-17.

### 7. The Proposed projects for the financial year 2017-18 are as mentioned below:

**Table 14.11 : Projects under taken by CDA for the financial year 2015-16 and 2016-17**

Year	Particulars	Foot Bridges	Hanging Bridges	Fish Markets	Parks	Sky walk	Drinking water	Anganvadi/School	Road	Total
2015-16	Phy No	1	2	7	2	0	0	0	0	12
2016-17	Phy No	82	2	8	2	1	1	05	01	102

**Table 14.12 : Proposed projects for the financial year 2017-18**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Phy No.
1	Road	54
2	Protection Wall	3
3	Foot Bridge	101
4	Fish Market	8
5	Hanging Bridge	1
6	Park	2
7	Small Bridge	10
8	Vented Dam	5
9	School Room Cons/Ground Development	3
10	Bus Stand	1
11	Commercial Complex	1
12	School Furniture Purchase	1
13	Samudhaya Bhavan	15
<b>Total</b>		<b>205</b>

## 8. Other Aspects

### A) Seminar on Fisheries

One day seminar on Present Status and Future Prospects of Fisheries in Karnataka jointly organised by Coastal Development Authority and Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute at Karwar on 29.09.2015. The seminar turned out to be a great success, with the panel of members of the seminar coming out with series of recommendations to improve the fishing system by balancing the traditional fishing system with the controlled introduction/adoption of technology for reaping benefits from nature.

### B) Training on Cage Fishing and Allied Activities

The CDA has also carried out training programme on open sea cage farming to traditional fishermen and other privilege candidates with the assistance of CMFRI, Karwar and also conducted skill development training programme to 75 no's selected fisher women of Uttara Kannada district.

## 14.3 KARNATAKA LEGISLATORS' LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

Government has introduced the Karnataka Legislator's Local Area Development Scheme (KLLADS) in 2001-02 with a budget allocation of Rs. 75 crore under non-plan. From 2008-09 onwards the scheme was shifted from non-plan to plan.

### Objectives:

The investment in development programmes based on a sectoral planning process to benefit local area leaves some infrastructure gaps, despite best planning effort. This under-mines the investment, which is not optimally beneficial to the local area. The domination of the sectoral planning process has limited the potential scope for participation by people's elected representatives and the user community. There have been occasions where some important works have not been undertaken, as they are not covered by any existing plan or non-plan scheme.

**Table 14.13 : Funds Allocated and Expenditure incurred since inception of the Coastal Development Authority**

Year	Budget Allocation (in lakh)	Amount Released (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	Physical (in. nos)	
				Approved Works	Completed Works
2009-10	100.00	100.00	37.10	-	-
2010-11	300.00	150.00	126.00	-	-
2011-12	300.00	150.00	117.00	-	-
2012-13	1000.00	250.00	106.05	-	-
2013-14	100.00	50.00	45.60	-	-
2014-15	100.00	54.20	40.60	-	-
2015-16	1000.00	1000.00	992.78258	12	6
2016-17	1500.00	1500.00	1206.61	102	63
2017-18*	2000.00	1000.00	941.50	239	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>6400.00</b>	<b>4254.20</b>	<b>3613.24</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>86</b>

\*upto 30.11.2017

In order to accommodate local aspirations and needs better, and to ensure responsive planning and delivery of services, the Government has taken up schemes for asset creation, infrastructure development and employment generation for the benefit of the poor and weaker sections, whose planning and execution can be done at the Legislator's Constituency Level.

The KLLADS follows a participatory demand responsive development approach to address infrastructure development requirements of the local area within a Legislator's Constituency. It also provides flexibility in taking up works which are otherwise not covered by other government programmes.

**Table 14.14** shows the amount Released under KLLADS since Inception.

### New Districts Development Programmes

A special grant of Rs.5000.00 lakh each was provided for taking-up developmental works in the newly formed Yadgir and Chikkaballapur district.

Out of Rs.5000.00 lakh, Rs 4885.00 lakh has been released to Yadgir district. Expenditure incurred upto the end of 30.11.2017 is Rs.4435.85 lakh

Out of Rs.5000.00 lakh, Rs.3284.64 lakh has been released to Chikkaballapur district. Expenditure incurred upto the end of 30.11.2017 is Rs.2941.39 lakh.

**Table 14.14 : Amount Released under KLLADS since Inception**

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Amount Provided	Amount Released
2001-02	75.00	75.00
2002-03	31.00	31.00
2003-04	<b>Amount not provided due to drought</b>	
2004-05		
2005-06	150.00	150.00
2006-07	300.00	300.00
2007-08	300.00	183.25
2008-09	200.00	150.00
2009-10	460.50	460.50
2010-11	399.20	399.20
2011-12	300.00	298.62
2012-13	300.00	300.00
2013-14	600.00	581.53
2014-15	600.00	600.00
2015-16	600.01	600.01
2016-17	600.00	590.00
2017-18	600.00	449.00*

\* upto 30.11.2017



### Naxal Affected Area Development Programmes

A grant of Rs.500.00 lakh each was provided to naxal affected taluks for taking-up developmental works. Amount released so far to the taluks are shown in **Table 14.15**.

#### 14.4 MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (MPLADS)

MPLADS is a Grant-in-Aid Plan Scheme started in December 1993 by Government of India, as a special central assistance to states for expenditure to be incurred for the creation of community assets based on the recommendation of the Hon'ble Members of Parliament. The Scheme is governed by a set of guidelines. Under the scheme a sum of Rupees 5 crore per annum per Member of Parliament is released by GOI directly to the Deputy Commissioners of the Nodal Districts for execution of the works of development nature based on the locally felt needs recommended by the Hon'ble Member of Parliament

concerned. Karnataka is represented by 28 Members of Lok Sabha, 12 Members of Rajya Sabha and one nominated member of Rajya Sabha. The MPLADS Cell of the Planning Department is the Nodal Department between GOI and the Deputy Commissioners. The Parliamentary Committee of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha periodically visit the State for review and inspection of the MPLADS works. The features of the scheme, list of prohibited works and list of permissible works and works of non-durable nature, detailed guidelines, Government Orders and circulars are available on the website [www.mplads.nic.in](http://www.mplads.nic.in).

The MPLADS Cell is responsible for co-ordination with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India for proper and effective supervision of the implementation of the scheme in the State. The Cell also co-ordinates with the District Authorities for timely submission of Utilization Certificates and Audit Certificates to the Ministry. Details are shown in **Table 14.16**.

**Table 14.15 : Amount released through Naxal Affected Area Development Programme**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	District	Taluks	Amount allocated	Releases made till date
1	Tumkur	Pavagada	500.00	468.75
2	Shivamogga	Thirthahalli	500.00	500.00
		Hosanagara	500.00	500.00
3	Chickmagalore	Sringeri	500.00	500.00
		Mudigere	500.00	500.00
		Koppa	500.00	500.00
4	Udupi	Karkala	500.00	500.00
		Kundapura	500.00	500.00
5	Dakshina Kannada	Belthangadi	500.00	500.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>4500.00</b>	<b>4468.75*</b>

\*Upto November-2017

**Table 14.16 : Funds allocated and spent under MPLADS since inception (upto November-2017)**  
(Rs. In crore)

Area	Amount Sanctioned	Released by GOI	% of released over sanctioned	Expenditure Incurred	% of Utilisation over released
Lok Sabha	560.00	347.50	62.05	245.04	70.51
Rajya Sabha	677.00	659.60	97.91	600.87	91.10

#### 14.5 ARTICLE 371J – SPECIAL STATUS FOR HYDERABAD-KARNATAKA REGION

Hyderabad-Karnataka region is located in the north-eastern part of the State. The region, encompassed by the Kannada speaking people, was earlier ruled by the Nizams of Hyderabad until 1948. After merging with the Indian Union, the region was a part of the then Hyderabad State until 1956. The Hyderabad-Karnataka region comprises of Bidar, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppala, Ballary and Kalaburagi districts. The Hyderabad-Karnataka region is the second largest arid region in India. Article 371J will grant special status to six backward districts of Hyderabad-Karnataka region to:

1. Establish a separate Development Board
2. The Board ensures sufficient funds are allocated for Development of the region.
3. Local reservation in education and Government-jobs (Domicile requirement)

The State had constituted a high power committee under Prof. Nanjundappa to study regional imbalances in the State and to recommend strategies to address them. The committee identified 35 indicators to measure the extent of development in various sectors and had built a Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) and Composite Deprivation Index (CDI). On the basis of CDI all taluks are categorised as most backward, more backward, backward and relatively developed taluks. 21 taluks of HK region are categorized as most backward, 5 taluks as more backward and 2 taluks as backward.

Salient features of Hyderabad Karnataka Region

- HK region account for 23% of state geographical area

- Uncultivated area of the region is 23% of state uncultivated area
- Decadal population growth of the region is 17.73% whereas state growth rate is 15.60%
- HKRDB region is having 18% of the State population
- 24% of State SC population is residing in the region
- 34% of State ST population is residing in the region
- Literacy rate of the region is 64.45% whereas State literacy is 75.36%
- Dropout rate in the HKRDB region is 5.77 where as the State Dropout rate is 2.96
- Child Mortality Rate of the region is 59 where as State Child Mortality rate is 41
- Infant Mortality Rate of the region is 51 where as State Infant Mortality Rate is 35
- Net per capita District domestic product of HKRDB region is Rs. 81581 whereas the State average is Rs. 142267 during 2015-16.

#### Article 371(J)

(1) The Hon'ble President may, by order, made with respect to the State of Karnataka, provide for any special responsibility of the Hon'ble Governor for –

- (a) Establishment of a separate development board for Hyderabad-Karnataka Region with the provision that a report on the working of the board will be placed each year before the State Legislative Assembly;
- (b) Equitable allocation of funds for developmental expenditure over the said region, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole; and

- (c) Equitable opportunities and facilities for the people belonging to the said region, in matters of public employment, education and vocational training, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole.

**(2) An order made under sub-clause (1) may provide for –**

- (a) Reservation of a proportion of seats in educational and vocational training institutions in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region for students who belong to that region by birth or by domicile; and
- (b) Identification of posts or classes of posts under the State Government and in any body or organisation under the control of the State Government in the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region and reservation of a proportion of such posts for persons who belong to that region by birth or by domicile and for appointment there to by direct recruitment or by promotion or in any other manner as may be specified in the order.

The Constitutional obligation consequent to Amendment of Article 371(J) by insertion of Article 371(J), binds the State and Central Governments to put forth all out efforts for development of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region besides ensuring the same by way of providing reservation in the Education and Public Employment sectors. A Cabinet Sub-Committee was constituted to advise the State Government for effective implementation of Article 371(J). The Cabinet Sub-Committee has held wide range of discussions with all stakeholders of the region and has submitted a report to the Government. In pursuance to the implementation of Article 371J the State has issued the following orders:

- a. The Hyderabad-Karnataka Region Development Board Order, 2013
- b. The Karnataka Public Employment (Reservation in Appointment for Hyderabad- Karnataka Region) Order, 2013 – Provides for creation of a local cadre and reservation in the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region as under, besides reservation of 8% of the posts in the State level offices or institutions or apex institutions
- c. The Karnataka Private Un-aided Educational Institutions (Regulations of Admission in the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region) Order, 2013. - provides for

reservation of 70% of the available seats in every course of study in any regional university or educational institution referred to in the First Schedule, besides 8% of the available seats in every course of study provided in a State wide university or a State wide educational institution.

- d. The Karnataka Educational Institutions (Regulations of Admission in the Hyderabad – Karnataka Region) Order, 2013 – provides for reservation of 70% of available seats.

To address the issue of backwardness in the State, Government has been implementing a Special Development Programme (SDP) since 2007-08. 40% of budget of SDP is earmarked for Hyderabad-Karnataka region. Besides, Hyderabad Karnataka Development Board was also engaged in the development of this region till it was repealed on 22/02/2014. In pursuance to the Article 371(J) Hyderabad Karnataka Region Development Board was formed on 06/11/2013. It was constituted with 28 members on the 23rd January 2014.

At present Dr. Sharan Prakash R. Patil, Hon'ble Minister for Medical Education has been nominated as the Chairman of the Board.

**Action Plan of 2015-16**

The HKRDB finalised the action plan of 2015-16 for Rs. 1000 crore. The action plan is approved by Hon. the Governor of Karnataka during May 2015. Earmarking in the Action Plan is as follows:

- ❑ Rs. 235.00 crore for Macro projects
- ❑ Rs. 670.70 crore for Micro projects
- ❑ Rs. 58.27 crore for Education fund
- ❑ Rs. 36.00 crore for administrative & others

In the action plan of 2015-16, HKRDB has earmarked 70% of budget for bridging infrastructure gaps and 30% for institutional gaps. Administrative charges continued to be 4% of institutional gap allocation.

Rs. 1000 crore has been budgeted for 2015-16 against which Rs.750 crore has been released. The Board has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 388.80 crore.

**Action Plan of 2016-17**

The HKRDB finalised the action plan of 2016-17 for Rs. 1000 crore. The action plan is approved by Hon. the Governor of Karnataka during May 2016. Earmarking in the Action

Plan is as follows:

- Rs. 515.01 crore for Macro projects
- Rs. 484.28 crore for Micro projects
- Rs. 71.00 crores as Education Fund and for administrative and other expenses.

In the action plan of 2016-17, HKRDB has earmarked 70% of budget for bridging infrastructure gaps and 30% for institutional gaps. Administrative charges continued to be 4% of institutional gap allocation.

Rs. 1000 crore has been budgeted for 2016-17 against which Rs.750 crore has been released. The Board has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1054.86 crore by utilising the balance amount of the previous years.

### Action Plan of 2017-18

The HKRDB finalised the action plan of 2017-18 for Rs. 1000 crore. The action plan is approved by Hon. the Governor of Karnataka during June 2017.

Rs. 1000 crore has been budgeted for 2017-18 against which Rs.500 crore has been released. The Board has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 174.29 crore as at the end of Nov.2017.

### Issues and Challenges

Despite the interventions to develop the HK region on par with the relatively developed regions, vital indicators relating to human development, in particular, of the region depicts that the gaps in the indices still persists. This indicates that the barriers to

development are still strong enough to retard the development processes. The focus of the Twelfth Five Year Plan viz., faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth implies that people in all the regions of the Country should gain access to development.

In this context, intensive efforts are required to bridge the development gap and attain equitable distribution of gains from development across regions and people in the State. Therefore to plug the backwardness of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region, State has made a conscious effort by substantially increasing the allocations provided to the HKRDB and continuing the allocation of Rs. 1000 crores during 2017-18 also. The focus, however, needs to be on education, health and nutrition and skill development along with development of farm and non-farm activities. Therefore, formulation and effective implementation of development programmes tailored to the needs of the region are required to meet the challenges of this region.

### Reservation in Education sector and Recruitment in Public Employment under Article 371J of the Constitution of India

Special stress is laid upon for area development, reservation in public employment and reservation in admission to various courses for the local persons belonging to Hyderabad-Karnataka region under Article 371J of the Constitution of India conferring special status to the Hyderabad-Karnataka region. Consequential orders have been issued

**Table 14.17 : HKRDB PROGRESS**

Sl. No.	Year	Financial (Rs.in crore)			Physical (works in nos.)	
		Allocation	Releases	Expenditure	Approved works	Completed works
1	2013-14	150	30	-	592	592
2	2014-15	600	300	123.35	1920	1656
3	2015-16*	1000	750	388.80	2773	1957
4	Reappropriation				722	408
5	2016-17	1000	750	1054.86	3239	1431
6	2017-18	1000	500	174.29	3624	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3750</b>	<b>2330</b>	<b>1741.30</b>	<b>12870</b>	<b>6058</b>

Upto Nov.2017

for implementation of Article 371J. A Cabinet Sub-Committee is reviewing the implementation of the same from time to time. The reservation imposed for filling up of vacant posts consequent upon the amendment to the Constitution by insertion of Article 371J has since been relaxed permitting the appointing authorities to fill in the vacant posts both in the local and parent residual cadres after formation of local cadre and allotment of the local persons to the respective cadres based on their option. Clarifications and guidelines in the form of Circulars, Official Memorandum

and Government Orders are issued from time to time for effective implementation. Action is being taken to fill in all the vacant posts in the Government offices located in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region consequent to the accordal of special status to the Hyderabad-Karnataka region providing for reservation in Public Employment and admissions to various courses in the educational institutions, ample opportunities are made available to the local persons in the Public Employment and Educational sectors.



## EVALUATION OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES/SCHEMES

## Chapter 15

### 15.1 INTRODUCTION

Evaluation is a process that critically examines a program. It involves collecting and analyzing data about a program's activities, characteristics, and outcomes. Its purpose is to make judgments about a program, to improve its effectiveness, and/or to inform programming decisions (Patton, 1987). Evaluation aims at comparing the design and implementation of projects or programmes to actual outcomes by analysing: (a) relevance to objectives and defined needs; (b) efficiency in providing inputs promptly and at lowest cost; (c) effectiveness in achieving planned outputs and immediate results; (d) impact on higher level objectives to which the result should contribute; (e) sustainability over time.

Karnataka was a lead State to come out with an Evaluation Policy in 2000. All schemes with a budget outlay of Rs. 1 crore and above were subjected to external evaluation at least once during the plan period and 1% of plan funds to be spent on evaluation subject to a limit of Rs. 5 lakhs.

### 15.2 GENESIS OF KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY

For a professional and unbiased evaluation of Govt. Schemes/projects, a body akin to the independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the Planning Commission, (now NITI Aayog) the Karnataka Evaluation Authority was set up by a Government Order dated: 11.07.2011. KEA is a registered society and is ISO 9001:2015 certified. The Karnataka Evaluation Authority is a non-profit society registered under the Karnataka Societies Act 1960. It receives funds for evaluation studies from the Government of Karnataka and also from the Line Departments. It is also a member of International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) an International Organization, since July 2012 for collaboration in training cum workshop, Evaluation design and international exposure. All the works of KEA are placed before Governing body and General body for necessary approval.

### 15.3 SALIENT FEATURES OF KARNATAKA EVALUATION POLICY 2011

The vision of the Karnataka Evaluation Policy of 2011 is to have a transparent, effective and efficient Practice of evaluation of its development policies and programmes and use it as a tool to benchmark the state of affairs, refine its public policies and designing programmes and schemes with prudent and optimal use of resources for maximizing the intended and measurable outcomes and citizen satisfaction.

#### Evaluation Mission

The following are the principles and objectives of Evaluation:

- ❑ Prescribing standards of policy and program formulation, monitoring, evaluation and refinement.
- ❑ Institutionalizing enabled machinery backed by adequate financial resources and informed procedures to facilitate, supervise and enforce timely, useful and accountable evaluation.
- ❑ Enhanced technical capacities within the departments of the Government and by the independent evaluation agencies to undertake and effectively utilize evaluation outputs for informed decision-making.
- ❑ Enhanced Stakeholders' satisfaction through participation, transparency and accountability.

#### 1) Types of Evaluations

The policy envisages two broad types of Evaluation, namely-

- A. External Evaluation:** All Evaluation Studies initiated by Karnataka Evaluation Authority and financed out of its own funds are included under External Evaluation. When a scheme is taken up for external evaluation by KEA, it cannot get evaluated by the concerned department. The line department is duty bound to furnish all information to KEA in time, and extend all help in the carrying out the evaluation.

**B. Internal Evaluation:** Any evaluation taken up by the line departments from their own resources is referred to as Internal Evaluation. In order to ensure that there is no conflict of interest, it is mandatory for the concerned Department to take technical assistance from KEA on the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the evaluation study, data collection tools, vendor/ outsourcing agency selection and all other technical matters and to follow the rules and procedures prescribed by KEA. The Evaluation Policy has made a provision that any evaluation can be handed over to KEA at any stage for its completion. In cases of certain key evaluations, the Departments may also place a request to KEA to take up any evaluation of its programme/scheme and transfer the funds earmarked for evaluation to KEA for the study.

#### 15.4 FUNCTIONS OF THE KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY

- a. To supervise, facilitate, build capacity and handhold departments for effective Planning, Monitoring and fine tuning the policies, programmes and schemes.
- b. To undertake or commission training, consultancy, advocacy activity to further goals of effective and meaningful scheme formulation, Monitoring and Evaluation.
- c. To keep record of all Terms of Reference (ToR) of Evaluation Studies, data collection tools, evaluation reports and to follow up utilization of evaluation outputs.
- d. To formulate rules and procedures for selection of agency for Evaluation and publication of a training manual on Evaluation.
- e. To disseminate the findings of evaluation studies.
- f. To complete 20-30 Evaluation studies in a year.

#### 15.5 PROCEDURE OF EVALUATION

- a. The department, whose scheme or programme is being evaluated, prepares a concept note and Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the study. The draft ToRs are discussed between the KEA and the concerned department and a final ToR is prepared jointly by them.
- b. A committee has been constituted to frame the appropriate sampling design in the

ToRs of various evaluation studies prior to ToRs sanction. This committee will also prepare/scrutinize the questionnaires prepared by the Consultant Evaluation Organization.

- c. The ToR is put before the Technical Committee of KEA. The Committee has academicians and officers of KEA as its members and is headed by the Principal Secretary, Planning. The Technical Committee goes through the contents of the ToR and approves it after making such changes as deemed appropriate.
- d. The Evaluation work is outsourced to a Consultant Evaluation Organization. It prepares a Work Plan and submits to the KEA for approval.
- e. The Evaluation Consultant Organization (ECO) undertakes the study and prepares the work plan/ Inception report, which is approved by KEA. After the completion of the Study the ECO submits a draft report to KEA. The DER is reviewed by KEA, the concerned Department and an Independent assessor.
- f. The Consultant Evaluation Organization complies with the suggestions of the Independent Assessor, KEA and the Department and the final draft report is submitted by the ECO to KEA.
- g. The final draft report is placed before the Technical Committee of KEA. The ECO makes a presentation about it in the meeting. The technical committee approves with comments and suggestion or may defer it. The ECO has to incorporate the suggestions in the draft report and submit a final copy of the report. The deferred report is again placed before the technical committee for approval.
- h. The final approved Evaluation report is sent to the Independent Assessor of KEA for grading. This rating has a bearing on the ranking of empanelled Consultant Evaluation Organizations. The ECO is permitted to submit the final print copies of the report and other material as per the MoU.

At present 34 Evaluation Consultant Organizations are empanelled following the procedure prescribed by the Empanelment Manual and 11 Independent Assessors are empanelled for assessment of the evaluation reports and their grading..



**15.6 ACHIEVEMENTS OF KEA****Table 15.1 : Work Done Since Inception (2011-12 to 2017-18 (up to 30th Nov 2017))**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Evaluation Reports Completed (109) (External Studies 82 and 27 Internal Studies)	3	17	18	14	11	30	16
2	Studies in Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
3	New Studies							35
3	Capacity Building and Sensitization	249 Senior officers from the Dept. (April-2013)					32 (ECOs)	90 (Officers/ 26 Depts.)
4	Financial Achievement (Rs. in Lakhs)	47.15/ 498.00	279.95/ 550.00	245.61/ 250.00	227.88/ 231.00	287.50 / 300.00	492.69 / 400.00	185.97/ 440.00 110.00
5	ATR Received on Evaluation Studies	-	-	-	-	-	15	36

**15.7 PROGRESS DURING 2017-18**

KEA has taken up 35 studies for evaluation during 2017-18. The details are as below.

**Table 15.2 : Studies Taken up for Evaluation during -2017-18**

1.	Evaluation of the Cattle Sheds constructed Under MGNREGA from 2013-14 To 2016-17	RD&PR
2.	Evaluation of Pratispandana Your Government A Call Away-A Citizen Centric Pilot in Bagalkote District of Karnataka.	IT & BT Karnataka State Electronic Development Corporation
3.	Study of Welfare Impact of Usage of Construction workers' Welfare Board Cess in Karnataka.	Labour department
4.	Evaluation study on Usage of the e-hospital software developed by NIC, Karnataka	Dept. of Health & Family Welfare
5.	Study on Out of Pocket Expenditure Incurred for Maternal Health Care by BPL Women in Karnataka in Public Health Facilities	Dept. of Health & Family Welfare

6.	Study on Baseline Assessment of Quality Standards according to National Quality Guidelines in District and Taluka Hospitals, Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres in Karnataka State & Chitradurga District	Dept. of Health & Family Welfare
7.	Study on Functioning of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRC)-A Comparative Analysis across the Regions in Karnataka	Dept. of Health & Family Welfare
8.	Study of the status of Sports in Karnataka.	Department of Sports & Youth Empowerment
9.	Evaluation of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) in Karnataka State	RD&PR &KSRLM
10.	Study of the Status and Performance of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme in Karnataka	Finance Department
11.	Study of the Status of Senior Citizens in Karnataka	Women & child Development Dept
12.	Study of Self Help Groups under SRLM in Karnataka	RD&PR &KSRLM
13.	Evaluation of "Suchi Sambhrama Kit" for SC/ST Boys and Girls in Karnataka	Social Welfare Department
14.	"Evaluation of Rajiv Gandhi Chaitanya Yojane (RGCY) in Karnataka	RD&PR &KSRLM
15.	Evaluation of the Impact of Category A Schemes (51) on Women Empowerment	Women and Child Development & Empowerment of Differently Abled & Senior Citizens
16.	Study on Loan Waiver Scheme-2012, its implementation and its impact on financial and economic conditions of farmer members of primary agricultural co-operative society	Co-operation dept.
17.	Evaluation of Mobile door step Veterinary Dispensary scheme	Animal Husbandry & Fisheries dept
18.	Evaluation of Anna Bhagya Scheme	Department of Food and Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Evaluation of Anna Bhagya Scheme

19.	Evaluation of Arivu-Education Loan Scheme	D. Devarj Urs Backward Classes development Corporation,
20.	Evaluation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme in Bijapur District	Woman and Child Development Department
21.	Prevalence of Hypertension and diabetes among School Teachers in BBMP and Ramanagara District	Health and Family Welfare Department
22.	Follow up of the adoption of Nutritional habits of children by the families who attended the NRCs in Karnataka-A Comparative Study between Regions in Karnataka	Health and Family Welfare Department
23.	Assistance for Raising Mulberry Nursery & Mechanization of Mulberry Cultivation	Sericulture Development and Director of Sericulture
24.	Supply of Rotary Mountages for Bivoltine and Bamboo Chandrikes of Mysore seed Rearers	Sericulture Development and Director of Sericulture
25.	Evaluating the Performance of Five Tiger Foundations of Karnataka.	Forest Department.
26.	Evaluating the Impact of Induction Training on the Performance of Front line Staff in Karnataka Forest Department	Forest Department.
27.	Evaluation of the Tree parks made under the 13 <sup>th</sup> and 14 <sup>th</sup> Finance Commission funds.	Forest, Ecology and Environment Department
28.	Evaluation of the performance of the Karnataka Bio-Diversity Board.	Forest, Ecology and Environment Department
29.	Evaluation of functioning of District Child Labour Societies	Labour Department
30.	Evaluation of Mid- Day Meals programme in Karnataka	Planning Monitoring and Statistics Department
31.	Evaluation of monitoring of Implementation of Anila Bhagya Scheme	Food Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs and Legal Metrology Department
32.	Evaluation of Karnataka State police Housing Corporation	Department of Public Enterprises

33.	Evaluation of Special Development Programme in Karnataka State	Planning Department
34.	Evaluation of Special Care Centre for Children	Women and Child Development Department
35.	Evaluation of SC/ST colony Development Scheme under SCSA/TSA in Karnataka for the period 2015-16 to 2016-17	Social Welfare Department

### 15.8 FUTURE PLANS

KEA is assisting the Government to promote effective implementation of development programmes and policies through assessing their outcomes and providing feedback to bring about necessary changes in policy frame as well as implementation designs. KEA will focus more on improving the quality of the Evaluation Studies and capacity building of the line Departments as well as Evaluation Consultant Organizations. A Mobile-APP

based solution for collection of field data in beneficiary oriented programmes and schemes for evaluation studies will be developed for accuracy of data and effective analysis. This will also help in creating future repository of data base on a secured server. Data can be retrieved any time as and when required to avoid duplication of survey work. An online platform for streamlining process of evaluation and obtaining Action Taken Reports from the line Departments will be created.

## SKILL DEVELOPMENT ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND LIVELIHOOD

## Chapter 16

### 16.1 ENHANCING SKILL EMPOWERING YOUTH

Karnataka has a population of 6.61 crores wherein 55% (2.12 crore) are youth. The demographic advantage provides a window of opportunity for the next 25 years. It gives the State a developmental edge with a potential to leverage as a global leader, provided this large youth population is channelized, skilled and equipped adequately. "Youth are the light of hope of our future, they should be equipped with necessary skill and capabilities to enable them in availing the employment opportunities." With this announcement by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Government of Karnataka has set up the Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood (SDEL) in 2016 to enable the state's youth to acquire necessary skills for decent employment, and to promote sustainable livelihood. Simultaneously, industry's need for skilled manpower will be satisfactorily met resulting in enhanced productivity and growth in all the three sectors of economy.

#### 16.1.1 Vision

Internationally acceptable skilling to enable decent employment and sustainable livelihood opportunity for all the citizens thereby reap optimum demographic dividend.

#### 16.1.2 Goal

- ❑ Provide skills to needy existing workforce and new entrants to the labour market every year who yearn to achieve sustainable livelihood either through wage employment or self-employment options.
- ❑ Make skill inspirational and compliant to National Skill Qualification Framework.

#### 16.1.3 Mission

Youth Empowerment, Inclusive Development, International Quality, Encourage Innovation & Effective Convergence.

#### 16.1.4 Objectives

- ❑ Overarching role of The SDEL Department is Promoting, Planning, Implementing, Standardising, Monitoring, Regulating

skill development in the state for achieving excellence and international quality.

- ❑ Converging the resources, institutional strengths and skilling programmes of various other departments, industry and civil society for better coordination, avoid duplication and under funding.
- ❑ Functioning as a nodal agency to provide industry interface, quality benchmarks, national/international best practices, and impact evaluations.
- ❑ Primarily focussing on skilling youth in the age group of 18 to 35 years and ensuring equality and equity.
- ❑ Building conducive environment for motivating youth to acquire quality skills as per industry demand mitigating skill gap.
- ❑ Reaching estimated target of 188 lakhs youth between 2017 and 2030.

#### 16.1.5 Special initiatives

- ❑ Generating awareness & creating aspiration for skill
- ❑ Improving training infrastructure
- ❑ Building trainer's capacity
- ❑ Enhancing training quality
- ❑ Utilising apprenticeship potential
- ❑ Up-skilling, re-skilling & recognition of prior learning (RPL)
- ❑ Providing career guidance and placement
- ❑ Generating overseas employment opportunity
- ❑ Promoting entrepreneurship
- ❑ Supporting start-up companies

#### 16.1.6 Koushalya Mission structure

State, District and Taluka Kaushalya Missions have been constituted under Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood Department to undertake Skill Development on Mission Mode. The constitution of these missions in brief is given below in the **Table 16.1**.

### 16.1.7 Skill Mission Unit and District Skill Development Offices

Skill Mission Unit at the State level and District Skill Development offices at district level have been created to achieve output and outcomes by undertaking implementation of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood activities through Mission Mode.

### 16.1.8 Medium Term Target

The Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood department has following medium term targets. (Table 16.2)

### 16.1.9 Registration of job seekers under kaushalkar.com,

Job seekers are provided opportunity to get direct employment, selecting apprenticeship training and skill development training by registering under kaushalkar.com which was inaugurated on 15.5.2017 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister at state level and by the district in charge ministers at district level. The

information of district wise aspirants registered is given in the **Appendix – 16.1**.

### 16.1.10 Skill Training

The candidates registered under kaushalkar.com for various job roles of the sectors having potential job opportunities will be imparted skill training as per their aspirations. Skill trainings will be conducted mainly in the following sectors. Textiles & Garments, Leather & Footwear, Gems & Jewellery, Food Processing Industries, Handlooms & Handicrafts, IT&ITES, Health Care Services, Education, Building, Construction & Real Estate, Tourism, Travel, Hospitality & Trade, Transportation, logistics, warehousing & packaging, and Agriculture & allied activities

### 16.1.11 Selection of Beneficiary

Any aspiring trainee is self selected if registered in the website - kaushalkar.com. If more trainees register than the available training

**Table 16.1: Koushalya Mission Structure**

Missions	Chairman	Vice-chairman/ Co-chairman	Member Secretary
State Koushalya Mission	Chief Minister	Labour Minister	ACS, SDEL Dept.
District Koushalya Mission	Deputy Commissioner	CEO	District Skill Development Officer
Taluka Koushalya Mission	Assistant Commissioner	-	EO Taluka Panchayat

**Table 16.2: Medium Term Target**

Sl. No.	Target Description	2016-17 Achievement	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
1	Skill Development (3 to 6 months)	1,60,966	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
2	Apprenticeship Training	8,899	50,000	1,00,000	1,50,000
3	Livelihood Training (Local to Global)	49,639	50,000	1,00,000	1,50,000
4	Placement Services through Job Mela and Employment Exchanges	74,770	1,00,000	1,50,000	2,00,000
5	Entrepreneurship Development Training	4,500	25,000	50,000	1,00,000

slots, priority will be based on reservation, Education qualification and age.

#### 16.1.12 Target segment

The target segments and priority social groups are given in **Table 16.3**.

#### 16.1.13 Long term Targets: By 2030

Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood department has following long term targets.

- Ensuring all children Complete 10 years of schooling by 2025 compared to the present ratio of only 80.64% (KJA report 2016).
- Completely availing existing capacity of Formal Vocational Training infrastructures in the State and make sure that the proportion of children availing training to increase from present 14.62% to at least 60%.
- Extensively utilizing and amplify existing capacity of higher education in the state and ensuring increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) from present 29% (KJA report, 2016) to 70% by 2030.
- Provide equal opportunity for Vocational Education & Training (3-6 months) to every child in the State who is unable to pursue Formal Vocational Training or Higher education.

#### 16.1.14 Organisations coming under the department

The organisations undertaking Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood activities are brought under this department are given in **Table 16.4**.

### 16.2 CHIEF MINISTER'S KAUSHALYA KARNATAKA YOJANE

The Objectives, streams and progress of Chief Ministers Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane are as follows:

#### (i) Objectives

Chief Ministers Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane has been launched in 2017-18 with the following objectives.

- Market driven skilling, re-skilling and up-skilling of youth in the age group of 18-35 years, recognizing their prior learning and provide them higher skills and make them capable of getting decent employment.
- Impart quality training by building capacity of the training institutions and trainers and providing effective incentives.
- Issue certificates by evaluating on par with international standards
- Imparting training to eligible beneficiaries in the trade of their choice at least once by avoiding duplication in the selection of beneficiaries
- Providing training by enforcing uniform curriculum, standards and certification etc., by aligning with National Skill Qualification Framework and consolidating training programmes of all the departments.
- To provide career counselling and placement services to all.
- To ensure every trainee has a gainful wage or self employment with decent work.
- Institutionalize effective monitoring.

#### (ii) Streams

Skill development programmes under Chief Minister's Koushalya Karnataka Yojane will be implemented on a mission mode. skill training and placement of 5 lakh candidates is targeted under this programme and is being implemented in following two streams.

**Stream 1** - Programmes directly implemented by Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood Department - With a training target of 2.5 lakh candidates and the programmes will directly be implemented by the SDEL Department.

**Table 16.3 : Target segments and Priority Social Groups**

Target Segment	Priority social groups and reservation (%)
School dropout	SC- 20%
Under employed workers	ST-7%
Out of workforce	Minority-15%
Women	Women-33%
Workers without technical skills	Physically challenged-3%

**Table 16.4: Organisations coming under the Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood department**

Sl. No	Name of Organisation
1	Skill Development
2	Career Guidance, Employment Services, Placement
3	Entrepreneurship Development and Incubation Centres
4	All matters pertaining to conditions of employment including Industrial Training Institutes and Multi Skill Development Centres, Karnataka Skill Development Authority, Commissionerate of Industrial Training and Employment, Commissionerate for Entrepreneurship and Livelihood.
5	Skill financing, planning, monitoring, evaluation.
6	Standardization, Regulation, Assessment and Certification
7	Training of trainer and Capacity building
8	Research and Curriculum Development in the field of skilling.
9	Overseas employment of skilled persons
10	Promotion and monitoring of Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute, Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka, Government Tool Room & Training Centre.
11	All skill Development Institutions
12	Karnataka German Multi Skill Development Corporation, Sir. M. Visvesvaraya National Construction Academy, Bharat Ratna Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya National Training Facility for skill for All Society.
13	National Rural Livelihood Mission
14	National Urban Livelihood Mission
15	Karnataka Vocational Training and Skill Development Corporation

**Stream 2:** Programmes implemented by various departments by themselves- With a training target of 2.5 lakh candidates and the Programmes implemented by various departments that have domain specific knowledge.

**(iii) Progress**

The Progress under Stream 1 and 2 of Chief Minister's Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane for 2017-18 up to the end of November 2017 is presented in **Table 16.5 & 16.6**.

**16.2.1 Chief Minister's Karnataka Livelihood Scheme**

“Chief Minister's Karnataka Livelihood Scheme”, a “Local to Global” initiative will provide skill training with support in design and marketing to 50,000 local artisans, especially women, in local handicrafts, handloom and other informal sectors for their sustained livelihood. This scheme is being implemented under Chief Minister's Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane - Stream-3 from



**Table 16.5 : Chief Minister's Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane-Stream 1  
2017-18 (up to November 2017)**

Sl. No.	Department	No. of Candidates				Placement
		Annual Target	Order issued for Training	Training Started	Training Completed	
1	Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood	2,50,000	2,13,297	68,733	59,582	48,554
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,50,000</b>	<b>2,13,297</b>	<b>68,733</b>	<b>59,582</b>	<b>48,554</b>

**Table 16.6 : Chief Minister's Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane-Stream 2  
2017-18 (up to November 2017)**

Sl. No.	Department	No. of Candidates				Placement
		Annual Target	Order issued for Training	Training Started	Training Completed	
1	Information Technology and Bio-Technology	1,10,000	94,447	30,096	16,113	0
2	Commerce and Industry (Handloom and Textiles)	28,000	13,782	13,782	11,755	10,182
3	Social Welfare	1,10,000	2,900	2,900	0	0
4	Technical Education	62,200	8,519	8,519	8,519	1,257
5	Minority Welfare	8,000	3,760	3,760	0	0
6	Backward Classes Welfare	3,000	0	0	0	0
6	Sericulture	150	0	0	0	0
7	Women and Child Development, Specially Aabled and Senior Citizens Empowerment	16,160	674	674	0	0
8	Tourism	2,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,50,000*</b>	<b>1,24,082</b>	<b>59,731</b>	<b>36,387</b>	<b>11,439</b>

\*The total annual target is more but restricted to 2,50,000.

2017-18. The progress under stream-3 for the year 2017-18 up to the end of November 2017 is given in **Table 16.7**.

### **16.3 KARNATAKA APPRENTICESHIP SCHEME**

To encourage apprentice training programme under Karnataka Apprenticeship Scheme, State Government will reimburse stipend of

Rs.1,000 per month to each apprentice to impart training to 50,000 students in stages from 2017-18. The progress under this scheme for the year 2017-18 up to the end of November 2017 is given in the **Table 16.8**.

### **16.4 CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE**

“Centres of Excellence” have been established for ensuring sustainability, accessibility, and

**Table 16.7 : Progress under Chief Minister's Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane - Stream-3 for 2017-18 (up to November 2017)**

Sl. No.	Department	No. of Candidates				
		Annual Target	Order issued for Training	Training Started	Training Completed	Self employment /Entrepreneurship
1	NRLM	27,050	18,085	18,085	18,085	4,050
2	NULM	10,146	2,231	886	886	886
3	RSETI	21,765	16,178	16,178	16,178	0
4	Backward Classes Welfare	16,795	4,036	4,036	4,036	0
5	Horticulture (Sericulture)	150	110	108	108	108
6	Social Welfare	2,832	3,465	3,465	285	0
7	Animal Husbandry & Fisheries	6,800	6,957	6,957	6,957	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>85,538</b>	<b>51,062</b>	<b>49,715</b>	<b>46,534</b>	<b>5,044</b>

**Table 16.8 : Progress under Karnataka Apprenticeship Scheme-2017-18****(Upto November 2017)**

Sl. No.	Karnataka Apprenticeship Scheme	Number
1	Target	50,000
2	Candidates identified	39,000
3	No. of candidates for which training started	6,083

industry linkages with focus on placements. 34 employment exchanges will be upgraded by providing necessary infrastructure and human resources for training persons as per the industry demand.

The following annual targets have been fixed to Centres of Excellence (**Table 16.9**).

### **16.5 "SANJEEVINI" – Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotion Society**

The Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development has restructured SGSY as "Aajeevika"- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and being implemented from 2010-2011. The State Government is implementing this scheme in the phased manner through Karnataka State Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society which was established on 11.12.2011 and the society was named as "Sanjeevini".

In the first phase twenty taluks spread over five districts namely Mysore (H D Kote, Hunasur, Nanjangud, T Narasipura), Tumkur(Pavagada, Chikkanayakanahalli, Madhugiri, Sira), Gadag(Shirahatti, Naragund, Gadag, Mundargi, Ron) Koppal (Yalburga, Kushtagi, Koppal) and Uttar Kannada (Ankola, Joida, Kumta, Yellapura) were approved by the cabinet and were brought under intensive strategy during the year 2014-15. Based on the Backwardness of the talukas as per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee report, additional 64 taluks are covered under intensive strategy during 2015-16. Remaining districts and talukas will be brought into intensive fold in a phased manner, approval has been obtained for this in the 5<sup>th</sup> Sanjeevini Executive committee meeting and first General Body meeting held on 05.09.2015 and 19.10.2015

respectively. The phase wise districts and blocks covered under intensive strategy are provided in **Table 16.10**.

**16.5.1:** The details of Progress of Sanjeevini-KSRLPS against the action plan for the year 2017-18 is given in **Table 16.11**.

### **16.5.2 Institution Building and Capacity Building:**

Mobilization of poor to form their 'own institutions' is the most important prerequisite and the core investment for large scale poverty reduction. NRLM would organize all poor households (women) in to aggregate institutions of the poor that provide them with

voice, space and resources. These platforms 'of the poor' and 'for the poor' would partner with local self-governments, public service providers, banks, private sector and other mainstream institutions to facilitate delivery of social and economic services to the poor. Building and sustaining institutions of the poor at various levels would be for collective action, greater solidarity, bargaining power, economies of scale and larger linkages.

The Gram Panchayat Level Federation will select a local CRP, to carry the social mobilization and capacity building process. The federations will then analyze training requirements and conduct training to the

**Table 16.9 : Targets fixed to Centres of Excellence under various activities for the year 2017-18**

Sl. No.	Activity	Target	Details
1	Registration-Assistance in employment	10,00,000	Registration in <a href="http://www.kaushalkar.com">www.kaushalkar.com</a>
2	Training	1,50,000	Training and Entrepreneurship development to candidates before attending to Job Melas
3	Evaluation and consultation	1,00,000	For only to the candidates having qualification more than SSLC and interested in taking Assessment Test.
4	Study Circle	10,000	Pre examination Training programme for the candidates who have taken recruitment examinations -116 Pre examination Training programme have to be conducted
5	Placement	40,000	Providing employment opportunities to 40000 candidates through job melas and other activities.
6	Dissemination of information	10,00,000	Providing information regarding job melas, Public recruitment and recruitment training to the candidates registered under <a href="http://www.kaushalkar.com">www.kaushalkar.com</a> through SMS gateway.

**Table 16.10 : Intensive strategy Phasing Plan**

Phase	Year	Districts	Taluks
I	2014-15	5	20
II	2015-16	20	64
III	2016-17	17	47
<b>Total</b>			<b>131</b>

**Table 16.11 : Details of Progress of Sanjeevini-KSRLPS during the year 2017-18  
(Upto November 2017) (Rs. in crore)**

Sl. No	Component wise details	Budget	Available Fund	Expendi- -ture	%	
					Budget	Avl. Fund
1	National Rural Livelihood Mission	84.00	77.40	68.62	82	89
2	National Rural Livelihood Programme	15.00	11.87	10.32	69	87
3	Mahila Kisan Sashaktikarana Pariyojana	2.00	1.70	1.60	80	94
4	Rural Self Employment Training Institute	5.58	0.68	0.00	0	0
5	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameena Kaushalya Yojane	10.00	79.01	76.96	770	97
6	Rajiv Gandhi Chaitanya Yojane	20.00	35.13	19.32	97	55
<b>Total</b>		<b>136.58</b>	<b>205.79</b>	<b>176.82</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>86</b>

existing SHGs & new SHGs formed. In addition the GPLF will facilitate preparation of MIP which will be used to release CIF to the SHGs.

The federation will also facilitate bank linkage and identification of left out families to be mobilized into SHGs and federations. As a part of rural livelihood programme Gram Panchayat level federation will take up convergence activities with Gram Panchayat.

### **16.5.3 Mahila Kisan Shashaktikaran Pariyojane (MKSP):**

To improve the condition of women in agriculture and to increase the opportunities for women empowerment, Government of India is implementing MKSP as a sub component of NRLM. The primary objective of the MKSP is to empower women in agriculture by making systematic investments to enhance their participation and productivity, also create and sustain agriculture based livelihoods of rural women.

### **16.5.4 Micro Enterprise Consultant Project (Community Based Resource support for Micro Enterprise Development)**

Promotion of self-employment through Micro Enterprises is an integral aspect of the

livelihood strategy of Government of India. One of the key constraints faced is the availability of local business development services that will support the entrepreneurs to set up and grow their businesses. Keeping in view the said constraints, KSRLPS has entered into MoU with National Resource Organization - Kudumbashree for three years period to implement the Micro Enterprise Consultant (MEC) pilot at Mysore, Hassan and Gadag Districts. In this process, the local men and women involved in micro enterprise activities are identified and trained on the intricacies of Micro enterprise business and management, after which they will be placed at target Districts – cluster/zone wise to provide wide range of services to micro enterprises.

The key strategy that is adopted by NRO – Kudumbashree in this initiative is to develop 135 Micro Enterprise Consultants (@ of 45 per target District) through intensive capacity building that includes general orientation and entrepreneurship development programs. Of the 135 MECs, 36 will be the main mentors who would undergo six rounds of training program (@ 5 days per month each round) on Rural Enterprise administration and management facilitated by experienced resource persons engaged by NRO -

Kudumbashree. Once all the target MECs undergoes proposed training programs, they will be involved in mapping the Micro enterprises that are currently existing and collect data on the business/other issues associated with it. Based on the analysis of micro enterprise business and possibilities of starting new enterprise, necessary inputs will be provided by trained MECs on business development. To assist the community in this process, two master mentors from NRO - Kudumbashree will be placed in each target Districts to guide and support newly developed MECs to provide inputs to Micro Enterprises for business development. Micro enterprise consultants pilot project were initiated during September'2014.

**16.5.5 Financial Inclusion:**

The Financial Inclusion process envisages access of the poor to appropriate financial services at an affordable cost. The vision of KSRLPS is to act as a catalyst/facilitator for SHGs to borrow large amount from formal financial institutions for the livelihoods and consumption.

Funding the poor is considered to be a risky proposition by the banks, one of the reasons for the situation is the lack of effective credit delivery mechanism for the poor, besides limited outreach & coverage.

It is in this context that KSRLPS has taken up the task of promoting Financial Inclusion of the rural poor. That is, delivery of financial services to the rural poor at an affordable cost for poverty reduction and sustainable development. SHG Bank linkage programme is taken as the key strategy for delivery of financial services to the poor in sustainable manner. During 2017-18 nearly 3,53,842 SHGs have been credit linked with banks, with loan amount of Rs. 3,40,915 crores.

**16.5.6. Revolving Fund (RF):**

Revolving fund is a grant to the SHGs which is provided to eligible SHGs as an incentive to inculcate the habit of thrift and accumulate their own funds towards meeting their credit needs and also to obtain bank credit in multiple measures of corpus. Target was allocated to the Districts and follow up was made intensively to get the list of eligible SHGs from the districts. The list of eligible SHGs was scrutinized and final list arrived and the RF was released. During 2017-18, 9175 SHGs received Rs. 13.76 crores Revolving Fund.

**16.5.7 Community Investment Fund (CIF):**

Sanjeevini provided CIF as a resource in perpetuity to capitalize the institutions of the poor against SHGs micro investment/micro credit plan to pursue income generating activities by poorest of the poor women in the SHGs. RF & CIF Progress is given in **Table 16.12**.

**16.5.8 Rajiv Gandhi Chaitanya Yojane (RGCY):**

To provide a better livelihood for unemployed youth living in rural areas through self employment and wage employment, the State Government has initiated the Rajiv Gandhi Chaitanya Yojane (RGCY) -100% State share w.e.f 2013-14. This scheme is implemented in the State through the Gram Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Zilla Panchayats and at the State level is being monitored by the Sanjeevini-Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotion Society.

The candidates are provided 6 days free training programme by RSETI/RUDSETIs and facilitated for self employment through bank loan. A financial incentive of Rs. 10,000 to each candidate is given by the Zilla Panchayats

**Table 16.12: Progress under Financial Inclusion - 2017-18**

**(Upto November 2017) (Rs. In Lakhs)**

Component	Target		Achieved	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Revolving Fund (RF)	9175	1376.00	9175	1376.00
Community Investment Fund (CIF)	5410	5410.00	3617	3847.50
SHG Bank Linkage			353842	3,40,91,500

directly to the bank account of the beneficiary. Project Supporting Agencies are actively involved to coordinate between the banks, Government and the beneficiary. The service rendered by the Project Supporting Agencies is provided with an incentive of Rs. 2000 per candidate.

A unit cost is fixed for Rs. 15,000 per candidate for imparting training for 45 days and placing the candidate in suitable jobs under wage employment. Various Government departments, NGOs and Project Implementing Agencies are actively involved in the implementation of the programme.

A total of 1,12,987 candidates got benefit under this scheme from 2014-15 to 2017-18 (up to November 2017). The details are in **table 16.13**.

### 16.5.9 Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs):

RSETI's is the nodal agency for providing training to rural youths on self employment on different trades. In Karnataka State, 33 RUDSETI / RSETIs have been established in 29 districts with well established infrastructure and human resource through which training on 112 different trades are imparted to the selected candidates. Progress achieved in providing training to rural youths during 2017-18 is given in **Table 16.14**.

### 16.5.10 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameena Koushalya Yojane (DDU GKY):

DDUGKY a skill programme of MORD earlier

**Table 16.13 : Progress under Rajiv Gandhi Chaitanya Yojane - 2017-18**

(Upto November 2017)

Year	No of beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
2014-15	30046	2686.00
2015-16	42050	5033.00
2016-17	24472	5278.00
2017-18 (11/2017)	21252	1932.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,17,820</b>	<b>14929.00</b>

**Table 16.14 : RSETI progress: 2017-18 (Upto November 2017)**

<b>Total Target</b>	<b>25040</b>
No. of candidates trained	16178
No. of BPL candidates trained	13201
No. of SC candidates trained	4484
No. of ST candidates trained	1614
No. of Minority candidates trained	1062
No. of Women candidates trained	8397
No. of candidates settled with bank finance	1861
No. of candidates settled with own finance	1847
No. of candidates settled with wage employment	212
Allocation of Budget (Rs. In crores)	5.58
<b>Expenditure (Rs in Crores)</b>	<b>0.00</b>

known as Aajeevika Skills (Renamed and GOI notification has been circulated on 24.02.2015) envisages providing jobs after training by training partners.

#### 16.5.11 Progress:

State has developed action plan which envisaged involvement of community based operations to ensure smooth execution of the program. So far in DDU GKY project, MoU has been signed with 39 PIAs and target has been fixed as per their plan.

1,18,173 unemployed rural candidates training in skill development have been approved initially by the Central Empowered Committee of MORD and the cost was approved for Rs. 456 crores including support cost of Central and State grants. Later on the same was revised in accordance with Cost Norms Notification from the MORD in July 2016 as per revised CNN notification. The Annual Action Plan state of Karnataka has been approved the revised target of 89,804 Candidates for a revised project cost of Rs. 708.25 crores including support cost for the period of 3 years from 2016-17 to 2018-19. The total project cost under DDU GKY is Rs.708.25 crores.

Out of 39 Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) 5 PIAs are terminated due to poor performing and very poor progress with violation of SOP under DDU GKY.

#### 16.5.12 Consolidated information of PIAs approved by MoRD during 2017-18:

In the above mentioned progress for the year 2016-17, as on March 2017, 13,879 candidates were trained and placed., but only 3 months courses have been covered and now KSRLPS has focusing on 6, 9, and 12 months trades for the next two years. As on 31.10.2017, only 59 centers were established by 1st Phase and 2nd phase PIAs, and 43 skill

training centers are actively functioning rest of the 16 training centers are yet to be started as previous batches are completed. The details of progress under DDU GKY is given in **Table 16.15** and in **Appendix 16.2**.

### 16.6 DEENDAYAL ANTHYODAYA YOJANA - NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION – (DAY- NULM)

#### 16.6.1 Background:

MoHUPA GoI has renamed the SJSRY scheme as National Urban Livelihoods mission NULM in the year 2014-15. This scheme was implemented in selected 35 cities and State NULM scheme was implemented in remaining 179 urban local bodies in NULM manner.

During 2016-17, NULM scheme is renamed as DAY-NULM and it is being implemented in 271 urban local bodies from 01-10-2016.

#### 16.6.2 Objectives:

- ❑ To uplift the urban poor above poverty line
- ❑ Formation of City level women self help groups, city/area level federations and empowerment of its members.
- ❑ To provide urban unemployed youth with free employment oriented skill training
- ❑ For the urban poor for starting individual and group enterprises arrange loan through banks and provide interest subsidy
- ❑ To identify urban street vendors, issue ID cards and to arrange for their linkage with other social security schemes.
- ❑ For urban homeless provide 24x7 shelter facilities.

#### 16.6.3 Target group:

The primary target of NULM is the urban poor, including the urban homeless families of disadvantaged groups like SCs, STs, women, minorities, disabled

**Table 16.15 : 2017-18 Progress under DDU, GKY upto November 2017**

Years	PIAs	Target	Trained and Placed as on 30.11.2017		
			Mobilized & enrolled	Trained	Placed
2016 – 17	22	30,000	27,699	21,825	13,879
2017 - 18	22+17	30,000	6500	3653	2853
2018 - 19		29,804			
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>89,804</b>			

#### 16.6.4 Selected Cities for Implementation:

11 city corporations, 57 city Municipal council, 113 Town municipal council and 90 Town Panchayats, totally 271 cities are selected for implementation of DAY-NULM scheme.

#### 16.6.5 Details of Components

DAY-NULM has 5 components. The details of these components are given below.

##### 1. Social Mobilization & Institution Development:

Under this component women SHGs, Area Level Federation and City Level Federation will be formed, RF Support of Rs. 10000 per SHG (SHG Bank Linkage Universal Financial Inclusion), RF Support of Rs. 50000 per ALF will be provided, SHGs will be linked with banks maximum of Rs. 1,00,000 for loans (subsidized loans @ 7% subject to timely repayment with provision of additional 3% interest subvention for Women SHGs), Various capacity building trainings are imparted for SHGs/ALF/CLF members.

##### 2. Employment Through Skill Training and Placements

Under this component Training cost is Rs. 15000 per candidate is given, Job oriented Training is provided for urban unemployed youth, Training is imparted, through various Govt agencies, Duration of training is 3-4 months, Self Employment or Wage employment linkage is mandatory, Assessment and Certification will be done by DG&ET.

##### 3. Self Employment Programme:

Under this component Assistance will be provided for establishment of Individual and Group Entrepreneurship, Maximum Rs. 2 lakhs loan will be provided for individual entrepreneurship, Maximum Rs. 10 lakhs loan will be provided for Group entrepreneurship, Interest subsidy will be given for sanctioned loan @ 7%, Entrepreneurship Development Programme will be provided.

##### 4. Support to Urban Street Vendor:

Under this component Identification of Street Vendor and issuing the ID card, Assistance to Establishment of micro enterprises, town vending plan and skill training, Basic infrastructure development at market place, Financial assistance for preparation of vending plan is under taken.

#### 5. Support to Urban Homeless:

Under this component Identification of Urban Home less through rapid survey, to provide 24x7 shelter facility, to provide basic facilities, link with Social Security Scheme, Financial Assistance to construction of new shelter, Operational and Maintenance & Refurbishment.

#### 16.6.6 Progress

Details of Progress of DAY-NULM under various units for last 3 years is given in **Appendix - 16.3** and progress for the year 2017-18 upto November 2017-18 is given in **Appendix -16.4**.

#### 16.7 CENTRE FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT OF KARNATAKA (CEDOK)

##### 16.7.1 Background:

Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka (CEDOK), Dharwad, is a Government of Karnataka promoted organisation created by Department of Industries and Commerce. The centre was registered under Karnataka Society Act 1960 No. 2/92-93 on 15th May, 1992. Now it is transferred to Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood, Government of Karnataka.

##### 16.7.2 Objectives:

CEDOK is widely recognised that education can be a very effective instrument to bring-out latent resources and capabilities of people. Based on this belief, the main objective of CEDOK are:

- ❑ To augment the supply of entrepreneurs through education and training.
- ❑ To produce multiplier effect on opportunities for self employment.
- ❑ To improve the managerial capabilities of stake holders.
- ❑ To contribute to the dispersal of entrepreneurship and thus expand the social base of the entrepreneurial class in urban and rural areas.

##### 16.7.3 Target Group:

- ❑ Entrepreneurship Awareness Camp and Programmes covering target groups of students, SHG members, un-employed youths and beneficiaries of various Government sponsored schemes.
- ❑ Entrepreneurship Development Programmes covering target groups of



unemployed youths, women, SHG members and beneficiaries of various Government sponsored schemes.

- ❑ Trainers Training Programmes covering target group of trainers & motivators in the field of entrepreneurship development.
- ❑ Target group for Management Development Programmes are different stake-holders of the programmes

**16.7.4 Details of Components:**

**1. Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps/ Programmes:**

- ❑ Main objective of these programmes is to create awareness on entrepreneurship among the students, SHG members, unemployed youths, women, etc.
- ❑ The durations of Awareness Programmes are from one day to three days based on the requirement.

**2. Entrepreneurship Development Programme:**

Main objectives of these programmes are;

- ❑ to motivate
- ❑ to inculcate entrepreneurial qualities
- ❑ to facilitate to identify and select self employment activities
- ❑ to create awareness on different self employment schemes of various departments
- ❑ to prepare project plans and formulation
- ❑ to get awareness on managerial, accounting, banking, legal and other aspects of self employment.
- ❑ The durations of Entrepreneurship Development Programmes are from three days to twelve days based on the requirement of target groups. In special cases clubbed with skill trainings, the duration will be extended up to 45 days.

**3. Training of Trainers Programmes:**

- ❑ Main objective of these programmes is to equip the trainers to conduct entrepreneurship related programmes effectively.
- ❑ The duration of Training of Trainers Programmes are from three days to one week based on the requirements of target groups.

**4. Management Development Programmes:**

- ❑ Management Development Programmes were organized for the Officers and Staff of Industries and Commerce Department, GOK, and PSEs, GOK, Bangalore. Eminent Faculties were invited to take sessions in these programmes, so as to motivate the officers for better performance.
- ❑ The duration of these programmes varies from three to five days. Trained for self-employment from 2015-16 to 2017-18 is given in **Table 16.16**

**16.8 GOVERNMENT TOOL ROOM AND TRAINING CENTRE (GTTC)**

**16.8.1 Background**

Government Tool Room and Training Centre (GTTC) Bangalore, was established in the year 1972 with Danish assistance on a modest scale has today grown into major Tool Room in the country. The performance of GTTC in training and tooling support to industries in state has been exemplary and the objectives have been met with tremendous success, particularly in the state of Karnataka.

GTTC offers training programmes at various levels with a view to address the ever growing requirement of qualitative technical manpower for diverse manufacturing environments.

**16.8.2 Objectives:**

- ❑ Conducting Skill Development Courses to youth with employable skills to make them industry ready
- ❑ Focus on guiding trainees especially from backward, rural and economically weaker sections of the society for improving employment potential including self-employment
- ❑ To conduct short-term and part-time courses for technical staff of small-scale industries putting emphasis on advanced technologies such as CNC Programming & Machining with CAD/CAM applications.
- ❑ To manufacture small and medium-size tools such as press tools, jigs & fixtures, moulds, dies, and special purpose tools.
- ❑ GTTC has the most advanced and sophisticated facilities for varieties of manufacturing activities and has also been recognized as SIRO (Scientific &

**Table 16.16 : Trained for Self Employment from 2015-16 to 2017-18**

Sl. No.	Programmes/Scheme	Achievement		Target 2017-18	Achievement up to November 2017
		2015-16	2016-17		
01.	<b>Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes</b>				
	a. Persons Trained	16727	9648		6898
	b. Programmes	224	120		107
	c. Expenditure	74,82,230	88,22,898		75,67,560
02.	<b>Entrepreneurship Development Programmes</b>				
	a. Persons Trained	3473	11336		5986
	b. Programmes	123	216		99
	c. Expenditure	1,36,66,396	1,80,55,911		92,20,657
03.	<b>Training of Trainers Programmes</b>				
	a. Persons Trained	912	23		-
	b. Programmes	21	1		-
	c. Expenditure	14,10,000	4,00,000		-
04.	<b>Management Development Programmes</b>				
	a. Persons Trained	327	99		190
	b. Programmes	13	4		07
	c. Expenditure	41,58,399	23,27,500		37,10,000
<b>Total</b>	a. Total Persons Trained	21439	21,106	22700	17,111
	b. Total Programmes	381	341	459	291
	<b>c. Total Expenditure</b>	<b>2,67,17,025</b>	<b>2,96,06,309</b>	<b>7,32,35,000</b>	<b>2,04,98,217</b>

Industrial Research Organization) by Government of India, Ministry of Science & Technology for carrying out research activities in Tooling, Design & Manufacturing.

- Considering the importance of the training offered by GTTC in creating a pool of highly skilled technicians for the tooling and manufacturing sector in the State and to create employment opportunities in the expanding industrial sector, the proactive policies of the GOK resulted in establishing 20 more centres in the various districts of the state. Karnataka is now recognized as an important player at the national level in providing high quality training in the field of Tool & Die making and Precision Manufacturing.

### 16.8.3 Courses

The centre is conducting following courses; The Diploma courses are approved by

Government of Karnataka and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)

- Diploma in Tool & Die Making,
- Diploma in Precision Manufacturing,
- Diploma in Mechatronics,
- Diploma in Electronics & Communication (only for girls)
- Post Diploma in Tool Design Training course and Govt. sponsored (SCP/TSP) and CMKKY training programmes will be given to the educated unemployed youths.
- During 4th year training period students are deputed to various industries across the country to undergo one year mandatory In-Plant Training. During this period the trainees will get Rs.7000/- to Rs.10000/- pm.
- Successful trainees get employment immediately after completion of training without any waiting period.

- Under the assistance of Govt. of Karnataka, established 22 GTTC centres across Karnataka to cater the emerging industrial requirements to provide skilled manpower and technical services to the existing and emerging industrial sectors.

The centres are established at below mentioned places: 1.Bengaluru, 2. Mysuru, 3.Gundlupete, 4.Maddur, 5. Hassan, 6. Kadur, 7.Humnabad, 8.Kalburgi, 9.Kudalasangam, 10.Belagavi, 11. Dharwad – Hubballi, 12. Dandeli, 13. Mangaluru, 14.Hosapete, 15.Lingasagur, 16.Harihara, 17.Kanakapura, 18.Tumkur, 19. Kolar, 20.Shivamogga, 21.Gowribidanuru and 22.Chikodi.

#### 16.8.4 Social Impact

GTTC has 22 training centres across the state of Karnataka. This facilitates the candidates (both urban and rural) to get the industrial skill training. GTTC is providing skill training programmes to the youth with industry ready skills to cater the man power requirements of industries. GTTC trained candidates are well accepted by the industry. GTTC candidates are working in various industries from local to Global Industries. Some of the students become entrepreneurs. The passed out trainees are eligible for higher education. The details of progress are given in **Appendix- 16.5 to 16.13**.

#### 16.9 KARNATAKA GERMAN MULTI SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (KGMSDC):

Department of Employment & Training has established Two Multi Skill Development Centres (MSDCS) in Bangalore & Gulbarga of International Standards for training in Advanced Technology areas with the Technical Collaboration of the German Technical Corporation (GIZ-IS), Germany. KGMSDC Society established Multi Skills Development Centre at Bangalore, Gulbarga, Belagavi, Hubballi and Mangaluru. The project duration is five years and later become self-sustainable.

The Multi Skill Development Centre are Government owned and capable of running as full-fledged independent centres. In order to manage affairs of society a Governing Council under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary is constituted. Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood Mission Secretary will be Vice Chairman, representatives from finance departments, GoI

Four representatives from industries and representative from leading technical training institutes, GIZ IS representatives will be the members of the Governing Council.

For the first time in the country, with Central and State Government funding Multi Skill Development Center at Bangalore and Gulbarga are established during Nov 2011 and with State Government Funding three new MSDCs at Belagavi, Hubballi and Mangaluru commenced from 2015.

The objective of these centres is to offer specialised skills training programme on par with international standards and in alignment with the Industry requirement. These Centres are well equipped with latest equipment, machinery, tools with good infrastructure, flexible market driven short and long term courses, strong interface with industry and trained faculty. It also aims to provide training in high-end technology, self-sustenance after 5 years and linking international placement.

#### Courses:

IT related like IT ESSENTIALS, Cisco Certified CCNA, Advanced Welding, CAD/CAM/CNC, Embedded Systems, Industrial Automation, Electrical Maintenance and Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning training programmes are implemented. The Bengaluru, Gulbarga, Belagavi, Mangaluru and Hubballi training centres have been providing free training and course material to SC/ST candidates.

#### Progress:

15802 trainees have been trained since inception till end of 30 November 2017. Out of which 5674 SC, 810 ST, 3464 Women and 1564 Minority Candidates have been trained and 11081 are placed. Revenue Earned from All KGTTIs is Rs.10.69 Crores.

#### Construction:

The construction of MSDC Buildings at Bangalore & Gulbarga has been awarded to M/s Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, GoI, and building is expected to complete by the end of February 2018.

#### Budget:

**Phase-I:** The total project cost for establishing two MSDC is Rs.80.85 crores. KGTTI Bangalore and Gulbarga centres established in the year 2011 with financial assistance from Government of India and Government of Karnataka on pilot basis. 50% project cost

excluding the consultancy charges. Govt. of India released Rs. 28.35 Crores.

**Phase -II:** Proposal in respect of establishing KGTTI Centres at Belagavi, Mangaluru and Hubballi has been sent to Govt. of India for release of 50% share. The total project cost of three centres establishment is 120 Crores and awaiting approval and release of Central Share, due to delay, action was taken by the state government to establish three MSDC center – Mangaluru, Belagavi and Hubballi. For three MSDC's transparent bidding procedure and as per KTPP Act was followed in selection of technical consultancy Services and GIZ IS, Germany has been awarded contract from 1st November 2013 for three MSDCs.

#### **Action Plan For 2017-18:**

- Establishment of KGTTI at Mysore
- Establishment of Extension Centres at Gouribidanur and Puttur.
- Establishment of Construction Skill Training Centre at KGTTI Gulbarga
- Providing Free Training to school dropouts, 10th Pass/Fail and ITI candidates under Honorable Chief Minister's Kaushalya Karnataka Yojana

The details of training programmes are given in **Appendix 16.14 and 16.15.**

### **16.10 KARNATAKA SKILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD (KSDC)**

#### **16.10.1 Skill Development**

Government of Karnataka has taken up skill development as a major development policy since 2008-09. Ministry of Labour established its own Skills Commission with representatives from trade and industry to stress the need and significance of skills in youth. It also developed Skill Development Policy in line with National Skill Policy. Government of Karnataka in its Order No:LD 142 ETI 2007 dated:02.04.2008 in line with National Skill Commission and National Skill Policy has established Karnataka Vocational Training & Skill Development Corporation Ltd., on 12.09.2008. The Government of Karnataka has also adopted a state policy on skill development in the year 2008 with a objective of providing suitable skill training for 15 lakhs job seeker by 2020 and to provide them placement. The overall objective of the corporation is to

- Provide various skill training to the youth and thereby making them employable.

- Apart from the implementation of various skill training programmes designed by various departments, the Corporations and the Govt organizations, the corporation designs various training programmes based on the local needs for ensuring adequate availability of skilled man-power.
- Assist trained overseas job seekers by preparing them to face the competitive examinations and linking them to appropriate organization.

#### **16.10.2 Initiatives:**

The State Government has taken up skill development as a major development policy since 2008-09. The State established its own Skill Commission with representatives from trade and industry. It also developed Skill Development Policy in line with National Skill Development Policy. Government of Karnataka adapted a state policy on skill development in the year 2008. To accomplish the desired objectives of State skill policy, the State established Karnataka Skill Development Corporation (KSDC) under the companies Act'1956, with a target of imparting skills and employment to 10 lakh persons in the succeeding five years from inception. KSDC has been proactively implementing skill training programmes through various departments, organizations and training centers. The details are given in **Appendix 16.16.**

#### **16.10.3 Skill and Job Fairs**

In order to enhance the employability of unemployed/un-trained professionals through proper Skill Training followed by placement is being done through "Skill and Job Fairs" by creating common platform for Employers & Job Seekers. Skill and Job Fairs are being organized since October 2008, in a larger scale at State level and mini job fairs will be conducted at district level.

The Corporation is conducting Mega Job fairs from year 2008-09. The details are given in the below **Table 16.17.**

### **16.11. FINANCIAL & PHYSICAL TARGET FOR 2017-18 OF KSDC**

During 2017-18 the Government has fixed a physical target of 26000 under CMKKY to give various training schemes for SC, ST, Minority, Women & General. The Corporation has earmarked an amount Rs. 4029.95 lakhs for the above scheme. The selections of

**Table 16.17 : Details of Mega Job fairs**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Job melas	Selected Candidates
1	2008-09	5	28919
2	2009-10	9	36280
3	2010-11	13	19093
4	2011-12	6	11507
5	2012-13	2	1805
6	2013-14	3	12473
7	2014-15	1	1479
8	2015-16	3	9297
9	2016-17	7	22334
10	2017-18	3	7519
<b>Total</b>		<b>52</b>	<b>150706</b>

beneficiaries are those who have registered about 07 lakhs in the website [www.kaushalkar.com](http://www.kaushalkar.com). The Vocational Training Partners are proposed to be selected who have applied through website [www.kaushalkar.com](http://www.kaushalkar.com) and are cleared by the high-power committee headed by Additional Chief Secretary and development commissioner. The physical and financial target for district wise and category wise has been fixed as per norms. Financial target for 2017-18 is given in **Table 16.18**.

#### **16.12 CONCISE REPORT ON TRAINING SECTION OF DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**

The Department of Employment and Training is conducting on-line admissions in the State now for 258 + 11 + 1 Govt and 196 GIA industrial training institutions since 2012 as per the DGT, New Delhi, norms candidates can apply for 45 Technical & non-technical courses candidates, out of 45 courses, Qualification for 03 Courses are SSLC fail /8th pass & in remaining 42 courses SSLC pass are eligible to apply. Applications are invited online for admissions now to 258 + 11 + 1 Govt and 196 GIA industrial training institutions since 2012 Vide Govt Order no LD 147 ETI 2012, Bangalore, Dated.05/07/2012 issuing the notification every year after the declaration of SSLC results as per the time schedules issued by DGT, New Delhi. The Govt & GIA candidates selected as such are required to pay the tuition

fees as fixed by the government from time to time. Classes Commence in the month of August every year under semester system. Aug-2017 Admission details of Govt., and Private ITI's are provided in **Table 16.19**.

#### **16.12.1: Apprenticeship and Examination**

1. CTS exams are conducted twice a year in the month of January and July.
2. ATS exams are conducted twice a year in the month of may and November.
3. Trade tests are being conducted at the end of each semester from August 2013. i.e. 4 semesters for 2 year trades and 2 semesters for 1 year trades.
4. Admission, attendance, examination and issue of certificates are being done in NCVTMIS portal from August 2014.
5. State level SCVT exams are conducted in the month of August- September every year.
6. State level skill competition are held in the month of December every year in 15 trades, selected candidates are being encouraged to participate in national level skill competition.
7. Candidates completing NCVT course under ITI training will be issued NTC certificates and also NAC certificates for the apprentices on completion of apprenticeship training. STC certificates are issued for SCVT trainees.

**Table 16.18 : Financial Target for 2017-18 of KSDC**

Sl.No	Particulars	Amount in Crores	Remarks
01	Target for Mega job fair (1 Mega Job fair 47.00 lakhs total 60 Mega Job fairs)	28.20	60
02	Financial target under CMKKY	40.30	26000
03	Others	01.00	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>69.50</b>	

**Table 16.19 : Admission details of Govt., and Private ITI's**

Details	Sanctioned Seats	Admitted	Vacant Seats	Percentage of Admissions (%)	Remarks
Govt ITI's (NCVT)	18674	16720	1954	90.00	
Govt ITI's (SCVT)	9563	7607	1956	79.54	
Total	28237	24327	3910	86.15	
Private ITI's (NCVT)	66040	55538	10502	84.09	For Affiliation orders released in 2016
Private ITI's (SCVT)	897	440	457	49.05	
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,937</b>	<b>55,978</b>	<b>10,959</b>	<b>84.00</b>	

**16.12.2 Apprenticeship training**

- Apprenticeship training is imparted in Public sector and Private sector establishments as per the Apprenticeship act 1961. As per the act it is mandatory to engage 2.5% to 10% of their total employees, if the manpower strength is more than 40.
- Apprenticeship activities are being done in [www.apprenticeship.gov.in](http://www.apprenticeship.gov.in) portal. i.e. Registration of establishments, registration of candidates, examination etc.
- National apprenticeship promotion scheme (NAPS) was introduced on 19-08-2016 by Govt., of India ,under this scheme a target of 50 lakh apprentices to be trained 2016-2020.
  - To encourage apprenticeship Govt., of India will reimburse 25% or Rs.1500 per month per apprentice to the establishments.
  - Karnataka has a target of 5 lakh apprentices during 2016-2020 and it is 50,000 in 1st year and 1 lakh, 1.5 lakh and 2 lakh respectively in these four years.
  - State Government has also taken initiative to support and encourage apprenticeship scheme.
    - A. Under Karnataka apprenticeship training scheme Rs 1,000 per month per apprentice will be reimbursed to establishments, in addition to Rs. 1,500 per month per candidate as per naps from 01-04-2017.
    - B. 20 outsourcing staff are appointed through KEONICS and the apprenticeship cell is formed.

Economic Survey of Karnataka  
2017-18

**STATISTICAL APPENDIX**





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**Appendix 1.1 Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India**

State	Geographical Area (in Lakh Sq. Km.)*	Population (in lakh)*	Density of Population (per Sq Km) *	% of Urban Population to total Population*	% of State Population to all India Population*	Decennial growth rate of Population % *	Sex Ratio *
Reference Year/Date	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census	2001-2011 Census	2011 Census
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	1.63	495.77	304	29.47	4.10	9.21	997
Telangana	1.12	350.04	312	38.87	2.89	13.58	988
Arunachal Pradesh	0.84	13.84	17	22.94	0.11	26.0	938
Assam	0.78	312.06	398	14.10	2.58	17.1	958
Bihar	0.94	1040.99	1106	11.29	8.60	25.4	918
Jharkhand	0.80	329.88	414	24.05	2.73	22.4	949
Delhi	0.01	167.88	11320	97.50	1.39	21.2	868
Goa	0.04	14.58	394	62.17	0.12	8.2	973
Gujarat	1.96	604.39	308	42.60	4.99	19.3	919
Haryana	0.44	253.51	573	34.88	2.09	19.9	879
Himachal Pradesh	0.56	68.65	123	10.03	0.57	12.9	972
Jammu & Kashmir	2.22	125.41	124	27.38	1.04	23.6	889
Karnataka	1.92	610.95	319	38.67	5.05	15.6	973
Kerala	0.39	334.06	860	47.70	2.76	4.9	1084
Madhya Pradesh	3.08	726.27	236	27.63	6.00	20.3	931
Chattisgarh	1.35	255.45	189	23.24	2.11	22.6	991
Maharashtra	3.08	1123.74	365	45.22	9.28	16.0	929
Manipur	0.22	25.70	115	32.45	0.21	18.6	992
Meghalaya	0.22	29.67	132	20.07	0.25	27.9	989
Mizoram	0.21	10.97	52	52.11	0.09	23.5	976
Nagaland	0.17	19.79	119	28.86	0.16	-0.6	931
Odisha	1.56	419.74	270	16.69	3.47	14.0	979
Punjab	0.50	277.43	551	37.48	2.29	13.9	895
Rajasthan	3.42	685.48	200	24.87	5.66	21.3	928
Sikkim	0.07	6.10	86	25.15	0.05	12.9	890
Tamil Nadu	1.30	721.47	555	48.40	5.96	15.6	996
Tripura	0.10	36.74	350	26.17	0.30	14.8	960
Uttar Pradesh	2.41	1998.12	829	22.27	16.51	20.2	912
Uttarakhand	0.53	100.86	189	30.23	0.83	18.8	963
West Bengal	0.89	912.76	1028	31.87	7.54	13.8	950
<b>India</b>	<b>32.87</b>	<b>12105.93</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>31.15</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>943</b>

\* excludes Union Territories

(Contd..... )

**Appendix 1.1 Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India**

State	Percentage of SC & ST Population to total population*	Percentage of main workers to Total Workers *	Percentage of Agricultural Labourers to Total Workers *	Female work participation rate *	Literacy Percentage		
					Total*	Male*	Female*
Reference Year	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh	22.61	83.69	47.89	36.2	67.35	74.77	59.96
Telangana	24.53	83.95	33.45		66.54	75.04	57.99
Arunachal Pradesh	68.8	81.5	6.2	35.4	65.38	72.55	53.52
Assam	19.6	72.6	15.4	22.5	72.19	77.85	63.00
Bihar	17.2	61.5	52.8	19.1	61.8	71.2	46.40
Jharkhand	38.3	52.1	33.9	29.1	66.41	76.84	52.04
Delhi	16.8	95.0	0.7	10.6	86.21	90.94	68.85
Goa	11.9	82.5	4.6	21.9	88.7	92.65	82.16
Gujarat	21.5	82.2	27.6	23.4	78.03	85.75	63.31
Haryana	20.2	78.7	17.1	17.8	75.55	84.06	56.91
Himachal Pradesh	30.9	57.9	4.9	44.8	82.8	89.53	73.51
Jammu & Kashmir	19.3	61.2	12.7	19.1	67.16	76.75	49.12
Karnataka	24.1	83.9	25.7	31.9	75.36	82.47	68.13
Kerala	10.6	80.3	11.4	18.2	94.00	96.11	100.76
Madhya Pradesh	36.7	71.9	38.6	32.6	69.32	78.73	54.49
Chattisgarh	43.4	67.7	41.8	39.7	70.28	80.27	59.58
Maharashtra	21.2	88.5	27.3	31.1	82.34	88.38	69.87
Manipur	38.9	73.8	9.6	38.6	79.21	86.06	71.73
Meghalaya	86.7	77.7	16.7	32.7	74.43	75.95	71.88
Mizoram	94.5	85.3	8.6	36.2	91.33	93.35	86.72
Nagaland	86.5	76.1	6.5	44.7	79.55	82.75	70.01
Odisha	39.9	61.0	38.4	27.2	72.87	81.59	62.46
Punjab	31.9	85.4	16.0	13.9	75.84	80.44	62.52
Rajasthan	31.3	70.5	16.5	35.1	66.11	79.19	47.76
Sikkim	38.4	74.8	8.4	39.6	81.42	86.55	66.39
Tamil Nadu	21.1	85.0	29.2	31.8	80.09	86.77	73.14
Tripura	49.6	73.3	24.1	23.6	87.22	91.53	78.98
Uttar Pradesh	21.3	67.8	30.3	16.7	67.68	77.28	51.36
Uttarakhand	21.7	74.1	10.4	26.7	78.82	87.4	67.06
West Bengal	29.3	73.9	29.3	18.1	76.26	81.69	66.57
<b>India</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>74.04</b>	<b>82.14</b>	<b>65.46</b>

\* excludes Union Territories

(Contd..... )

**Appendix 1.1 Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India**

State	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Per capita Income at Current Prices (Rs)	No. of Students in Primary and Secondary Schools per 1000' Population ( I - VIII )	Average Yield (qntls/Ha )	
						Total Cereals	Total Pulses
Reference Year/ Date	2016	2016	2016	2015-16	2015-16	2015-16	2015-16
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Andhra Pradesh	16.4	6.8	34	108163	113	35.25	8.5
Telangana	17.5	6.1	31	137955	142	27.66	5.1
Arunachal Pradesh	18.9	6.2	36	122466	233	-	-
Assam	21.7	6.7	44	60952	174	22.33	6.8
Bihar	26.8	6.0	38	31454	225	15.11	8.5
Jharkhand	22.9	5.5	29	59628	198	12.68	9.2
Delhi	15.5	4.0	18	273618	179	-	-
Goa	12.9	6.7	8	327059	135	-	-
Gujarat	20.1	6.1	30	141504	150	-	-
Haryana	20.7	5.9	33	162034	147	17.81	6.9
Himachal Pradesh	16.0	6.8	25	134376	139	21.94	10.7
Jammu & Kashmir	15.7	5.0	24	74653	148	14.55	4.4
Karnataka	17.6	6.7	24	142906	137	18.14	5.0
Kerala	14.3	7.6	10	147190	120	9.76	12.4
Madhya Pradesh	25.1	7.1	47	62334	176	19.94	8.9
Chattisgarh	22.8	7.4	39	84767	174	9.64	6.1
Maharashtra	15.9	5.9	19	147399	143	7.10	4.2
Manipur	12.9	4.5	11	55603	196	-	-
Meghalaya	23.7	6.6	39	70693	261	-	-
Mizoram	15.5	4.2	27	114524	195	-	-
Nagaland	14.0	4.5	12	83621	177	-	-
Odisha	18.6	7.8	44	68293	151	11.63	4.3
Punjab	14.9	6.0	21	119261	143	36.78	9.0
Rajasthan	24.3	6.1	41	NA	180	10.14	5.0
Sikkim	16.6	4.7	16	233954	172	-	-
Tamil Nadu	15.0	6.4	17	137837	128	37.59	6.2
Tripura	13.7	5.5	24	NA	155	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	26.2	6.9	43	46299	182	17.56	6.5
Uttarakhand	16.6	6.7	38	146826	170	13.61	8.1
West Bengal	15.4	5.8	25	NA	141	43.05	8.0
<b>India</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>94130</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>15.96</b>	<b>6.5</b>

N A: Not Available, \* excludes Union Territories

(Contd..... )

**Appendix 1.1 Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India**

State	Average Yield (qntls/ha)			Per-capita Food grains production (Kgs)	Consumption of fertilizers per ha. of cropped area (Kg. per ha.)	Percentage of Net Area irrigated to total cropped area	Percentage of Net Area sown to total cropped area	Factory Employment per lakh popn.
	Total Food Grains	Cotton	Sugar-cane					
Reference Year/Date	2015-16	2015-16	2015-16	2015-16	2015-16	2013-14	2013-14	2014-15
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Andhra Pradesh	25.55	6.1	763.28	213	225.70	37.08	79.37	1066
Telangana	23.00	3.7	690.00	143	268.91	597.65	66.58	1978
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	2.07	19.26	76.01	266
Assam	19.95	-	359.31	172	44.79	7.39	68.78	627
Bihar	21.35	-	590.24	135	220.21	38.69	69.29	140
Jharkhand	15.44	-	695.00	124	54.54	12.98	82.78	552
Delhi	-	-	-	-	57.49	62.86	62.86	732
Goa	-	-	-	-	49.09	24.05	81.65	4497
Gujarat	-	-	-	103	124.51	33.90	82.50	2419
Haryana	19.73	3.8	700.00	646	220.42	45.29	54.04	2935
Himachal Pradesh	19.90	-	141.75	224	57.10	11.98	58.32	3041
Jammu & Kashmir	14.90	-	14.36	113	63.79	27.97	64.16	518
Karnataka	13.93	4.3	855.00	163	174.96	28.99	80.89	1594
Kerala	28.19	-	1011.65	17	43.78	15.17	78.37	1150
Madhya Pradesh	19.35	6.5	488.41	416	83.59	39.32	64.13	474
Chattisgarh	13.95	0.0	26.18	272	100.12	25.66	82.24	702
Maharashtra	7.97	2.9	732.07	72	122.45	13.92	74.45	1676
Manipur	-	-	-	-	41.62	18.30	100.00	295
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	0.00	19.83	83.38	483
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	18.18	14.04	100.00	0
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	5.95	18.24	76.15	279
Odisha	12.26	5.4	644.15	157	62.64	24.09	86.98	626
Punjab	42.73	2.3	730.00	1024	248.60	52.79	52.81	2103
Rajasthan	13.93	5.0	734.04	264	61.56	29.29	69.94	711
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	8.84	52.38	2242
Tamil Nadu	30.90	4.5	1029.98	166	175.19	45.43	79.94	2949
Tripura	-	-	-	-	42.99	-	-	786
Uttar Pradesh	22.78	-	670.29	220	155.53	54.17	63.89	442
Uttarakhand	19.67	-	616.08	171	169.18	29.85	63.79	3717
West Bengal	27.83	-	1192.32	195	173.84	32.22	54.42	693
<b>India</b>	<b>20.56</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>710.95</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>130.66</b>	<b>33.90</b>	<b>70.41</b>	<b>1147</b>

\* excludes Union Territories

(Contd..... )

**Appendix 1.1 Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India**

State	Percapita grossOutput in Industries (Rs.in lakhs)	Percapita value added in industries (Rs.in lakhs)	No.of. Motor Vehicles per lakh of Population	Total Road Length per 100 Sq. Km. of Area	No.ofBanking Offices per lakh of Population	Percapita Deposits (Rs.)	Percapita Bank Credit (Rs.)
	2014-15	2014-15	2012	2011	31.03.2016	31.03.2016	31.03.2016
<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>
Andhra Pradesh	1952.10	271.37	25060	86.53	14	66921	70327
Telangana	1135.58	241.25	-	-	#	#	#
Arunachal Pradesh	1143.00	307.00	10910	25.74	10	63106	18307
Assam	1783.96	285.19	5791	308.26	7	32784	13844
Bihar	1998.61	231.46	2990	138.74	6	23350	7807
Jharkhand	5172.46	1135.89	9573	29.99	9	48388	14302
Delhi	2131.79	293.82	43781	1999.18	21	576044	578100
Goa	7617.17	2412.89	59356	287.06	46	383589	103819
Gujarat	7102.02	1098.47	23849	79.68	12	85780	64653
Haryana	5558.68	889.17	23581	94.38	18	99640	69638
Himachal Pradesh	5216.29	1494.09	10736	86.15	22	96655	31757
Jammu & Kashmir	2785.69	673.36	7312	12.14	14	64040	28294
Karnataka	4553.55	708.02	17857	146.92	16	113931	79894
Kerala	1997.88	220.73	20634	517.77	19	109602	68061
Madhya Pradesh	4981.71	744.82	11213	64.01	9	38910	23811
Chattisgarh	4726.78	878.53	12151	69.51	9	40952	25995
Maharashtra	4914.27	1049.36	17292	133.41	11	194152	199715
Manipur	238.84	51.31	8366	85.70	5	21136	8684
Meghalaya	4192.74	989.84	6673	53.43	11	61237	15163
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	9298	46.53	15	53894	21602
Nagaland	257.98	74.36	14704	205.96	8	39062	13329
Odisha	5313.07	1030.05	8956	166.23	11	49844	20354
Punjab	1819.03	244.23	22575	167.18	22	104594	72980
Rajasthan	2765.96	494.64	13108	70.51	10	37783	27362
Sikkim	11970.24	6813.54	7049	65.25	21	104065	29181
Tamil Nadu	2408.38	378.22	24134	147.89	14	83168	94536
Tripura	278.47	92.87	5553	322.07	12	47157	16628
Uttar Pradesh	3432.29	430.40	7730	161.98	8	37149	16562
Uttarakhand	7381.39	1807.10	12334	92.14	20	95692	33415
West Bengal	3348.60	316.90	4230	337.13	8	66828	36795
<b>India</b>	<b>3633.25</b>	<b>614.73</b>	<b>13175</b>	<b>142.68</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>79279</b>	<b>62127</b>

Note- P=Provisional. NA: Not Available. \* excludes Union Territories

#=Andhra Pradesh contains the details of both A.P and Telangana States as population of Telangana State is not available from census 2011. Number of Offices, Deposit and Credit data is taken from the Basic Statistical Returns of SCB's in India of Data Base on Indian Economy, RBI.

**Appendix 2.1 GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT - AT CURRENT PRICES**

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. NO	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 SRE	2016-17 FRE	2017-18 AE
1	Crops	53395	57495	69885	78588	73819	81012	86901
2	Livestock	13497	15070	16341	18717	19753	23216	25582
3	Forestry and Logging	5935	6049	6586	6618	8446	8412	8537
4	Fishing	2723	3192	3849	5004	4501	4379	4690
5	Mining and Quarrying	4503	4073	6172	8516	5680	5174	5858
6	Manufacturing	97139	108505	117943	120097	134512	144503	157179
7	Electricity, Gas and Watersupply	10829	11478	12756	14444	17114	18993	20955
8	Construction	50331	52339	59401	61400	61226	64201	68114
9	Trade and Repair Services	49570	57749	70078	80568	81920	91873	104965
10	Hotel and Restaurants	10873	11905	13013	13694	15004	16479	18409
11	Railways	2021	2296	2293	2595	3352	3681	4126
12	Road Transport	21957	25330	28701	32728	35378	43079	46532
13	Water Transport	269	253	225	229	185	203	227
14	Air Transport	374	678	563	1008	1851	2032	2278
15	Services incidental to Transport	472	398	446	563	480	504	543
16	Storage	276	315	350	390	437	479	529
17	Communication	8140	9123	11478	13416	15414	16716	18128
18	Financial Services	28794	32119	36110	40942	44825	49218	54287
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	143668	176957	218561	254313	302889	346786	396207
20	Public Administration	14888	17856	20607	22872	23250	24652	29335
21	Other Services	32561	38374	45016	53328	60646	69351	78666
	<b>Total GVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>552214</b>	<b>631558</b>	<b>740373</b>	<b>830030</b>	<b>910683</b>	<b>1014944</b>	<b>1132049</b>
	Product Taxes	70192	81830	97044	107462	125282	142110	163687
	Product Subsidies	16396	17974	20752	24846	23161	24661	26855
	<b>GSDP at Market Prices</b>	<b>606010</b>	<b>695413</b>	<b>816666</b>	<b>912647</b>	<b>1012804</b>	<b>1132393</b>	<b>1268881</b>
	Population ('000)	61482	62151	62827	63510	64201	64900	65606
	<b>Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>98567</b>	<b>111891</b>	<b>129986</b>	<b>143701</b>	<b>157755</b>	<b>174483</b>	<b>193409</b>
	Primary Sector	80051	85880	102833	117442	112199	122193	131567
	Secondary Sector	158299	172323	190100	195942	212852	227697	246249
	Tertiary Sector	313863	373355	447440	516646	585632	665054	754233
	<b>Total GVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>552214</b>	<b>631558</b>	<b>740373</b>	<b>830030</b>	<b>910683</b>	<b>1014944</b>	<b>1132049</b>
	I. Agriculture	75549	81806	96661	108926	106519	117018	125710
	II. Industry	162802	176396	196272	204458	218532	232871	252106
	III. Services	313863	373355	447440	516646	585632	665054	754233
	<b>Total GVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>552214</b>	<b>631558</b>	<b>740373</b>	<b>830030</b>	<b>910683</b>	<b>1014944</b>	<b>1132049</b>

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second Revised Estimates.



**Appendix 2.2 GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT - AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES**

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. NO	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 SRE	2016-17 FRE	2017-18 AE
1	Crops	53395	49195	53977	56475	47133	50647	53328
2	Livestock	13497	14078	14515	15174	15728	16530	17359
3	Forestry and Logging	5935	5764	5606	5380	5323	5230	5262
4	Fishing	2723	2659	2777	3107	2955	2811	2941
5	Mining and Quarrying	4503	3920	5596	7373	8831	6815	7009
6	Manufacturing	97139	102786	107893	107343	122807	130221	137350
7	Electricity, Gas and Watersupply	10829	10580	11165	12331	13977	14563	15166
8	Construction	50331	47724	53817	54005	52187	53526	55578
9	Trade and Repair Services	49570	53405	59827	66788	68419	74802	83007
10	Hotel and Restaurants	10873	11013	11131	11355	12533	13414	14549
11	Railways	2021	2197	2146	2276	2848	3070	3337
12	Road Transport	21957	23957	25745	28780	32420	35172	36920
13	Water Transport	269	240	196	190	155	166	180
14	Air Transport	374	641	492	838	1549	1659	1808
15	Services Incidental to Transport	472	377	390	468	402	412	431
16	Storage	276	292	299	324	366	392	420
17	Communication	8140	8610	10023	11199	12930	13691	14463
18	Financial Services	28794	31699	34819	39143	41824	44208	47435
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	143668	163846	185682	202606	230955	253944	283061
20	Public Administration	14888	16661	17962	18879	18557	19002	22144
21	Other Services	32561	35484	37949	41472	44710	49190	54377
	<b>Total GVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>552214</b>	<b>585126</b>	<b>642007</b>	<b>685507</b>	<b>736608</b>	<b>789465</b>	<b>856124</b>
	Product Taxes	70192	74831	80830	86906	95620	104114	113434
	Product Subsidies	16396	16664	17987	20505	18731	19184	20446
	<b>GSDP at Market Prices</b>	<b>606010</b>	<b>643292</b>	<b>704849</b>	<b>751908</b>	<b>813497</b>	<b>874395</b>	<b>949111</b>
	Population ('000)	61482	62151	62827	63510	64201	64900	65606
	<b>Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>98567</b>	<b>103505</b>	<b>112189</b>	<b>118392</b>	<b>126711</b>	<b>134730</b>	<b>144668</b>
	Primary Sector	80051	75615	82471	87509	79970	82033	85899
	Secondary Sector	158299	161089	172875	173679	189971	198311	208095
	Tertiary Sector	313863	348422	386660	424319	467667	509121	562131
	<b>Total GVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>552214</b>	<b>585126</b>	<b>642007</b>	<b>685507</b>	<b>736608</b>	<b>789465</b>	<b>856124</b>
	I.Agriculture	75549	71695	76875	80136	71138	75218	78889
	II.Industry	162802	165009	178471	181052	197802	205126	215104
	III.Services	313863	348422	386660	424319	467667	509121	562131
	<b>Total GVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>552214</b>	<b>585126</b>	<b>642007</b>	<b>685507</b>	<b>736608</b>	<b>789465</b>	<b>856124</b>

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second Revised Estimates.

**Appendix 2.3 NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT -- AT CURRENT PRICES**

**(Rs. Crore)**

Sl. NO	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 SRE	2016-17 FRE	2017-18 AE
1	Crops	48074	51435	62932	71411	66006	72437	77703
2	Livestock	13297	14841	16088	18442	19486	22903	25236
3	Forestry and Logging	5870	5981	6512	6552	8365	8330	8455
4	Fishing	2403	2845	3444	4538	4103	3991	4275
5	Mining and Quarrying	3959	3579	5285	7238	4685	4268	4832
6	Manufacturing	83435	92926	99713	100996	114737	123259	134071
7	Electricity, Gas and Watersupply	7194	7505	8376	9354	11609	12884	14215
8	Construction	48016	49654	55792	57791	57679	60482	64169
9	Trade and Repair Services	47521	55326	67370	77353	78486	87874	100396
10	Hotel and Restaurants	10424	11405	12329	12915	14219	15761	17608
11	Railways	1577	1797	1676	1829	2339	2568	2878
12	Road Transport	19967	23181	26488	30425	32990	39865	43060
13	Water Transport	245	232	125	145	106	188	210
14	Air Transport	340	621	275	674	1544	1881	2108
15	Services Incidental to Transport	429	364	386	496	427	467	502
16	Storage	237	273	297	329	366	402	443
17	Communication	6609	7479	9692	10253	12271	13309	14433
18	Financial Services	28339	31551	35426	40186	43978	48288	53262
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	133598	163530	202073	225157	264187	302475	345581
20	Public Administration	11487	13885	16125	18079	18691	19817	23582
21	Other Services	28136	33658	39873	47728	54973	62863	71307
	<b>Total GVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>501156</b>	<b>572069</b>	<b>670276</b>	<b>741889</b>	<b>811246</b>	<b>904311</b>	<b>1008325</b>
	Product Taxes	70192	81830	97044	107462	125282	142110	163687
	Product Subsidies	16396	17974	20752	24846	23161	24661	26855
	<b>GSDP at Market Prices</b>	<b>554952</b>	<b>635924</b>	<b>746569</b>	<b>824506</b>	<b>913367</b>	<b>1021760</b>	<b>1145157</b>
	Population ('000)	61482	62151	62827	63510	64201	64900	65606
	<b>Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>90263</b>	<b>102319</b>	<b>118829</b>	<b>129823</b>	<b>142267</b>	<b>157436</b>	<b>174551</b>
	Primary Sector	73603	78682	94262	108181	102644	111930	120501
	Secondary Sector	138645	150086	163881	168141	184025	196624	212455
	Tertiary Sector	288908	343301	412133	465567	524577	595757	675370
	<b>Total GVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>501156</b>	<b>572069</b>	<b>670276</b>	<b>741889</b>	<b>811246</b>	<b>904311</b>	<b>1008325</b>
	I. Agriculture	69644	75103	88977	100943	97959	107662	115669
	II. Industry	142604	153665	169166	175379	188710	200892	217286
	III. Services	288908	343301	412133	465567	524577	595757	675370
	<b>Total GVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>501156</b>	<b>572069</b>	<b>670276</b>	<b>741889</b>	<b>811246</b>	<b>904311</b>	<b>1008325</b>

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second Revised Estimates.

**Appendix 2.4 NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT - AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES**

**(Rs. Crore)**

Sl. NO	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 SRE	2016-17 FRE	2017-18 AE
1	Crops	48074	43582	48072	50650	41069	44131	46467
2	Livestock	13297	13866	14291	14938	15491	16280	17097
3	Forestry and Logging	5870	5701	5540	5324	5251	5159	5191
4	Fishing	2403	2332	2422	2695	2607	2480	2594
5	Mining and Quarrying	3959	3449	4784	6272	7993	6168	6344
6	Manufacturing	83435	87782	90811	90162	105047	111389	117487
7	Electricity, Gas and Watersupply	7194	6945	7057	7781	9040	9419	9809
8	Construction	48016	45162	50421	50657	48879	50134	52056
9	Trade and Repair Services	47521	51121	57364	63966	65343	71311	79133
10	Hotel and Restaurants	10424	10542	10504	10670	11831	12788	13871
11	Railways	1577	1728	1583	1610	1972	2126	2311
12	Road Transport	19967	21898	23697	26634	30187	32482	34098
13	Water Transport	245	219	103	112	81	153	166
14	Air Transport	340	586	224	526	1264	1532	1669
15	Services Incidental to Transport	429	344	333	409	355	380	398
16	Storage	237	252	251	271	302	324	347
17	Communication	6609	7005	8304	8447	10238	10841	11452
18	Financial Services	28339	31147	34166	38474	41076	43417	46586
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	133598	151146	170561	177665	198435	218188	243205
20	Public Administration	11487	12845	13781	14544	14408	14753	17192
21	Other Services	28136	30991	33211	36555	39658	43631	48232
	<b>Total GVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>501156</b>	<b>528645</b>	<b>577481</b>	<b>608361</b>	<b>650526</b>	<b>697088</b>	<b>755705</b>
	Product Taxes	70192	74831	80830	86906	95620	104114	113434
	Product Subsidies	16396	16664	17987	20505	18731	19184	20446
	<b>GSDP at Market Prices</b>	<b>554952</b>	<b>586811</b>	<b>640323</b>	<b>674762</b>	<b>727415</b>	<b>782018</b>	<b>848692</b>
	Population ('000)	61482	62151	62827	63510	64201	64900	65606
	<b>Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>90263</b>	<b>94417</b>	<b>101918</b>	<b>106245</b>	<b>113303</b>	<b>120496</b>	<b>129362</b>
	Primary Sector	73603	68930	75109	79879	72410	74219	77693
	Secondary Sector	138645	139889	148289	148601	162966	170942	179352
	Tertiary Sector	288908	319825	354083	379882	415150	451928	498660
	<b>Total GVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>501156</b>	<b>528645</b>	<b>577481</b>	<b>608361</b>	<b>650526</b>	<b>697088</b>	<b>755705</b>
	I. Agriculture	69644	65481	70325	73607	64417	68051	71349
	II. Industry	142604	143339	153073	154873	170959	177110	185696
	III. Services	288908	319825	354083	379882	415150	451928	498660
	<b>Total GVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>501156</b>	<b>528645</b>	<b>577481</b>	<b>608361</b>	<b>650526</b>	<b>697088</b>	<b>755705</b>

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second Revised Estimates.

**Appendix 2.5 Gross / Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income**

Sl. No	Year	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)		Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)		Per Capita Income (Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Current Prices) (in Rs.)
		Current Prices (Rs. Crore)	Constant Prices (Rs. Crore)	Current Prices (Rs. Crore)	Constant Prices (Rs. Crore)	
1	1960-61a			692	692	296
2	1961-62a			764	741	320
3	1962-63a			812	782	333
4	1963-64a			941	813	378
5	1964-65a			1086	811	427
6	1965-66a			1164	756	448
7	1966-67a			1426	857	537
8	1967-68a			1525	856	562
9	1968-69a			1631	933	588
10	1969-70a			1763	999	622
11	1970-71b			1858	1858	641
12	1971-72b			1916	1885	646
13	1972-73b			2012	1770	664
14	1973-74b			2815	2041	907
15	1974-75b			3178	2033	1000
16	1975-76b			3092	2165	951
17	1976-77b			3283	2070	986
18	1977-78b			3813	2445	1117
19	1978-79b			3995	2539	1142
20	1979-80b			4822	2612	1345
21	1980-81c	6210	6210	5587	5587	1520
22	1981-82c	7169	6617	6423	5957	1707
23	1982-83c	8013	6805	7137	6102	1855
24	1983-94c	9610	7278	8617	6536	2192
25	1984-85c	10831	7808	9697	7023	2416
26	1985-86c	11575	7569	10218	6733	2495
27	1986-87c	13271	8245	11733	7365	2810
28	1987-88c	15158	8815	13435	7883	3159
29	1988-89c	17709	9567	15671	8563	3620
30	1989-90c	20214	10130	17798	9046	4044
31	1990-91c	23300	10260	20551	9112	4598
32	1991-92c	30092	11494	26738	10270	5889
33	1992-93c	33036	11810	29162	10508	6321
34	1993-94d	41079	41079	36982	36982	7838
35	1994-95d	47915	43387	43065	38917	8960
36	1995-96d	56215	46167	50028	40974	10217
37	1996-97d	65176	50302	58071	44737	11670
38	1997-98d	73046	53778	64757	47517	12832
39	1998-99d	87841	60620	78756	53961	15396
40	1999-00e	101247	101247	90532	90532	17502
41	2000-01e	108362	102687	96348	91136	18344
42	2001-02e	112847	105560	98897	92788	18547
43	2002-03e	120889	110360	105895	97765	19621
44	2003-04e	130990	114174	114230	99669	20901
45	2004-05f	166747	166747	148729	148729	26882
46	2005-06f	195904	184277	174911	164031	31239
47	2006-07f	227237	202660	203819	181086	35981
48	2007-08f	270629	228202	243028	203810	42419
49	2008-09f	310312	244421	278534	218309	48084
50	2009-10f	337559	247590	300747	218363	51364
51	2010-11f	410703	272721	368338	240817	62251
52	2011-12g	606010	606010	554952	554952	90263
53	2012-13g	695413	643292	635924	586811	102319
54	2013-14g	816666	704849	746569	640323	118829
55	2014-15g	912647	751908	824506	674762	129823
56	2015-16g SRE	1012804	813497	913367	727415	142267
57	2016-17g FRE	1132393	874395	1021760	782018	157436
58	2017-18g AE	1268881	949111	1145157	848692	174551

Note: Estimates of Net State Domestic Product only were computed from 1960-61 to 1979-80.

- a) Computed with base year as 1960-61
- b) Computed with base year as 1970-71
- c) Computed with base year as 1980-81
- d) Computed with base year as 1993-94
- e) Computed with base year as 1999-2000
- f) Computed with base year as 2004-05

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second Revised Estimates,  
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka.

**Appendix 2.6 Gross / Net District Domestic Product and Per Capita Net District Income for the year 2015-16**

(Provisional) (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	District	At Current Prices		At Constant (2011-12) Prices		Per capita Income (Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) at Current Prices) (in Rs.)
		Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)	Net District Domestic Product (NDDP)	Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)	Net District Domestic Product (NDDP)	
1	Bagalkote	26546	24109	20672	18636	121404
2	Bengaluru Urban	363562	323891	291651	257231	320346
3	Bengaluru Rural	16247	14536	13238	11746	139598
4	Belagavi	45457	41330	34918	31501	82287
5	Ballari	33478	30104	28571	25665	116807
6	Bidar	14485	13226	11540	10458	73892
7	Vijayapura	18811	17101	14923	13448	74741
8	Chamarajanagar	11698	10726	9575	8724	99988
9	Chickballapur	14435	13136	11667	10512	99600
10	Chikkamagaluru	23016	20948	18586	16810	175179
11	Chitradurga	16956	15378	12860	11530	88185
12	Dakshina Kannada	58724	52799	48728	43503	240448
13	Davangere	20209	18389	15603	14057	89946
14	Dharwad	24470	22287	20099	18180	114827
15	Gadag	10914	9950	8827	7990	88942
16	Kalaburagi	19506	17662	15879	14320	65493
17	Hassan	23642	21644	19041	17306	115946
18	Haveri	15526	14208	12526	11354	84629
19	Kodagu	6157	5649	4801	4360	96939
20	Kolar	17661	15976	14635	13120	98953
21	Koppal	11886	10828	9521	8597	74134
22	Mandya	26731	24536	21753	19829	129304
23	Mysuru	35211	31833	28777	25763	100939
24	Raichur	17350	15821	13890	12571	78057
25	Ramnagara	15962	14385	12989	11610	126441
26	Shivamogga	30051	27440	22529	20399	148979
27	Tumakuru	38531	34852	30995	27816	123803
28	Udupi	27626	25068	22418	20175	202618
29	Uttara Kannada	18622	17051	14745	13392	112902
30	Yadagiri	9336	8505	7540	6812	68928
	<b>State</b>	<b>1012804</b>	<b>913367</b>	<b>813497</b>	<b>727415</b>	<b>142267</b>

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

**Appendix 2.7 Net District income in Karnataka at current and constant (2011-12) prices - 2015-16**

(Provisional) (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	District	NSDP Current Prices			NSDP Constant Prices			Total
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	
1	Bagalkote	4938	5822	10653	2917	5155	8595	16666
2	Bengaluru Urban	2551	54253	230874	1985	47972	180085	230041
3	Bengaluru Rural	1905	4244	6762	1365	3790	5350	10505
4	Belagavi	9125	8277	19307	5418	7299	15455	28171
5	Ballari	6075	5449	15215	6019	4766	12167	22952
6	Bidar	1784	2141	7822	1198	1890	6264	9352
7	Vijayapura	3202	3216	8771	2166	2811	7049	12027
8	Chamarajanagar	1785	2012	5729	1338	1792	4672	7802
9	Chickballapur	2778	2549	6341	2140	2256	5005	9401
10	Chikkamagaluru	3022	6007	9577	1852	5376	7805	15033
11	Chitradurga	3992	2215	7452	2516	1945	5849	10311
12	Dakshina Kannada	4331	19241	23324	2921	17266	18718	38905
13	Davangere	4692	3743	7897	3030	3295	6246	12571
14	Dharwad	1521	5310	12964	1244	4652	10363	16258
15	Gadag	1357	1766	5714	979	1576	4590	7145
16	Kalaburagi	3400	2605	9682	2807	2310	7689	12806
17	Hassan	3468	3354	12402	2494	2935	10048	15476
18	Haveri	2865	2180	7575	2196	1924	6033	10154
19	Kodagu	1217	929	2871	795	824	2280	3899
20	Kolar	3102	3425	7663	2615	3059	6060	11733
21	Koppal	2372	1932	5314	1759	1694	4236	7688
22	Mandya	4405	4742	12646	3163	4181	10389	17733
23	Mysuru	4177	5399	18698	3440	4797	14803	23040
24	Raichur	3474	2242	8336	2647	1956	6639	11242
25	Ramnagara	2240	4110	6427	1630	3687	5066	10383
26	Shivamogga	5663	5945	12764	2880	5185	10177	18243
27	Tumakuru	5404	9722	15829	3630	8636	12610	24876
28	Udupi	3439	6494	12333	2303	5802	9938	18043
29	Uttara Kannada	2965	3191	8989	1941	2804	7232	11977
30	Yadagiri	1398	1511	4646	1023	1331	3738	6092
	<b>State</b>	<b>102644</b>	<b>184025</b>	<b>524577</b>	<b>72410</b>	<b>162966</b>	<b>415150</b>	<b>650526</b>
	<b>Total</b>							

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

**Appendix 2.8 Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India**

**Base Year : 2011-12=100**

Sl.No.	Item group	Weight	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		Percentage variation in November over April		
			April	November	April	November	April	November	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Primary Articles	22.62	121.5	127.1	126.1	128.8	127.4	135.6	4.61	2.14	6.44
2	Fuel & Power	13.15	91.3	85.5	78.3	87.3	91.7	95.0	-6.35	11.49	3.60
3	Manufactured Products	64.23	110.1	108.8	109.2	111.0	112.6	113.9	-1.18	1.65	1.15
<b>All Commodities</b>		<b>100.00</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>116.3</b>	<b>-0.27</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>2.74</b>

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GOI.

**Appendix 2.9 All - India Wholesale Price Index Numbers**

Year	Primary Articles	All Commodities	Percentage variation over previous year/month	
			Primary Articles	All Commodities
<b>Base year: 1993-94=100</b>				
2000-01	162.5	155.7	2.85	7.16
2001-02	168.4	161.3	3.63	3.60
2002-03	174.0	166.8	3.33	3.41
2003-04	181.5	175.9	4.31	5.46
2004-05	188.1	187.3	3.64	6.48
<b>Base year: 2004-05=100</b>				
2005-06	104.3	104.4	4.30	4.40
2006-07	114.3	111.2	9.59	6.51
2007-08	123.9	116.5	8.40	4.77
2008-09	137.5	125.9	10.98	8.07
2009-10	154.9	130.4	12.65	3.57
2010-11	182.0	143.0	17.50	9.66
2011-12	200.3	156.1	10.05	9.16
2012-13	220.0	167.6	9.84	7.37
2013-14	241.6	177.6	9.82	5.99
2014-15	248.8	181.2	2.98	2.00
2015-16	249.5	176.6	0.28	-2.53
<b>New Base year: 2011-12=100</b>				
2015-16	124.6	109.7	-0.38	-3.65
2016-17	128.9	111.6	3.43	1.73
<b>(April 2017 to November 2017)</b>				
April 2017	127.4	113.2	0.24	0.00
May 2017	126.6	112.9	-0.63	-0.27
June 2017	126.5	112.7	-0.08	-0.18
July 2017	132.6	113.9	4.82	1.06
August 2017	135.3	114.8	2.04	0.79
September 2017	131.5	114.9	-2.81	0.09
October 2017	133.4	115.5	1.44	0.52
November 2017	135.6	116.3	1.65	0.69

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GOI.

**Appendix 2.10 Wholesale Price Index Numbers of Agricultural Commodities in Karnataka**

**Base year : 1981-82=100**

Year	Index	Percentage variation over previous year/month
2000-01	402	-6.29
2001-02	387	-3.73
2002-03	397	2.58
2003-04	428	7.81
2004-05	439	2.57
2005-06	461	5.01
2006-07	501	8.68
2007-08	546	8.98
2008-09	671	22.89
2009-10	754	18.33
2010-11	794	0.00
2011-12	891	12.22
2012-13	978	9.76
2013-14	1042	6.54
2014-15	1151	10.46
2015-16	1201	4.34
2016-17	1198	-0.25
<b>(April 2017 to November 2017)</b>		
April 2017	1234	1.23
May 2017	1226	-0.65
June 2017	1192	-1.88
July 2017	1203	0.00
August 2017	1202	-0.08
September 2017	1193	-0.75
October 2017	1187	-0.50
November 2017	1185	-0.17

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOK.

**Appendix 2.11 Groupwise Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Commodities in Karnataka**

**Base Year 1981-82=100**

Sl. No	Commodity Group	Weight	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		Percentage variation in November over April		
			April	November	April	November	April	November	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Cereals	29.89	1122	1174	1205	1289	1291	1232	4.63	6.97	-4.57
2	Pulses	4.92	1533	2237	2011	1859	1417	1190	45.92	-7.56	-16.02
3	Oilseeds	17.31	1059	1117	1173	1095	1170	994	5.48	-6.65	-15.04
4	Gur & Sugar	14.56	628	611	649	701	719	699	-2.71	8.01	-2.78
5	Fiber	9.64	746	763	781	810	895	790	2.28	3.71	-11.73
6	Condiments and Spices	2.27	993	1146	1128	1150	1005	1005	15.41	1.95	0.00
7	Miscellaneous *	21.41	1859	1754	1494	1565	1690	1800	-5.65	4.75	6.51
<b>All Commodities</b>		100.00	1178	1219	1177	1208	1234	1185	3.48	2.63	-3.97

Note: \* Miscellaneous items include coffee, onion, potato, tobacco, tamarind, coconut and arecanut.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOK.



**Appendix 2.12**

**Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers at All India and Karnataka**

Month	All India			Karnataka*		
	Base year : 2001=100			Base year : 1987-88=100		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
April	256	271	277	749	794	826
May	258	275	278	761	816	829
June	261	277	280	769	824	835
July	263	280	285	773	817	845
August	264	278	285	777	809	849
September	266	277	285	780	810	845
October	269	278	287	786	810	849
November	270	277	288	795	806	856
December	269	275		798	808	
January	269	274		797	812	
February	267	274		787	818	
March	268	275		786	824	

Note : \* Average of 16 centres (11 State series + 5 Central series)

Source : 1) Labour Bureau, Shimla, GOI. 2) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOK.

**Appendix 2.13**

**Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers in Karnataka**

Sl. No.	Centres	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		Percentage variation in September over April		
		April	November	April	November	April	November	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
<b>Central Series (Base year: 2001=100)</b>										
1	Bengaluru	260	276	273	278	284	292	6.15	1.83	2.82
2	Belagavi	258	273	276	280	284	299	5.81	1.45	5.28
3	Hubballi-Dharwad	273	291	290	293	294	307	6.59	1.03	4.42
4	Madikere	260	275	276	285	295	305	5.77	3.26	3.39
5	Mysuru	262	274	277	281	291	301	4.58	1.44	3.44
<b>State Series (Base year:1987-88=100)</b>										
6	Ballari	662	712	722	736	754	788	7.55	1.94	4.51
7	Bhadravathi	711	753	761	772	790	827	5.91	1.45	4.68
8	Davanagere	777	818	822	833	864	898	5.28	1.34	3.94
9	Dandeli	722	757	773	777	795	824	4.85	0.52	3.65
10	Kalaburagi	653	694	700	710	735	768	6.28	1.43	4.49
11	Harihara	668	711	716	722	751	789	6.44	0.84	5.06
12	Hassan	722	763	766	772	805	844	5.68	0.78	4.84
13	Mandya	773	811	815	823	848	883	4.92	0.98	4.13
14	Mangaluru	649	693	700	712	729	764	6.78	1.71	4.80
15	Raichur	772	816	820	825	852	884	5.70	0.61	3.76
16	Tumakuru	600	651	658	663	692	731	8.50	0.76	5.64

**Appendix - 2.13(a) Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers at selected centres in Karnataka State**  
**CENTRAL SERIES** **Base Year: 2001=100**

Year/ Month	BENGALURU		BELAGAVI		HUBBALAI-DHARWAD		MADIKERI		MYSURU	
	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General
Weight	45.53	100.00	51.76	100.00	49.51	100.00	55.41	100.00	48.05	100.00
2006-07	128	128	126	127	126	125	118	116	125	125
2007-08	140	138	140	135	138	135	128	122	135	132
2008-09	163	154	156	147	159	151	153	139	156	146
2009-10	185	171	183	167	181	169	176	160	180	165
2010-11	198	185	201	184	196	185	191	176	193	177
2011-12	206	197	226	204	217	204	202	191	204	191
2012-13	235	217	247	222	245	225	228	216	231	212
2013-14	279	242	281	246	268	252	269	244	286	248
2014-15	295	258	289	256	279	270	284	259	293	260
2015-16	312	271	305	270	297	285	301	273	305	271
2016-17	322	281	315	282	306	293	309	284	321	284
<b>(April 2017 to November 2017)</b>										
April 2017	323	284	315	284	302	294	316	295	329	291
May 2017	324	284	320	289	304	296	315	294	337	295
June 2017	328	286	321	287	307	297	318	296	340	297
July 2017	334	291	325	291	312	301	327	301	342	299
August 2017	332	291	327	292	316	305	329	303	341	299
September 2017	326	288	328	294	310	304	331	304	335	297
October 2017	329	290	330	296	309	304	324	300	335	298
November 2017	333	292	335	299	317	307	333	305	341	301

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOK.

**Appendix 2.13(b) Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers at selected centres in Karnataka State**

Base Year: 1987-88=100

STATE SERIES

Year/ Month	BALLARI		BADRAVATHI		DAVANAGERE		DANDELI		KALABURAGI		HARIHARA		HASSAN		MANDYA		MANGALURU		RAICHUR		TUMAKURU	
	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General
Weight	54.73	100.00	48.53	100.00	52.53	100.00	49.22	100.00	49.23	100.00	49.58	100.00	56.02	100.00	53.48	100.00	58.11	100.00	52.71	100.00	41.29	100.00
2006-07	340	315	382	330	390	328	381	353	337	308	343	304	342	315	363	328	348	312	335	339	349	279
2007-08	381	341	406	349	434	355	415	371	390	330	387	328	366	328	405	351	375	332	384	371	393	300
2008-09	452	387	464	388	498	405	475	408	452	373	439	362	419	368	473	393	444	373	457	423	456	335
2009-10	530	429	547	436	574	461	538	449	485	398	491	388	490	415	543	438	494	408	550	482	527	373
2010-11	560	457	557	451	615	495	580	474	527	425	525	407	538	453	583	481	548	444	578	510	564	395
2011-12	583	479	619	508	674	549	656	524	606	478	583	457	583	497	637	538	584	479	654	563	576	421
2012-13	669	539	718	586	785	629	736	575	658	524	674	534	670	561	740	621	592	501	738	626	649	463
2013-14	755	612	825	665	916	718	828	654	744	587	781	616	795	648	871	716	688	575	833	708	796	542
2014-15	797	652	868	706	961	767	859	710	789	637	809	657	845	707	923	764	753	633	875	756	855	586
2015-16	844	694	922	739	1001	803	891	747	850	679	847	696	892	749	964	798	823	679	923	800	914	634
2016-17	901	739	978	775	1047	837	925	783	905	714	892	729	933	781	1005	829	870	713	947	830	957	672
<b>(April 2017 to November 2017)</b>																						
April 2017	911	754	991	790	1086	864	920	795	923	735	920	751	965	805	1029	848	881	729	969	852	976	692
May 2017	919	759	999	795	1090	869	926	799	927	741	923	756	972	810	1038	853	893	736	974	857	985	697
June 2017	927	763	1006	800	1095	872	937	803	930	744	932	760	980	814	1046	858	897	740	981	860	1000	702
July 2017	934	768	1014	805	1106	879	941	809	936	750	941	767	987	820	1055	866	903	746	985	865	1009	710
August 2017	943	775	1025	813	1103	885	941	813	940	758	944	771	989	828	1060	871	907	751	989	872	1021	717
September 2017	944	777	1026	816	1091	887	937	813	930	756	937	774	983	831	1057	872	909	754	984	872	1023	720
October 2017	953	782	1031	821	1102	894	941	822	936	762	950	782	991	838	1062	877	916	759	988	879	1036	726
November 2017	961	788	1038	827	1115	898	957	824	947	768	959	789	998	844	1072	883	921	764	995	884	1046	731

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOK.

**Appendix 2.14 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers at All India and Karnataka**

Base Year: 1986-87=100

Item	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		Percentage variation in September over April			
	April	November	April	November	April	November	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
<b>Karnataka</b>										
i)	Food	870	966	968	1018	1055	1103	11.03	5.17	4.55
ii)	General	884	950	962	1005	1040	1076	7.47	4.47	3.46
<b>All-India</b>										
i)	Food	772	831	817	851	831	866	7.64	4.16	4.21
ii)	General	805	853	848	878	870	905	5.96	3.54	4.02

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla, GOI.

**Appendix 2.15 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers at All India and Karnataka**

Base Year : 1986-87=100

Year/Month	All India		Karnataka	
	Food	General	Food	General
2000-01	303	305	311	306
2001-02	302	309	303	306
2002-03	312	319	319	320
2003-04	325	331	340	338
2004-05	333	340	343	343
2005-06	345	353	332	339
2006-07	376	380	349	358
2007-08	406	409	394	397
2008-09	452	450	451	445
2009-10	522	513	536	517
2010-11	572	564	595	575
2011-12	602	611	657	649
2012-13	658	672	737	724
2013-14	737	750	836	815
2014-15	778	800	860	863
2015-16	807	835	931	928
2016-17	841	870	1015	1001
<b>(April 2017 to November 2017)</b>				
April 2017	831	870	1055	1024
May 2017	832	872	1068	1050
June 2017	838	877	1068	1051
July 2017	846	884	1070	1051
August 2017	857	894	1088	1063
September 2017	853	893	1098	1071
October 2017	863	901	1099	1072
November 2017	866	905	1103	1076

Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla, GOI.

### Appendix 2.16 Rural Retail Price Index Numbers in Karnataka

Base Year : 1970=100

Year	Index	Percentage variation over previous year/month
2000-01	1395	1.53
2001-02	1445	3.58
2002-03	1458	0.90
2003-04	1528	4.80
2004-05	1606	5.10
2005-06	1669	3.92
2006-07	1825	9.35
2007-08	1922	5.32
2008-09	2171	12.96
2009-10	2641	21.65
2010-11	2911	10.22
2011-12	3231	10.99
2012-13	3565	10.34
2013-14	3923	10.05
2014-15	4189	6.78
2015-16	4671	11.50
2016-17	4877	4.41
<b>(April 2017 to November 2017)</b>		
April 2017	4903	0.38
May 2017	4907	0.07
June 2017	4924	0.36
July 2017	4929	0.10
August 2017	5022	1.88
September 2017	5029	0.14
October 2017	5038	0.18
November 2017	5068	0.60

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOK.

### Appendix 2.17 Urban Retail Price Index Numbers in Karnataka

Base Year : 1970=100

Year	Index	Percentage variation over previous year/month
2000-01	1012	-5.33
2001-02	1045	3.26
2002-03	1087	4.02
2003-04	1193	9.75
2004-05	1257	5.36
2005-06	1296	3.10
2006-07	1347	3.94
2007-08	1425	5.79
2008-09	1589	11.51
2009-10	1878	18.19
2010-11	1982	5.54
2011-12	2161	9.03
2012-13	2441	12.96
2013-14	2810	15.12
2014-15	2996	6.62
2015-16	3263	8.91
2016-17	3207	-1.71
<b>(April 2017 to November 2017)</b>		
April 2017	3239	0.15
May 2017	3244	0.17
June 2017	3253	0.28
July 2017	3258	0.15
August 2017	3371	3.46
September 2017	3392	0.62
October 2017	3412	0.59
November 2017	3488	2.23

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOK.

**Appendix 3.1****Allocation of Plan Outlay to Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI) in Karnataka**

(Rs. Crore)

<b>Year</b>	<b>State Plan Outlay</b>	<b>Out of which Allocation of Plan Outlay to PRIs</b>	<b>% of PRI Plan to State Plan Outlays</b>
1995-96	4648	1100	24
1996-97	5311	1273	24
1997-98	5635	1420	25
1998-99	6513	1447	22
1999-00	7087	1528	22
2000-01	8506	1697	20
2001-02	9605	1834	20
2002-03	9522	1241	13
2003-04	10670	1302	12
2004-05	13311	1668	13
2005-06	14609	2869	20
2006-07	17806	3432	19
2007-08	20532	3571	17
2008-09	28199	4417	16
2009-10	32431	4737	15
2010-11	33764	4870	14
2011-12	40872	6042	15
2012-13	42972	7809	16
2013-14	55693	8921	15
2014-15	62987	10480	17
2015-16	72720	11328	16
2016-17	86784	12512	14
2017-18#	206196	32794	16

# 2017-18 onwards Plan and Nonplan distinction has been removed

### Appendix 3.2

#### Trends in revenue and capital receipts in Karnataka

(Rs. Crore)

Year	State's Own Tax Revenues	Share in Central Taxes	Total Tax Receipts	Total Non-Tax Receipts	Total Revenue Receipts	Total Capital Receipts	Aggregate Receipts
2006-07	23301.03	5374.33	28675.36	4098.41	37586.94	6444.85	44031.79
2007-08	25986.76	6779.23	32765.99	3357.66	41151.14	6275.47	47426.61
2008-09	27645.66	7153.77	34799.43	3158.99	43290.68	9466.32	52757.00
2009-10	30578.61	7359.97	37938.58	3333.80	49155.70	13012.46	62168.16
2010-11	38473.13	9506.30	47979.43	3358.28	58206.23	12215.64	70421.86
2011-12	46476.01	11074.99	57551.00	4086.86	69806.27	15317.53	85123.80
2012-13	53753.56	12647.14	66400.70	3966.11	78176.22	16878.51	95054.73
2013-14	62603.54	13808.27	76411.81	4031.89	89542.52	19533.42	109075.94
2014-15	70180.30	14654.14	84834.44	4688.24	104142.13	21994.02	126136.15
2015-16	75566.45	23967.07	99533.52	5355.04	118817.31	22337.72	141155.03
2016-17(RE)	82210.81	28759.95	110970.76	7098.82	132867.27	30813.43	163680.70
2017-18(BE)	89956.56	31908.06	121864.62	6944.62	144891.54	42775.42	187666.96

RE=Revised Estimates, BE=Budget Estimates

### Appendix 3.3

#### Trends in developmental and non-developmental expenditure in Karnataka

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Developmental Expenditure	Developmental Expenditure as % of Total Expenditure	Non-Developmental Expenditure	Non-Developmental Expenditure as % of Total Expenditure	Aggregate Expenditure
2006-07	29952.24	68.30	13899.82	31.70	43852.06
2007-08	33642.14	70.72	13926.45	29.28	47568.59
2008-09	37133.30	69.79	16072.05	30.21	53205.35
2009-10	44923.87	72.55	16993.52	27.44	61917.39
2010-11	51626.38	72.74	19344.94	27.26	70971.32
2011-12	60929.69	72.14	23533.97	27.86	84463.66
2012-13	68067.53	71.66	26922.26	28.34	94989.79
2013-14	76328.45	69.99	32729.25	30.01	109057.70
2014-15	88904.73	70.44	37312.82	29.56	126217.55
2015-16	100440.69	71.12	40794.06	28.88	141234.75
2016-17(RE)	117065.88	72.94	43431.51	27.06	160497.39
2017-18(BE)	132157.84	72.69	49653.08	27.31	181810.92

RE=Revised Estimates, BE=Budget Estimates

**Appendix 3.4**

**Developmental and non-developmental expenditure, Karnataka 2015-16 to 2017-18  
revenue, capital and loans**

(Rs. Crore)

Category of Expenditure		2015-16 (Accounts)			
		Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
<b>I.</b>	<b>Developmental Expenditure (A+B)</b>	<b>80153.25</b>	<b>19721.62</b>	<b>565.83</b>	<b>100440.70</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>Economic Services of which</b>	<b>33846.17</b>	<b>14407.70</b>	<b>238.76</b>	<b>48492.63</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	11148.68	1089.36	15.49	12253.53
2	Rural Development	5222.36			5222.36
3	Special Area Programmes	558.33			558.33
4	Irrigation & flood control & Power Development	10427.84	7004.52	28.19	17460.54
5	Industries & Minerals	1218.77	589.93	193.08	2001.78
6	Transport & Communication	3551.73	5399.45		8951.17
7	Science and Technology	88.05			88.05
8	General Economic Services	1630.40	324.45	2.00	1956.86
<b>B.</b>	<b>Social Services of which</b>	<b>46307.08</b>	<b>5313.91</b>	<b>327.07</b>	<b>51948.07</b>
1	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	18724.40	717.96		19442.36
2	Health and Water Supply	7744.05	1244.58	301.76	9290.39
3	Housing and Urban Development	4639.73	1214.89	20.32	5874.94
4	Information and Publicity	86.91	4.57		91.48
5	Social Security & Welfare including SCs, STs & OBCs	10941.09	2086.16		13027.25
6	Labour & Employment	579.64			579.64
7	Nutrition	1329.79			1329.79
8	Natural calamities	2084.15			2084.15
9	Other social services	146.21	45.75	5.00	196.97
10	Sec. Social Services	31.10			31.10
<b>II.</b>	<b>Non-Developmental Expenditure(a+b+c)</b>	<b>36875.33</b>	<b>991.41</b>	<b>2927.32</b>	<b>40794.06</b>
<b>a.</b>	<b>Revenue Expenditure under General Services</b>	30799.28			30799.28
	i) Organs of the State	944.36			<b>944.36</b>
	ii) Fiscal Services	960.89			<b>960.89</b>
	iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of Debts	11816.37			<b>11816.37</b>
	iv) Administrative Services	5711.26			<b>5711.26</b>
	v) Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	11366.40			<b>11366.40</b>
<b>b.</b>	<b>Devolution to ULBs</b>	<b>6076.05</b>			<b>6076.05</b>
<b>c.</b>	<b>Capital Expenditure</b>		<b>991.41</b>	<b>2927.32</b>	<b>3918.73</b>
	i) General Services		991.41		<b>991.41</b>
	ii) Discharge of Internal Debt (Net)			1887.22	<b>1887.22</b>
	iii) Repayment of loans to Government of India			949.53	<b>949.53</b>
	iv) Loans and Advance to Govt. Servant & Miscellaneous loans			90.57	<b>90.57</b>
	v) Market borrowings and ways & means advances from RBI			1273.45	4185.49
	<b>Aggregate Expenditure : (I + II)</b>	<b>117028.58</b>	<b>20713.03</b>	<b>3493.15</b>	<b>141234.76</b>



**Appendix 3.4 (Contd..)**  
**Developmental and non-developmental expenditure, Karnataka 2015-16 to 2017-18**  
**revenue, capital and loans**

(Rs. Crore)

Category of Expenditure		2016-17 (RE)			
		Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
<b>I.</b>	<b>Developmental Expenditure (A+B)</b>	<b>92823.43</b>	<b>23611.16</b>	<b>631.27</b>	<b>117065.86</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>Economic Services of which</b>	<b>39160.69</b>	<b>17316.06</b>	<b>271.27</b>	<b>56748.02</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	12160.63	1249.94	57.26	13467.83
2	Rural Development	6313.85			6313.85
3	Special Area Programmes	458.48			458.48
4	Irrigation & flood control & Power Development	9474.53	9044.86	76.06	18595.45
5	Industries & Minerals	1299.83	393.92	135.95	1829.70
6	Transport & Communication	3786.61	5941.86		9728.47
7	Science and Technology	75.10			75.10
8	General Economic Services	5591.67	685.48	2.00	6279.15
<b>B.</b>	<b>Social Services of which</b>	<b>53662.74</b>	<b>6295.10</b>	<b>360.00</b>	<b>60317.84</b>
1	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	20581.06	1031.07		21612.13
2	Health and Water Supply	9888.78	1106.21	350.00	11344.99
3	Housing and Urban Development	6624.40	1573.09		8197.49
4	Information and Publicity	136.28	19.50		155.78
5	Social Security & Welfare including SCs, STs & OBCs	13121.22	2489.51	10.00	15620.73
6	Labour & Employment	565.39			565.39
7	Nutrition	1399.70			1399.70
8	Natural calamities	1126.51			1126.51
9	Other social services	183.24	75.73		258.96
10	Sec. Social Services	36.17			36.17
<b>II.</b>	<b>Non-Developmental Expenditure(A+B+C)</b>	<b>38981.33</b>	<b>1162.37</b>	<b>3287.81</b>	<b>43431.51</b>
<b>a.</b>	<b>Revenue Expenditure under General</b>	<b>33091.78</b>			<b>33091.78</b>
	i) Organs of the State	1131.88			1131.88
	ii) Fiscal Services	1077.27			1077.27
	iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of Debts	12826.27			12826.27
	iv) Administrative Services	5833.29			5833.29
	v) Pension & Miscellaneous General	12223.07			12223.07
<b>b.</b>	<b>Devolution to ULBs</b>	<b>5889.55</b>			<b>5889.55</b>
<b>c.</b>	<b>Capital Expenditure</b>		<b>1162.37</b>	<b>3287.81</b>	<b>4450.18</b>
	i) General Services		1162.37		1162.37
	ii) Discharge of Internal Debt (Net)			2312.69	2312.69
	iii) Repayment of loans to Government of India			962.42	962.42
	iv) Loans and Advance to Govt. Servant & Miscellaneous loans			12.70	12.70
	v) Market borrowings and ways & means advances from RBI			3981.21	3981.21
	<b>Aggregate Expenditure : (I + II)</b>	<b>131804.76</b>	<b>24773.54</b>	<b>3919.08</b>	<b>160497.38</b>

**Appendix 3.4 (Contd..)**  
**Developmental and non-developmental expenditure, Karnataka 2015-16 to 2017-18**  
**revenue, capital and loans**

(Rs. Crore)

Category of Expenditure		2017-18(BE)			
		Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
<b>I.</b>	<b>Developmental Expenditure (A+B)</b>	<b>99558.53</b>	<b>31045.54</b>	<b>1553.77</b>	<b>132157.84</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>Economic Services of which</b>	<b>43671.14</b>	<b>22407.48</b>	<b>377.49</b>	<b>66456.11</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	14200.20	1377.36	55.00	15632.56
2	Rural Development	6424.03			6424.03
3	Special Area Programmes	607.96			607.96
4	Irrigation & flood control & Power Development	11454.25	13259.47		24713.72
5	Industries & Minerals	1321.50	775.31	320.49	2417.30
6	Transport & Communication	4441.43	6445.96		10887.39
7	Science and Technology	99.02			99.02
8	General Economic Services	5122.75	549.38	2.00	5674.13
<b>B.</b>	<b>Social Services of which</b>	<b>55887.39</b>	<b>8638.06</b>	<b>1176.28</b>	<b>65701.73</b>
1	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	19433.62	1165.97		20599.59
2	Health and Water Supply	10779.61	1372.72	340.00	12492.33
3	Housing and Urban Development	7183.19	2671.68	826.28	10681.15
4	Information and Publicity	207.60	75.39		282.99
5	Social Security & Welfare including SCs, STs & OBCs	14823.99	3261.88	10.00	18095.87
6	Labour & Employment	936.25			936.25
7	Nutrition	1574.93			1574.93
8	Natural calamities	536.55			536.55
9	Other social services	378.18	90.42		468.60
10	Sec. Social Services	33.47			33.47
<b>II.</b>	<b>Non-Developmental Expenditure (A+B+C)</b>	<b>45196.47</b>	<b>987.50</b>	<b>3469.11</b>	<b>49653.08</b>
<b>a.</b>	<b>Revenue Expenditure under General</b>	<b>38009.10</b>			<b>38009.10</b>
	i) Organs of the State	1257.95			<b>1257.95</b>
	ii) Fiscal Services	1216.26			<b>1216.26</b>
	iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of Debts	14508.88			<b>14508.88</b>
	iv) Administrative Services	7740.87			<b>7740.87</b>
	v) Pension & Miscellaneous General	13285.14			<b>13285.14</b>
<b>b.</b>	<b>Devolution of ULBs</b>	<b>7187.37</b>			<b>7187.37</b>
<b>c.</b>	<b>Capital Expenditure</b>		<b>987.50</b>	<b>3469.11</b>	<b>4456.61</b>
	i) General Services		987.50		<b>987.50</b>
	ii) Discharge of Internal Debt (Net)			2342.26	<b>2342.26</b>
	iii) Repayment of loans to Government of India			1083.22	<b>1083.22</b>
	iv) Loans and Advance to Govt. Servant & Miscellaneous loans			43.63	<b>43.63</b>
	v) Market borrowings and ways & means advances from RBI			4750.17	4750.17
	<b>Aggregate Expenditure : (I + II)</b>	<b>144755.00</b>	<b>32033.04</b>	<b>5022.88</b>	<b>181810.92</b>

Source : 1. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 2017-18, Government of Karnataka  
2. Detailed Estimates of Expenditure of (Volume - II), Government of Karnataka

**Appendix 3.5: Developmental outlays by Major sectors and programmes, (Rs.Crore)**

Sectors		2012-13 (Accts)	2013-14 (Accts)	2014-15 (Accts)	2015-16 (Accts)	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)
<b>I</b>	<b>Economic Services</b>						
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities (Including Co-operation)	8124.87	13522.92	11644.62	12238.02	13410.57	15577.56
2	Rural Development	2377.75	2282.84	4988.13	5222.36	6313.85	6424.03
3	Special Area Programme	102.73	152.39	147.8	558.33	458.47	607.96
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	7024	7421.02	8964.66	8262.47	10719.20	15275.29
5	Energy	7070.37	5995.71	6746.48	9169.87	7800.19	9438.43
6	Industry and Minerals	838.59	1059.34	1260.39	1808.7	1693.75	2096.81
7	Transport	6707.24	7858.56	8378.47	8951.16	9728.47	10887.39
8	Science, Technology & Environment	60.09	60.85	82.55	88.05	75.10	99.02
9	General Economic Services	1341.54	1632.63	2581.14	1954.85	6277.15	5672.13
	<b>Total - I: Economic Services</b>	<b>33647.18</b>	<b>39986.26</b>	<b>44794.24</b>	<b>48253.81</b>	<b>56476.75</b>	<b>66078.62</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Social Services</b>						
10	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	14985.69	16553.67	18380.02	19442.34	21612.14	20599.59
11	Health	3929.1	4533.47	5848.53	5829.44	6822.43	7076.69
12a	(a) Water Supply	1720.12	1469.40	2623.25	3159.16	4172.56	5075.64
12b	(b) Housing	1690.21	1485.61	2118.96	3978.64	4129.31	4803.19
12c	(c) Urban Development	713.87	902.72	868.28	1875.98	4068.18	5051.68
13	Information and Publicity	76.98	77.23	83.2	91.46	155.78	282.99
14	Welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs & Minorities	3953.1	4616.61	6363.92	7576.61	9233.67	11471.23
15	Labour & Labour Welfare	294.1	288.68	380.54	579.63	565.39	936.25
16	Social Security & welfare (incl. Nutrition)	4608.45	4955.52	5923.86	6780.41	7776.76	8189.57
17	Relief on Account of Natural Calamities	967.55	542.05	740.52	2084.15	1126.51	536.55
18	Other Social Services	371.44	221.38	185.19	191.96	258.97	468.60
19	Secretariat Social Services	25.18	28.25	30.87	31.1	36.17	33.47
	<b>Total - II: Social Services</b>	<b>33335.79</b>	<b>35674.59</b>	<b>43547.14</b>	<b>51620.88</b>	<b>59957.87</b>	<b>64525.45</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>General Services</b>	<b>20770.31</b>	<b>25455.15</b>	<b>28883.73</b>	<b>31790.69</b>	<b>34254.15</b>	<b>38996.60</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>Grant-in-aid and Contribution</b>	<b>4018.42</b>	<b>5020.44</b>	<b>6011.46</b>	<b>6076.04</b>	<b>5889.24</b>	<b>7187.37</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>Public Debt</b>	<b>3727.06</b>	<b>3816.84</b>	<b>4812.23</b>	<b>4110.19</b>	<b>7256.32</b>	<b>8175.65</b>
<b>VI</b>	<b>Loans and Advances</b>	<b>1102.37</b>	<b>695.43</b>	<b>576.15</b>	<b>656.4</b>	<b>643.97</b>	<b>1597.40</b>
	<b>Total : State Budget</b>	<b>96601.13</b>	<b>110648.71</b>	<b>128624.95</b>	<b>142508.01</b>	<b>164478.30</b>	<b>186561.09</b>

Accts: Accounts, RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates

Source : Annual Financial Statements-2017-18, Finance Department GoK.

### Appendix 3.6

#### Expenditure on annual plans, centrally sponsored & central plan schemes : irrigation projects pending approval and western ghats development for 2002-03 to 2017-18

(Rs. Crore)

Year	State Plan	Centrally Sponsored & Central Plan Schemes (GOI) Share	Irrigation Projects Pending Approval	Western Ghats Development	Total	
					Outlay	Per Capita Outlay (Rs.)
2002-03	8163.91	806.49	200.02	14.96	9185.38	1681.44
2003-04	8619.45	737.56	82.02	15.43	9454.46	1732.27
2004-05	11888.72	766.32	7.83	16.50	12679.37	2296.99
2005-06	12678.29	941.53	3.44	13.81	13637.07	2413.64
2006-07	18308.69	1122.53	3.55	14.89	19449.66	3406.25
2007-08	17226.91	1487.05	928.51	23.01	19665.48	3402.33
2008-09	22576.74	1829.19	317.30	31.49	24754.72	4238.82
2009-10	26944.10	1477.68	540.83	26.30	28988.91	4921.72
2010-11	31154.44	1572.35	560.72	28.82	33316.33	5452.75
2011-12	38450.00	1620.50	429.35	31.02	40530.87	6537.24
2012-13	39764.00	3208.00	276.79	32.10	43280.89	6980.79
2013-14	48038.88	4234.16	264.39	31.83	52569.26	8357.59
2014-15	61844.28	1142.99	101.69	2.43	63091.39	9888.93
2015-16	71951.14	769.15	102.37	6.12	72828.78	11239.01
2016-17(RE)	85932.67	851.56	192.58	4.46	86981.27	13239.16
2017-18(BE)	206196.25*	11826.40	308.53	4.46	218335.64	32733.98

\*State Budget

RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates

**Appendix 3.7**

**Expenditure in Karnataka by Economic Classification of the budget 2002-03 to 2017-18**

Year	Final Outlays				Transfers Payments			Financial Investments and Loans to the Rest of the Economy	Total Expenditure
	Govt's Consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation	Acquisition of Fixed Assets	Total	Current Transfers	Capital Transfers	Total		
2002-03	4509.36	1964.41	51.20	6524.97	12741.45	196.05	12937.50	1846.75	21309.22
2003-04	5818.99	2107.48	1.28	7927.75	13302.34	164.49	13466.83	2713.95	24108.53
2004-05	5512.64	3380.89	-0.06	8893.47	15320.36	146.71	15467.07	3258.99	27619.53
2005-06	6724.23	3815.51	-0.12	10539.62	18208.83	33.53	18242.36	3414.12	32196.10
2006-07	8499.05	5822.44	-0.21	14321.28	20923.85	234.30	21158.15	5364.81	40844.24
2007-08	7676.82	6400.08	-244.41	13832.49	25374.63	654.42	26029.05	4176.83	44038.37
2008-09	9714.64	8441.81	-180.56	17975.89	22760.72	475.35	28236.07	4196.17	50408.13
2009-10	10218.46	9570.80	-67.46	19721.80	30747.02	509.49	31256.51	5854.19	56832.50
2010-11	11810.47	11416.37	-66.57	23160.27	35627.21	193.96	35821.17	7258.61	66240.05
2011-12	14705.97	13036.50	-81.13	27661.34	31925.53	185.59	32111.12	7064.97	66837.43
2012-13	18759.46	13849.88	-27.06	32582.28	39582.93	936.67	40519.60	6086.81	79188.69
2013-14	22942.50	15629.56	-80.56	38491.5	46131.35	856.39	46987.74	6662.55	92141.79
2014-15	27392.68	19080.00	-1.9	46470.78	51911.51	1269.36	53180.87	7543.98	107195.63
2015-16	30438.44	22379.52	-348.67	52469.29	51668.30	2043.24	53711.54	9345.55	115526.38
2016-17(RE)	33453.29	27824.72	-98.34	61179.67	52078.54	1657.35	53735.89	10330.23	125245.79
2017-18(BE)	40065.72	30380.16	-62.91	70382.97	58943.87	1664.10	60607.97	13471.28	144462.22

RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates

Source : An Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget – 2017-18 and earlier Issues, Directorate of Economics & Statistics

**Appendix 3.8**

**Capital formation by the Government of Karnataka 2002-03 to 2017-18**

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Value of Assets Created by		Total	Changes in Stock	Gross Capital Formation
	Departmental Commercial Undertakings	Government Administration			
2002-03	1054.43	907.85	1962.28	2.13	1964.41
2003-04	1641.49	445.99	2107.48	1.40	2108.83
2004-05	835.30	2545.19	3380.49	-2.80	3377.69
2005-06	889.69	2959.23	3851.46	2.54	3851.46
2006-07	922.80	5133.73	6056.53	16.22	6072.75
2007-08	1012.93	5797.16	6810.09	-4.45	6805.64
2008-09	1318.61	7417.99	8736.60	-8.09	8728.51
2009-10	2048.07	7964.76	10012.83	-0.93	10011.90
2010-11	9392.06	2151.70	11543.76	-4.57	11539.19
2011-12	2519.58	10518.28	13037.86	-1.36	13036.50
2012-13	2463.90	11386.77	13850.67	-0.79	13849.88
2013-14	2723.03	12906.70	15629.73	-0.17	15629.56
2014-15	3572.64	15507.42	19080.06	-0.06	19080.00
2015-16	2865.08	19514.53	22379.61	-0.09	22379.52
2016-17(RE)	3098.22	24726.50	27824.72	0.00	27824.72
2017-18(BE)	3910.74	26469.42	30380.16	0.00	30380.16

RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates

Source : Reports on An Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget – 2017-18 and earlier Issues, Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

**Appendix 4.1 Export Performance of Karnataka, (Value in Rs. crore)**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18*</b>
1.	Electronics and Computer Software	362,235.00	385,440.00	419,112.68	196,895.15
2.	Readymade Garments	9,821.00	14,427.00	14,546.27	7,518.12
3.	Petroleum	40,882.00	11,934.00	11,459.95	4,224.75
4.	Engineering	20,958.00	20,472.00	33,275.54	1,7599.28
5.	Iron Ore and Minerals	749.00	804.00	910.70	631.84
6.	Silk Product	554.00	478.00	379.08	150.41
7.	Coffee	4,973.00	3,096.00	3,284.48	2,071.61
8.	Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics	5,896.00	10,828.00	12,910.05	6,506.76
9.	Agriculture and Processed food including seeds and beverages	1,383.00	5,177.00	4,211.37	1,951.06
10.	Gems and Jewellery	21,998.00	32,983.00	35,154.67	10,017.24
11.	Cashew & Cashew Kernals	1,505.00	719.00	1,007.41	637.71
12.	Handicrafts	548.00	1,253.00	1,114.69	608.11
13.	Leather Products	543.00	355.00	370.92	317.73
14.	Chemicals & Allied Products	955.00	480.00	518.72	256.13
15.	Marine Products	1,313.00	764.00	1,052.16	513.87
16.	Plastic Goods	376.00	783.00	892.65	448.79
17.	Spices	1,126.00	323.00	318.42	190.79
18.	Wool & Woollen Products	191.00	6.00	1.00	6.06
19.	Others	5,777.00	20,710.00	8,369.90	4423.22
<b>Total</b>		<b>481783.00</b>	<b>511032.00</b>	<b>548890.66</b>	<b>254968.63</b>

**\*Upto (April-Sept.)**

Appendix 5.1 SECC-Data(Rural)

Dist	Total Households	Housesless								TOTAL
		Grass/Thatch/Bamboo	Plastic/Polythene	Mud/Unburnt bricks	Wood	Stone not packed with mortar	Rented	Houseless families		
Bagalkot	240555	14073	1169	6804	8995	70342	16552	157	118092	
Bangalore	269172	1157	761	21906	662	2343	131825	299	158953	
Bangalore Rural	158426	694	399	30525	834	3665	19145	108	55370	
Belgaum	735630	50395	6052	183795	17785	134607	45088	589	438311	
Bellary	290257	12690	1111	39163	5878	46686	23378	113	129019	
Bidar	240566	6986	4109	29087	6302	69929	5661	32	122106	
Bijapur	292629	16812	1570	6865	4596	90761	17802	130	138536	
Chamarajanagar	203466	5089	782	71801	5164	6815	6431	24	96106	
Chikkaballapura	218901	4106	471	25362	758	8306	10270	272	49545	
CHIKMAGALUR	206997	1404	734	72968	2214	9838	11373	229	98760	
Chitradurga	282921	16074	753	50912	2861	35019	12856	194	118669	
Dakshina Kannada	276202	864	640	111652	1723	34867	13689	130	163565	
Davanagere	278261	6496	1210	77185	2873	27397	15082	147	130390	
Dharwad	160538	3445	310	73979	3867	17297	7713	76	106687	
Gadag	134976	10129	776	40580	1821	27310	9563	47	90226	
Kalaburagi	314651	15479	2797	22758	4845	105350	14990	79	166298	
Hassan	348175	1558	907	170573	2519	20784	15877	156	212374	
Haveri	257562	12914	1717	108016	2404	41592	14458	115	181216	
Kodagu	114715	1001	664	49189	618	2956	11690	180	66298	
Kolar	226042	2272	733	41107	2363	9557	9574	164	65770	
Koppal	222255	10460	1991	43626	4572	46549	17394	72	124664	
Mandya	351462	3191	808	104609	1961	30530	15165	288	156552	
Mysore	416354	4014	2334	186903	3369	5441	19598	72	221731	
Raichur	267156	52385	6316	51539	4623	39501	12080	151	166595	
Ramanagara	195562	2675	2095	49476	1219	4998	13440	59	73962	
Shimoga	257688	8929	1221	107671	3660	8087	13241	121	142930	
Tumkur	488277	15032	1541	88452	4419	35681	24581	376	170082	
Udupi	200232	738	453	52429	798	16673	8501	161	79753	
Uttara Kannada	240456	6042	370	81820	2553	27108	11015	54	128962	
Yadgir	158580	13702	2324	15334	2194	48551	7817	128	90050	
<b>Rural Grand Total</b>	<b>8048664</b>	<b>300806</b>	<b>47118</b>	<b>2016086</b>	<b>108450</b>	<b>1028540</b>	<b>555849</b>	<b>4723</b>	<b>4061572</b>	



Appendix 5.1(a) SECC-Data(Urban)

Dist	Total Households	Houseless							TOTAL
		Grass/Thatch/Bamboo	Plastic/Polythene	Mud/Unburnt bricks	Wood	Stone not packed with mortar	Rented	Houseless families	
Bagalkot	107193	1714	744	5381	3299	21963	25596	277	58974
Bangalore	2317877	7669	7239	57195	4655	14792	1428897	2724	1523171
Bangalore Rural	51192	46	53	4686	153	290	23327	31	28586
Belgaum	220830	5993	1460	44462	2245	15705	60735	405	131005
Bellary	164110	4992	648	11638	2068	9881	51279	172	80678
Bidar	77833	746	1979	10663	1575	14354	14784	38	44139
Bijapur	85551	512	234	4612	530	17953	22661	143	46645
Chamarajanagar	39499	795	70	8437	371	252	9738	20	19683
Chikkaballapura	54848	641	80	4100	100	642	21550	39	27152
CHIKMAGALUR	51569	321	38	10408	340	690	20443	46	32286
Chitradurga	61114	2202	210	7138	207	858	22461	88	33164
Dakshina Kannada	146529	472	311	22170	769	12888	32650	447	69707
Davanagere	127595	1306	194	15321	852	2705	52059	86	72523
Dharwad	209344	2131	257	42109	931	5149	68394	223	119194
Gadag	69882	4144	268	17995	773	5231	16483	43	44937
Kalaburagi	155365	1894	1083	5359	2277	21743	52833	134	85323
Hassan	77638	134	119	12460	266	814	34494	140	48427
Haveri	65770	1076	60	18934	622	4064	17598	249	42603
Kodagu	16855	54	56	3223	81	578	6816	19	10827
Kolar	89064	439	316	4925	533	1446	40269	32	47960
Koppal	42430	1387	366	4838	1565	4395	12739	14	25304
Mandya	64825	873	61	7945	267	1453	23461	110	34170
Mysore	232071	1467	701	16397	992	1497	88260	76	109390
Raichur	86973	5594	660	6342	801	5665	21471	27	40560
Ramanagara	51797	489	594	5924	307	230	18523	10	26077
Shimoga	139979	1464	357	27865	885	1633	51989	96	84289
Tumkur	131293	1596	197	12928	334	903	54020	403	70381
Udupi	39495	163	143	5157	355	2466	5994	91	14369
Uttara Kannada	77701	462	125	15060	223	7729	17643	60	41302
Yadgir	34177	898	488	1692	585	6125	9054	138	18980
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5090399</b>	<b>51674</b>	<b>19111</b>	<b>415364</b>	<b>28961</b>	<b>184094</b>	<b>2326221</b>	<b>6381</b>	<b>3031806</b>

Appendix 5.2 District/Year Wise Rural Ashraya Financial Achievement

Sl.No	District Name	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed
	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
1	Bagalkot	7865	5345	6421	3774	5518	4133	19804	13252
2	Ballari	10888	9456	7900	4561	5882	4925	24670	18942
3	Belagavi	13900	19261	10154	8732	11938	11882	35992	39875
4	Bengaluru Rural	1860	2311	2535	1646	2714	2211	7109	6168
5	Bengaluru Urban	1814	1507	1860	1206	2532	2017	6206	4730
6	Bidar	5730	5039	4290	4162	3005	2826	13025	12027
7	Chamarajanagar	3784	4301	3436	2403	3821	3169	11041	9873
8	Chikkaballapur	7806	5817	5868	3320	5630	3408	19304	12545
9	Chikkamagaluru	2576	3484	4037	2762	4003	2823	10616	9069
10	Chitradurga	4010	4609	4902	2850	4989	3997	13901	11456
11	DakshinaKannada	2108	4174	3236	2549	3980	3951	9324	10674
12	Davanagere	10688	8610	9815	4409	8068	5312	28571	18331
13	Dharwad	2182	3521	2421	1860	2305	2815	6908	8196
14	Gadag	5716	5721	3686	2284	4427	3506	13829	11511
15	Hassan	7365	6596	7342	5138	6830	5020	21537	16754
16	Haveri	8649	7882	7459	4652	5864	4259	21972	16793
17	Kalaburagi	7275	4009	7185	5360	4833	4242	19293	13611
18	Kodagu	1620	2160	2003	1174	1675	1161	5298	4495
19	Kolar	8935	6974	6071	3157	5224	4531	20230	14662
20	Koppal	5266	5848	3647	2912	2377	3299	11290	12059
21	Mandya	5761	5992	6395	4914	5273	4775	17429	15681
22	Mysuru	8167	8574	7561	4915	6564	6255	22292	19744
23	Raichur	13461	10862	8986	6319	6521	4701	28968	21882
24	Ramanagara	5747	3970	4673	2858	4567	3444	14987	10272
25	Shivamogga	6688	7050	6666	4923	5359	4183	18713	16156
26	Tumakuru	10098	11510	8762	5283	7645	7075	26505	23868
27	Udupi	1696	2511	2762	2399	2377	2425	6835	7335
28	UttaraKannada	3853	4681	4259	3790	3533	3584	11645	12055
29	Vijayapura	7438	7604	6042	5133	4998	4937	18478	17674
30	Yadgiri	7054	5694	4626	3930	2548	2669	14228	12293
	<b>Total</b>	<b>190000</b>	<b>185073</b>	<b>165000</b>	<b>113375</b>	<b>145000</b>	<b>123535</b>	<b>500000</b>	<b>421983</b>
		<b>Target</b>						<b>Target</b>	
		<b>11</b>						<b>12</b>	
		6161						2364	
		6315						2079	
		13063						4317	
		2687						1568	
		3114						1853	
		5264						2127	
		3985						1175	
		5037						1737	
		3913						1513	
		5745						2072	
		4718						2515	
		7108						2685	
		3300						1590	
		4211						1737	
		7981						2320	
		7288						2792	
		8494						3261	
		2023						1095	
		6346						3133	
		5073						1714	
		5673						2877	
		8990						3551	
		7013						1997	
		4929						2166	
		5359						2211	
		7969						3297	
		2888						1388	
		4639						1592	
		6357						2963	
		4357						1924	
		<b>170000</b>						<b>67613</b>	

**Appendix 5.3 Districtwise/yearwise Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Nivas Scheme - Financial Year wise Achievement**

Sl. No	District Name	2016-17		2017-18	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed Upto Nov 2017
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bagalkot	1235	491	2464	1650
2	Ballari	2413	668	5397	4132
3	Belagavi	3549	956	7566	6397
4	Bengaluru Rural	713	245	1484	1218
5	Bengaluru Urban	1639	519	6311	1184
6	Bidar	1876	364	3833	2876
7	Chamarajanagar	1567	691	3266	2448
8	Chikkaballapur	1055	253	2219	1406
9	Chikkamagaluru	1160	152	2375	958
10	Chitradurga	2269	549	4851	3975
11	DakshinaKannada	1279	218	1881	637
12	Davanagere	2380	678	4840	3190
13	Dharwad	720	76	1723	1102
14	Gadag	990	295	2218	1267
15	Hassan	2396	507	4448	2067
16	Haveri	2144	453	4243	2395
17	Kalaburagi	2249	268	4542	3122
18	Kodagu	795	216	1307	543
19	Kolar	2708	1954	4512	3571
20	Koppal	1549	688	3094	2671
21	Mandya	1074	247	1897	798
22	Mysuru	3356	738	7407	3719
23	Raichur	2671	551	5852	3789
24	Ramanagara	984	209	2136	1073
25	Shivamogga	1432	257	3197	1279
26	Tumakuru	1893	786	4465	3210
27	Udupi	554	82	699	202
28	UttaraKannada	555	62	1109	546
29	Vijayapura	1369	434	2695	2430
30	Yadgiri	1426	179	2969	1990
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50000</b>	<b>13786</b>	<b>105000</b>	<b>65845</b>

**Appendix 5.4 Districtwise/yearwise IAY/PMAY(G) Financial Achievement**

Sl. No	District Name	2014-15				2015-16				2016-17				Total		2017-18	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
1	2																
1	Bagalkot	5745	4107	5315	3778	4227	3176	15287	11061	2133	733						
2	Ballari	7396	6009	6262	5667	7818	5701	21476	17377	4187	1852						
3	Belagavi	9432	12332	7621	8380	8093	7671	25146	28383	8061	2902						
4	Bengaluru Rural	927	1259	1734	1556	2111	1457	4772	4272	1005	476						
5	Bengaluru Urban	215	819	1489	786	2061	1325	3765	2930	427	220						
6	Bidar	3448	4025	4910	4873	5900	5271	14258	14169	2477	1671						
7	Chamarajanagar	2347	2599	2824	2661	3318	2487	8489	7747	3981	1358						
8	Chikkaballapur	2155	2174	3340	2560	4279	2931	9774	7665	3087	1407						
9	Chikkamagaluru	567	1409	2729	1928	2517	1883	5813	5220	1075	558						
10	Chitradurga	5591	4847	5058	4787	6357	5068	17006	14702	4825	1967						
11	DakshinaKannada	825	1665	2471	2192	2076	1931	5372	5788	698	388						
12	Davanagere	2847	3717	4322	3849	4794	3985	11963	11551	2333	1153						
13	Dharwad	448	1634	1711	1648	1592	1808	3751	5090	1538	674						
14	Gadag	1054	1800	1958	1655	1887	1698	4899	5153	2374	865						
15	Hassan	2826	2500	4365	2868	3784	2914	10975	8282	2111	858						
16	Haveri	1601	2704	3523	3289	3414	3158	8538	9151	3818	1521						
17	Kalaburagi	2949	4188	6350	4622	4936	4042	14235	12852	3325	1693						
18	Kodagu	246	727	1038	802	1074	896	2358	2425	546	170						
19	Kolar	1294	1873	2752	1920	4062	3018	8108	6811	2703	1440						
20	Koppal	5448	6246	4724	4313	2443	3413	12615	13972	3218	1293						
21	Mandya	393	1266	2669	2245	2165	2053	5227	5564	1612	820						
22	Mysuru	4237	5129	5407	4643	5314	5128	14958	14900	5757	2084						
23	Raichur	22365	10969	10054	9350	9615	7061	42034	27380	8166	2981						
24	Ramanagara	606	1156	2022	1502	1642	1212	4270	3870	1553	509						
25	Shivamogga	1091	2464	3211	2315	3112	2190	7414	6969	1863	767						
26	Tumakuru	2713	4736	5038	5051	5225	4934	12976	14721	4210	1953						
27	Udupi	162	891	1072	1100	962	853	2196	2844	369	198						
28	UttaraKannada	1722	2005	1918	1673	1635	1364	5275	5042	851	345						
29	Vijayapura	6001	6557	5309	5236	4015	4080	15325	15873	2290	975						
30	Yadgiri	3349	2291	3804	3265	4572	3322	11725	8878	4407	2063						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>104098</b>	<b>115000</b>	<b>100514</b>	<b>115000</b>	<b>96030</b>	<b>330000</b>	<b>300642</b>	<b>85000</b>	<b>35894</b>						

**Appendix 5.5 Districtwise/yearwise Vajapayee Urban Housing Scheme - Financial Achievement**

Sl. No	District Name	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Total		2017-18	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed Upto Nov-2017
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
1	Bagalkot	479	591	912	447	1573	967	2964	2005	1490	766
2	Ballari	952	1135	1171	626	792	380	2915	2141	1729	746
3	Belagavi	549	569	1004	480	1490	528	3043	1577	2332	614
4	BengaluruRural	147	92	85	113	233	117	465	322	246	132
5	BengaluruUrban	119	172	21	11	20	3	160	186	69	4
6	Bidar	303	484	438	354	776	248	1517	1086	481	124
7	Chamarajanagar	221	284	245	120	392	221	858	625	433	192
8	Chikkaballapur	299	150	480	675	1089	164	1868	989	687	90
9	Chikkamagaluru	101	65	170	91	328	68	599	224	258	37
10	Chitradurga	157	74	375	183	622	226	1154	483	956	380
11	DakshinaKannada	128	243	242	164	359	223	729	630	349	149
12	Davanagere	288	473	429	261	799	442	1516	1176	785	263
13	Dharwad	62	167	254	138	421	225	737	530	352	119
14	Gadag	866	881	1388	677	2251	555	4505	2113	2223	326
15	Hassan	121	79	299	86	492	130	912	295	391	108
16	Haveri	527	638	914	387	1313	401	2754	1426	1034	495
17	Kalaburagi	828	649	1279	462	2615	1270	4722	2381	1567	428
18	Kodagu	24	39	70	33	96	52	190	124	85	11
19	Kolar	243	157	267	137	146	108	656	402	137	59
20	Koppal	89	144	196	158	294	125	579	427	596	133
21	Mandya	262	190	354	126	767	227	1383	543	420	63
22	Mysuru	171	429	246	260	807	400	1224	1089	755	273
23	Raichur	1845	282	1953	841	4230	842	8028	1965	3208	1241
24	Ramanagara	103	124	140	80	244	64	487	268	132	39
25	Shivamogga	191	224	373	251	729	383	1293	858	705	300
26	Tumakuru	174	350	256	284	456	259	886	893	444	138
27	Udupi	8	36	39	59	43	28	90	123	177	77
28	UttaraKannada	36	49	125	175	145	128	306	352	694	101
29	Vijayapura	329	683	565	474	1167	599	2061	1756	1504	577
30	Yadgiri	378	225	710	307	311	135	1399	667	761	185
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>9678</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>8460</b>	<b>25000</b>	<b>9518</b>	<b>50000</b>	<b>27656</b>	<b>25000</b>	<b>8170</b>

**Appendix 5.6 Districtwise/yearwise Devaraj Urs Housing Scheme - Financial Achievement**

Sl. No	District Name	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed Upto Nov 2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bagalkot	301	185	309	271	64	83
2	Ballari	117	278	1570	1353	446	428
3	Belagavi	90	525	1796	3274	3338	2978
4	BengaluruRural	64	119	2113	1389	1358	730
5	BengaluruUrban	3	5	88	16	94	7
6	Bidar	893	506	893	558	329	101
7	Chamarajanagar	47	160	766	609	401	199
8	Chikkaballapur	377	259	564	570	237	128
9	Chikkamagaluru	89	35	194	128	79	55
10	Chitradurga	243	357	818	729	500	431
11	DakshinaKannada	16	2	19	3	5	11
12	Davanagere	90	166	225	295	595	331
13	Dharwad	14	24	20	37	16	22
14	Gadag	174	128	159	96	65	76
15	Hassan	50	51	684	499	309	214
16	Haveri	516	358	1543	1080	923	436
17	Kalaburagi	60	184	322	462	2165	1970
18	Kodagu	14	6	4	0	4	11
19	Kolar	47	48	42	40	38	35
20	Koppal	405	361	120	84	148	115
21	Mandya	9	16	21	10	14	18
22	Mysuru	98	102	314	386	765	452
23	Raichur	298	283	455	231	477	276
24	Ramanagara	23	43	303	283	334	125
25	Shivamogga	21	6	21	12	5	8
26	Tumakuru	390	209	980	1276	1669	1179
27	Udupi	2	67	225	172	81	41
28	UttaraKannada	0	1	25	30	56	35
29	Vijayapura	401	176	166	206	368	256
30	Yadgiri	148	94	241	107	117	66
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>4754</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>14206</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>10817</b>

**Appendix 5.7 Rural Housesites**

Sl. No.	District	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Total		2017-18	
		Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed Upto Nov-2017
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
1	Bagalkot	301	162	271	171	330	135	902	468	327	14
2	Ballari	346	0	321	58	324	0	991	58	332	0
3	Belagavi	944	310	921	150	877	0	2742	460	890	0
4	Bengaluru Rural	169	92	160	0	147	89	476	181	157	277
5	Bengaluru Urban	156	826	182	1014	203	0	541	1840	205	145
6	Bidar	332	0	303	0	289	0	924	0	298	0
7	Chamarajanagar	215	226	215	0	223	103	653	329	220	0
8	Chikkaballapura	279	195	255	0	231	211	765	406	243	0
9	Chikkamagaluru	378	618	410	97	376	356	1164	1071	381	516
10	Chitradurga	348	42	320	306	297	80	965	428	301	1138
11	DakshinaKannada	358	409	382	474	404	982	1144	1865	403	293
12	Davanagere	399	202	417	111	397	258	1213	571	396	806
13	Dharwad	217	156	216	66	219	0	652	222	224	73
14	Gadag	196	988	174	435	173	212	543	1635	182	937
15	Hassan	432	4	468	228	451	1	1351	233	434	0
16	Haveri	360	716	361	330	366	106	1087	1152	356	74
17	Kalaburagi	398	171	379	53	456	137	1233	361	438	0
18	Kodagu	175	68	176	0	174	763	525	831	166	0
19	Kolar	260	0	270	0	228	0	758	0	251	0
20	Koppal	240	505	229	0	277	459	746	964	258	432
21	Mandya	405	105	414	0	388	139	1207	244	378	56
22	Mysuru	419	155	410	168	450	122	1279	445	437	18
23	Raichur	283	864	282	659	299	277	864	1800	295	135
24	Ramanagara	231	0	225	0	204	522	660	522	211	54
25	Shivamogga	450	74	471	2681	478	136	1399	2891	451	78
26	Tumakuru	564	290	559	114	524	42	1647	446	530	433
27	Udupi	248	280	269	504	263	1072	780	1856	273	166
28	UttaraKannada	356	0	360	14	348	0	1064	14	393	0
29	Vijayapura	334	522	366	203	377	0	1077	725	362	84
30	Yadgiri	207	160	214	185	227	0	648	345	208	159
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>8140</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>8021</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>6202</b>	<b>30000</b>	<b>22363</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>5888</b>

**Appendix 5.7(a)Vajpayee Urban House Sites Scheme**

Sl.N o.	District	2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		Total		2017-18	
		Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed Upto Nov-2017
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
1	Bagalkot	572	54	548	0	465	1063	1585	1117	0	214
2	Ballari	500	21	488	0	492	231	1480	252	0	154
3	Belagavi	709	0	668	582	752	60	2129	642	0	140
4	Bengaluru Rural	219	0	210	0	202	0	631	0	0	450
5	Bengaluru Urban	356	0	496	0	599	118	1451	118	0	0
6	Bidar	296	0	261	0	278	0	835	0	0	0
7	Chamarajanagar	250	0	214	0	233	0	697	0	0	422
8	Chikkaballapura	296	0	264	0	278	0	838	0	0	62
9	Chikkamagaluru	259	0	290	0	211	0	760	0	0	18
10	Chitradurga	223	0	227	297	201	68	651	365	0	98
11	DakshinaKannada	377	361	324	57	334	0	1035	418	0	0
12	Davanagere	372	273	306	0	373	4031	1051	4304	0	44
13	Dharwad	313	52	311	246	684	0	1308	298	0	397
14	Gadag	305	0	384	400	238	989	927	1389	0	648
15	Hassan	287	0	332	0	248	0	867	0	0	256
16	Haveri	360	1	379	0	323	0	1062	1	0	0
17	Kalaburagi	468	241	431	54	458	0	1357	295	0	98
18	Kodagu	145	0	182	0	121	0	448	0	0	0
19	Kolar	310	0	299	0	296	0	905	0	0	0
20	Koppal	232	1926	238	7	288	439	758	2372	0	185
21	Mandya	255	0	308	0	221	0	784	0	0	0
22	Mysuru	395	0	391	0	348	0	1134	0	0	0
23	Raichur	296	0	294	163	336	0	926	163	0	0
24	Ramanagara	258	0	211	0	247	0	716	0	0	742
25	Shivamogga	413	0	414	80	351	50	1178	130	0	845
26	Tumakuru	473	0	462	0	331	100	1266	100	0	15
27	Udupi	193	0	178	0	182	60	553	60	0	0
28	UttaraKannada	438	0	434	0	397	0	1269	0	0	0
29	Vijayapura	251	0	282	0	287	0	820	0	0	186
30	Yadgiri	179	0	174	95	226	42	579	137	0	106
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>2929</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>7251</b>	<b>30000</b>	<b>12161</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5080</b>



## Appendix 6.1

### District- wise Urbanisation in Karnataka 2011

Sl. No	Districts	Urbanisation %
1	Bagalkote	32
2	Bangaluru	91
3	Bangaluru (Rural)	27
4	Belagavi	25
5	Ballari	38
6	Bidar	25
7	Vijayapura	23
8	Chamarajanagar	17
9	Chikkaballapura	22
10	Chikkmagaluru	21
11	Chitradurga	20
12	Dakshina Kannada	48
13	Davanagere	32
14	Dharawad	57
15	Gadag	36
16	Kalaburgi	33
17	Hassan	21
18	Haveri	22
19	Kodagu	15
20	Kolar	31
21	Koppal	17
22	Mandya	17
23	Mysuru	41
24	Raichur	25
25	Ramanagara	25
26	Shivamogga	36
27	Tumkuruu	22
28	Udupi	28
29	Uttara Kannada	29
30	Yadagiri	19
<b>Karnataka</b>		<b>39</b>

Source:2011 Census

## Appendix 6.2 Construction of Houses in Various Schemes

District/ Year	Ashraya Housing Scheme		Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Grameena Housing Scheme		Indira Awas Housing Scheme	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>2010-11</b>	<b>48422</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>3692</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95311</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	<b>69529</b>	<b>4071</b>	<b>4722</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26769</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	<b>158422</b>	<b>8985</b>	<b>5938</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>108493</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2012-13</b>						
Bagalkote	3863	1330	105	0	4316	0
Bangaluru	1674	0	33	0	1002	0
Bangaluru (Rural)	2791	64	37	0	1331	0
Belagavi	17237	229	840	0	11310	0
Ballari	6019	1050	154	0	8007	0
Bidar	3899	18	307	0	2393	0
Vijayapura	9922	455	631	0	6377	0
Chamarajanagar	3498	189	497	0	1880	0
Chikkaballapura	2066	193	176	0	1541	0
Chikkmagaluru	3438	76	87	0	2288	0
Chitradurga	3742	301	215	0	5625	0
Dakshina Kannada	4123	258	32	0	1012	0
Davanagere	9662	388	226	0	6183	0
Dharawad	4032	168	75	0	3872	0
Gadag	2496	735	57	0	2487	0
Kalaburagi	7976	457	762	0	4959	0
Hassan	5772	138	144	0	1533	0
Haveri	11065	318	170	0	2868	0
Kodagu	1400	44	13	0	1247	0
Kolar	3062	77	53	0	1227	0
Koppal	4355	165	213	0	5375	0
Mandya	5438	89	92	0	2020	0
Mysuru	6202	657	187	0	2888	0
Raichur	3812	94	96	0	10107	0
Ramanagar	7105	70	63	0	1736	0
Shivamogga	2838	351	65	0	2855	0
Tumkuru	11434	569	365	0	7288	0
Udupi	2200	130	4	0	737	0
Uttara Kannada	3870	119	17	0	1915	0
Yadagiri	3431	253	222	0	2114	0

Note: Inclusion of SC/ ST and others Source: RGRHCL

**Appendix 6.3 Authorized & Unauthorized Slums in various Districts in Karnataka**

<b>Sl No.</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Authorized Slums</b>	<b>Unauthorized Slums</b>	<b>Total Slums</b>
1	Bagalkote	64	0	64
2	Bangaluru (Rural)	31	1	32
3	Bangaluru Urban	387	210	597
4	Belagavi	99	28	127
5	Ballari	152	50	202
6	Bidar	66	1	67
7	Vijayapura	71	0	71
8	Chamarajanagar	62	0	62
9	Chikkaballapura	31	20	51
10	Chikkmagaluru	50	0	50
11	Chitradurga	74	0	74
12	Dakshina Kannada	18	0	18
13	Davanagere	85	16	101
14	Dharawad	90	28	118
15	Gadag	88	1	89
16	Kalaburagi	116	0	116
17	Hassan	109	0	109
18	Haveri	57	6	63
19	Kodagu	11	0	11
20	Kolar	53	0	53
21	Koppal	47	0	47
22	Mandya	55	0	55
23	Mysuru	104	30	134
24	Raichur	72	1	73
25	Ramanagar	39	0	39
26	Shivamogga	172	9	181
27	Tumkuru	96	6	102
28	Udupi	26	0	26
29	Uttara Kannada	33	0	33
30	Yadagiri	39	0	39
<b>Total</b>		<b>2397</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>2804</b>

Source: Karnataka Slum Development Board

Appendix 6.4 Use of Energy for Cooking in ULBs of Various Districts in Karnataka- 2011

Districts	Firewood	Crop Residue	Cow-pat	Coal/ Lignite	Kerosene	LPG/PNG	Electricity	Bio-Gas	Other Sources	Non Cooking Items
Bagalkote	60.42	1.31	0.15	0.10	2.74	34.00	0.07	0.72	0.07	0.42
Bangaluru	4.10	0.31	0.07	0.06	15.85	77.89	0.18	0.80	0.09	0.66
Bangaluru (Rural)	16.38	0.54	0.07	0.05	19.97	61.54	0.21	0.70	0.06	0.49
Belagavi	26.24	1.33	0.23	0.15	5.62	64.77	0.14	0.93	0.19	0.39
Ballari	41.15	1.07	0.13	0.16	9.00	46.77	0.24	0.86	0.07	0.56
Bidar	47.95	5.11	0.41	0.33	6.99	37.42	0.15	0.78	0.46	0.41
Vijayapura	41.60	2.22	0.20	0.61	6.48	47.38	0.08	1.01	0.08	0.35
Chamarajanagar	41.99	1.35	0.05	0.06	11.43	42.79	0.06	1.54	0.43	0.30
Chikkaballapura	32.42	0.90	0.06	0.05	16.71	48.50	0.20	0.70	0.04	0.42
Chikkmagaluru	20.71	0.42	0.05	0.10	7.34	69.67	0.08	0.87	0.04	0.72
Chitradurga	33.77	1.18	0.10	0.10	8.00	55.36	0.09	0.98	0.02	0.40
Dakshina Kannada	27.90	0.29	0.04	0.05	2.91	68.03	0.06	0.31	0.11	0.31
Davanagere	35.80	2.37	0.08	0.05	4.28	55.89	0.10	0.92	0.03	0.48
Dharawad	27.07	1.54	0.22	0.13	7.75	61.69	0.10	0.65	0.38	0.47
Gadag	58.94	2.75	0.11	0.21	2.77	33.19	0.09	1.48	0.17	0.30
Kalaburagi	42.34	2.90	0.24	0.64	7.87	44.63	0.13	0.78	0.10	0.37
Hassan	16.85	0.38	0.05	0.04	15.42	65.44	0.11	1.17	0.07	0.48
Haveri	51.84	4.08	0.03	0.20	2.04	40.82	0.06	0.56	0.10	0.27
Kodagu	17.12	0.64	0.06	0.02	3.00	77.53	0.04	1.22	0.03	0.36
Kolar	30.52	1.09	0.13	0.10	19.51	47.29	0.29	0.53	0.06	0.47
Koppal	58.45	1.04	0.07	0.04	3.87	34.89	0.35	0.71	0.04	0.53
Mandya	27.41	0.83	0.05	0.06	18.21	51.90	0.21	0.73	0.15	0.43
Mysuru	11.45	0.36	0.09	0.05	15.62	71.23	0.11	0.65	0.08	0.38
Raichur	52.55	2.27	0.21	0.13	3.77	36.44	2.34	1.22	0.48	0.60
Ramanagar	31.79	0.88	0.24	0.15	21.95	43.34	0.21	0.82	0.07	0.55
Shivamogga	23.07	0.71	0.07	0.16	10.58	63.59	0.49	0.74	0.10	0.49
Tumkuru	26.58	0.56	0.05	0.08	12.79	58.03	0.14	1.30	0.04	0.42
Udupi	37.31	0.40	0.04	0.15	0.98	59.90	0.03	0.79	0.08	0.32
Uttara Kannada	36.28	0.57	0.11	0.04	2.85	58.72	0.53	0.37	0.04	0.49
Yadagiri	58.67	2.02	0.11	0.11	2.17	35.83	0.28	0.35	0.06	0.41
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>21.23</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>11.67</b>	<b>64.33</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.52</b>

Source:2011 Census

### Appendix 6.5 List of number of Slums in Karnataka as per 2011 Census

District Name	Total Houses in Slums	Total Number of Population	Share of Slums Population in the State	Grade
Bangaluru	167551	722290	21.94	1
Dharwad	41169	204340	6.21	2
Ballari	41049	200499	6.09	3
Shivamogga	39393	170891	5.19	4
Tumkuru	37412	164368	4.99	5
Kalaburagi	26550	141951	4.31	6
Belagavi	29392	141515	4.30	7
Raichur	23224	122034	3.71	8
Mysuru	27093	117232	3.56	9
Bidar	19713	107117	3.25	10
Davanagere	21358	104092	3.16	11
Bagalkote	20504	103611	3.15	12
Kolar	21888	101713	3.09	13
Hassan	20730	87875	2.67	14
Chitradurga	18525	84013	2.55	15
Koppal	15560	79835	2.43	16
Chikkaballapur	15971	72508	2.20	17
Chamarajanagar	14807	65076	1.98	18
Gadag	13212	64730	1.97	19
Yadgiri	11437	63356	1.92	20
Haveri	11518	56235	1.71	21
Vijayapur	10564	55087	1.67	22
Mandya	12192	53938	1.64	23
Uttara Kannada	11230	50902	1.55	24
Bangaluru (R)	9559	42037	1.28	25
Chikkmagaluru	9067	38423	1.17	26
Ramanagar	8341	37199	1.13	27
Ududpi	3667	17095	0.52	28
Dakshina Kannada	2758	12523	0.38	29
Kodagu	2228	8949	0.27	30
State Total	<b>707662</b>	<b>3291434</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Census 2011

Appendix- 7.1 (a) Statement showing District-wise & Month-wise Normal and Actual Rainfall with percentage Departure from normal from January to May 2017

Sl. No.	Region / Districts	Jan 2017			Feb 2017			Mar 2017			Apr 2017			May 2017			Pre-monsoon Rainfall (1st January to 31st May)		
		Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	%DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	%DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	%DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	%DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	%DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	%DEP
	<b>South Interior Karnataka</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-95</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>144.1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>36</b>
1	BENGALURU URBAN	2.1	1.1	-46	0	-100	8.7	22.9	164	37.6	30	-20	105.1	218.9	108	161	273	70	
2	BENGALURU RURAL	1.5	1	-35	0.6	-87	6.6	26.5	301	34.5	34.4	0	91.9	190.1	107	140	253	81	
3	RAMANAGARA	0.9	2.8	213	4.8	0	-100	9.7	21.4	120	47.6	41.6	-13	119.9	246.7	106	183	312	71
4	KOLARA	2.7	6.1	127	4.8	0.1	-99	10.4	31	198	29.4	29.1	-1	76	160.6	111	123	227	84
5	CHIKKABALLAPURA	2.2	1.7	-23	4.6	0	-100	8.2	28.9	252	26.6	28.1	5	68.5	96.1	40	110	155	41
6	TUMAKURU	2.1	6.3	199	3.2	0.6	-81	7.2	12.4	73	32.8	27.1	-17	86.8	117.2	35	132	164	24
7	CHITRADURGA	1.2	0.6	-53	1.2	0.1	-96	3.8	6.5	71	25.6	15.2	-41	67.2	61.6	-8	99	84	-15
8	DAVANAGERE	0.9	0.1	-89	1	0.1	-91	4.1	4.9	20	36	14.3	-60	74.7	54.7	-27	117	74	-37
9	CHAMARAJANAGARA	2.3	2.7	17	5.7	0.1	-98	12.7	39.5	211	67.4	55.9	-17	142.1	223.6	57	230	322	40
10	MYSURU	2.1	7.6	263	4.5	0.2	-96	12.9	17.4	35	61.9	89.9	45	128	190.4	49	209	305	46
11	MANDYA	2	3.8	88	4.6	0.2	-96	8.8	17.7	101	49.5	62.2	26	118.7	199.3	68	184	283	54
	<b>North Interior Karnataka</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-97</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-98</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>-67</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>-39</b>
1	BALLARI	1.3	0.1	-96	1.3	0.1	-96	2.8	12.7	355	25.2	13	-48	64.5	50.8	-21	95	77	-19
2	KOPPALA	1	0.2	-76	0.5	0.1	-82	2.8	10.9	288	22.5	10.3	-54	54.6	41.7	-24	81	63	-22
3	RAICHUR	1.5	0.1	-96	1.5	0	-97	4.2	12.2	191	18.5	8	-57	41.6	18.6	-55	67	39	-42
4	KALABURAGI	4.1	0.2	-96	3.6	0.1	-97	6.6	14.3	117	19.3	6.8	-65	37.6	21.1	-44	71	43	-40
5	YADGIR	4	0.2	-96	2.8	0.1	-98	5.1	6.2	21	20.2	3.8	-81	37	19	-49	69	29	-58
6	BIDAR	5.9	0.2	-96	6.1	0.2	-98	10.7	21.2	98	19.8	4	-80	31.1	13.4	-57	74	39	-47
7	BELAGAVI	0.8	0.1	-94	0.6	0	-97	5.4	1	-82	28.4	8.5	-70	72.1	46.7	-35	107	56	-48
8	BAGALKOTE	1.3	0	-98	1.4	0	-97	4.2	8.6	105	23.1	4.8	-79	56.3	44.3	-21	86	58	-33
9	VIJAYAPURA	2.5	0	-100	2.7	0	-100	4.9	6.5	32	19.9	6	-70	45.6	20.5	-55	76	33	-56
10	GADAG	1.1	0.1	-95	1.3	0	-99	4.3	8.6	99	34	7.9	-77	71.6	51.9	-28	112	68	-39
11	HAVERI	0.3	0.2	-30	0.5	0	-94	4	3.2	-21	42.7	16.6	-61	79.7	58.3	-27	127	78	-38
12	DHARWAD	1.9	0	-98	2.9	0	-99	6.8	4.9	-28	44.4	12.6	-72	84.6	87.8	4	141	105	-25
	<b>Mainnad</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-83</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>-2</b>
1	SHIVAMOGGA	0.7	0.3	-53	0.7	0.6	-11	5.8	3.1	-46	39.7	9.5	-76	99.7	74.8	-25	147	88	-40
2	HASSAN	2.2	7.2	227	2.7	0.1	-98	10.5	18.8	79	54.8	46.7	-15	106	149.4	41	176	222	26
3	CHIKKAMAGALURU	1.7	1.1	-33	2.4	0.4	-85	12.2	10.1	-18	58.4	36.5	-37	104.9	115.3	10	180	163	-9
4	KODAGU	3.3	41.5	1158	4	0.3	-93	19.9	20.1	1	86.9	85.2	-2	155.9	172.5	11	270	320	18
	<b>Coastal</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>-62</b>	<b>134.7</b>	<b>129.9</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>-13</b>
1	DAKSHINA KANNADA	2.5	9	260	0.7	0.1	-84	9.7	14.9	54	50.3	28.8	-43	168.6	181.5	8	232	234	1
2	UDUPI	1	0.4	-65	0.4	0	-98	4	0.2	-95	28.4	7.2	-75	167.8	137.1	-18	202	145	-28
3	UTTARA KANNADA	0.3	0.4	33	0.1	0.5	380	2.7	0.5	-83	22.2	4.9	-78	107.1	103	-4	132	109	-18
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-94</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-37</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>-2</b>

Source: KSNDMC, Bengaluru.

**Appendix- 7.1 (b) Statement showing District-wise & Month-wise Normal and Actual Rainfall with percentage Departure from normal during Southwest monsoon 2017**

Sl. No.	Region /Districts	Jun-17				Jul-17				Aug-17				Sep 17				South West Monsoon Rainfall Pattern 2017 (1st June to 30th September)			
		Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	%DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	%DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	%DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	%DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	%DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	%DEP		
<b>South Interior Karnataka</b>		<b>64</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-37</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>27</b>					
1	BENGALURU URBAN	71	43	-40	95	34	-64	120	206	72	174	383	120	460	667	45					
2	BENGALURU RURAL	68	41	-40	91	35	-62	115	155	35	167	272	63	441	503	14					
3	RAMANAGARA	70	37	-47	81	40	-50	101	216	115	178	349	95	430	642	49					
4	KOLARA	63	55	-14	76	38	-50	94	130	39	154	256	66	387	478	24					
5	CHIKKABALLAPURA	63	52	-17	86	33	-61	100	100	0	150	217	44	399	402	1					
6	TUMAKURU	62	44	-29	70	31	-56	81	95	17	148	251	69	361	420	16					
7	CHITRADURGA	50	31	-38	57	39	-31	60	67	12	109	207	91	276	345	25					
8	DAVANAGERE	76	58	-24	99	77	-22	84	94	13	114	219	92	373	449	20					
9	CHAMARAJANAGARA	52	20	-61	56	26	-54	66	152	132	131	250	91	305	448	47					
10	MYSURU	89	49	-45	124	55	-56	80	138	72	102	231	126	395	473	20					
11	MANDYA	54	23	-58	53	22	-59	63	164	162	134	298	122	304	506	67					
<b>North Interior Karnataka</b>		<b>101</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>-52</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>-6</b>					
1	BALLARI	69	57	-18	72	49	-33	83	133	61	128	200	56	352	438	24					
2	KOPPALA	73	95	31	72	46	-37	87	126	46	145	222	54	376	489	30					
3	RAICHUR	81	122	51	103	25	-76	115	152	32	151	221	47	450	520	16					
4	KALABURAGI	113	213	88	152	54	-64	161	139	-13	189	165	-13	614	571	-7					
5	YADGIR	111	141	27	148	40	-73	158	135	-15	176	152	-14	592	467	-21					
6	BIDAR	128	204	60	187	77	-59	196	204	4	174	106	-39	684	592	-14					
7	BELAGAVI	138	105	-24	223	151	-32	137	61	-55	115	177	53	612	493	-19					
8	BAGALKOTE	78	83	7	72	30	-59	70	45	-35	130	166	27	350	324	-8					
9	VIJAYAPURA	93	118	27	90	25	-72	90	108	20	155	161	4	428	412	-4					
10	GADAG	86	49	-43	76	39	-49	82	88	8	138	166	20	382	342	-10					
11	HAVERI	111	50	-55	165	99	-40	109	71	-34	100	165	65	485	384	-21					
12	DHARWAD	114	58	-49	157	87	-44	105	54	-48	122	181	48	498	381	-23					
<b>Mainad</b>		<b>358</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1504</b>	<b>1236</b>	<b>-18</b>					
1	SHIVAMOGGA	450	406	-10	781	500	-36	478	373	-22	180	204	13	1889	1483	-21					
2	HASSAN	144	123	-14	248	149	-40	159	179	13	124	240	94	673	692	3					
3	CHIKKAMAGALURU	302	260	-14	537	317	-41	355	344	-3	155	206	33	1349	1127	-16					
4	KODAGU	622	432	-31	905	510	-44	598	534	-11	220	339	54	2345	1815	-23					
<b>Coastal</b>		<b>813</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>1156</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3019</b>	<b>2579</b>	<b>-15</b>					
1	DAKSHINA KANNADA	940	845	-10	1281	764	-40	895	777	-13	325	377	16	3441	2763	-20					
2	UDUPI	1127	1159	3	1457	993	-32	1048	901	-14	439	383	-13	4071	3436	-16					
3	UTTARA KANNADA	646	670	4	992	824	-17	597	446	-25	222	255	15	2457	2195	-11					
<b>STATE</b>		<b>195</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>-8</b>					

Source: KSNDMC, Bengaluru.

Appendix- 7.1 (c) Statement showing District-wise &amp; Month-wise Normal and Actual Rainfall with percentage Departure from normal during Northeast monsoon 2017

Sl. No.	Region / Districts	Oct-17			Nov-17			Dec-17			Noth East Monsoon (1st Oct. to 31st Dec.)		
		Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	%DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	%DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	%DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	%DEP
<b>South Interior Karnataka</b>													
1	BENGALURU URBAN	146	198	35	50	16	-68	14	13	-4	210	227	8
2	BENGALURU RURAL	160	227	42	57	12	-78	17	21	28	234	261	12
3	RAMANAGARA	161	288	78	54	24	-55	14	9	-33	229	321	40
4	KOLARA	169	214	27	53	27	-49	16	17	8	238	258	8
5	CHIKKABALLAPURA	151	312	107	62	39	-36	23	23	-3	236	374	58
6	TUMAKURU	155	251	62	53	20	-61	15	4	-71	222	276	24
7	CHITRADURGA	147	219	49	47	12	-75	10	3	-73	204	233	14
8	DAVANAGERE	117	200	70	34	9	-75	9	0	-97	160	209	30
9	CHAMARAJANAGARA	121	196	62	44	2	-95	8	1	-91	173	199	15
10	MYSURU	166	135	-19	67	31	-53	24	43	84	257	209	-18
11	MANDYA	146	99	-32	51	8	-85	14	28	100	211	135	-36
<b>North Interior Karnataka</b>													
1	BALLARI	165	144	-13	51	16	-68	17	17	1	233	177	-24
2	KOPPALA	111	121	9	28	3	-90	7	1	-88	145	125	-14
3	RAICHUR	107	126	18	32	2	-93	11	1	-93	150	129	-14
4	KALABURAGI	108	133	24	27	1	-97	8	0	-95	142	134	-6
5	YADGIR	114	149	30	23	0	-100	6	0	-99	143	149	4
6	BIDAR	101	122	20	21	1	-96	5	0	-94	127	123	-3
7	BELAGAVI	121	134	11	23	1	-98	6	0	-97	150	135	-10
8	BAGALKOTE	91	111	22	19	9	-55	6	0	-94	116	120	3
9	VIJAYAPURA	116	112	-3	31	6	-79	6	2	-73	153	120	-21
10	GADAG	111	118	6	26	2	-93	7	1	-91	144	120	-17
11	HAVERI	110	113	3	25	1	-96	6	2	-68	141	116	-18
12	DHARWAD	121	103	-15	34	2	-93	8	0	-94	162	106	-35
<b>Mainad</b>													
1	SHIVAMOGGA	118	111	-6	43	6	-86	7	0	-95	168	117	-30
2	HASSAN	114	118	3	39	4	-89	6	1	-88	159	123	-23
3	CHIKKAMAGALURU	161	104	-35	55	17	-69	13	6	-56	228	126	-45
4	KODAGU	146	90	-38	46	16	-65	10	2	-79	202	108	-46
<b>Coastal</b>													
1	DAKSHINA KANNADA	159	109	-31	54	14	-74	12	6	-51	225	129	-43
2	UDUPI	159	124	-22	56	18	-68	13	2	-85	228	144	-37
3	UTTARA KANNADA	201	88	-56	70	20	-72	18	18	1	288	125	-57
<b>STATE</b>													
1	DAKSHINA KANNADA	187	170	-9	61	20	-67	13	6	-54	261	196	-25
2	UDUPI	261	214	-18	89	35	-61	16	4	-77	367	253	-31
3	UTTARA KANNADA	213	249	17	70	23	-67	16	12	-23	299	284	-5
<b>STATE</b>													
1	DAKSHINA KANNADA	143	123	-14	44	12	-73	10	5	-52	198	140	-29
2	UDUPI	136	147	8	41	10	-75	10	6	-43	188	163	-13

Source: KSNDMC, Bengaluru.



Appendix- 7.1 (d) Statement showing Number of District/Taluku/Hobli under different rainfall category from January to May 2017

Category	Jan-17			Feb-17			Mar-17			Apr-17			May-17			Pre-monsoon Rainfall 2017 (1st Jan. to 31st May)		
	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli
	Excess	9	51	194	1	11	27	22	101	400	2	17	98	10	59	277	10	53
Normal	1	17	54	1	1	5	2	12	78	8	32	129	7	44	171	6	38	166
Deficit	7	16	78	0	3	20	3	26	91	7	53	220	13	62	227	14	76	279
Scanty	12	76	239	26	106	221	3	35	149	13	74	298	0	11	72	0	9	63
Nil Rainfall	1	16	182	2	55	474	0	2	29	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statement showing Number of District/Taluku/Hobli under different rainfall category during Southwest monsoon period 2017

Category	Jun-17			Jul-17			Aug-17			September 2017			South West Monsoon Rainfall Pattern 1st June to 30th Sept. 2017		
	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli
	Excess	6	29	157	0	0	6	11	65	309	22	128	538	10	51
Normal	10	47	197	1	16	75	13	76	264	7	40	152	14	100	361
Deficit	13	86	286	22	106	398	6	29	145	1	8	57	6	25	130
Scanty	1	14	107	7	54	268	0	6	29	0	0	0	0	0	2
Nil Rainfall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statement showing Number of District/Taluku/Hobli under different rainfall category during Northeast monsoon period 2017

Category	Oct-17			Nov-17			Dec-17			Northeast Monsoon Rainfall Pattern 1st Oct. to 31st Dec. 2017		
	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli
	Excess	12	61	284	0	0	1	3	18	87	4	27
Normal	13	68	243	0	1	18	4	16	74	14	67	246
Deficit	5	44	197	5	28	130	4	23	87	12	78	330
Scanty	0	3	23	25	146	564	19	116	415	0	4	27
Nil Rainfall	0	0	0	0	1	34	0	3	84	0	0	0

Source: KSNDMC, Bengaluru.

**Appendix- 7.2 Production of Principal Crops in Karnataka State 2016-17 & 2017-18**

Unit: Lakh Tonnes, Cotton in Lakh bales

Crops	KHARIF		RABI		SUMMER		ANNUAL	
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
Rice	26.12	20.15	0.49	0.66	2.13	3.25	28.74	24.06
Jowar	1.29	1.11	7.13	11.00	0.04	0.1	8.46	12.21
Ragi	4.63	12.86	0.17	0.64	0.11	0.26	4.91	13.76
Maize	29.89	28.29	2.62	3.20	0.63	0.70	33.14	32.19
Bajra	2.53	2.70	-	-	0.02	0.02	2.55	2.72
Wheat	-	-	1.71	2.22	-	-	1.71	2.22
Minor Millets	0.07	0.20	-	0.01	-	-	0.07	0.21
<b>Total Cereals</b>	<b>64.53</b>	<b>65.31</b>	<b>12.12</b>	<b>17.73</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>79.58</b>	<b>87.37</b>
Tur (Red gram)	12.12	8.58	-	-	-	-	12.12	8.58
Bengal gram (Gram)	-	-	5.92	8.25	-	-	5.92	8.25
Horse gram	0.11	0.4	0.05	0.60	-	-	0.16	1
Black gram	0.4	0.46	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.43	0.49
Green gram	1.15	0.93	0.003	0.01	0.002	0.01	1.16	0.95
Avare	0.17	0.46	0.0004	0.08	-	-	0.17	0.53
Cowpea & other pulses	0.44	0.38	0.006	0.08	0.009	0.03	0.455	0.49
<b>Total Pulses</b>	<b>14.39</b>	<b>11.21</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>9.03</b>	<b>0.021</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>20.41</b>	<b>20.28</b>
<b>Total Food grains</b>	<b>78.92</b>	<b>76.51</b>	<b>18.12</b>	<b>26.76</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>99.99</b>	<b>107.65</b>
Groundnut	2.48	2.3	0.07	1.38	1.64	1.65	4.19	5.33
Sesamum	0.22	0.17	-	-	-	-	0.22	0.17
Sunflower	0.78	0.57	0.18	0.68	0.02	0.13	0.98	1.38
Castor	0.05	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.06
Niger seed	0.01	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.02
Mustard	0.01	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
Soyabean	2.37	2.43	-	-	-	-	2.37	2.43
Safflower	-	-	0.22	0.29	-	-	0.22	0.29
Linseed	-	-	0.001	0.02	-	-	0.001	0.02
<b>Total Oilseeds</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>8.05</b>	<b>9.70</b>
Cotton	10.16	11.78	0.08	0.46	0	0	10.24	12.24
Sugarcane (Harvested)	273.78	315.00	-	-	-	-	273.78	315
Tobacco	0.65	0.98	-	-	-	-	0.65	0.99

Source: 2016-17 Final Estimates by DE&S, 2017-18 Advance Estimates of Agriculture Department.

**Appendix- 7.3 Area of Principal Crops in Karnataka State 2016-17 & 2017-18**

Unit: Area in Lakh Hectares

Crops	KHARIF		RABI		SUMMER		ANNUAL	
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
Rice	9.42	7.46	0.19	0.24	0.73	1.00	10.34	8.70
Jowar	1.11	0.89	8.34	10.00	0.03	0.05	9.48	10.94
Ragi	5.75	7.35	0.17	0.40	0.06	0.15	5.98	7.90
Maize	12.63	11.79	0.87	1.00	0.20	0.20	13.70	12.99
Bajra	2.40	2.45	-	-	0.02	0.02	2.42	2.47
Wheat	-	-	1.68	1.85	-	-	1.68	1.85
Minor Millets	0.21	0.41	-	0.01	-	-	0.21	0.42
<b>Total Cereals</b>	<b>31.52</b>	<b>30.35</b>	<b>11.25</b>	<b>13.75</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>43.81</b>	<b>45.27</b>
Tur (Red gram)	12.14	8.85	-	-	-	-	12.14	8.85
Bengal gram (Gram)	-	-	10.03	13.50	-	-	10.03	13.75
Horse gram	0.36	0.72	0.88	1.20	-	-	1.24	1.92
Black gram	0.83	1.31	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.88	1.38
Green gram	4.15	3.74	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02	4.20	3.79
Avare	0.46	0.61	0.01	0.10	-	-	0.47	0.71
Cowpea & other pulses	0.60	0.96	0.05	0.15	0.05	0.10	0.70	1.21
<b>Total Pulses</b>	<b>18.54</b>	<b>16.18</b>	<b>11.04</b>	<b>15.28</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>29.66</b>	<b>31.60</b>
<b>Total Food grains</b>	<b>50.06</b>	<b>46.52</b>	<b>22.29</b>	<b>28.78</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>73.47</b>	<b>76.87</b>
Groundnut	4.97	3.83	0.03	1.15	1.66	1.50	6.66	6.48
Sesamum	0.35	0.34	-	-	-	-	0.35	0.34
Sunflower	1.34	1.14	0.82	1.30	0.04	0.17	2.20	2.61
Castor	0.09	0.08	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.08
Niger seed	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.07
Mustard	0.04	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.03
Soyabean	3.18	2.70	-	-	-	-	3.18	2.70
Safflower	-	-	0.32	0.34	-	-	0.32	0.34
Linseed	-	-	0.03	0.05	-	-	0.03	0.05
<b>Total Oilseeds</b>	<b>10.03</b>	<b>8.18</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>12.93</b>	<b>12.71</b>
Cotton	4.85	5.01	0.25	0.30	-	0.00	5.10	5.31
Sugarcane(Harvested)	3.97	3.90	-	0.30	-	0.20	3.97	4.40
Sugarcane (Planted)	0.56		0.22		0.14		0.91	
Tobacco	0.90	0.95	-	0.01	-	-	0.90	0.97

Source: 2016-17 Final Estimates by DE&S, 2017-18 Advance Estimates of Agriculture Department.

**Appendix 7.4**  
**Index numbers of area, production and yield of agricultural commodities**  
Base Triennium ending 1981-82 = 100

Year	Area	Production	Yield
2011-12	101.1	218.8	148.5
2012-13	95.6	208.0	140.7
2013-14	100.5	242.3	152.3

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bengaluru.

**Appendix 7.4a Index numbers of area, production and yield of agricultural commodities**

Base Triennium ending 1981-82 = 100

Year	Total Cereals			Total Pulses			Total Food grains			Total Oilseeds		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
2011-12	86.1	172.4	129.7	147.8	306.1	103.8	98.9	189.5	126.2	97.3	139.9	102.7
2012-13	84.7	150.1	117.6	145.6	453.3	136.3	97.3	188.8	120.2	79.5	112.3	126.2
2013-14	84.8	182.1	140.2	160.5	572.0	169.8	100.5	231.8	144.6	83.5	136.8	150.0

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru.

**Appendix 7.5 Area under Principal Crops in Karnataka**

Unit: Lakh Hectares

CROP	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-17
Rice	13.26	11.10	10.34
Ragi	7.08	7.05	5.98
Jowar	10.47	11.04	9.48
Bajra	2.34	1.66	2.42
Maize	13.37	12.20	13.70
Wheat	1.98	1.74	1.68
Minor millets	0.23	0.28	0.21
<b>Total cereals and Minor Millets</b>	<b>48.73</b>	<b>45.07</b>	<b>43.81</b>
Tur	7.28	6.57	12.14
<b>Total pulses</b>	<b>23.20</b>	<b>28.31</b>	<b>29.66</b>
<b>Total foodgrains</b>	<b>71.93</b>	<b>73.38</b>	<b>73.47</b>
Groundnut	6.54	5.70	6.66
<b>Total oilseeds</b>	<b>13.73</b>	<b>12.86</b>	<b>12.93</b>
Sugarcane	4.80	4.50	3.97
Cotton	8.75	6.42	5.10
Arecanut			
(processed)	2.36	2.48	2.55
Coconut	4.40	4.41	4.37
Dry chillies	0.95	1.02	0.04
Tobacco	0.94	0.84	0.90
Pepper	0.33	0.35	0.38
Cardmum	0.18	0.18	0.17

Note: Figures for 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are based on Final estimates by DE&S

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru.

**Appendix 7.6 Production of Principal Crops in Karnataka**

Crop	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-17
Rice	40.25	30.21	28.74
Ragi	12.98	11.88	4.91
Jowar	11.74	7.96	8.46
Bajra	2.48	1.11	2.55
Maize	42.14	33.10	33.14
Wheat	2.61	1.56	1.71
Minor millets	0.12	0.10	0.07
<b>Total cereals and Minor Millets</b>	<b>112.32</b>	<b>85.92</b>	<b>79.58</b>
Tur	4.74	2.42	12.12
<b>Total pulses</b>	<b>13.90</b>	<b>10.52</b>	<b>20.41</b>
<b>Total foodgrains</b>	<b>126.22</b>	<b>96.44</b>	<b>99.99</b>
Groundnut	5.02	3.95	4.19
<b>Total oilseeds</b>	<b>9.59</b>	<b>7.09</b>	<b>8.08</b>
Sugarcane	437.76	363.14	273.78
Cotton (1)	23.12	11.52	10.24
Arecanut (processed)	4.36	4.86	5.17
Coconut (2)	3931.01	3688.82	3417.20
Dry Chillies	1.18	1.03	0.10
Tobacco	0.67	0.49	0.65
Pepper (3)	1.92	2.68	2.29
Cardmum	0.01	0.01	0.02

1) Lakh bales of 170 Kgs, each in lint form. (2) Million nuts(3) Interm of lakh quintals

Note: Figures for 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17 are based on Final Estimates by DE&S

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru

**Appendix 7.7 Average Yield of Selected Crops – India and Karnataka**

Kg/Hectare.

Crop	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	India**	Kar	India**	Kar	India**	Kar
Rice	2391	3195	2404	2865	<b>Not Available</b>	2924
Ragi	1706	1930	1424	1774		864
Jowar	884	1180	780	759		939
Wheat	2750	1385	3093	947		1073
Maize	2632	3318	2509	2856		2546
Bajra	1255	1117	1154	704		1111
Tur	729	685	656	387		1051
Groundnut	1552	808	1486	729		662
Cotton(lint)	462	395	432	321		360
Sugarcane*	71	96	71	85		73

\* Tonnes per hectare

Source: DES Karnataka and \*\* Ministry of Agriculture, cooperation & Farmers Welfare, GOI

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru.

**Appendix 7.8 Area Irrigated by various sources in Karnataka State**

Area 000'hectares

Year	Net Area irrigated		Total Irrigated Area		Intensity of irrigated cropping	No. of irrigation wells* ('000)	Net area irrigated per well (ha.)	Gross cropped area	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area
	Wells*	Other sources**	Net	Gross					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2013-14	1733	1823	3556	4112	115.6	1258	1.4	12267	33.5
2014-15	1781	1808	3589	4186	116.6	1289	1.4	12247	34.2
2015-16	1775	1468	3243	3742	115.4	1324	1.3	12009	31.2

Note:\* including borewells, \*\* Including Canals, Tanks, Lift irrigation and Other sources.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru.

**Appendix 7.9(a) Land use classification in Karnataka**

Area '000 hectares

Year	Geographical Area	Forest	Land put to non agriculture use	Barren & Uncultivable land	cultivable waste land	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	Miscellaneous tree crops, groves not included under net area sown	Current fallow	Other fallow	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Gross cropped area	Cropping Intensity
2013-14	19050	3073	1444	787	411	906	281	1670	525	9923	2344	12267	123.62
2014-15	19050	3073	1461	787	409	904	277	1582	523	10044	2203	12247	121.93
2015-16	19050	3073	1476	793	409	907	276	1453	656	10006	2002	12009	120.01

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru.

**Appendix 7.9 (b) Land utilisation Statistics (Lakh hectares)**

Classification	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<b>Total Geographical Area</b>	190.50	190.50	190.50
1. Forest	30.73	30.73	30.73
<b>2. Not available for cultivation</b>			
a. Land put to non agriculture use	14.44	14.61	14.76
b. Barren and uncultivable land	7.87	7.87	7.93
<b>3. Cultivable waste</b>	4.11	4.09	4.09
<b>4. Uncultivated land excluding fallow land</b>			
a. Permanent Pastures and other grazing land	9.06	9.04	9.07
b. Miscellaneous tree crops, groves not included under net area sown	2.81	2.77	2.76
<b>5. Fallow land</b>			
a. Current fallow	16.70	15.82	14.53
b. Other fallow	5.25	5.23	6.56
<b>6. Net area sown</b>	99.23	100.44	100.06
<b>7. Total cropped Area</b>	122.67	122.47	120.09
<b>8. Area sown more than once</b>	23.44	22.03	20.02
Cropping Intensity	123.62	121.93	120.01

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru.

**Appendix - 7.10 Cropping Pattern in Karnataka**

Area in Lakh Hectares

Sl. No.	Crops	Year		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 *
1	Rice	11.10	10.34	8.70
2	Jowar	11.04	9.48	10.94
3	Ragi	7.05	5.98	7.90
4	Maize	12.20	13.70	12.99
5	Bajra	1.66	2.42	2.47
6	Wheat	1.74	1.68	1.85
7	Minor Millets	0.28	0.21	0.42
	<b>Total Cereals:</b>	<b>45.07</b>	<b>43.81</b>	<b>45.27</b>
1	Tur	6.57	12.14	8.85
2	Bengal gram	14.20	10.03	13.75
3	Horse gram	1.66	1.24	1.92
4	Black gram	0.91	0.88	1.38
5	Green gram	3.48	4.20	3.79
6	Cowpea & other Pulses	0.90	0.70	1.21
7	Avare	0.59	0.47	0.71
	<b>Total Pulses:</b>	<b>28.31</b>	<b>29.66</b>	<b>31.60</b>
	<b>Total Food grains:</b>	<b>73.38</b>	<b>73.47</b>	<b>76.87</b>
1	Groundnut	5.70	6.66	6.48
2	Sesamum	0.51	0.35	0.34
3	Sunflower	3.30	2.20	2.61
4	Castor	0.09	0.09	0.08
5	Niger	0.07	0.06	0.07
6	Mustard	0.02	0.04	0.03
7	Soyabean	2.58	3.18	2.70
8	Safflower	0.54	0.32	0.34
9	Linseed	0.05	0.03	0.05
	<b>Total Oilseeds:</b>	<b>12.86</b>	<b>12.93</b>	<b>12.71</b>
	<b>Annual Crops:</b>			
1	Cotton	6.42	5.10	5.31
2	Sugarcane	4.50	3.97	4.40
3	Tobacco	0.84	0.90	0.97
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98.00</b>	<b>97.28</b>	<b>100.25</b>

Source: 2015-16 & 2016-17 Final Estimates of Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bengaluru.

\*2017-18 Advance Estimate of Agriculture Department.

**Appendix - 7.11 Fertilizer Consumption and HYV Coverage in Karnataka**

Year	Area under HYV (Lakh hectares)	Fertilizer Consumption (Lakh Tonnes)			
		Nitrogen	Phosphorous	Potash	TOTAL
1970-71	5.30	0.92	0.37	0.24	1.53
1980-81	24.00	1.93	0.81	0.70	3.44
1990-91	31.56	4.12	2.56	1.65	8.33
2000-01	41.28	7.03	3.60	2.31	12.94
2001-02	39.34	6.71	3.60	2.18	12.49
2002-03	38.41	6.01	3.03	1.95	10.99
2003-04	38.74	4.93	2.40	1.86	9.19
2004-05	45.45	6.55	3.63	2.73	12.91
2005-06	47.99	9.85	4.96	3.25	18.06
2006-07	47.50	7.56	4.38	2.91	14.85
2007-08	48.52	7.92	3.93	3.43	15.28
2008-09	47.73	8.64	5.59	4.09	18.32
2009-10	49.06	9.63	6.30	4.66	20.59
2010-11	49.66	10.16	6.96	3.98	21.10
2011-12	46.84	11.04	7.87	3.33	22.23
2012-13	45.33	8.92	3.89	2.49	15.30
2013-14	46.43	9.63	4.91	3.01	17.57
2014-15	44.84#	10.01	4.98	3.32	18.32
2015-16	41.55#	9.30	4.93	2.88	17.11
2016-17	40.70#	6.85	3.70	1.85	12.40
2017-18	41.78#	5.31	3.20	1.82	10.34 @

# Provisional , @ up to end of Nov..2017, Source: Department of Agriculture.

**Appendix- 7.12 MSP announced by GOI for the year 2017-18  
(Minimum Support Price for different Kharif & Rabi Crops for the year 2017 18)**

**(Rs. per quintal)**

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>State Govt. Bonus</b>
<b>KHARIF:</b>		
Paddy Common	1550	-
Paddy (F)Grade' A #	1590	-
Jowar-Hybrid	1700	-
Jowar-Maldandi	1725	400
Bajra	1425	-
Ragi	1900	400
Maize	1425	-
Tur (Arhar)	5450	550
Moong	5575	-
Urad	5400	-
Groundnut	4450	-
Sunflower Seed	4100	-
Soyabean	3050	-
Sesamum	5300	-
Nigerseed	4050	-
Medium Staple Cotton (24.5-25.5 mm)	4020	-
Long Staple Cotton (29.5-30.5 mm)	4320	-
<b>RABI -2017-18: (Marketing season 2018-19)</b>		
Wheat	1735	-
Barley	1410	-
Gram	4400	-
Lentil (Masur)	4250	-
Rapeseed/mustard	4000	-
Safflower	4100	-

**Source: Agriculture Department. CACP Website**

**Appendix 7.13 Area and production of selected fruit crops**

Crops	2000-01		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.
Mango	119172	1098547	140490	1607595	153875	1694051	162648	1762531	168723	1693462	173080	1656191	173080	1641165	174032	1686209	181697	1725930
Banana	53377	1217169	75892	1890785	104436	2132320	87238	2239540	92718	2409166	97823	2548223	101532	2581752	99610.2	2464233	96627	2367325
Citrus Fruits	15524	326324	15651	274249	15122	312541	17824	388993	17497	387386	15208	343660	17564	389797	18944	430918	18307	415657
Gauva	9087	157102	6882	132699	7168	138810	6944	132461	6690	132268	6395	116853	6558	139770	6542	129964	6612	128105
Sapota	20216	193737	27541	309740	29313	359828	28909	355896	29862	352210	28140	335331	29373	360805	28783	342634	28293	330502
Grapes	8509	150334	15461	278560	17356	317643	16286	278912	19058	310388	19764	292653	20353	391155	21733	417742	23350	445517
Pineapple	4873	272475	2909	180515	2857	177238	2228	130007	2631	164379	2662	154169	2452	153516	2471	156264	2477	155410
Pomogranate	10803	112241	14996	140682	13187	138488	14688	147312	14649	145914	16137	130270	18488	198676	23545	272816	27232	319338
Jack	7855	236524	5995	235144	5825	213817	5421	204204	5341	204759	4705	164586	5368	200748	5410	203221	5202	193470
Papaya	4889	332858	5117	419951	5830	419254	5829	422509	6333	442472	6379	448380	7225	504016	7295	511838	7394	507559
Ber	1023	26580	621	13713	392	10647	860	25065	905	25922	663	19014	638	18129	580	16423	476	12746
Fig	352	2868	1498	13643	1179	12907	1167	13099	1192	14594	1262	8551	1247	14044	1444	15916	1516	11375
Seetaphal	2031	15975	1899	14405	1651	13868	1706	12892	1677	13306	1426	11931	1426	10976	1782	14756	1742	14451
Others	3022	21878	2641	22526	2054	21245	1980	19949	2004	21479	2230	23636	2052	21542	2087	22017	2027	20692
<b>Total</b>	<b>260733</b>	<b>4164612</b>	<b>317593</b>	<b>5534207</b>	<b>360245</b>	<b>5962657</b>	<b>353728</b>	<b>6133370</b>	<b>369279</b>	<b>6317705</b>	<b>373102</b>	<b>6253448</b>	<b>387356</b>	<b>6626091</b>	<b>394258</b>	<b>6684951</b>	<b>402952</b>	<b>6648077</b>

Source: Department of Horticulture

**Appendix 7.14 Financial progress achieved under NHM**

Sl. No.	Year	Opening Balance	Releases			Accrued Interest	Total available Grants (3+6+7)	Grants utilized	Closing Balance
			GOI 85% 4	GOK 15% 5	Total 6				
			3	5	6				
1	2005-06	-	4455.17	0	4455.17	-	9	10	
1	2006-07	4398.68	8448.25	0	8448.25	75.76	56.49	4398.68	
2	2007-08	8472.1	8571.04	1499.9	10070.94	413.43	4450.59	8472.1	
3	2008-09	1892.34	12536.9	1000	13536.88	218.49	17064.13	1892.34	
4	2009-10	4694.06	8001.67	1499	9500.67	228.47	10953.65	4694.06	
5	2010-11	1306.11	9325	2611.38	11936.38	168	13117.09	1306.11	
6	2011-12	888.47	9970.85	1954.58	11925.43	246.36	12522.02	888.47	
7	2012-13	485.8	11303.81	2026.2	13330.01	246.31	12574.46	485.8	
8	2013-14	4283.33	6974	1868.85	8842.85	-	10556.14	3505.98	
9	2014-15	1899.66	9608.13	1692.59	11300.72	-	11351.18	1769.23	
10	2015-16	1299.45	6769.29	4434.63	11203.92	99.13	12400.02	800.15	
11	2016-17	248.19	6717	4478.01	11195.01	99.13	12176.52	326.9	
12	*2017-18 up to Nov-2017-18	*241.97	3528	2266.66	5794.66		4575.3	241.97	
<b>Total</b>		<b>30110.16</b>	<b>106209.10</b>	<b>25331.80</b>	<b>131540.89</b>	<b>1695.95</b>	<b>133097.95</b>	<b>28781.79</b>	

(Rs.in lakhs)

\*\* Opening Balance (OB) yet to be release from Government.

\*\*During 2015-16, out of Rs. 326.90 lakhs, Rs.78.71 lakh laps in treasury and the remaining amount of Rs. 248.19 lakh is taken as O.B in 2017-18.

**Appendix 7.15 Year wise Livestock Population (in number)**

Year	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Pig	* Others	Total livestock	Poultry
1951	8815269	2565959	4192078	2676408	161889	134580	18546183	5705132
1956	8965693	2668713	4059473	2583995	185493	102851	18566218	7667845
1961	9673001	3025890	4764972	2894355	206513	103456	20668187	8840927
1966	9685581	2946027	4747964	2813682	207078	115160	20485462	8276797
1972	10018717	3036873	4662420	3726016	261125	82211	21965362	10163177
1977	10221960	3278128	4536481	3388139	296368	79128	21800204	9696012
1983	11300223	3647967	4791650	4546928	318862	1542755	26148385	12096535
1990	10175501	4037193	4727238	3888799	303969	1835301	24968021	15693580
1997	10831134	4367184	8003078	4874759	405444	2206468	30688067	21398756
2003	9595930	4023832	7272241	4491473	320433	2654625	28358534	24450809
2007	10507325	4329076	9565696	6157134	279763	2044257	32883251	42433692
2012	9516484	3470505	9583761	4796147	304798	1329089	29000784	53442030
%Variation over previous census (2007)	-9.43	-19.83	0.19	-22.1	8.95	-34.98	-11.81	25.94

\* Others includes Horse, Donkey, Mules and Camels

**Appendix 7.16 Target and Estimate of Milk, Egg, Wool and Meat Production from 2014-15 to 2017-18**

Sl. No.	Year	Milk (in'000 tonnes)		% of Achievements	Egg ( in lakhs)		% of Achievements
		Target	Production		Target	Production	
1	2014-15	6040	6123	101.37	43711	43948	100.54
2	2015-16	6337	6344	100.11	47208	47661	100.96
3	2016-17	6534	6562	100.42	49091	50672	103.22
4	2017-18	6892	4756 (upto Nov 2017)	69.00	51172	34801 ( upto Nov 2017)	68.00
Sl. No.	Year	Wool (in tonnes)		% of Achievements	Meat (in tonnes)		% of Achievement
		Target	Production		Target	Production	
1	2014-15	8750	8822	100.82	157000	181312	115.49
2	2015-16	9100	8191	90.01	188000	196600	104.57
3	2016-17	7363	6588	89.47	198000	209012	105.56
4	2017-18	4392	2663 (upto Nov 2017)	60.63	224000	160417 (upto Nov 2017)	71.61



**Appendix 8.1**

**Trends in Irrigation in Karnataka Cumulative Potential Created**

**(Lakh hectares)**

<b>End of Plan/year</b>	<b>Major and Medium Projects</b>	<b>Minor (surface)</b>	<b>Total</b>
VII Plan (1985-1990)			
1985-86	12.27	8.59	20.86
1986-87	12.75	8.65	21.40
1987-88	12.87	8.71	21.58
1988-89	12.97	8.82	21.79
1989-90	13.09	8.92	22.01
Annual Plan			
1990-91	13.36	8.95	22.31
1991-92	13.80	9.00	22.80
VIII Plan			
1992-93	14.25	9.06	23.31
1993-94	14.94	9.13	24.07
1994-95	15.28	9.18	24.46
1995-96	15.77	9.25	25.02
1996-97	16.13	9.30	25.43
IX Plan			
1997-98	16.58	9.35	25.93
1998-99	16.93	9.38	26.31
1999-00	17.41	9.43	26.84
2000-01	18.12	9.51	27.63
2001-02	19.05	9.58	28.63
X Plan			
2002-03	19.70	9.65	29.35
2003-04	20.38	9.71	30.09
2004-05	21.17	9.75	30.92
2005-06	21.97	9.82	31.79
2006-07	23.21	9.61	32.82
XI Plan			
2007-08	23.64	9.69	33.33
2008-09	24.28	9.81	34.09
2009-10	24.56	9.87	34.43
2010-11	25.06	10.06	35.12
2011-12	25.56	10.28	35.84
XII Plan			
2012-13	26.03	10.51	36.54
2013-14	26.97	10.89	37.86
2014-15	27.85	10.97	38.82
2015-16	28.68	11.12	39.80
2016-17	28.96	11.60	40.56
2017-18 (Anticipated)	29.64	12.05	41.69

**Appendix 8.2 Public Investment in Irrigation in Karnataka (Rs. in crores)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Major and Medium projects</b>	<b>Minor Irrigation works</b>	<b>Total</b>
1998-99	1719.80	89.17	1808.97
1999-00	2027.27	107.92	2135.19
2000-01	2595.09	121.18	2716.27
2001-02	2547.17	103.16	2650.33
2002-03	2689.96	110.58	2800.54
2003-04	2308.08	129.88	2437.96
2004-05	3531.24	203.96	3735.20
2005-06	3579.39	194.19	3773.58
2006-07	3951.75	354.70	4306.45
2007-08	2058.41	353.11	2411.52
2008-09	2020.85	395.94	2416.79
2009-10	2939.40	594.08	3533.48
2010-11	3470.17	823.85	4294.02
2011-12	4666.06	1100.38	5766.44
2012-13	6107.94	1027.10	7198.30
2013-14	8007.34	1025.43	9086.04
2014-15	10000.90	1297.96	9032.77
2015-16(RE)	9913.29	1249.31	11162.60
2016-17(BE)	12620.92	1251.90	13872.82
2017-18 end of Nov 17	15853.31	997.63	16850.94

### Appendix 8.3

#### Details of Progress achieved in the Projects in Upper Krishna Basin (Other than Upper Krishna Project)

(Financial Rs. in lakhs, Potential in hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Financial			Potential		
		Latest Estimated cost	Cum. Expt. Till 3/2017	Expected Expt. During 2017-18	Planned Potential	Potential created upto 3/2017	Anticipated Potential to be created in 2017-18
1	Bennithora	60024.00	57266.00	3000.00	20234	19978	-
2	Bhadra Modernisation	140000.00	128868.00	2000.00	-	-	-
3	Bhima Lift	67800.00	70425.00	3000.00	24292	22798	1494
4	Dudhganga	30980.00	19396.00	800.00	15167	4800	-
5	Ghataprabha	241900.00	223948.00	5000.00	310823	308326	-
6	Hipparagi	333023.00	188935.00	3000.00	74742	74742	-
7	TBLBC Modn.*	316135.00	210853.00	5000.00	-	-	-
8	Malaprabha	186010.00	179629.00	6500.00	220028	213537	-
9	Markandeya	50957.00	37020.00	1000.00	14448	14383	-
10	Ramthal Lift (Marol)- 1 <sup>st</sup> stage	24740.00	24678.00	00.00	14728	14493	-
11	Singatlur	576804.00	195107.00	5000.00	107380	19587	30000
12	Upper Tunga	256188.00	247837.00	15076.00	80494	73726	6768
13	Upper Bhadra Stage-I	1234000.00	140366.00	69100.00	225515	-	-
14	Modified Sonthi LIS	67390.00	30172.00	4500.00	16000	8306	5000
15	Timmapura LIS	17300.00	16298.00	500.00	20100	16916	-
16	Amarja	28000.00	28832.00	500.00	8903	8798	105
17	Basapur Lift	2696.00	2705.00	500.00	2267	890	1110
18	Gandhorinala	40000.00	34150.00	25.00	8094	7943	-
19	Lower Mullamari	24000.00	24635.00	200.00	9713	9400	313
20	Harinala	9431.00	7845.00	50.00	3480	3480	-
21	Hirehalla	39600.00	37717.00	200.00	8206	8206	-
22	Y-Kaggal	6325.00	225.00	100.00	-	-	-
23	Itagi Sasalwad Lift	2589.00	2275.00	29.00	1983	1983	-
24	Varahi Project	96842.00	71273.00	1000.00	15702	4978	2611
25	Karanja	72500.00	66612.00	795.00	29227	24028	1500
26	Bellarynala Lift	63535.00	19270.00	1500.00	8200	-	-
27	Guddadamallapur	11540.00	11353.00	50.00	5261	5261	-
28	Sri Rameshwar LIS	50702.00	44766.00	2000.00	13800	13800	-
29	Hiranyakeshi LIS	3000.00	2485.00	500.00	-	-	-
30	Bennihalla, Kolchi & Konnur	2573.00	2513.00	200.00	-	-	-
31	Ubrani Amrutapur	13000.00	12842.00	100.00	-	-	-
32	Sanyasikoppa	1500.00	1107.00	25.00	1791	1767	-
33	Shiggaon LIS	53200.00	32059.00	3038.00	13500	9900	3600
34	Savanur LIS	69000.00	8674.00	2500.00	15500	-	2000
35	Dandavathi	27200.00	1529.00	100.00	3642	-	-
36	Tiluvalli LIS	3400.00	4380.00	200.00	1011	1011	-
37	Teggi-Siddapur LIS	5000.00	4960.00	0.00	3000	3000	-
38	Sonna & Ronnimannikeri LIS	3235.00	3199.00	-	3500	3500	-
39	Rajanakollur LIS	1334.00	1334.00	-	1100	1100	-
40	Bhima Barrages	11253.00	11109.00	-	8375	8375	0
41	Manjra Barrages	29305.00	27607.00	750.00	12672	12672	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4274011</b>	<b>2236254</b>	<b>137838</b>	<b>1322878</b>	<b>921684</b>	<b>54501</b>

Source: Water Resources Department

**Appendix 9.1 Sector-wise Growth in Index of Industrial Production (IIP): 2005-06 to 2016-17**

Sector	Weight	Base year: 2004-05																
		2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09*	2009-10*	2010-11*	2011-12*	2012-13*	2013-14*	2014-15*	2015-16*	2016-17*	CARG**				
Mining	69.83	102.73	101.77	119.90	128.77	117.02	118.29	44.98	36.42	53.05	57.94	69.38	78.11	-2.04				
			(-0.94)	(17.81)	(7.40)	(-9.12)	(1.09)	(-61.97)	(-26.85)	(45.66)	(9.22)	(19.74)	(12.59)					
Manufacturing*	811.36	105.89	114.18	123.05	129.83	146.90	161.18	165.05	179.19	184.44	189.85	194.29	199.08	5.91				
			(7.83)	(7.77)	(5.51)	(13.15)	(9.72)	(2.40)	(8.56)	(2.92)	(2.93)	(2.34)	(2.47)					
Electricity	118.81	104.93	118.37	126.24	126.33	146.27	147.96	170.85	180.59	201.34	205.19	196.14	180.52	5.05				
			(12.81)	(6.64)	(0.08)	(15.79)	(1.15)	(15.47)	(5.70)	(11.49)	(1.91)	(-4.41)	(-7.96)					
General	1000.00	105.73	114.13	123.18	129.28	145.08	156.62	157.35	169.38	177.49	182.46	185.79	188.43	5.42				
			(7.95)	(7.93)	(4.95)	(12.22)	(7.96)	(0.47)	(7.41)	(4.79)	(2.80)	(1.83)	(1.42)					

\* Provisional, \*\*CARG = Compound Average Rate of Growth  
Note: Figures in brackets are percentage growth compared to the previous year, Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

**Appendix 9.2 Index of industrial production in the manufacturing sector in Karnataka by use-based groups : 2005-06 to 2016-17**

Sl. No	Industry Group	Weight	Base year: 2004-05																
			2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09*	2009-10*	2010-11*	2011-12*	2012-13*	2013-14*	2014-15*	2015-16*	2016-17*	CARG**				
1	Basic goods	219.8377	111.40	132.95	150.99	154.60	156.49	164.71	153.76	178.14	184.64	188.17	191.30	194.65	5.71				
				(19.34)	(13.57)	(2.39)	(1.23)	(5.25)	(-6.64)	(15.86)	(3.65)	(1.91)	(1.66)	(1.75)					
2	Capital goods	132.8699	108.48	113.28	120.75	113.69	131.29	137.93	192.03	194.69	200.95	204.37	209.69	215.04	6.59				
				(4.42)	(6.60)	(-5.85)	(15.47)	(5.06)	(39.22)	(1.39)	(3.22)	(1.70)	(2.60)	(2.55)					
3	Intermediate goods	173.5747	104.84	106.06	111.06	115.31	133.50	146.16	187.68	211.07	219.67	223.05	228.58	234.75	7.37				
				(1.16)	(4.72)	(3.83)	(15.77)	(9.48)	(28.40)	(12.46)	(4.07)	(1.54)	(2.48)	(2.70)					
4	Consumer goods	285.0769	105.17	113.45	122.39	131.45	150.12	165.59	147.40	153.37	155.13	164.17	168.54	173.34	4.69				
				(7.87)	(7.88)	(7.41)	(14.20)	(10.31)	(-10.98)	(4.05)	(1.15)	(5.83)	(2.66)	(2.85)					
a)	Consumer durables	37.4330	103.66	111.39	119.90	143.37	146.16	155.69	183.85	116.51	120.36	122.14	124.29	127.04	2.01				
				(7.46)	(7.65)	(19.57)	(1.94)	(6.52)	(18.08)	(-36.63)	(3.30)	(1.48)	(1.76)	(2.21)					
b)	Consumer non-durables	247.6439	105.70	114.16	123.25	127.39	150.90	163.62	141.89	156.70	165.20	170.53	175.23	180.34	5.04				
				(8.01)	(7.96)	(3.36)	(18.45)	(8.43)	(-13.28)	(10.44)	(5.42)	(3.22)	(2.76)	(2.91)					
Manufacturing Index*	811.3591		105.89	114.18	123.05	129.83	146.90	161.18	165.15	179.19	184.44	189.85	194.29	199.08	5.91				
				(7.83)	(7.77)	(4.95)	(13.15)	(9.72)	(2.40)	(8.57)	(2.93)	(2.34)	(2.47)						

\* Provisional, \*\*CARG = Compound Average Rate of Growth  
Figures in the brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year, Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

**Appendix 9.3 Annual indices of industrial production in Karnataka manufacturing division by groups : 2005-06 to 2016-17**

Base Year: 2004-05

Sl. No	NIC Code	Name of the Industry Group	Weight within divn.	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09*	2009-10*	2010-11*	2011-12*	2012-13*	2013-14*	2014-15*	2015-16*	2016-17*
1	15	Manufacture of Food Products & Beverages	71.2978	104.39	115.03	125.66	152.40	181.07	206.87	163.81	179.92	188.48	196.55	202.27	208.50
2	16	Manufacture of Tobacco Products	50.1473	114.40	101.72	109.60	89.97	128.38	153.33	130.00	142.44	148.32	153.74	156.33	159.16
3	17	Manufacture of Textiles	20.4432	92.89	93.39	96.36	112.51	119.70	128.78	150.88	167.95	175.76	182.79	188.57	195.17
4	18	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel	51.7851	88.64	103.67	109.94	96.00	122.95	137.30	136.61	150.29	158.45	165.61	172.38	179.60
5	19	Manufacture of Leather Goods	1.6970	72.95	80.95	86.73	124.45	133.95	139.00	134.84	145.24	149.24	152.54	157.39	162.10
6	20	Manufacture of Wood & Wood Products	0.9559	90.81	93.09	96.11	100.86	102.30	106.99	205.84	221.48	231.38	240.02	247.57	254.84
7	21	Manufacture of Paper & Paper products	13.4892	107.78	114.35	123.01	153.13	161.86	170.51	171.29	190.56	197.67	205.54	212.08	219.09
8	22	Manufacture of Publishing & Printing Materials	8.4155	98.96	103.30	109.04	211.50	219.71	241.83	200.12	307.06	315.23	328.99	334.36	342.18
9	23	Manufacture of Coke, Refined Petroleum Products & Nuclear fuel	68.0032	95.29	108.08	114.96	144.64	157.50	167.83	148.61	162.26	169.10	175.24	179.10	183.01
10	24	Manufacture of Chemical & Chemical Products	107.8921	112.00	123.34	133.36	106.14	113.59	119.93	137.42	153.31	156.61	162.37	167.25	171.86
11	25	Manufacture of Rubber & Plastic Products	12.4670	103.58	115.66	124.09	173.11	179.34	195.95	177.92	196.53	200.38	205.40	209.59	214.32
12	26	Manufacture of other Non-metallic Mineral products	37.0224	112.17	140.34	160.54	144.56	149.30	155.41	183.35	193.03	196.25	201.01	203.70	206.97
13	27	Manufacture of Basic Metals	119.9261	118.95	138.09	157.43	157.82	166.64	179.03	153.45	173.24	176.33	179.91	182.28	185.03
14	28	Manufacture of Fabricated metal products	13.0763	90.23	98.52	102.62	120.46	126.71	131.72	183.22	203.81	208.14	212.95	217.18	221.20
15	29	Manufacture of Machinery Equipments	50.4417	95.49	103.15	110.22	110.00	116.17	120.32	196.39	213.73	218.76	227.10	236.69	244.50
16	30	Manufacture of Office, Accounting & Computing Machinery	7.1733	103.58	115.66	124.09	171.71	181.52	197.51	187.20	189.46	196.97	201.75	205.73	211.58
17	31	Manufacture of Electrical Machinery & Apparatus	33.4176	107.77	119.49	128.71	117.19	125.15	130.30	209.24	209.75	214.17	216.45	218.38	221.75
18	32	Manufacture of Television and other Communication equipments	25.2076	112.09	132.13	147.41	144.99	163.62	182.61	194.96	198.43	203.04	206.40	211.85	217.82
19	33	Manufacture of Medical, Optical Instruments & Watches	36.0535	115.55	139.22	158.99	123.40	127.70	130.77	164.91	173.75	177.41	181.11	184.45	188.98
20	34	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers	54.2817	106.83	97.40	98.91	101.34	119.44	136.45	228.64	232.42	238.45	241.59	245.58	251.27
21	35	Manufacture of Other Transport Equipment	8.2089	105.25	106.27	111.15	59.04	61.59	71.02	201.39	204.58	213.05	219.26	223.83	229.49
22	36	Manufacture of Furniture	19.9570	90.59	87.40	92.95	135.64	148.60	151.74	161.56	163.39	167.25	169.74	173.94	177.63
		<b>Manufacturing Index*</b>	<b>811.3591</b>	105.89	114.18	123.05	129.83	146.90	161.18	165.05	179.19	184.44	189.85	194.29	199.08
					(7.83)	(7.77)	(5.51)	(13.15)	(9.72)	(2.40)	(8.56)	(2.93)	(2.93)	(2.34)	(2.47)

\* Provisional figures, Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year, Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

**Appendix 9.4 Two Digit Level (NIC-2008) Industrial Composition based on ASI 2014-15**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Industrial Group (NIC-2008)</b>	<b>Value of Output (Rs. lakh)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Agriculture and related activities (01)	508801	1.10
2.	Manufacture of Food Products (10)	6447268	13.96
3.	Manufacture of Beverages (11)	668767	1.45
4.	Manufacture of Tobacco Products (12)	307142	0.67
5.	Manufacture of Textiles (13)	378985	0.82
6.	Manufacture of Wearing Apparels (14)	1749716	3.79
7.	Manufacture of Leather and Related Products (15)	190134	0.41
8.	Manufacture of Wood & Wood Products (16)	118019	0.26
9.	Manufacture of paper & Paper Products (17)	451108	0.98
10.	Manufacture of Printing & Reproduction of Recorded Media (18)	425382	0.92
11.	Manufacture of Coke & Refined Petroleum Products (19)	6087396	13.18
12.	Manufacture of Chemical & Chemical Products (20)	1627636	3.52
13.	Manufacture of Pharmaceutical, medicinal chemical and Botanical products (21)	1261722	2.73
14.	Manufacture of Rubber products (22)	1450812	3.14
15.	Manufacture of other non metallic mineral products (23)	1126945	2.44
16.	Manufacture of basic metals (24)	5845493	12.66
17.	Manufacture of Fabricated metal products (25)	863864	1.87
18.	Manufacture of Computer, electronic & optical products (26)	1337873	2.90
19.	Manufacture of electrical equipment (27)	1673229	3.62
20.	Manufacture of machinery & equipment (28)	2319139	5.02
21.	Manufacture of motor vehicle, trailers & semi trailers (29)	3761639	8.14
22.	Manufacture of other transport equipment (30)	565557	1.22
23.	Manufacture of furniture (31)	149032	0.32
24.	Manufacture of other manufacturing materials (32)	4122867	8.93
25.	Manufacture of repair & installation of machinery (33)	33041	0.07
26.	Manufacture of waste collection treatment of disposal activities (38)	9296	0.02
27.	Others	2705756	5.86
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>46186619</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Central Statistics Office (IS Wing), Kolkata

**Appendix 9.5 Registration of Small-Scale Industrial units in Karnataka (Cumulative)**

<b>Year/Item</b>	<b>No. of SSI Units set up</b>	<b>Investment (Rs. in lakh)</b>	<b>Employment ('000s)</b>
<b>2002-03</b>	298148	616374	1723
<b>2003-04</b>	310368	653428	1780
<b>2004-05</b>	321606	691969	1830
<b>2005-06</b>	334386	735616	1888
<b>2006-07</b>	346966	782158	1946
<b>2007-08</b>	361950	894817	2069
<b>2008-09</b>	377655	996434	2174
<b>2009-10</b>	394850	1119250	2285
<b>2010-11</b>	413284	1239873	2396
<b>2011-12</b>	434305	1399514	2524
<b>2012-13</b>	458511	1616365	2680
<b>2013-14</b>	484549	1901082	2846
<b>2014-15</b>	513291	2180373	3022
<b>2015-16</b>	538947	2674965	3243
<b>2016-17</b>	578117	3941379	3752

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce

**Appendix 9.6 Scheme wise details of Plan and Expenditure (XI & XII Five Year Plan) (Rs.lakh)**

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme & Head of Account	Budgetary outlay for 2014-15	Expenditure 2014-15	Budgetary outlay for 2015-16	Expenditure 2015-16	Budgetary outlay for 2016-17	Expenditure 2016-17	Budgetary outlay for 2017-18	Expenditure upto end of Nov 2017)
1.	Training of officers and staff of the Department 2853-02-102-0-10	5.00	4.85	5.00	4.84	5.00	4.23	25.00	1.00
2.	Publication Wing in the Department 2853-02-102-0-11	5.00	4.13	5.00	3.86	5.00	4.85	5.00	0.97
3.	Mineral Conservation cell in the Department 2853-02-102-0-14	5.00	4.07	0	0	700.00	280.93	200.00	0.00
4.	Environmental Geological Wing of the Department 2853-02-102-0-15	305.00	303.94	500.00	0.39	6100.00	6098.24	6600.00	490.56
5.	Non - ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries 2853-02-001-0-01	3205.56	3046.95	6599.61	5520.03	1800.00	1419.36	1000.00	149.26
6.	Composite Scheme 2853-02-102-0-01	449.55	348.87	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Sand Mining Policy 2853-02-102-0-16 (Scheme shifted from Non-Plan to Plan Head)	0	0	0	0	0	0	500.00	125.00
7.	Filling up of Stone Quarry Pits 2853-02-102-0-17	0	0	1000.00	994.09	1500.00	1498.74	1400.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3975.11</b>	<b>3712.81</b>	<b>8109.61</b>	<b>6523.21</b>	<b>10110.00</b>	<b>9306.35</b>	<b>9730.00</b>	<b>766.79</b>

Source: Planning section, Department of Mines and Geology

**Appendix 9.7 Departmental Target and Achievements (XI five year plan)**

**1- Iron & Steel**

Sl.No	Year	Targets		Achievement	
		Sales (MTs)	Value (Rs Lakhs)	Sales (MTs)	Value (Rs Lakhs)
1	2009-10	15000	5400	18696	6723
2	2010-11	25000	10000	20502	8924
3	2011-12	27500	12600	19095	8671
4	2012-13	18500	8982	13795	6452
5	2013-14	15000	7283	11664	5396
6	2014-15	13800	6624	11267	4852
7	2015-16	12000	5650	8429	3398
8	2016-17	12000	4560	10078	4826
9	2017-18	12500	5556	2069 (Upto Nov -2017)	943

Source: KSSIDC

**2 – Coal**

Sl No	Year	Targets		Achievement		Remarks
		Sales (MTs)	Value (Rs Lakhs)	Sales (MTs)	Value (Rs Lakhs)	
1	2009-10	39665	693	39665	693	Coal is an allocation material by M/s Coal India Ltd, due to change in Transportation system by M/s.WCL, Nagpur, coal transaction has not taken place from 2015-16 and onwards.
2	2010-11	36582	685	36582	685	
3	2011-12	40000	985	40781	759	
4	2012-13	40000	985	39021	1056	
5	2013-14	40000	1150	35415	769	
6	2014-15	27340	714	25872	707	
7	2015-16	27300	737	0	0	
8	2016-17	0	760	0	0	
9	2017-18	40000	1120	0 (Nov -2017)	0	

Source: KSSIDC.

**3-Others Paraffin Wax**

Sl No	Year	Targets		Achievement	
		Sales (MTs)	Value (Rs Lakhs)	Sales (MTs)	Value (Rs Lakhs)
1	2010-11	38	34	38	34
2	2011-12	200	200	125	134
3	2012-13	200	210	98	105
4	2013-14	200	210	69	76
5	2014-15	200	210	58	62
6	2015-16	70	80	07	08
7	2016-17	50	57	01	01
8	2017-18	0	0	16 (Upto Nov 2017)	12

Source: KSSIDC.

**Appendix 9.8 Achievements made by KIADB in XI five year plan**

Particulars	Unit	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto Nov 2017)
		Achievements	Achievements	Achievements	Achievements	Achievements	Achievements	Achievements
Land acquired	Acres	7723.25	10012.20	5497.47	5922.50	1733.80	1192.95	779.70
Expenditure incurred on acquisition	Rs. in Crores	98,210.00	1731,00.00	118,021.00	140,919.92	150,576.65	1762.595	1005.14
Expenditure incurred on development	Rs. in Crores	15,575.00	31,260.00	52,894.00	36,758.08	54,644.57	456.552	349.663
Total Expenditure	Rs. in Crores	1137,85.00	204,360.00	170,915.00	177,678.00	205,221.22	22191.148	1354.806
No. of Entrepreneurs	Nos.	458	481	369	241	451	517	396

Source: Karnataka State Industrial Areas Development Board, Bangalore

**Appendix 9.9 Registered Factories by Industries**

<b>NIC GROUP 2008</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>
01	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning & Baling	358	320	445	505	520
11	Manufacture of Food Products and Beverages	2190	1800	1952	2144	2210
12	Manufacture of Tobacco Products	52	45	47	50	55
13	Manufacture of Textiles	357	191	208	281	317
14	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel; Dressing and Dyeing of Fur	439	849	1018	1021	1074
15	Tanning and dressing of Leather; Manufacture of Luggage, Handbags, Saddlery, Harness and Footwear	73	60	77	143	161
16	Manufacture wood and of Products of wood & cork, Except Furniture; Manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	1032	998	1025	875	903
17	Manufacture of Paper & Paper Products	317	275	289	231	263
18	Printing, Publishing & allied Industries	450	410	432	304	325
19	Manufacture of Coke, Refined Petroleum Products & Nuclear Fuel	285	275	277	295	318
20	Manufacture of Chemicals & Chemical Products	601	597	616	625	653
22	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products	616	600	632	644	656
23	Manufacture of other Non Metallic Mineral Products	365	350	387	601	626
24	Basic Metal metals	565	550	576	850	875
25	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products & Parts, Except machinery & Transport Equipments	2128	1950	1985	1665	1722
28	Manufacturing of Machinery and Equipment NEC*	439	190	307	368	385
27	Manufacture of Electrical, Machinery & Apparatus NEC	567	570	595	463	485
26	Manufacture of Radio, Television and Communication Equipment and Apparatus	194	190	192	143	153
29	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles Trailers & Semi Trailers	133	130	132	141	149
30	Manufacture of other Transport Equipments	58	50	56	63	73
31	Manufacture of Furniture Manufacturing NEC	122	110	124	144	154
35	Electricity Gas Steam and Hot Water Supply	59	50	58	141	156
36	Collection Purification and Distribution of Water	37	35	48	91	95
45	Sale Maintenance and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles; retail sale of Automotive Fuel	725	697	788	900	927
46	Wholesale Trade and Commission Trade, Except of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles;	6	5	5	7	8
49	Land Transport; transport Via pipelines	4	6	7	3	4
	OTHERS	2801	2600	3150	3499	3441
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15973</b>	<b>13903</b>	<b>15428</b>	<b>16197</b>	<b>16708</b>

Source: Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety & Health



**Appendix 9.10 Assistance sanctioned and disbursed by Karnataka State Financial Corporation (Rs. in Lakh)**

Item	2000 - 01		2001 - 02		2002 - 03		2003 - 04		2004 - 05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount
Sanction	2677	44005	1625	30371	1352	34067	1309	30277	1244	24287	1161	31620	1326	42453	1195	36815
Disbursements	-	32878-	-	29242	-	26828	-	24879	-	24034	-	19986	-	31039	-	30313

Item	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount
Sanction	1420	56524	1461	63149	1537	73163	1485	81732	1598	94406	1426	90926	1092	67514
Disbursements	-	38392	-	43439	-	58041	-	59708	-	73470	-	70747	-	55362

Item	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (April - Nov 17)	
	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount
Sanction	1111	73194	1059	73343	591	45230
Disbursements	-	56636	-	61438	-	30523

Source: Karnataka State Financial Corporation.

**Appendix 9.1.1 Departmental Target and Achievements, Rs. In Lakhs**

PARTICULARS	FY 2011-12		FY 2012-13		FY 2013-14		FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
<b>SOURCES:</b>												
Opening Balance of Cash/Bank	17156.02	17156.02	18945.32	18945.32	12353.33	12353.33	13457.60	13457.60	18704.27	18701.45	15660.93	15643.10
Structured Obligation to GOK(HUDCO)	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	553.26	511.89	0.00	0.00
Government of Karnataka/BIAP cell / Equity support	25.00	25.00	25	6034.61	300	300	1046.76	1046.76	1427.00	10882.00	25.00	419.05
Bank loans/Int. accrued but not due	840.00	831.33	402.42	411.3	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projects / Others	3691.44	3192.03	7848.82	431.02	6410.26	1844.64	890.00	190.15	2190.00	525.32	1295.00	1647.25
KITVEN fund	137.50	150.00	37.5	37.5	0	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	414.46	0.00	216.65
Government of India- Interest Arrears	13.73	13.73	13.73	13.73	13.73	13.73	13.73	9.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recovery from Staff Advance	50.00	55.12	50	45.87	40	39.08	35.00	28.01	28.00	37.50	35.00	20.41
Recovery from Operations	4376.5	4049.18	3276.5	2185.99	1786.91	5148.95	1375.05	1705.66	1075.55	759.17	2081.28	2290.18
Revenue Receipts	4605.5	5384.46	4954.21	4523.61	5645.5	6283.1	5363.76	7634.75	6683.66	5484.56	6115.39	6677.87
Income tax refund / lease rent payable /others	422.00	516.98	0	0	0	0	0.00	106.64	1211.76	0	1332.67	1334.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>32408.01</b>	<b>32464.17</b>	<b>36643.82</b>	<b>33719.27</b>	<b>27365.05</b>	<b>27173.15</b>	<b>23870.80</b>	<b>25269.37</b>	<b>31873.50</b>	<b>37316.35</b>	<b>26545.27</b>	<b>28248.99</b>
<b>APPLICATIONS:</b>												
Investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KITVEN fund	224	125	125	125	325	424	0.00	56.13	2202.00	331.10	500.00	150.00
Repayments to HUDCO / CRPS redemption	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	553.26	8548.01	0.00	0.00
Redemption of Bonds	4430.00	4430.00	9550	9550	5940	5940	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Staff Advances	40.00	32.05	35	27.37	30	19.97	1060.00	18.49	20.00	29.30	20.00	17.27
Discharge of other liabilities	3965	3709.58	2115	1589.74	1075.34	2981.3	2291.34	2333.29	3021.76	8248.53	3557.67	3572.94
Capital Expenditure	20	16.31	20	5504.86	20	2.32	20.00	26.43	1108.00	47.55	125.00	47.90
Project expenditure/Deployment	3847.94	941.45	9909.78	702.29	5804.92	195.09	2963.55	165.31	2215.00	610.29	1095.00	888.84
Current Assets	100.00	208.16	200	354.83	400	900.43	400.00	433.53	400.00	43.54	450.00	186.41
Income Tax/Sales Tax/FBT	200.00	192.79	184	353.18	300	863.34	300.00	1258.68	431.00	720.47	380.00	879.38
Revenue payments	3118.83	2772.69	2478.77	2068.35	1208.99	1298.78	1116.52	1182.92	1222.18	3094.46	1306.13	1303.62
Closing Balance of Cash/Bank	15371.92	18945.32	10935.95	12353.33	11170.48	13457.6	14629.07	18704.27	20700.30	15643.10	19111.47	21274.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>32408.01</b>	<b>32464.17</b>	<b>36643.82</b>	<b>33719.27</b>	<b>27365.05</b>	<b>27173.15</b>	<b>23870.80</b>	<b>25269.37</b>	<b>31873.50</b>	<b>37316.35</b>	<b>26545.27</b>	<b>28320.99</b>

CRPS = Cumulative redeemable preference shares  
Source: Karnataka State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited

### Appendix 9.12 Industrial approvals in Karnataka

Item	Letter of Intent Issued	Industrial Licenses issued
2001-02	5	2
2002-03	4	3
2003-04	3	4
2004-05	-	-
2005-06	-	-
2006-07	9	-
2007-08	10	-
2008-09	12	-
2009-10	-	-
2010-11	8	-
2011-12	3	-
2012-13	-	-
2013-14	9	-
2014-15	6	-
2015-16	13	-
2016-17	2	-
2017-18 (up to Nov 17)*	-	-

Source: Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka (TECSOK) \*  
(November 2017)

**Appendix 10.1 : Financial Under MGNREGA During the Financial year 2017-18 (Upto November 2017)**

Sl. No	District	Opening Balance (OB)		Release of Last FY but Received During the			Release From State Fund(*) Districts	Authorisation of EFMS	Misc Receipt	Borrowed Fund		Inter-district fund Transfer		Total Availability
		CB as OB	Entered OB	Centre	State	From other districts or Revolving Fund				Refunded to district/State	Fund Transfer to Other District	Fund Received from other districts		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14=	
1	BAGALKOTE		-0.02	0	0	0	6020.79	0	0	0	0	0	6020.77	
2	BALLARI		0	0	0	0	9778.36	0	0	0	0	0	9778.36	
3	BELAGAVI		1.46	0	0	0	20296.13	0.21	0	0	0	0	20297.8	
4	BENGALURU		0	0	0	0	402.35	0	0	0	0	0	402.35	
5	BENGALURU RURAL		0	0	0	0	3173.09	0	0	0	0	0	3173.09	
6	BIDAR		0	0	0	0	3853.42	0	0	0	0	0	3853.42	
7	CHAMARAJA NAGARA		1.4	0	0	0	4977.37	0	0	0	0	0	4978.77	
8	CHIKKABALLAPURA		0	0	0	0	5106.84	0	0	0	0	0	5106.84	
9	CHIKKAMAGALURU		0.21	0	0	0	4828.69	0.09	0	0	0	0	4828.99	
10	CHITRADURGA		0	0	0	0	17461.25	0	0	0	0	0	17461.25	
11	DAKSHINA KANNADA		0.26	0	0	0	3611.48	0	0	0	0	0	3611.74	
12	DAVANAGERE		70.27	0	0	0	8574.31	0.02	0	0	0	0	8644.6	
13	DHARWAR		0.39	0	0	0	4315.4	0	0	0	0	0	4315.79	
14	GADAG		0	0	0	0	6177.3	0.1	0	0	0	0	6177.4	
15	HASSAN		4.55	0	0	0	9800.64	0	0	0	0	0	9805.19	
16	HAVERI		0	0	0	0	9632.98	0.6	0	0	0	0	9633.58	
17	KALABURAGI		0	0	0	0	5572.53	0	0	0	0	0	5572.53	
18	KODAGU		0	0	0	0	835.91	0	0	0	0	0	835.91	
19	KOLAR		0	0	0	0	5342.31	0	0	0	0	0	5342.31	
20	KOPPAL		2.04	0	0	0	8098.83	0	0	0	0	0	8100.87	
21	MANDYA		0.52	0	0	0	6294.29	0.01	0	0	0	0	6294.82	
22	MYSURU		1.02	0	0	0	6314.36	0.39	0	0	0	0	6315.78	
23	RAICHUR		0	0	0	0	14016.39	0	0	0	0	0	14016.39	
24	RAMANAGARA		5.17	0	0	0	18082.57	0	0	0	0	0	18087.74	
25	SHIVAMOGGA		0	0	0	0	6367.32	0	0	0	0	0	6367.32	
26	TUMAKURU		0	0	0	0	12706.62	0	0	0	0	0	12706.62	
27	UDUPI		0.58	0	0	0	1408.82	0.15	0	0	0	0	1409.55	
28	UTTARA KANNADA		0	0	0	0	2967.3	0.01	0	0	0	0	2967.31	
29	VIJAYPURA		2.05	0	0	0	7172.26	0	0	0	0	0	7174.31	
30	Yadgir		0	0	0	0	4553.47	0	0	0	0	0	4553.47	
<b>All District Total</b>			<b>89.89</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>217743.39</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>217834.86</b>	
<b>State EFMS A/C Avail.</b>														
													<b>0</b>	
<b>State Fund</b>			<b>2184.66</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>			<b>13073.73</b>	
<b>Grand Total of State</b>			<b>2274.55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>218643.39</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>230908.59</b>	

Appendix 10.1 : Financial Under MGNREGA During the Financial year 2017-18 (Upto November 2017)

S No.	Districts	No. of Registered		No. of deleted Jobcard in current YR		No. of included Jobcard in current YR		Cumulative No. of HH issued jobcards				Employment demanded		Employment offered		Employment Provided		No. of Families Completed 100 days	No. of HH which are beneficiary of land reform/IAY	No. of Disabled beneficiary individuals	
		Household	Persons	Household	Persons	Household	Persons	Household	Persons	Household	Persons	Household	Persons	Household	Persons	Household	Persons				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	BAGALKOTE	154465	325169	17224	108959	12126	25931	22614	8708	122455	153777	52426	129488	50336	123494	42569	100192	1544914	401	317	170
2	BALLARI	242564	699709	8202	83728	14025	43161	50202	50860	140530	241592	94715	211483	93702	206966	86172	181632	3315703	797	1594	400
3	BELAGAVI	524118	1186427	11868	51704	39988	76686	50196	31570	442080	523846	182903	320853	179031	309268	161356	273528	5894064	1614	2422	501
4	BENGALURU	42393	105937	1676	5058	1885	4643	13268	1370	26983	41621	3991	8842	3866	8522	3275	7194	146271	12	95	12
5	BENGALURU RURAL	66401	167724	6739	34974	5285	12891	12675	3535	49158	65368	21782	51821	20836	48821	18850	43371	830599	189	111	33
6	BIDAR	119777	270110	25053	95508	8514	21372	30380	16867	70584	117831	39561	94041	38507	90741	31562	72301	1117470	134	507	150
7	CHAMARAJA NAGARA	147216	380286	4874	22137	8426	20280	29168	11494	103569	144231	43400	96660	42192	92687	38404	82608	1576029	174	75	97
8	CHIKKABALLAPURA	169955	451680	1749	10322	5541	14669	37010	22619	108331	167960	47707	106005	45871	99217	36828	75567	1497346	345	310	118
9	CHIKKAMAGALURU	135113	325472	3197	20244	4316	11712	29939	6115	98612	134666	39731	90329	38526	86665	34761	76885	1365876	320	1576	183
10	CHITRADURGA	248425	631814	4164	26255	17170	46251	50090	46042	149768	245900	108370	259731	105673	251741	98094	230351	4663937	635	6504	369
11	DAKSHINA KANNADA	103864	241495	3297	16907	11600	23554	12141	8359	80483	100983	23816	46741	23484	45744	22422	43080	986325	364	385	76
12	DAVANAGERE	224043	534813	5149	31275	11004	31179	46009	30994	142360	219363	60785	139006	59727	135289	51404	111345	2065993	646	1094	193
13	DHARWAR	131387	333343	2309	9507	3713	9490	9157	5874	113958	128989	41826	85236	40322	80177	36193	69528	1141963	80	180	137
14	GADAG	131804	338670	2583	13253	5952	17141	17361	7329	102335	127025	65118	152358	63587	147294	53897	118272	1607258	161	1690	380
15	HASSAN	235692	596191	8694	43580	9155	23350	39688	4026	188477	232191	85608	194773	83215	186437	71885	156380	2929491	417	359	176
16	HAVERI	191630	462796	1694	7945	9814	21818	25331	18235	145375	188941	78331	174760	75732	167872	66297	143391	2890738	262	1696	242
17	KALABURAGI	198059	476099	10319	41658	16500	32288	44747	2966	146585	194298	60730	127723	57861	119951	46768	92184	1573934	642	251	124
18	KODAGU	63111	148786	2518	8577	1565	3414	6516	4214	51453	62183	7892	15521	7608	14854	6752	12952	254920	20	132	23
19	KOLAR	191677	506330	8761	47080	4877	13880	49579	11365	128746	189690	53810	105183	51579	97702	43862	78889	1535041	172	118	185
20	KOPPAL	205686	611227	4834	43347	9135	28234	28886	21326	149062	199274	70748	157435	69523	152153	58108	119141	2276524	425	1606	354
21	MANDYA	255309	564338	6921	24102	9943	22672	29084	2023	222171	253278	66734	119233	64690	112441	57918	98900	1925579	56	122	188
22	MYSURU	224267	614857	6717	34793	16356	37796	42458	26100	145512	214070	54412	116193	52857	109992	47328	96687	1840025	229	1053	101
23	RAICHUR	183668	465373	16801	84408	29408	79769	33352	38864	111294	182510	121762	297421	119785	290357	106644	245259	5013038	916	2342	345
24	RAMANAGARA	160241	415129	4704	24445	9499	20634	20264	3260	133770	157294	85977	215305	84295	210418	75633	184385	4607789	2762	1570	173
25	SHIVAMOGGA	200921	447580	1527	6782	4600	13358	37876	8613	152742	199231	83939	150142	83129	146079	73419	123105	2035154	298	1078	344
26	TUMAKURU	336487	862816	7977	41691	17889	44978	54198	25373	255254	334825	96324	212840	91482	195906	78683	163397	3261508	598	791	234
27	UDUPI	58987	123144	1968	6159	6148	14650	4358	4047	49910	58315	13761	26989	13639	26393	12680	24361	445627	208	609	48
28	UTTARA KANNADA	153107	350968	3528	16135	2613	7167	10762	4473	136447	151682	36615	63634	36162	62168	31356	52695	865127	69	499	81
29	VIJAYPURA	193453	549620	18020	84992	16313	29668	29512	2254	154923	186689	63318	145684	60537	137389	52095	114430	1934994	158	450	156
30	Yadgir	130221	281152	8761	60371	15499	28016	25305	12870	89901	128076	42630	79339	41444	76335	36092	64362	1340770	428	41	87
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5424041</b>	<b>13469055</b>	<b>211828</b>	<b>1105896</b>	<b>328859</b>	<b>780652</b>	<b>891126</b>	<b>441745</b>	<b>4012828</b>	<b>5345699</b>	<b>1848722</b>	<b>3994769</b>	<b>1799198</b>	<b>3833073</b>	<b>1581307</b>	<b>3256372</b>	<b>62484007</b>	<b>13532</b>	<b>29577</b>	<b>5680</b>

Appendix 10.1 Financial Under MGNREGA During the Financial year 2017-18 (Upto November 2017)

Sl. No	District	Cumulative LB Estimation of Expenditure upto Reporting Months	Cumulative Expenditure											% age Utilization	Balance	Payment Due				
			Actual Expenditure				Adm. EXP				Total	On Unskilled wage	On Semi-skilled and skilled wage			On Material	Tax	Total		
			Unskilled Wage	Semi-skilled and skilled wage	Material	Tax	Rec Exp	Non-Rec Exp	Total Adm Exp	25									26	27
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21=19+20	22=15+16+17+18+21	23=13-22	24	25	26	27	28	29=24+25+26					
1	2	0	3669.08	3	2163.32	1.2	172.51	0.12	172.64	6009.24	11.53	85.99	1.55	664.4	1.37	753.31				
2	BAGALKOTE	0	7893.96	0	1700.79	6.27	162.63	0	162.63	9763.65	14.71	67.77	0	648.27	1.02	717.06				
3	BALLARI	0	13984.31	473.69	5388.42	108.35	313.41	0.16	313.56	20268.33	29.47	259.52	57.51	2386.16	61.6	2764.79				
4	BELAGAVI	0	365.59	0	35.75	0	0	0	0	401.33	1.01	8.6	0	19.23	0	27.83				
5	BENGALURU RURAL	0	2004.81	0	961.29	47.22	152.31	0.45	152.76	3166.08	7.02	48.07	0	361.89	7.63	417.59				
6	BIDAR	0	2747.05	0	965.4	59.72	58.34	0	58.34	3830.52	22.91	58.87	0	530.97	40.64	630.48				
7	CHAMARAJA NAGARA	0	3730.8	0.5	1142.07	0.18	79.3	0	79.3	4952.85	25.92	114.62	0	498.99	5.43	619.04				
8	CHIKBALLAPURA	0	3515.98	0	1418.84	62.96	90.09	0.18	90.27	5088.05	18.79	175.07	0	817.71	43.17	1035.95				
9	CHIKKAMAGALURU	0	3287.18	3.99	1318.58	1.22	210.08	0	210.08	4821.07	7.92	67.48	0	347.46	0.15	415.09				
10	CHITRADURGA	0	11110.3	7.6	6000.4	3.14	304.89	0	304.89	17426.34	34.91	399.35	0	3008.25	1.12	3408.72				
11	DAKSHINA KANNADA	0	2326.3	24.72	1172.55	2.27	85	0	85	3610.84	99.97	34.77	25.08	353.28	0.72	413.85				
12	DAVANAGERE	0	5288.2	10.64	3029.11	0	216	0.2	216.2	8544.14	100.46	128.46	0.03	1874.1	0	2002.59				
13	DHARWAR	0	2767.1	52.69	1366.9	1.51	117.25	0	117.25	4305.46	10.33	62.65	32.48	960.87	9.57	1065.57				
14	GADAG	0	4091.21	0	1911.13	0.9	155.12	0	155.12	6158.35	19.05	113.59	0	813.44	3.78	930.81				
15	HASSAN	0	6996.53	11.49	2642.3	0	135.27	0	135.27	9785.59	19.6	195.52	1.82	2232.81	0.35	2430.5				
16	HAVERI	0	6843.39	3.9	2601.08	40.5	118.79	0.25	119.03	9607.9	25.68	228.34	5.41	1741.83	17.46	1993.04				
17	KALABURAGI	0	3961.73	181.54	1149.78	53.1	197.5	2.5	200	5546.15	26.38	78.47	98.88	286.12	10.22	473.69				
18	KODAGU	0	597.46	0	200.98	11.41	25	0	25	834.84	1.06	23.62	0	75.3	1.59	100.51				
19	KOLAR	0	3806.26	0	1312.41	91.03	105.42	0.24	105.66	5315.36	26.95	143.33	0	508.9	30.38	682.61				
20	KOPPAL	0	5430.89	17.81	2324.21	102.12	180	0.05	180.05	8055.08	45.79	83.16	4.81	1102.04	72.48	1262.49				
21	MANDYA	0	4646.98	6.3	1451.87	30.78	161.14	0	161.14	6297.06	-2.24	123.9	0.1	611.34	3.56	738.9				
22	MYSURU	0	4378.15	42.35	1715.55	9.43	162.6	0.62	163.22	6308.7	7.08	140.2	9.74	775.43	1.76	927.13				
23	RAICHUR	0	11370.42	75.17	2280.1	134.72	125.03	0	125.03	13985.44	30.94	96.36	39.01	698.48	45.4	879.25				
24	RAMANAGARA	0	11158.31	0.06	6757.45	15.86	135.1	0	135.1	18066.78	20.95	223.37	0	3484.9	2.3	3710.57				
25	SHIVAMOGGA	0	4862.13	117.08	1128.38	62.39	192.5	2.5	195	6364.98	2.34	73.84	84.49	454.3	13.64	626.27				
26	TUMAKURU	0	7742.7	173.03	4572.29	42.05	142.5	0.08	142.58	12672.64	33.98	237.85	88.62	4067.41	39.01	4432.89				
27	UDUPI	0	1086.36	2.16	243.97	1.06	75.44	0.15	75.59	1409.14	0.41	18.19	0.08	52.8	0.27	71.34				
28	UTTARA KANNADA	0	2121.92	6	679.3	0	155.68	0.17	155.85	2963.06	4.25	23.84	2.15	271.99	0.22	298.2				
29	VIJAYPURA	0	4811.32	0	2238.49	0	90	0	90	7139.81	34.49	162.89	6.71	1764.53	4.18	1938.31				
30	Yadgir	0	3324.06	0	998.36	19.37	167.55	0	167.55	4509.34	44.13	74.81	0	707.74	18.42	800.97				
All District Total		0	149920.48	1213.72	60871.1	908.77	4286.44	7.67	4294.11	217308.13	626.72	3552.5	458.47	32120.94	437.4	36569.34				
State EFMS A/C Avail.																				
State Fund							1017.63	0	1017.63	1017.63	12056.1									
Grand Total of State		0	149920.48	1213.72	60871.1	908.77	5304.07	7.67	5311.74	218225.76	94.07	3552.5	458.47	32120.94	437.4	36569.34				

**Appendix -10.2 Districtwise Progress Under MGNRES 2017-18 (Up to November 2017)**

Sl. No	District	Total Expenditure (Rs.in Lakhs)	Persondays generated (No)	Cumulative No. of HH Provided Employment (No)	Works		
					No.of works Undertaken (No)	Completed (No)	Under Progress
1	BAGALKOTE	6009.24	1544914	42569	22547	6370	16177
2	BALLARI	9763.65	3315703	86172	37814	7999	29815
3	BELAGAVI	20268.33	5894064	161356	92936	18225	74711
4	BENGALURU	401.33	146271	3275	5922	543	5379
5	BENGALURU RURAL	3166.08	830599	18850	14530	3633	10897
6	BIDAR	3830.52	1117470	31562	26917	3294	23623
7	CHAMARAJA NAGARA	4952.85	1576029	38404	23559	3425	20134
8	CHIKKABALLAPURA	5088.05	1497346	36828	30958	4168	26790
9	CHIKKAMAGALURU	4821.07	1365876	34761	23780	4216	19564
10	CHITRADURGA	17426.34	4663937	98094	44015	5506	38509
11	DAKSHINA KANNADA	3610.84	986325	22422	27907	6768	21139
12	DAVANAGERE	8544.14	2065993	51404	31665	5813	25852
13	DHARWAR	4305.46	1141963	36193	31830	4483	27347
14	GADAG	6158.35	1607258	53897	29043	7017	22026
15	HASSAN	9785.59	2929491	71885	58635	11033	47602
16	HAVERI	9607.9	2890738	66297	36335	8255	28080
17	KALABURAGI	5546.15	1573934	46768	28767	5445	23322
18	KODAGU	834.84	254920	6752	6183	776	5407
19	KOLAR	5315.36	1535041	43862	39929	5557	34372
20	KOPPAL	8055.08	2276524	58108	31463	4907	26556
21	MANDYA	6297.06	1925579	57918	49099	8037	41062
22	MYSURU	6308.7	1840025	47328	53878	5569	48309
23	RAICHUR	13985.44	5013038	106644	36480	5083	31397
24	RAMANAGARA	18066.78	4607789	75633	62292	9835	52457
25	SHIVAMOGGA	6364.98	2035154	73419	27243	4774	22469
26	TUMAKURU	12672.64	3261508	78683	74481	8752	65729
27	UDUPI	1409.14	445627	12680	12039	1850	10189
28	UTTARA KANNADA	2963.06	865127	31356	19879	3958	15921
29	VIJAYPURA	7139.81	1934994	52095	36507	3475	33032
30	Yadgir	4509.34	1340770	36092	18749	3054	15695
<b>District Total</b>		<b>217208.12</b>	<b>62484007</b>	<b>1581307</b>	<b>1035382</b>	<b>171820</b>	<b>863562</b>
<b>State Fund</b>		<b>1017.63</b>					
<b>State as a unit</b>		<b>218225.75</b>	<b>62484007</b>	<b>1581307</b>	<b>1035382</b>	<b>171820</b>	<b>863562</b>

**Appendix 11.1 Installed Capacity, Generation, Imports, T&D Losses and Consumption of Power in Karnataka**

Year	Installed capacity (MWs)	Electricity Generation in MUs	Import in MUs	Transmission & Distribution Loss (%)	Power Consumption in MUs
2012-13	13934.00	45607.05	11443.54	20.09	45658
2013-14	14355.98	46165.95	12617.30	19.07	46849
2014-15	14817.00	46204.19	14340.31	18.52	49400.57
2015-16	15760.88	46398.25	15203.77	16.34	51070.85
2016-17	19283.54	37245.28	28147.26	17.30	54183.47
2017-18*	21187.78	27266.05	12680.90	-	34773.24

\*Upto November-2017, **Source:** Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited

**Appendix 11.2 Investment in Power Development in Karnataka, (Rs. in crore)**

Year	Power Corporation	Power Transmission Corporation	Power Distribution Companies
1	2	3	4
2013-14	2339.26	1250.00	500.00
2014-15	2588.55	797.86	740.00
2015-16	2343.76	1153.00	740.00
2016-17	1535.32	1712.53	3263.18
2017-18 (Upto Nov-17)	714.85	845.36	2567.93

**Source:** Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited, Karnataka Power Corporation Limited, ESCOMs.

**Appendix 11.3 Progress of Energisation of IP Sets in Karnataka, (Lakhs)**

End of Year	Pump sets energised (cumulative)
1999-00	11.82
2000-01	12.64
2001-02	13.16
2002-03	14.02
2003-04	14.16
2004-05	14.34
2005-06	15.09
2006-07	17.05
2007-08	17.23
2008-09	17.53
2009-10	17.91
2010-11	18.23
2011-12	19.49
2012-13	20.52
2013-14	21.49
2014-15	22.03
2015-16	23.33
2016-17	25.06
2017-18(A)	25.89

(A):Anticipated, Source: Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited



**Appendix 11.3(a) The Physical (No of Solar Street Lights Installed) and Financial progress under  
Nutana Soura Belaku Yojane  
2012-13**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the district	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Tumkur	210	55.00	311	55.00
Chickmangalore	210	50.00	255	50.00
Gadag	210	50.00	288	50.00
Dharwad	210	55.00	244	55.00
Gulburga	210	50.00	273	50.00
Bidar	210	50.00	210	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1260</b>	<b>310.00</b>	<b>1581</b>	<b>310.00</b>

**2013-14**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the district	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Gadag	252	70.00	326	70.00
Kolar	252	60.00	276	60.00
Mandya	252	60.00	302	60.00
Uttara Kannada	252	60.00	302	60.00
Yadgiri	252	60.00	329	60.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1260</b>	<b>310.00</b>	<b>1535</b>	<b>310.00</b>

**2014-15**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the district	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Mysuru	315	71.25	315	71.25
Gadag	315	71.25	240	71.25
Haveri	315	71.25	260	71.25
Bagalkote	315	81.25	375	81.25
Kalaburagi	50	15.00	50	15.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1310</b>	<b>310.00</b>	<b>1240</b>	<b>310.00</b>

**2015-16**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the district	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Bagalkote	350	77.50	330	77.50
Ballari	350	77.50	325	77.50
Gadag	350	77.50	220	77.50
Mandya	350	77.50	360	77.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>1400</b>	<b>310.00</b>	<b>1235</b>	<b>310.00</b>

Source: Rural Infrastructure-2,RDPR

**Appendix 11.4 Road length in Karnataka**

(in kms)

Year	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Municipal Roads	Other Roads including Village Roads	All Roads (2 to 7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1999-00	3728	9829	28247	1644	8366	96775	148589
2000-01	3728	9829	28247		8366	104034	154204
2001-02	3728	9829	28247		8366	104034	154204
2002-03	3728	9829	28247		8366	104034	154204
2003-04	3967	9590	28247		8366	94034	144204
2004-05	3973	17228	30760		8366	115574	175901
2005-06	3958	17405	32572		8366	146713	209014
2006-07	3958	18642	37671		8366	147212\$	215849
2007-08	3958	20739	47763		8366	147212\$	228038
2008-09	3982	20905	47836		8366	147212\$	228301
2009-10	4490	20528	50436		8366	147212\$	231032
2010-11	4490	20528	50436		8366	147212\$	231032
2011-12	4490	20770	49959		8366	148412\$	231997
2012-13	4490	20770	49959		8366	148412\$	231997
2013-14	4688	20773	49683		8366	155545\$	239055
2014-15	6572	19720	49928		8366	155545\$	240131
2015-16	6572	19578	49909		8366	177542\$	261967
2016-17	6572	19578	49909		8366	177542\$	261967

Note: 1. Source: Public Works Department and RDPR Department

2. \$ includes ODR and village roads

**Appendix 11.5 Operational Performance Statistics of KSRTC**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2015-16 upto (31-03-16)	2015-16 upto (30-11-15)	2016-17 upto (30-11-16)	2017-18 upto (30-11-17)	% Change upto 2016-17 (upto Nov.)
1	No. of buses at the end of the year	8090	8141	8287	8680	4.7
2	Percentage of over aged buses	15.9	10.8	22.0	32.0	--
3	Routes operated at the end of the year (No.)	5855	5924	5888	5658	-3.9
4	Route length at the end of the year (in kms)	5.40	5.57	5.43	5.39	-0.7
5	Avg. eff. Kms. operated /day ( in lakh kms)	26.46	23.31	26.52	28.52	7.5
6	Avg. pass. carried/day( in lakh no )	27.61	26.73	26.30	27.91	6.1
7	Avg. number of buses held	8172.3	8159.8	8145.2	8500.0	4.3
8	Avg. number of buses on road	7400.5	7392.3	7338.8	7845.5	6.9
9	Percentage of Fleet utilization	91.1	90.6	90.1	92.3	-
10	Avg. vehicle utilization (in kms.)	358	356	362	364	0.6
11	Crew duty (in kms.)	99	101	99	100	1.0
12	Total Gross receipts(Rs. in crores)	3178.79	2083.59	2143.08	1988.88	7.8
13	Avg. seating capacity.	51.4	51.4	51.4	50.7	--
14	Percentage of Load factor	69.1	70.3	68.1	69.1	--
15	Bus staff ratio (on sch.)	4.87	4.82	4.76	4.75	-0.2
16	Total vehicles (including scrapped vehicles)	8300	8338	8657	9349	8.0

**Appendix 11.6 Financial Performance Statistics of KSRTC**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2015-16 upto (31-03-16)	2015-16 upto (30-11-15)	2016-17 upto (30-11-16)	2017-18 upto (30-11-17)	% Change upto 2016-17 (upto Nov.)
1	Total receipts	3178.79	2084.01	1988.88	2143.08	7.8
2	Total expenses (Ex. Taxes)					
a)	Operating expenses	3027.64	1955.07	2073.71	2038.07	-1.7
b)	Non-operating expenses	100.20	62.14	51.58	47.69	-7.5
3	Profit/loss before taxes	--	--	--	--	--
4	Total taxes					
a)	Passenger / other taxes	1.34	--	--	--	--
b)	Motor vehicle & other taxes	152.83	104.88	102.46	110.80	8.1
5	Total expenses	3127.84	2017.21	2125.29	2285.76	7.6
6	Net profit/loss	50.95	66.80	-136.41	-142.68	--
7	Prior period adjustment (profit/loss)	--	--	--	--	--
8	Total profit/loss (Rs. Crores)	50.95	66.80	-136.41	-142.68	--

**Appendix 11.7 Operational Performance Statistics of BMTC**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 (April to Nov-16)	2017-18 (April to Nov-17)	Percentage variation
1	Routes operated at the end of the year (No.)	2424	2319	2205	2124	-3.6
2	Route length at the end of the year (Lakh Kms.)	0.58	0.56	0.54	0.53	-1.9
3	Average Effective kms. Operated per day (Lakhs)	12.21	11.52	11.43	11.50	0.6
4	Avg. number of passengers carried/day (in lakhs)	50.74	49.07	48.25	45.00	-6.7
5	Avg. number of buses held	6439.4	6269.7	6316.3	6339.2	2.3
6	Avg. number of buses on road	5856.4	5579.4	5558.5	5611.8	1.0
7	Percentage of Fleet utilization	90.9	89.0	88.0	88.5	0.6
8	Avg. Vehicle utilization (in kms.)	208.5	206.5	205.6	204.8	-0.4
9	Total traffic receipts(Rs. in crore)	1918.03	1770.47	1208.98	1195.25	-1.1
10	Avg. seating capacity.	43.1	42.8	42.8	41.9	-2.1
11	Average seat capacity utilization (Rs. in crore)	703.83	721.80	503.88	460.06	-8.7
12	Bus staff ratio	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.5	-3.5
13	Total vehicles (including scrapped vehicle) (Nos.)	6521	6500	6410	6837	6.7

**Appendix 11.8 Financial Performance of BMTC**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 (April to Nov-16)	2017-18 (April to Nov-17)	Percentage variation
1	Revenue receipts					
	a. Traffic revenue	1918.03	1770.47	1208.97	1195.25	-1.1
	b. Non Traffic revenue	289.45	335.63	215.70	212.13	-1.7
	c. Total Revenue	2207.48	2106.10	1424.67	1407.39	-1.2
2	Total expenses (Incl.Taxes)	2193.75	2367.01	1553.32	1546.11	-0.5
3	Taxes					
	c) Passenger tax	0.46	0.53	-	-	-1.1
	d) Motor vehicle & other taxes	106.45	98.26	67.10	66.34	-1.1
	e) Total Taxes	106.91	98.79	67.10	66.34	-1.1
4	a. Operating expenses	2098.44	2778.90	1494.95	1503.78	0.6
	b. Non-Operating expenses	95.31	88.11	58.37	42.33	-27.5
5	Total expenses (Ex. Taxes)	2086.84	2268.22	1486.22	1479.77	-0.4
6	Margin excluding taxes	120.64	-162.12	-61.55	-72.38	--
7	Prior period adjustment (profit/loss)	-	-	-	-	-
8	Total Profit/loss (Rs. Crore)	(+) 13.73	(-) 260.91	-128.65	-138.72	--

**Appendix 11.9 Operational Performance Statistics of NWKRTC**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 (up to 30-11-2016)	2017-18 (up to 30-11-2017)	% Variation
1	No. of buses at the end of the period	4747	5055	4825	5001	3.6
2	Percentage of over aged buses	41.0	49.3	48.2	53.1	
3	Routes operated at the end of the year (No.)	3988	4080	4032	4062	0.7
4	Route length at the end of the year (in lakhs)	3.85	3.77	3.85	3.77	-2.1
5	Avg. Eff. Kms operated/ day (in lakhs)	15.95	16.04	15.75	16.70	6.0
6	Avg. passengers carried / day (in lakhs)	22.60	22.62	22.60	22.50	-0.4
7	Avg. number of buses held	4736.5	4801.9	4741.7	5002.3	5.5
8	Avg. number of buses on road	4558.0	4569.7	4496.0	4783.3	6.4
9	Percentage of Fleet utilisation	96.2	95.2	94.8	95.6	
10	Avg. Vehicle Utilisation (in Kms.)	350	351	350	349	-0.3
11	Total Traffic receipts (Rs. in Crores)	1506.55	1495.27	999.99	1073.91	7.4
12	Avg. Seating capacity.	52	52	51	51	0.0
13	Percentage of Load Factor	58.8	58.2	60.6	61.4	
14	Bus Staff Ratio	4.97	4.81	4.89	4.78	
15	Total vehicles (including scrapped vehicles held)	4997	5389	5080	5253	3.4

**Appendix 11.10 Financial Performance Statistics of NWKRTC**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 (up to 30-11-2016)	2017-18 (up to 30-11-2017)	% Variation
1	Total Receipts	1733.80	1740.38	1086.33	1171.02	7.8
2	Total Expenses (Excl. Taxes)					
	a) Operating Expenses	1633.96	1738.26	1130.82	1232.29	9.0
	b) Non Operating expenses	64.37	48.24	33.77	24.11	-28.6
3	Profit before taxes	35.47	-46.13	-78.26	-85.38	
4	Total Taxes					
	a) Passenger tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	b) Motor vehicle & other taxes	74.26	73.43	52.51	56.19	7.0
5	Total expenses	1772.58	1859.94	1217.09	1312.59	7.8
6	Net profit/ loss	-38.78	-119.56	-130.76	-141.57	
7	Prior period adjustment (profit / loss)	---	---	---	---	
8	Total profit / loss	-38.78	-119.56	-130.76	-141.57	

**Appendix 11.11 Operational performance statistics of NEKRTC**

Sl No	Item	2015-16 up to 31-03-16	2015-16 up to 30-11-15	2016-17 up to 30-11-16	2017-18 up to 30-11-17	% Variation.
1	Routes operated at the end of the year (No.)	3820	3817	3943	3948	0.1
2	Route length at the end of the year (Lakh Kms.)	3.85	3.83	3.92	3.96	1.0
3	Average Effective Kms. operated per day (Lakh, Kms)	13.14	13.00	13.13	13.69	4.3
4	Average number of passengers carried per day (Lakh)	13.45	13.40	13.45	13.50	0.4
5	Average number of buses held per day (No.)	4447.0	4447.9	4393.7	4465.6	1.6
6	Average number of buses on-road per day (No.)	3983.6	3964.5	3941.6	4036.9	2.4
7	Average Fleet utilization (% age)	89.6	89.1	89.7	90.4	0.8
8	Avg. Vehicle Utilization (in Kms)	330	328	333	339	1.8
9	Total traffic receipts (Rs. in Crore)	1324.11	890.66	890.77	945.03	6.1
10	Average seating capacity	52.0	52.0	52.0	51.0	-1.9
11	Average seat capacity utilization of buses on road (Load factor) Percentage of	65.0	67.2	62.8	63.9	1.75
12	*Schedule-Staff ratio (on schedule as on 31st March)	4.95	5.02	5.05	4.86	-3.7
13	Total vehicles (including scrapped vehicles as on 31st March) (No.)	4734	4684	4497	5004	11.3

**Appendix 11.12 Financial performance Statistics of NEKRTC**

(Rs. In crore)

Sl No	Item	2015-16 up to 30-11-15	2015-16 up to 31-03-16	2016-17 up to 30-11-16	2017-18 up to 30-11-17	% Variation.
1	Total receipts	959.89	1501.25	962.30	1013.27	5.3
	a) Operating Revenue	890.66	1324.11	890.77	945.03	6.1
	b) Non-Operating Revenue	69.23	177.14	71.52	68.24	-4.6
2	Total expenses (Excl. taxes)	964.56	1454.12	969.85	1020.90	5.3
	a) Operating expenses	691.72	1035.34	728.70	782.03	7.3
	b) Non-Operating expenses	272.84	418.78	241.16	238.87	-0.9
3	Profit before taxes	-4.67	47.13	-7.56	-7.63	0.9
4	Total taxes	46.38	69.05	46.66	49.00	5.0
	a) Passenger tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
	b) Motor vehicle & other taxes	46.38	69.05	46.66	49.00	5.0
5	Total expenses	1010.94	1523.17	1016.51	1069.90	5.3
6	Net profit /loss	-51.05	-21.92	-54.22	-56.63	4.4
7	Prior period adjustment (Profit /Loss)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
8	Total Profit /Loss	-51.05	-21.92	-54.22	-56.63	4.4

**Appendix 11.13 Number of Post Offices**

District/Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Bangalore(Urban)	294	289	251	184	289	222	275	271	271
Bangalore(Rural)	181	171	180	203	133	201	142	142	142
Ramanagara	290	290		172	181	181	180	181	181
Chitradurga	294	293	320	308	317	317	317	317	317
Davanagere	172	172		152	262	325	202	261	324
Kolar	223	223	274	401	218	269	218	218	220
Chikkaballapura	198	198		210	198	147	198	198	198
Shivamogga	475	475	357	471	355	355	355	355	355
Tumakuru	569	559	566	562	560	559	558	558	558
Chikkamagaluru	310	310		300	302	302	301	301	301
Dakshina Kannada	562	562	549	424	473	472	471	471	471
Udupi	258	254		286	334	334	334	334	332
Hassan	420	420	421	418	419	418	414	415	415
Kodagu	220	220		212	216	216	216	213	216
Mandya	364	364	364	350	352	352	352	351	352
Mysuru	285	285	282	436	392	388	183	384	387
Chamarajanagar	321	320		161	205	204	204	205	205
<b>South Karnataka</b>	<b>5436</b>	<b>5405</b>	5264	<b>5250</b>	<b>5206</b>	<b>5262</b>	<b>4920</b>	<b>5175</b>	<b>5245</b>
Belagavi	545	541		719	727	728	730	732	732
Vijayapur	419	419	419	410	401	405	405	405	405
Bagalakote	430	430		327	339	335	335	335	334
Dharawad	218	218	217	210	213	213	213	213	211
Gadag	171	171	171	169	170	171	170	170	170
Haveri	259	260		257	259	259	259	260	259
Uttara kannada	496	490	496	489	491	491	491	491	489
Bellary	454	454		444	446	384	384	447	384
Bidar	304	304	305	304	305	305	304	304	304
Kalaburagi	622	620		411	333	428	429	427	624
Yadagiri			202	210	291	195	195	197	
Rayachuru	290	290	290	286	287	286	287	287	287
Koppala	218	218		217	218	219	218	218	218
<b>North Karnataka</b>	<b>4426</b>	<b>4415</b>	<b>4508</b>	<b>4453</b>	<b>4480</b>	<b>4419</b>	<b>4420</b>	<b>4486</b>	<b>4417</b>
<b>STATE</b>	<b>9862</b>	<b>9820</b>	<b>9772</b>	<b>9703</b>	<b>9686</b>	<b>9681</b>	<b>9340</b>	<b>9661</b>	<b>9662</b>

Source: Chief Post Master General Karnataka Circle

**Appendix 11.14 Number of Telephone Exchanges**

District/Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Bangalore(Urban)	159	169	183	183	196	199	212	311	325
Bangalore(Rural)	58	93	103	102	92	92	93		
Ramanagara				12	12	12	10	130	129
Chitradurga	82	82	81	82	82	81			
Davanagere			129	48	48	49	87	143	137
Kolar	144	143	143	73	73	73	73		
Chikkaballapura				70	70	70	68	140	139
Shivamogga	118	117	140	140	140	140	140		
Tumakuru	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	109
Chikkamagaluru	148	148		148	148	148	148	146	146
Dakshina Kannada	147	148	250	147	147	146	145	249	249
Udupi	103	103		103	103	103	104		
Hassan	107	104	104	104	103	103	103	103	103
Kodagu	76	76		76	76	76	76	76	76
Mandya	65	65	64	64	63	63	63	63	63
Mysuru	97	100	141	100	98	99	100	141	141
Chamarajanagar	41	41		41	41	41	41		
<b>South Karnataka</b>	<b>1457</b>	<b>1501</b>	1593	<b>1604</b>	<b>1604</b>	<b>1608</b>	<b>1656</b>	<b>1614</b>	<b>1617</b>
Belagavi	190	189		189	189	190	190	190	190
Vijayapur	111	110	192	192	109	108	108	183	183
Bagalakote	82	82		81	82	82	82		
Dharawad	51	50	171	53	55	55	64	173	173
Gadag	63	63	64	63	63	63	48		
Haveri	55	56		55	55	55	59	152	152
Uttara kannada	152	152	152	152	152	152	152		
Bellary	116	116	152	117	117	117	117	114	113
Bidar	80	81		81	81	81	81	81	80
Kalaburagi	160	160	81	148	125	125	119	158	156
Yadagiri				13	35	35	39		
Rayachuru	72	72	135	72	72	72	66	129	129
Koppala	62	62		63	63	63	63		
<b>North Karnataka</b>	<b>1194</b>	<b>1193</b>	<b>1196</b>	<b>1280</b>	<b>1198</b>	<b>1198</b>	<b>1188</b>	<b>1179</b>	<b>1176</b>
<b>STATE</b>	<b>2651</b>	<b>2694</b>	<b>2789</b>	<b>2884</b>	<b>2802</b>	<b>2806</b>	<b>2844</b>	<b>2793</b>	<b>2793</b>

Source: General Manager, Karnataka Telecom Circle

**Appendix 11.15 Number of Telephones**

<b>District/Year</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>
Bangalore(Urban)	859281	917290	872095	868968	713963	666476	626909	601406	
Bangalore(Rural)	39311	47953	57541	54610	22692	19455	10126	7651	595476
Ramanagara	18011	8000		2413	1397	1200	1596	5262	
Chitradurga	27765	28130	53640	19890	18802	22088	13561	11097	25214
Davanagere	37858	37719		24651	23472	16080	22944	19912	
Kolar	35967	52437	56402	26187	24229	19371	15979	14033	19854
Chikkaballapura	23841	6722		14153	13044	10259	8378	7762	
Shivamogga	59150	54816	55715	53000	49367	43619	37400	32995	30089
Tumakuru	48156	42784	39420	36292	31358	29750	24791	22460	20640
Chikkamagaluru	49236	44659	42336	41780	37400	31800	27706	24179	19742
Dakshina Kannada	153139	144095	210797	130194	123868	115608	105320	97693	139496
Udupi	88438	82480		70152	65745	62250	54094	47580	
Hassan	48013	40962	38958	38046	32973	24918	21005	19117	17633
Kodagu	39043	37160	36069	35450	31948	27932	25059	21330	18967
Mandya	23267	22873	17314	18017	17148	15946	12593	10726	9825
Mysuru	230877	87875	86578	76996	72567	65282	61062	57470	62534
Chamarajanagar	12612	11274		10574	7932	8068	5821	5073	
<b>South Karnataka</b>	<b>1793965</b>	<b>1667229</b>	<b>1566865</b>	<b>1521373</b>	<b>1287905</b>	<b>1180102</b>	<b>1074344</b>	<b>1005746</b>	<b>959470</b>
Belagavi	113463	108483	99921	83387	77075	73477	63865	57039	54499
Vijayapur	35098	29045	48669	24944	22059	21567	17284	16273	27143
Bagalakote	28715	24977		22451	18290	13567	14364	13167	
Dharawad	64856	62875	100232	61197	59686	62705	56116	53927	70440
Gadag	24352	41938		19187	17130	13961	11876	10424	
Haveri	21202	18896		14268	13241	10454	11487	10044	
Uttara kannada	79758	76758	74094	68580	61274	56853	52093	47586	43698
Bellary	43244	40143	38032	37641	32327	29279	26461	23946	23982
Bidar	26441	23200	22389	21937	18435	16777	12774	11484	10266
Kalaburagi	52786	51156	49527	40438	29358	27816	22404	21822	22151
Yadagiri				7631	4468	3793	3831	3085	
Rayachuru	23623	24086	40727	13081	15691	14069	12425	11687	18164
Koppala	19029	19016		15763	13439	11511	9868	8496	
<b>North Karnataka</b>	<b>532567</b>	<b>520573</b>	<b>473591</b>	<b>430505</b>	<b>382473</b>	<b>355829</b>	<b>314848</b>	<b>288980</b>	<b>270343</b>
<b>STATE</b>	<b>2326532</b>	<b>2187802</b>	<b>2040456</b>	<b>1951878</b>	<b>1670378</b>	<b>1535931</b>	<b>1389192</b>	<b>1294726</b>	<b>1229813</b>

Source: General Manager, Karnataka Telecom Circle

**Appendix 11.16 : District and Bank Group-Wise Distribution of The Number of Reporting offices, Aggregate Deposits and Gross Bank Credit of all Scheduled Commercial Banks – Sept 2017**

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

Sl. No	District	TOTAL BANKS		
		OFFICES	DEPOSITS	CREDIT
1	BAGALKOTE	249	710,814	790,317
2	BANGALORE RURAL	213	1,009,241	587,040
3	BANGALORE URBAN	2,407	50,797,875	33,647,524
4	BELGAUM	602	2,272,695	1,681,313
5	BELLARY	311	1,286,018	1,040,516
6	BIDAR	167	405,700	306,657
7	BIJAPUR	228	708,901	656,159
8	CHAMARAJANAGAR	116	232,960	221,461
9	CHIKKABALLAPURA	155	388,725	309,190
10	CHIKMAGALUR	251	696,788	559,950
11	CHITRADURGA	208	487,663	468,511
12	DAKSHIN KANNAD	590	3,815,840	2,041,102
13	DAVANGERE	237	722,517	765,173
14	DHARWAD	362	1,998,485	1,335,337
15	GADAG	157	400,830	346,708
16	GULBARGA	254	985,343	681,768
17	HASSAN	315	785,931	705,078
18	HAVERI	205	443,941	482,948
19	KODAGU	154	470,092	321,047
20	KOLAR	174	635,795	426,438
21	KOPPAL	163	381,683	395,292
22	MANDYA	234	504,815	446,975
23	MYSORE	517	3,034,634	1,685,668
24	RAICHUR	229	579,323	684,370
25	RAMANAGARA	170	632,695	423,737
26	SHIMOGA	295	1,236,196	753,346
27	TUMKUR	320	927,103	946,574
28	UDIPI	366	2,099,464	970,297
29	UTTAR KANNAD	274	1,125,229	318,657
30	YADGIR	109	217,351	236,754
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,032</b>	<b>79,994,649</b>	<b>54,235,908</b>

Source: RBI Qpr Sept 2017

**Appendix 1.1.17 Statement showing No. of Projects sanctioned, Project Cost, RIDF Loan and Disbursement under RIDF (Upto Tranche-20), as of 31.12.2015**

Sl. No.	Departments & Particulars of Projects	Total No. of Projects	No. of Projects completed	No. of PCRs submitted to NABARD	No. of PCRs to be submitted to NABARD	Project Cost	RIDF Loan	Expenditure made on Projects as at end of 06.10.2016	Disbursement as at end of 06.10.2016	Balance 7-9	Budget Estimate 2016-17
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Public Works Department - Rural Roads & Bridges	2181	1839	1666	173	164111.53	131289.22	133702.07	105894.35	30409.46	11,500.00
2	Minor Irrigation - M.I. Works	1651	1462	1201	261	65892.189	62597.58	47227.72	43870.62	18664.47	7,500.00
3	Rural Development & Panchayath Raj -Rural Roads/ Bridges & Rejuvenation of Lakes	2540	2299	1975	324	86190.9	68952.72	64710.43	51484.48	21480.47	8,800.00
4	Major and Medium Irrigation- Ayacut Roads & rejuvenation of tanks	458	363	200	163	65219.663	52175.73	38601.28	31778.56	26618.38	9,926.00
5	Tourism - Link Roads	218	140	104	36	33100.588	26480.47	24278.73	18282.33	8821.86	5,117.00
6	Education - Polytechnic Buildings	63	8	5	3	24930.588	21191.00	14426.75	12048.52	10503.84	5,357.00
7	Labour - I.T.I. Buildings	91	9	8	1	20291.859	17248.08	7028.72	5974.39	13263.14	7,705.00
8	Education - P.U. College Buildings	539	26	10	16	24128.953	20509.61	13955.50	11763.59	10173.45	9,000.00
9	Health & Family Welfare - CHC/PHC/AMC/Taluk Level Hospital Buildings	91	12	9	3	30462.718	25893.31	13968.92	11697.65	16493.80	3,328.00
10	Women and Child Development - Anganawadi Buildings	2649	842	757	85	17177.788	14601.12	6074.38	5130.76	11103.41	4,415.00
11	Animal Husbandary - Veterinary Institutions	665	131	130	1	21190.116	20130.61	7324.80	6085.44	13865.32	4,502.00
12	Co-operation - Godowns	225	81	74	7	14277.526	13563.65	15109.77	13512.41	-832.24	-
13	Karnataka Agricultural Marketing Board - Improvement to Market Yards	90	55	51	4	8386.5789	7967.25	7007.66	5840.04	1378.92	1,400.00
14	Agriculture - RSK	166	98	57	41	6560	6232.00	5213.00	4836.65	1347.00	1,200.00
15	Agriculture - Micro Irrigation	1	0	0	0	7500	7125.00	5212.40	4951.78	2287.60	4,900.00
16	Fisheries - Jetties/Link Roads/ Bridges Fish Farms/Training Centres	43	5	3	2	9255	7404.00	2660.00	2477.00	6595.00	645.00
17	Commerce & Industries - GTTC	8	0	0	0	5972.9412	5077.00	1380.00	1174.00	4592.94	5,000.00
18	Horticulture - Micro Irrigation	6	0	0	0	5000	4750.00	1101.41	1046.34	3898.59	1,910.00
19	Social Welfare - Morarji Desai Boarding School	14	14	14	0	5208.6353	4427.34	5253.47	4427.31	-44.83	-
20	Agriculture - Universities	9	0	0	0	5000	4250.00	2911.49	2474.77	2088.51	2,241.00
21	Department of Collegiate Education	43	30	11	19	4824.7059	4101.00	4626.00	3887.00	198.71	-
22	Sericulture - Improvement to Market	23	7	0	7	3250	3087.50	805.30	765.08	2444.70	1,354.00
23	Horticulture - Universities	9	1	0	1	2500	2125.00	413.81	351.74	2086.19	1,000.00
24	Education Department	120	117	92	25	2425.8824	2062.00	2370.00	2011.00	55.88	-
25	Backward Classes Welfare	6	0	0	0	492.94118	419.00	185.00	157.00	307.94	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11909</b>	<b>7539</b>	<b>6367</b>	<b>1172</b>	<b>633351</b>	<b>533660.19</b>	<b>425548.61</b>	<b>351922.81</b>	<b>207802.49</b>	<b>96,800.00</b>



Appendix 12.1 Management, Class and Gender - Wise Enrollment [2017-18]

CLASS	EDUCATION			PRIVATE AIDED			PRIVATE UNAIDED			OTHERS			ALL		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
I	213272	224862	438134	37672	35127	72799	312891	247690	560581	2340	2156	4496	566175	509835	1076010
II	235067	259145	494212	40472	39124	79596	292104	223950	516054	2589	2199	4788	570232	524418	1094650
III	243781	270952	514733	43107	41421	84528	277795	213420	491215	2566	2300	4866	567249	528093	1095342
IV	249163	278438	527601	44623	42672	87295	261009	201232	462241	2786	2306	5092	557581	524648	1082229
V	253205	281565	534770	47832	44441	92273	241441	183098	424539	2724	2197	4921	545202	511301	1056503
VI	256812	280885	537697	52663	47806	100469	211748	166746	378494	3515	2962	6477	524738	498399	1023137
VII	260204	260888	521092	55352	48648	104000	197962	157536	355498	3457	2763	6220	516975	469835	986810
VIII	197813	205484	403297	115956	105923	221879	176761	142102	318863	3254	2579	5833	493784	456088	949872
IX	169629	167647	337276	136557	124228	260785	169600	137453	307053	3258	2523	5781	479044	431851	910895
X	149952	159428	309380	125528	120663	246191	159157	128472	287629	3070	2509	5579	437707	411072	848779
I to V	1194488	1314962	2509450	213706	202785	416491	1385240	1069390	2454630	13005	11158	24163	2806439	2598295	5404734
VI to VII	517016	541773	1058789	108015	96454	204469	409710	324282	733992	6972	5725	12697	1041713	968234	2009947
I to VII	1711504	1856735	3568239	321721	299239	620960	1794950	1393672	3188622	19977	16883	36860	3848152	3566529	7414681
I to VIII	1909317	2062219	3971536	437677	405162	842839	1971711	1535774	3507485	23231	19462	42693	4341936	4022617	8364553
VIII to X	517394	532559	1049953	378041	350814	728855	505518	408027	913545	9582	7611	17193	1410535	1299011	2709546
I to X	2228898	2389294	4618192	699762	650053	1349815	2300468	1801699	4102167	29559	24494	54053	5258687	4865540	10124227

Source: UDISE 2017-18 (SSA)

Appendix 12.2 Management, Class Wise / Category Wise / Sex Wise Enrollment - All Management [2017-18]

CLASS	GENERAL			SC			ST			OBC [MUSLIMS AND MINORITIES INCLUDED]			ALL		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
I	72748	64335	137083	106068	96331	202399	45685	40969	86654	341674	308200	649874	566175	509835	1076010
II	77542	67890	145432	108480	101770	210250	44474	41259	85733	339736	313499	653235	570232	524418	1094650
III	71457	62477	133934	106546	102120	208666	43123	40870	83993	346123	322626	668749	567249	528093	1095342
IV	78517	69661	148178	105737	102186	207923	41911	40308	82219	331416	312493	643909	557581	524648	1082229
V	78275	68105	146380	103459	99250	202709	41676	39790	81466	321792	304156	625948	545202	511301	1056503
VI	72246	63556	135802	100748	96999	197747	40500	39328	79828	311244	298516	609760	524738	498399	1023137
VII	69839	61057	130896	99824	90648	190472	39617	35671	75288	307695	282459	590154	516975	469835	986810
VIII	66707	58184	124891	94104	86042	180146	36522	33677	70199	296451	278185	574636	493784	456088	949872
IX	65070	56922	121992	89896	78594	168490	34345	30146	64491	289733	266189	555922	479044	431851	910895
X	45079	39115	84194	80964	73802	154766	30379	27681	58060	281285	270474	551759	437707	411072	848779
I to V	378539	332468	711007	530290	501657	1031947	216869	203196	420065	1680741	1560974	3241715	2806439	2598295	5404734
VI to VII	142085	124613	266698	200572	187647	388219	80117	74999	155116	618939	580975	1199914	1041713	968234	2009947
I to VII	520624	457081	977705	730862	689304	1420166	296986	278195	575181	2299680	2141949	4441629	3848152	3566529	7414681
I to VIII	587331	515265	1102596	824966	775346	1600312	333508	311872	645380	2596131	2420134	5016265	4341936	4022617	8364553
VIII to X	176856	154221	331077	264964	238438	503402	101246	91504	192750	867469	814848	1682317	1410535	1299011	2709546
I to X	697480	611302	1308782	995826	927742	1923568	398232	369699	767931	3167149	2956797	6123946	5258687	4865540	10124227

Source: UDISE 2017-18 (SSA)

## Appendix: 12.3 Incentives for children in schools

### A. PRIMARY EDUCATION

Sl. No.	Particulars	2016-17	2017-18 (A)
1	<b>Free Uniforms, Text Books and Shoe&amp;Socks (Number in lakhs)</b>		
	a) No. of students provided with Free Uniforms <b>(I to X std.)</b>	46.50	44.57
	b) No. of students provided with Shoe and socks <b>(I to X std.)</b>	-	44.47
	c) No. of students provided with Free Text Books (I to VII std.)		
	i) Boys	21.61	20.99
	ii) Girls	22.73	22.11
	iii) Total	44.34	43.10
2	<b>Akshara Dasoha</b>		
a	No. of children provided with mid-day meal in school - I to X standard (Number in lakhs)		
	i) Government	44.66	44.67
	ii) Aided	13.76	13.48
	No. of Non-Government organisations involved	73	71
3	<b>Distribution of Bicycles to student for VIII standard(Number in lakhs)</b>		
	a) No. of Boys	2.57	2.17
	b) No. of Girls	2.47	2.53

A = Anticipated

### B. SECONDARY EDUCATION

Sl. No.	Particulars	2016-17	2017-18(A)
1	a) No. of Secondary Schools	15773	15560
	b) Enrolment in IX to X		
	i) Boys	944719	916751
	ii) Girls	859364	842923
	iii) Total	1804083	1759674
2	<b>Free Text Books provided (Number in lakhs)</b>		
	No. of students provided with Free Text Books <b>(VIII to X std.)</b>		
	i) Boys	9.30	9.03
	ii) Girls	9.06	8.76
	iii) Total	18.36	17.79
3	<b>Reimbursement of Examination Fees studying in Xth Standard(Number in lakhs)</b>		
	a) No. of Girls Benefited	1.12	1.09
	b) No. of SCs Benefited	2.02	2.11
	c) No. of STs Benefited	0.72	0.76
	d) Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	1409.82	1416.14

A = Anticipated, Source: Department of Public Instructions, GOK

**Appendix 12.4 Plan and Non-plan Expenditure on Education**  
(Rs. in Lakhs)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Non- Plan</b>
<b>Primary Education</b>		
2008-2009	105736.76	366668.83
2009-2010	83151.11	365686.04
2010-2011	127541.13	407479.56
2011-2012	123872.83	481372.82
2012-2013	192439.23	555524.02
2013-2014	241961.73	605087.05
2014-2015	378012.97	690084.21
2015-16	295492.00	652127.00
2016-17(RE)	384105.72	657861.96
2017-18(BE)	961069.00	
<b>Secondary Education</b>		
2008-2009	4044.12	215658.27
2009-2010	52923.64	214898.75
2010-2011	59930.77	249766.93
2011-2012	86632.84	278237.75
2012-2013	97088.21	326672.63
2013-2014	74283.39	390618.90
2014-2015	181505.57	362247.06
2015-2016	194457.30	384365.00
2016-17(RE)	126124.33	377762.37
2017-18(BE)	500178.00	
<b>Higher Education</b>		
2008-2009	11008.81	58629.87
2009-2010	14142.80	61079.13
2010-2011	36110.78	107945.45
2011-2012	30636.10	129759.96
2012-2013	38154.47	147539.47
2013-2014	55701.01	187467.75
2014-2015	78081.93	174775.54
2015-2016	146154.05	208467.65
2016-17(RE)	186783.83	281773.37
2017-18(BE)	427238.00	

RE- Revised Estimate  
BE- Budget Estimate.

**Appendix 12.5 Statement Showing the Categorywise Wholesale Godowns and Fair Price Shops Existing in the State**

Sl. No	District	WHOLESALE GODOWNS				FAIR PRICE SHOP				
		KFCSC	Co-operative Society	Total	%ge	KFCSC	Co-operative Society	Others	Total	%ge
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
1	Bangalore IRA	14	4	18	6.04	88	379	412	879	4.34
2	Bangalore Urban	3	5	8	2.68	6	174	394	574	2.83
3	Bangalore rural	0	5	5	1.68	0	183	208	391	1.93
4	Bagalkot	8	3	11	3.69	3	285	417	705	3.48
5	Belgavi	8	11	19	6.38	2	813	883	1698	8.38
6	Bellary	11	0	11	3.69	0	246	355	601	2.96
7	Bidar	6	0	6	2.01	3	96	613	712	3.51
8	Vijayapura	11	0	11	3.69	0	269	562	831	4.10
9	Chamrajnagar	8	2	10	3.36	37	101	345	483	2.38
10	Chikballapur	6	0	6	2.01	0	174	398	572	2.82
11	Chikmagalur	7	4	11	3.69	5	293	242	540	2.66
12	Chitradurga	6	4	10	3.36	4	171	402	577	2.85
13	Davangere	11	1	12	4.03	0	239	579	818	4.04
14	Dakshina Kannada	5	3	8	2.68	3	315	176	494	2.44
15	Dharwad	7	1	8	2.68	2	192	325	519	2.56
16	Gadag	6	1	7	2.35	0	255	111	366	1.81
17	Kalaburgi	9	0	9	3.02	0	80	896	976	4.81
18	Hassan	15	0	15	5.03	3	213	677	893	4.41
19	Haveri	4	3	7	2.35	0	329	145	474	2.34
20	Kodagu	2	4	6	2.01	7	158	118	283	1.40
21	Kolar	6	1	7	2.35	0	262	366	628	3.10
22	Koppal	4	0	4	1.34	0	92	224	316	1.56
23	Mandya	4	7	11	3.69	0	313	419	732	3.61
24	Mysuru	10	7	17	5.70	1	373	663	1037	5.12
25	Ramanagar	4	4	8	2.68	0	180	396	576	2.84
26	Raichur	5	0	5	1.68	0	69	629	698	3.44
27	Shimogga	10	1	11	3.69	3	222	387	612	3.02
28	Tumkur	11	4	15	5.03	3	399	728	1130	5.57
29	Udupi	3	3	6	2.01	0	278	27	305	1.50
30	Uttara Kannada	5	8	13	4.36	11	283	151	445	2.20
31	Yadgir	2	1	3	1.01	0	60	345	405	2.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>211</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>7496</b>	<b>12593</b>	<b>20270</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: District Deputy Director Office.

**Appendix 12.6 Kerosene Card Count & Willingness Registered Cards**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Kerosene Card Count (Non-gas cards in Urban &amp; Rural areas)</b>	<b>Willingness regd cards(Gas Cards in Rural areas)</b>
1	Bagalkote	173745	5079
2	Bengaluru	0	0
3	Bengaluru Rural	0	39746
4	Belagavi	388204	65559
5	Ballari	136596	2618
6	Bidar	150627	615
7	Vijayapura	208244	2742
8	Chamarajanagara	75628	27502
9	Chikkamagaluru	71233	22502
10	Chitradurga	108093	3631
11	Dakshina Kannada	65187	23429
12	Davanagere	26742	4102
13	Dharwad	59434	19858
14	Gadag	118583	216
15	Kalaburagi	256831	51
16	Hassan	121042	58528
17	Haveri	136028	8973
18	Kodagu	28907	20130
19	Kolar	62229	25282
20	Koppal	165092	87
21	Mandya	90117	152265
22	Mysuru	20379	283288
23	Raichur	163815	5803
24	Shivamogga	0	81289
25	Tumakuru	159208	94146
26	Udupi	37463	23857
27	Uttara Kannada	126017	36742
28	Chikkaballapura	101807	25060
29	Ramanagara	60895	40896
30	Yadgir	138504	105
31	Bangalore Ira	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3250650</b>	<b>1074101</b>

\*Upto November -2017. Source: Based on monthly allotment data.

**Appendix 12.7 Godown Details of the State**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>DISTRICT</b>	<b>KFCSC</b>	<b>CO-OPERATIVE</b>	<b>CAPACITY IN MTS</b>
1	BAGALAKOTE	8	4	10027
2	BENGALURU (U)	0	6	12650
3	BENGALURU ( R)	1	5	5050
4	BELAGAVI	7	11	18250
5	BELLARY	11	0	6800
6	BIDAR	6	0	5400
7	VIJAYAPURA	10	2	7400
8	CHAMARAJA NAGAR	6	2	6450
9	CHIKAMAGALURU	6	2	8200
10	CHIKKABALLAPURA	5	2	5200
11	CHITRADURGA	6	4	7440
12	DAKSHINA KANNADA	5	4	3800
13	DAVANAGERE	11	1	11105
14	DHARWAD	7	1	4550
15	GADAG	6	1	7200
16	KALABURGI	9	0	18000
17	HAVERI	4	3	8100
18	HASSAN	11	0	7390
19	KODAGU	0	4	3620
20	KOLAR	6	1	9040
21	KOPPAL	4	0	43500
22	MANDYA	6	7	13880
23	MYSURU	13	7	12164
24	RAMANAGARA	4	3	7545
25	RAICHUR	5	0	7250
26	SHIMOGA	10	1	14640
27	TUMKURU	9	4	18560
28	UDUPI	0	3	2250
29	UTTARA KANNADA	4	10	6010
30	YADAGIR	2	1	60000
31	BENGALURU IRA	16	8	127700
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>479171</b>

Source: District Deputy Director Offices

**Appendix 12.8 Health Institutions in Karnataka**

Sl. No.	District	District Hospital		Other Hospitals under HFW		Autonomous & Teaching		Taluk Hospitals		Community Health Centres		Total		Primary Health Centres		Maternity Home		Urban PHCs		Health Centres under JPP	Mobile Health Clinics	Sub-Centres	Total Beds
		Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds				
	<b>BANGALORE</b>																						
1	BANGALORE (U)			6	1475	13	6154	3	300	5	150	8	450	96	688	3	30	2	12	55		195	8809
2	BANGALORE (R)							4	400	2	60	6	460	48	321							167	781
3	CHIKBALLAPUR	1	100					5	510	2	60	7	570	60	393							199	1063
4	CHITRADURGA	1	450					5	500	11	330	16	830	82	510							283	1790
5	DAVANAGERE	1	1030					5	500	6	210	11	710	101	686	1	10			3		301	2436
6	KOLAR	1	400	2	305			4	400	2	60	6	460	69	458			3	18			275	1641
7	RAMANAGARA	1	100					3	300	4	120	7	420	63	429	1	30					230	979
8	SHIMOGA					1	950	6	650	7	210	13	860	110	654	1	10	1	6	7		305	2480
9	TUMKUR	1	400					9	900	4	120	13	1020	147	998			1	6	2	1	487	2424
	<b>BELGAUM</b>																						0
10	BAGALKOTE	1	300					5	500	8	280	13	780	49	290			1	6			234	1376
11	BELGAUM					1	740	9	900	16	500	25	1400	148	848	2	16	2	12	5	1	549	3016
12	BIJAPUR	1	400					4	400	9	270	13	670	67	366					2		309	1436
13	DHARWAD	1	250			2	1412	3	300	0	0	3	300	45	214			1	6	11		194	2182
14	GADAG	1	304			1	300	4	400	2	60	6	460	39	244							168	1308
15	HAVERI	1	250					6	600	5	150	11	750	69	414	1	30					303	1444
16	U. KANNADA	1	400			1	300	10	1000	3	110	13	1110	83	538			2	12		1	343	2360
	<b>GULBARGA</b>																						0
17	BELLARY	1	300	1	288	2	1027	6	600	11	350	17	950	73	502			1	6	3	1	272	3073
18	BIDAR					1	500	4	400	8	240	12	640	58	334	1	10	1	6			280	1490
19	GULBARGA	1	750			1	450	6	600	16	480	22	1080	94	518	3	30	2	12	7		347	2840
20	KOPPAL	1	250			1	300	3	300	9	270	12	570	49	296	1	10	1	6			185	1432
21	RAICHUR					2	870	4	400	6	180	10	580	52	330	1	10	1	6	6		223	1796
22	YADGIR	1	100					2	200	6	180	8	380	42	284							176	764
	<b>MYSORE</b>																						0
23	CHINAGAR	1	250			1	300	3	350	3	90	6	440	64	434						3	245	1424
24	CHIKMAGALUR	1	400					6	600	5	150	11	750	90	624			2	12		1	375	1786
25	D. KANNADA	1	965	1	100			4	400	8	240	12	640	72	416						3	440	2121
26	HASSAN					1	750	7	950	15	450	22	1400	136	894			1	6			456	3050
27	KODAGU	1	410			1	410	2	360	7	330	9	690	29	275			1	6		2	206	1791
28	MANDYA					1	650	6	600	10	300	16	900	115	871			2	12			385	2433
29	MYSORE			1	50	1	1940	6	600	10	300	16	900	147	905	8	146	2	12	7	4	438	3953
30	UDUPI	1	350			0	0	2	200	6	180	8	380	62	458						2	301	1188
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8159</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2218</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>17053</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>15120</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>6430</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>21550</b>	<b>2359</b>	<b>15192</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8871</b>	<b>64666</b>

**Appendix 13.1A - 2017-18 Progress Report of Category 'A' (Beneficiary Oriented) Schemes of Gender Budget**

(Rs.in lakhs)											
Sl. No	Demand No.	Name of the Department	No. of Beneficiary	Annual Allocation	Progress of the Physical		Cumulative Progress		% of Cumulative	Remarks	
					Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical			
1	2	<b>Animal Husbandry &amp; Fisheries</b>	1	1450.00	236.7	2061	301.05	2589	20.76		
		a) Animal Husbandry	1	1450.00	236.7	2061	301.05	2589	20.76		
2	5	<b>Home &amp; Transport</b>	1	10.00	0.08	5	3.12	156	31.20		
		a) Transport	1	10.00	0.08	5	3.12	156	31.20		
3	10	<b>Social Welfare</b>	6	33400.00	1263.22	1890	10242.10	7760	30.66		
		a) Directorate	2	2700.00	0	0	0	0	0.00		
		b) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Board	1	16400.00	1263.22	1890	10242.1	7760	62.45		
		c) S.C/S.T .Development Dept.	2	800.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
		d) Minority Development Dept	1	13500.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
4	11	<b>Women &amp; Child Development Dept.</b>	24	77703.00	3165.47	39667	27166.60	334858	34.96		
		a) Directorate	12	63403.00	0	0	20295.67	293325	32.01		
		b) Women Development Corporation	10	13900.00	3165.47	39667	6870.93	41533	49.43		
		c) Empowerment of Physically Challenged & Senior Citizens	1	350.00	0	0	0	0	0.00		
		d) Women Commission	1	50.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
5	14	<b>Revenue</b>	5	109806.00	8835.10	1725127	63665.33	1725127	57.98		
6	16	<b>Housing</b>	5	160837.00	19436.03	12858	114535.64	58167	71.21		
7	17	<b>Education</b>	4	4120.00	177.67	2586	477.26	11278	11.58		
		a) Primary & Higher	1	503.00	125.75	354	251.50	354	50.00		
		b) Collegative Edu.	2	2992.00	51.92	2232	225.76	10924	7.55		
		c) Pre-University Edu.	1	625.00	0	0	0	0	0.00		
8	18	<b>Commerce &amp; Industries</b>	1	1000.00	250.00	250	500.00	500	50.00		
		a) Handloom & Textiles	1	1000.00	250.00	250	500.00	500	50.00		
9	22	<b>Health &amp; Family Welfare</b>	5	23177.00	1524.61	1755154	7717.27	3929791	33.30		
		<b>Total</b>	52	411503.00	34888.88	3539598	224608.37	6070226	54.58		

Month :Nov-2017



13.1 B - 2017-18 Progress Report of Category 'B' (Beneficiary Oriented) Schemes of Gender Budget

Month :Nov-2017

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No	Demand No.	Name of the Department	No. of Beneficiary Oriented Schemes	Annual Allocation			Progress of the Present Month		Cumulative Progress		% of Financial Progress (Cumulative)	Remarks
				Total	SI.No	For Women	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical		
1	1	Agriculture & Horticulture	19	247339.00	0.00	64802.21	46798	4882.59	119709	10818.94	16.70	
		a) Agriculture	10	199034		55732.64	42429	4196.94	90779	7196.72	12.91	
		b) Horticulture	4	28195.00		2370.40	2764	553.68	3336	1490.69	62.89	
		c) Sericulture	3	18861.00		6287.00	1567	109.46	25556	1913.15	30.43	
		d) Watershed Development	2	1249.00		412.17	38	22.51	38	218.38	52.98	
2	2	Animal Husbandry & Fisheries	5	124512.00	0.00	41371.40	359463	2520.54	413729	24800.94	59.95	
		a) Animal Husbandry	2	121800.00		41015.00	359463	2520.54	413729	24800.94	60.47	
		b) Fisheries	3	2712.00		356.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	
3	3	Finance	25	294347.00		0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	
4	4	DPAR	9	10420.00		0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	
5	5	Home & Transport	16	310894.00	0.00	38940.28	4853017	601.80	35216996	22259.03	57.16	
		a) Transport	11	90685.00	0.00	38940.28	4853017	601.80	35216996	22259.03	57.16	
		1)NERRTC, Kalburgi		13945.28		4602.24	643126	0.00	2760105	1320.01	28.68	
		2)NWKRTC, Hubli		20383.55		10191.78	1333514	234.34	11399527	2237.4	21.95	
		3) BMTC, Bangalore		28594.19		14332.60	1194507	0.00	9739474	6328.00	44.15	
		4) KSRTC, Bangalore		27761.98		9813.66	1681870	367.46	11317890	12373.62	126.09	
		b) Home	5	220209.00		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	
6	6	Infrastructure Development	1	60.00		0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	
7	7	RDPR	5	222018.00		94400.00	30	7137.93	270	63767.94	67.55	Physical Progress is
8	8	Forest, Ecology & Environment	4	8294.00		5287.50	8938	368.54	31750	1588.33	30.04	
9	9	Co-operation	3	21979.00		7256.69	72016	1918.11	73222	1871.1	25.78	
10	10	Social Welfare	50	477436.00	0.00	186448.88	5096	2636.99	298689	38057.89	20.41	
		a) Directorate	11	115966.00		29993.04	0	0.00	10422	14210.53	47.38	
		b) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corp.	4	61590.00		20325.00	2887	1773.50	19076	18119.61	89.15	
		c) Backward Class Development	15	211381.00		106667.44	0	0.00	262135	2702.88	2.53	
		d) Devrajara Development Corporation	12	35050.00		11826.50	2209	863.49	7056	3024.87	25.58	
		e) Minority Development Dept	8	53449.00		17636.90	0	0	0	0	0.00	
11	11	Women & Child Development Dept.	19	118376.00	0.00	36569.22	678	277.30	3799678	2211.10	6.05	
		a) Directorate	10	14125.00		5067.00	0	0	3799000	1933.80	38.16	
		c) Empowerment of Physically Challenged & Senior Citizens	8	103841.00		31092.22	272	72.30	272	72.30	0.23	
		b) Women Development Corporation	1	410.00		410.00	406	205.00	406	205.00	50.00	

13.1 B - 2017-18 Progress Report of Category 'B' (Beneficiary Oriented) Schemes of Gender Budget

Month :Nov-2017

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No	Demand No.	Name of the Department	No. of Beneficiary Oriented Schemes	Annual Allocation			Progress of the Present Month		Cumulative Progress		% of Financial Progress (Cumulative)	Remarks
				Total	SI.No	For Women	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical		
12	12	Information, Tourism & Youth Services	20	19267.00	0.00	3296.18	95721	175.46	119397	215.68	6.54	
		a) Information & Public Communication	4	2415.00		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	
		b) Dept. of Sports & Youth Empowerment	16	16852.00		3296.18	95721	175.46	119397	215.68	6.54	
13	13	Food & Civil Supplies	4	352320.00		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	
14	14	Revenue	10	165404.00		143296.96	2577693	11824.29	2069227	84272.58	58.81	
15	15	Information Technology	1	1426.00		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	
16	16	Housing	5	126890.00		37851.32	0	0.00	49795	49543.61	130.89	
17	17	Education	53	353750.00	0.00	127625.95	22766	7857.08	664755	47781.23	37.44	
		a) Primary & Higher	26	64182.00		32091.00	0	4162.26	223941	17335.46	54.02	
		b) Technical Edu.	15	106914.00		34650.95	17600	1543.73	17600	6796.40	19.61	
		c) Collegiate Edu.	11	181904.00		60634.00	5166	2151.09	7039	23356.37	38.52	
		d) Mass Edu.	1	750.00		250.00	0	0.00	416175	293.00	117.20	
18	18	Commerce & Industries	8	31879.00	0.00	10924.65	13113	2563.59	25812	3707.28	33.94	
		a) Commerce & Industries	5	4604.00		1923.90	95	58.79	12794	1202.48	62.50	
		b) Handloom & Textiles	3	27275.00		9000.75	13018	2504.80	13018	2504.8	27.83	
19	19	Urban Development	4	21506.00	0.00	1783.68	9684	29.23	24711	447.53	25.09	
		a) Urban Development	3	3500.00		1783.68	9684	29.23	24711	447.53	25.09	
		b) Water Supply & Sewage	1	18006.00		0	0	0	0	0	0.00	
20	20	Public Works	2	8476.00		0	0	0	0	0	0.00	
21	21	Water Resources	1	3000.00							0.00	
22	22	Health & Family Welfare	75	420151.00		83414.10	20972	4113.41	135494	49135.85	58.91	
23	23	Labour & Skill Development	11	30608.00	0.00	9546.66	550	51.15	4604	397.54	4.16	
		a) Labour	6	2035.00		210.00	468	1.15	3943	82.54	39.30	
		b) Skill Development	5	28573.00		9336.66	82	50.00	661	315.00	3.37	
24	24	Kannada & Culture	14	24594.00		7390.86	125	198.64	4804	676.35	9.15	
25	25	Law	7	3998.00		0	0	0	0	0	0.00	
26	26	Debt Servicing	9	32879.00		0	0	0	0	0	0.00	
		Total	380	3431823.00	0	900206.54	8086660	47156.65	43052642	401552.92	44.61	

**Appendix 16.1 Registration of Job Seekers in kaushalkar.com (Up to Nov-2017)**

Sl. No.	District	Target	Achievement	General	SC	ST	Minorities	Women	Specially Abled
1	Bagalkote	14900	39761	10564	7991	2332	9035	15157	622
2	Bengaluru	93400	34764	12180	10461	1197	6140	14349	575
3	Belagavi	36400	43201	14041	7026	2729	9736	10576	2062
4	Ballari	20300	49064	7963	12258	9319	9577	13218	550
5	Bengaluru Rural	8600	12418	3899	4080	794	3367	4729	120
6	Bidar	13000	25350	6257	7530	3337	5915	7101	232
7	Vijayapura	16600	21117	7145	5256	430	4434	3844	218
8	Chamarajanagar	8300	8335	503	3980	852	509	3168	114
9	Chikkaballapura	9800	18070	3999	5453	2349	2557	6582	136
10	Chikkamagaluru	8800	17350	3973	4893	948	3648	7376	152
11	Chitradurga	13100	20160	3067	6076	4165	1918	7234	237
12	Dakshina Kannada	16800	20671	4178	1778	1199	5855	12155	95
13	Davanagere	15900	15328	2472	4185	2035	2129	5408	214
14	Dharawad	14900	26034	6949	4352	1478	8857	9176	314
15	Gadag	8500	32482	11198	4972	2287	7367	15257	260
16	Kalaburagi	19900	48876	9265	14990	863	12653	14787	640
17	Hasan	13800	17607	2686	5188	451	1946	7714	134
18	Haveri	12800	21316	5362	3785	2230	5528	7306	320
19	Kodagu	4000	4883	817	972	332	1176	2577	60
20	Kolar	12300	19972	5083	6441	1045	2444	7289	66
21	Koppala	11000	18620	2697	3363	2153	3701	5777	330
22	Mandya	14400	16572	4253	3741	386	1381	9040	134
23	Mysuru	25000	39018	7222	11336	5090	4249	17354	547
24	Raichuru	15500	65372	18802	13294	7773	15407	15693	362
25	Ramanagara	8800	9585	2706	2389	438	934	2935	396
26	Shivamogga	13600	16921	4593	3808	930	2570	6532	154
27	Tumakuru	20600	32004	8053	8617	2928	6324	13677	378
28	Udupi	9100	9530	1814	1238	791	1155	5139	78
29	Uttara Kannada	11200	14922	2343	1616	451	2511	6295	94
30	Yadagir	8700	13040	2277	3018	1479	2669	3673	147
<b>Total</b>		<b>500000</b>	<b>732344</b>	<b>176361</b>	<b>174088</b>	<b>62791</b>	<b>145692</b>	<b>261118</b>	<b>9741</b>

**Appendix 16.2 DDU GK Y PROGRESS**

Sl. No.	District / Component	2016-17		2017-18 – up to November 2017		Cumulative	
		Physical		Physical		Physical	
		Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
1	Bagalkot	213	199	1950	115	2163	314
2	Bangalore Rural	1402	320	1750	145	3152	465
3	Bangalore Urban	141	219	1950	140	2070	359
4	Belgaum	958	447	2250	147	3208	594
5	Bellary	753	499	1950	139	2703	638
6	Bidar	985	307	1866	115	2851	422
7	Bijapur	1148	751	1900	145	3048	856
8	Chamarajnagar	393	368	1866	127	2159	498
9	Chikkaballapur	1057	678	1866	135	2923	813
10	Chikkamagalur	473	288	1866	129	2339	417
11	Chitradurga	230	369	1950	76	2180	445
12	Dakshina Kannada	823	416	1950	122	2773	538
13	Davanagere	423	273	1900	112	2223	335
14	Dharwad	1307	891	1950	137	3257	1028
15	Gadag	657	368	1700	142	2357	510
16	Gulbarga	1453	863	2350	140	3803	1003
17	Hassan	777	854	1866	135	2243	889
18	Haveri	627	350	1866	102	2493	452
19	Kodagu	563	108	1500	102	2063	210
20	Kolar	1118	594	1858	89	3176	683
21	Koppal	507	258	1900	102	2207	360
22	Mandya	467	487	1846	89	2313	576
23	Mysore	1140	731	1950	102	3090	833
24	Ramanagara	567	469	1900	102	2467	571
25	Raichur	721	661	1800	165	2521	826
26	Shimoga	835	598	1800	126	2635	724
27	Tumkur	800	558	1900	176	2700	734
28	Udupi	433	230	1400	109	1833	339
29	Uttar Kannada	354	550	1800	92	1854	642
30	Yadagir	500	175	1600	96	2100	271
<b>Total</b>		<b>21825</b>	<b>13879</b>	<b>56000</b>	<b>3653</b>	<b>76904</b>	<b>17532</b>

**Appendix 16.3 Details of Progress under various Components**

**Component & Year wise Physical, Financial & Expenditure details under DAY- NULM  
from 2014-15 to 2016-17**

<b>Rs. in Lakhs</b>						
SL. No.	Name of the Component	Year	Physical		Financial	
			Target	Achievement	Financial Target	Expenditure
1	Social Mobilization & Institutional Development (SM&ID)	2014-15	SHG - 4200	3029	777.00	165.55
			ALF - 210	209		
			CLF - 35	27		
		2015-16	SHG - 1580	1435	867.00	338.24
			ALF - 157	47		
			CLF - 0	5		
		2016-17	SHG - 4570	3422	854.40	476.92
			ALF - 229	177		
			CLF - 0	0		
2	Employment Through Skill Training & Placement (EST&P)	2014-15	64000	43251	5202.00	897.75
		2015-16	36131	47796	4341.00	1462.65
		2016-17	45000	36676	3883.75	878.29
3	Self Employment Programme (SEP)	2014-15	SEP - individual 15149	3573	652.00	402.00
			SEP - Group 107	53 (53*5=265)		
			SHG Credit Linkage- 3100	419		
		2015-16	SEP - Individual-4765	4193	492.00	124.99
			SEP - Group - 105	30(30*5=150)		
			SHG Credit Linkage- 2800	854		
		2016-17	SEP - individual 4765	3487	562.00	423.54
			SEP - Group 200	172(172*5=860)		
			SHG Credit Linkage- 1250	1234		
4	Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)	2014-15	New Construction - 35	3	1390.00	0.005
			OM/Refurbishment - 25	15		
		2015-16	New Construction - 00	6	973.00	11.83
			OM/Refurbishment - 57	15		
		2016-17	New Construction - 00	4	506.80	140.12
			OM/Refurbishment - 20	14		
OM/Refurbishment - 31	20					
5	Support to Urban Street Vendor (SUSV)	2014-15	35	34	496.00	0.008
		2015-16	35	34	978.00	69.72
		2016-17	271	271 (213 survey completed & 58 cities will be taken for this year) for the survey.	666.54	62.60
6	Capacity Building & Training (CB&T)	2014-15	0	415	843.00	115.51
		2015-16	900	1625	804.00	30.56
		2016-17	12645	2590	431.00	60.33
7	A&OE	2014-15			183.00	934.91
		2015-16			152.00	362.62
		2016-17			178.00	174.14
8	IEC	2014-15			157.00	0.00
		2015-16			131.00	0.30
		2016-17			163.00	5.05
	Grand Total	2014-15			<b>9484.48</b>	<b>2515.73</b>
		2015-16			<b>8738.00</b>	<b>2405.57</b>
		2016-17			<b>7245.49</b>	<b>2220.99</b>

**Appendix 16.4 Details of Progress under DAY- NULM -2017-18 up to Nov 2017**

Component	Physical			Financial (Rs In lakhs)			Remarks
	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	
<b>SM&amp;ID</b>	SHG-3473	1813	52.22	527.22	303.65	57.59	1288 SHG formed - 12880 members. 791 SHGs provided Revolving Fund
	ALF-107	87	81.30				ALF -87 formed -4055 members. CLF- 4 formed. 30-ALF provided Revolving Fund
<b>EST&amp;P</b>	26073	12787	48.94	2807.45	558.55	19.89	12787 Completed Training, Placement 322 and 2272 certificates issued
<b>SEP (I&amp;G)</b>	SEP I-3650	477	13.06	410.80	265.89	64.72	Individual – 398
	SEP G-123	109	88.61				Group –9
	SHG Credit Linkage - 950	1723	181.32				SHG credit Linkage - 946
<b>CB&amp;T</b>	3800	2763	37.31	512.80	183.16	35.71	SMMU – 6, CMMU – 66 . 8 training conducted for 565 members. Conduct district wise Street Vendors workshop in 9 districts for 1,117 trainers regarding Street Vending under SUS component.
<b>SUH</b>							
<b>New Construction</b>	3	3		399.19	146.76	36.76	3 New construction, 6-Refurbishment and 16 O&M are Approved.
<b>Refurbishment</b>	5	4	80.00				
SUSV	271 Cities, 21000 Training	265 Cities	97.78	190.00	87.52	46.06	26192 Street Vendors are Identified & 21480 street vendor has received ID cards (except BBMP). In BBMP survey is under process.
<b>A&amp;OE</b>				76.54	83.32	108.85	
<b>IEC</b>				76.00	0.54	0.71	
<b>Total</b>				<b>5000.00</b>	<b>1629.39</b>	<b>32.58</b>	

**Appendix 16.5 GTTC -DETAILS OF FUNDS RELEASED AND EXPENDITURE TOWARDS PROCUREMENT OF LAND, BUILDING AND MACHINERY FOR THE YEAR 2014.15, 2015-16, 2016-17 AND 2017-18 UNDER DIFFERNET SCHEMES SDP, SDP- NABARD, RS. IN LAKHS**

Sl No.	Centres	Project Name	Estimated Cost	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 up to November	TOTAL	Expenditure	Status
<b>SDP</b>										
1	Humnabad	Work Shop	393.92	37.50	98.92			136.42	87.50	Work Completed
2	Humnabad	Training Block	293.00	293.00	-			293.00	293.00	Work Completed
3	Humnabad	Civil (Canteen)	125.00	-	125.00			125.00	97.17	Work Completed
4	Gulbarga	Training Block	490.00	131.37	70.00	188.63		390.00	390.00	Work Completed
5	Gulbarga	Civil Work (Canteen) and Developmental works	181.08	-	181.08			181.08	103.41	Finishing work under progress
6	Gulbarga	CFC	210.00	30.00	30.00			60.00	60.00	Work Completed
7	Kanakapura	Civil, Additional Class Room, Furniture & Lab	200.00	75.00	25.00			100.00	62.30	Work Completed
8	Kanakapura	Hostel Building	174.00	44.00	-			44.00	44.00	Work Completed
9	Lingasaguru	Hostel Building	184.84	74.84	-			74.84	74.84	Work Completed
10	GOKAK	Canteen & Development works	190.62			190.62		190.62	6.07	Work under progress
11	Gouribidanuru	Civil & Development works	231.00	231.00	-			231.00	231.00	Work Completed
12	Gouribidanuru	Machinery	700.00	-	225.00	375.00		600.00	242.15	Procurement under progress
13	Gouribidanuru	Canteen	125.00	125.00		-		125.00	93.76	Work under progress
14	Gundlupet	Work Shop	344.00	225.00	112.60			337.60	337.60	Work Completed
15	Gundlupet	Training Block	***681.59	-	106.00	225.00		331.00	249.67	Work under progress
16	Hunsur	Procurement of Machinery	490.00			150.00		150.00	0.91	Tender called
17	Koppal	Procurement of land	60.00			59.98		59.98	57.25	Land procured
18	Kudalasangama	Electronic Lab	150.00	68.75	81.25			150.00	85.72	Procurement under progress
19	Kudalasangama	Training Block	350.00	121.87	40.63			162.50	162.50	Work Completed
20	Kudalasangama	Hostel Building	178.12	-	178.12	109.38		287.50	38.49	Work under progress
21	Lingasaguru	Canteen	125.00	-	125.00			125.00	72.21	Plastering work under progress
22	Yadgir	Land & Development works	201.37			201.37		201.37	119.66	Work under progress
<b>SDP NABARD</b>										
1	GOKAK	Work Shop & Training Block	1052.00				487.50	487.50	119.67	Work order issued
2	Hunsur	Training block	847				412.50	412.50	0	Tendering work under progress
3	Koppal	Work shop	433.00				201.50	201.50	0.00	Work order issued
4	Koppal	Training block	801.00			30.00	102.50	132.50	5.16	tendering work under progress
5	Yadgir	Work shop	417.00				193.50	193.50	35.34	work under progress
6	Yadgir	Training block	841.00				102.50	102.50	0.95	Tendering work under progress
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>10469.54</b>	<b>1332.33</b>	<b>1523.60</b>	<b>1529.98</b>	<b>1500.00</b>	<b>5885.91</b>	<b>3070.33</b>	

\*\*\*681.59=ESTIMATED COST IS FOR BOTH SCP/TSP AND SDP

\* 1052 = ESTIMATED COST IS FOR BOTH NABARD AND SDP-NABARD SCHEME

**Appendix 16.6 GTTC-DETAILS OF PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR 2014.15, 2015-16, 2016-17 AND 2017-18  
UNDER NABARD, RS. IN LAKHS**

Sl No.	Centres	Project Name	Estimated Cost	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 up to November	TOTAL	Expenditure	Status
1	Belgaum	Training block	742.00			36.08	106.50	142.58	122.97	work under progress
2	Chitradurga	Work Shop & Training Block	*998			30.00		30.00	3.46	Tender called
3	Dandeli	Training block	787.00			36.08	125.51	161.59	36.11	work under progress
4	GOKAK	Work Shop & Training Block	*1052			30.00		30.00	3.30	work under progress
5	Gouribidanuru	Work Shop & Training Block	1001.00	-	200.00	611.16	189.84	1,001.00	986.65	Work Completed
6	Harihara	Work Shop & Training Block	750.00	281.25	100.00	201.49	167.26	750.00	613.29	Work Completed
7	Mangalore	Work Shop	221.00	-	100.00	66.20	54.90	221.10	173.01	Work Completed
8	Udupi	Work Shop & Training Block	1100.00			30.00	225.00	255.00	101.40	work under progress
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>6651.00</b>	<b>281.25</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>1041.01</b>	<b>869.01</b>	<b>2591.27</b>	<b>2040.19</b>	

\* 1052 = ESTIMATED COST IS FOR BOTH NABARD AND SDP-NABARD SCHEME

\*\* 998.00 = ESTIMATED COST IS FOR BOTH NABARD AND TSP-NABARD SCHEME

**Appendix 16.7 GTTC-DETAILS OF PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR 2014.15, 2015-16, 2016-17 AND 2017-18 UNDER  
SCP /TSP, RS. IN LAKHS**

Sl No.	Centres	Project Name	Estimated Cost	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 up to November	TOTAL	Expenditure	Status
1	Bangalore	Machinery & Equipments	272.70			392.8	-	392.8	40.04	Tender called
2	Hubballi	Machinery & Equipments	143.30			143.3		143.3	32.84	Tender called
3	Chitradurga	Work Shop & Training Block	**998				154.96	154.96	0	Tender called
4	Gundlupet	Training Block	***681.59				35.78	35.78	0	Work under progress
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2095.59</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>536.1</b>	<b>190.74</b>	<b>726.84</b>	<b>72.88</b>	

\*\* 998 = ESTIMATED COST IS FOR BOTH NABARD AND TSP-NABARD SCHEME

\*\*\*681.59 = ESTIMATED COST IS FOR BOTH SCP/TSP AND SDP

**Appendix - 16.8 GTTC- PROGRESS UNDER KAIGARIKE VIKAS YOJANA(KVY)**

**RS. IN LAKHS**

Sl No.	Centres	Project Name	Estimated Cost	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 up to November	TOTAL	Expenditure	Status
1	Kanakapura	Canteen block with furniture	125.00			25.00		25.00	0.00	Tender to be called
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>125.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	

**Appendix 16.9 GTTC-PROGRESS UNDER SPECIALISED SKILL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS (SSDI), RS. IN LAKHS**

Sl No.	Centres	Project Name	Estimated Cost	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 up to November	TOTAL	Expenditure	Status
<b>SSDI</b>										
1	Bangalore	Hostel, Civil & Elec.	45.00	45.00	-	-	-	45.00	45.00	Work Completed
2	Bangalore	Procurement of Computers	350.00		100.00	75.00	175.00	0		Tender to be called
3	Bangalore	Lift facility & renovation works	80.00		80.00	-	80.00	4.69		Work order issued
4	Bangalore	Additional training block	500.00		50.00	-	50.00	0.59		Tender to be called
5	Bangalore	Electrical [Power Distribution works]	50.00	50.00	-	-	50.00	50.00		Work Completed
6	Bangalore	GTTC, Centres Library books	200.00		-	147.24	147.24	0		Tender called
7	Chitradurga	Procurement of land	55.52			55.52	55.52	55.52		Land procured
8	Dandeli	Canteen and Furniture & Fixtures for Training Block	207.00	-	207.00		207.00	119.49		Work completed, Furniture tender to called
9	Harihara	Land & Machinery	195.00		195.00		195.00	73.97		Funds released to KIADB, Tender called for machinery
10	Hassan	Canteen & Development works	150.00		150.00		150.00	0.97		Work order issued
11	Mangalore	Procurement of machinery	200.00		100.00		100.00	8.46		Tender to be called
12	Shivamogga	Compound Wall and Developmental works	135.00	105.75	-		105.75	105.75		Work Completed
<b>OTACA</b>										
								0		
13	Hassan	Training block & Hostel building	614.00	125.00	187.90	116.90	429.80	312.90		Work Completed
14	Hosapete	Civil works & Machinery	1000.00	200.00	200.00	100.00	500.00	500.00		Work Completed
15	Chikkodi	Civil works & Machinery	2865.00	350.00	-	350.00	800.00	1120.31		Work Completed
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>6646.52</b>	<b>875.75</b>	<b>594.90</b>	<b>1241.90</b>	<b>1077.76</b>	<b>3790.31</b>	<b>2397.65</b>	



**Appendix 16.10 GTTC- ASSISTANCE TO INSTITUTIONS FOR TECHNOLOGY TRAINING (AITT),**

**RS. IN LAKHS**

DESCRIPTION	FUNDS ALLOCATED			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 up to November
GTTC centres to meet partial training cost	500.00	500.00	500.00	775.15

**Appendix 16.11 Cadre strength at GTTC centre**

Sl. No.	Cadre Strength	No. of Employees working	Vacancy available
1.	617	323	294

**Appendix 16.12 GTTC- Training programmes**

Sl.No	Training programmes	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 up to November
1	Diploma in Tool & Die Making (1 to 4 <sup>th</sup> year)	3338	3555	3688	3521
	Diploma in Precision Manufacturing (1 to 4 <sup>th</sup> year)	572	607	602	501
	Diploma in Mechatronics (1 to 4 <sup>th</sup> year)	152	153	175	215
	Diploma in Electronics & Communication Engineering (1 to 3 <sup>rd</sup> year)	133	120	132	115
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4245</b>	<b>4435</b>	<b>4597</b>	<b>4452</b>
2	Govt. Sponsored Training Programmes				
	Skill Development training for educated unemployed candidates of SC/ST and other category candidates will be given under SCP, TSP CMKKY.	2190	1256	1667	2335

**Appendix 16.13 GTTC -Details of Diploma passed out trainees from 2014-2017**

Sl. No	Training programmes	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Diploma in Tool & Die Making	555	611	674
2	Diploma in Precision Manufacturing	71	98	117
3	Diploma in Mechatronics	24	23	45
4	Diploma in Electronics & Communication Engineering	40	38	38
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>874</b>

**Appendix 16.14 Society for Karnataka German Multi Skill Development Centres**

Year	Total Target	Total No. of Candidates Trained	SC	ST	Women	Minorities	Placement
<b>Bengaluru</b>							
2011-12	200	204	036	02	25	10	142
2012-13	500	552	102	10	69	41	386
2013-14	700	906	233	20	321	93	634
2014-15	900	1049	250	25	509	45	734
2015-16	1000	1003	482	94	192	41	702
2016-17	550	1274	587	86	215	78	866
2017-18 up to November	1600	1178	430	55	69	84	852
<b>Total</b>	<b>5450</b>	<b>6166</b>	<b>2120</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>1400</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>4316</b>
<b>Kalaburagi</b>							
2011-12	150	165	030	02	06	03	115
2012-13	500	649	120	08	177	58	454
2013-14	800	1073	305	12	122	102	751
2014-15	1000	1297	308	23	305	320	907
2015-16	1100	1238	626	31	172	189	866
2016-17	650	1386	644	48	215	163	942
2017-18 up to November	1700	1065	456	25	218	151	782
<b>Total</b>	<b>5900</b>	<b>6873</b>	<b>2489</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>1215</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>4817</b>

**Appendix 16.15 Society For Karnataka German Multi Skill Development Centres**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Target</b>	<b>Total No. of Candidates Trained</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Minorities</b>	<b>Placement</b>
<b>Belagavi</b>							
2015-16	300	192	53	34	15	14	134
2016-17	300	396	87	55	76	47	269
2017-18 upto November	600	177	40	26	20	02	138
<b>Total</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>541</b>
<b>Mangaluru</b>							
2015-16	500	450	243	33	231	20	315
2016-17	300	524	186	79	282	51	356
2017-18 up to November	700	395	157	50	132	38	296
<b>Total</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>1369</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>967</b>
<b>Hubballi</b>							
2015-16	150	111	78	27	19	03	77
2016-17	200	209	84	20	38	10	142
2017-18 up to November	400	309	137	45	36	01	221
<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>440</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14800</b>	<b>15802</b>	<b>5674</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>3464</b>	<b>1564</b>	<b>11081</b>

**Appendix 16.16 Consolidated Skill Development Training Provided**

Sl. No	Skill initiative through	2008 - 09	2009 -10	2010 -11	2011 -12	2012 -13	2013 -14	2014 -15	2015 -16	2016 -17	2017 -18	TOTAL
1	MES training through ATP's	9698	35088	26577	4583	306	-	-	-	-	-	76252
2	Sahayog programe in 219 colleges	-	-	14675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14675
3	E-learning lab-50 hostels	-	1600	6812	8340	-	-	-	-	-	-	16752
4	Human resources development centre	-	-	1037	645	2276	7575	1081	-	-	-	12614
5	Karnataka employment center	-	-	1130	1380	473	-	-	-	-	-	2983
6	Through minority department	-	-	1440	10820	-	-	-	-	-	-	12260
7	Elip training at govt ITI's	-	-	13887	12884	11906	-	-	-	-	-	38677
8	Training for engineering candidates	-	-	3347	6055	-	-	-	-	-	-	9402
9	Training - SDP	-	-	439	15380	-	-	-	-	-	-	15819
10	Pre training for airman selection	-	-	793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	793
11	Special category training (for disabled)	-	-	-	887	-	-	-	-	-	-	887
12	Sabala program	-	-	-	4390	-	-	-	-	-	-	4390
13	Through Bharathi Walmart	-	-	-	-	1277	990	-	-	-	-	2267
14	NCVT & SCVT (CTS and MDTS)	68438	74676	71275	58675	86821	-	-	-	-	-	359885
15	Apprenticeship training (ATS)	8776	8567	9415	8752	20865	-	-	-	-	-	56375
16	MSDCS	-	-	-	510	990	-	-	-	-	-	1500
17	Urban development - DET	-	-	4100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4100
18	Other line department	29089	25660	-	-	124858	-	-	-	-	-	179607
19	Through VTP's (MES)	13402	20374	4425	22179	57215	-	-	-	-	-	117595
20	Through KGFTI	-	-	-	-	-	282	108	-	-	-	390
21	Special Component plan Training Programme for SC candidates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2600	-	2600
22	Tribal Area sub plan Training Programme for ST candidates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2330	-	2330
23	Special Development Programme. Training Programme for candidates in backward areas (As per Dr. D.M Nanjunadappa's report)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8860	-	8860
24	Training Programme for candidates belonging to minority community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	140
25	Skill Training Programme for women only in collaboration with. Karnataka State Women Development Corporation (KSWDC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1360	-	1360
26	Banjara Training Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	75
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>129403</b>	<b>165965</b>	<b>159352</b>	<b>155480</b>	<b>306987</b>	<b>8847</b>	<b>1189</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15365</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>941507</b>



**Department of Planning,  
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