

# **DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2014-15**

**Volume - I**

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## Annual Plan 2014-15 – An Outline

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

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

Karnataka's total land area is 1,91,791 Sq. km. It accounts for 5.83 per cent of the total area of the country (32.88 lakh sq.km) and ranks eighth among major State of the country in terms of size. As per 2011 Census, the State's population was 6.11 crore spread across thirty districts. It is country's ninth most populated state. The density of population as per 2011 Census was 319 persons per sq.km which was lower than the all-India density of 382.

When the State was formed in 1956, its economy was predominantly agrarian. The agriculture sector which contributed about 60% of GSDP in 1960-61, contributed only 36% in 1993-94. Currently, the agriculture sector contributes only 14.1% of GSDP (at current prices), and employs over 58% of the workforce. The reduction in the workforce in agriculture is not commensurate with the decline in its share of GSDP. This means that a disproportionately high number of workers in the State depend on this sector for their livelihood. The industries sector contributes 24.5% (at current prices) and workforce in this sector is 15%, while the share of the services sector is 61.4% (at current prices) and the workforce in this sector is 27%. In the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, agriculture sector grew at an average of 5.1%, industry sector at 4.8% and service sector at 8.7% and the overall growth rate was at 6.9%.

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

### Review of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan

The 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan outlay at 2006-07 prices was Rs. 1,01,664.00 crore, which was 133.4 % higher than the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 43,558 crore. Expenditure during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan at current prices was Rs. 1,36,352.24 crore, which is 34.12 % higher than the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay, and constitutes around 7.6 % of GSDP at current prices. The year wise outlay and expenditure are presented in Table-1.

**Table 1: Outlay and Expenditure under Annual Plan 2007-08 to 2014-15****(Rs. in crore)**

Year	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
<b>11<sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay</b>	101664.00 (at constant Prices)	136352.24 (at current prices)
2007-08	17782.58	17227.00
2008-09	26188.53	22576.74
2009-10	29500.00	26944.00
2010-11	31050.00	31154.48
2011-12	38070.00	38449.99
<b>12<sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay</b>	255250.00 (at current prices)	
2012-13	42030.00	39763.61
2013-14	47000.00	48450.00(RE)
2014-15		65600.00(BE)

The share of plan expenditure increased from 29% of the total expenditure during 1999-2004 to around 49% during 2014-15(BE). The per capita plan outlay for Karnataka is one of the highest among major States in the country. This was Rs. 7472 per head during 2013-14.

**Table 2: Sector-wise performance during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan**  
**(Rs.crore)**

Major Heads/Minor Heads Of Development		11 <sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay at 2006-07 prices	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan Expenditure at current prices
<b>I</b>	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>		
	Agriculture	301106.00	292167.88
	Horticulture	64504.00	98677.48
	Soil and Water Conservation (incl. control of shifting cultivation)	759504.00	48184.53
	Animal Husbandry	77270.00	88416.07
	Dairy Development	44000.00	105539.76
	Fisheries	37654.00	28320.69
	Plantations	1000.00	1099.49
	Food Storage and Warehousing	6500.00	8264.98
	Agricultural Research and Education	49000.00	54013.10
	Agricultural Financial Institutions	1600.00	2862.85
	Cooperation	104453.00	189873.24
	Other Agricultural Programmes :		
	(a) Agricultural Marketing	5711.00	2995.00
	Total (I)(1 to 12)	768748.00	920415.07
<b>II</b>	<b>Rural Development</b>	520027.00	566682.81



<b>Major Heads/Minor Heads Of Development</b>		<b>11<sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay at 2006-07 prices</b>	<b>11<sup>th</sup> Plan Expenditure at current prices</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>Special Area Programme</b>		
	(a) Hill Areas Development Programme	5264.00	11763.79
	(i) Backward Region Grant Fund/Backward Districts/Area Fund	21647.00	50696.00
	(b) Others (to be specified)		
	1) Malnad Area Development Board	14500.00	10203.06
	2) Hyderabad - Karnataka Devp. Board	22200.00	12790.00
	3) Maidan Development Board	8800.00	3455.00
	4) Karavali Development Authority		331.23
	5) Legislators' Constituency Dev. Fund	60000.00	118566.42
	6) Boarder Area Dev. Board	4500.00	868.63
	Sub-Total (Other Special Area Programmes)	131647.00	19610.34
	Total (III)(a+b)	136911.00	208674.13
<b>IV</b>	<b>Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</b>		
	Major and Medium Irrigation(incl. AIBP)	109050.00	1507853.34
	Minor Irrigation(incl. AIBP)	325436.00	330122.18
	Command Area Development	55000.00	47951.70
	Flood Control (incl. flood protection works)	8600.00	11657.66
	Total (IV)(1 to 4)	1479536.00	1897584.88
<b>V</b>	<b>Energy</b>		
1.	Power	996100.00	1670249.60
	(a)Generation	57810.00	759415.00
2	(b)T&D	418000.00	910834.60
2.	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	2900.00	2129.62
3.	Integrated Rural Energy Programmes (IREP)	6055.00	1633.32
	Total (V)(1 to 3)	1005055.00	1674012.54
<b>VI</b>	<b>Industry &amp; Minerals</b>		
1.	Village & Small Enterprises		
	(i) Small Scale Industries	128640.75	89856.84
	(ii) Handlooms/Powerlooms	34679.00	41469.86
	(iii)Sericulture	18154.00	27976.95
	(iv)Coir	400.00	153.72
	Sub-Total (Village & Small Enterprises)	181873.75	159457.37
2.	Other Industries (Other than VSE)	29763.25	132656.52
3.	Minerals	2700.00	2924.79
	Total (VI)(1 to 3)	214337.00	295038.68

<b>Major Heads/Minor Heads Of Development</b>		<b>11<sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay at 2006-07 prices</b>	<b>11<sup>th</sup> Plan Expenditure at current prices</b>
<b>VII</b>	<b>Transport</b>		
1.	Minor Ports	4100.00	771.19
2.	Roads and Bridges	855525.00	1519495.71
3.	Road Transport	434301.00	380456.76
4.	Other Transport Services (Pollution Control)	2000.00	291.57
	Total (VII)(1 to 4)	1295926.00	1901015.23
<b>VIII</b>	<b>Science, Technology &amp; Forestry &amp; Environment</b>		
1.	Scientific Research	8422.00	12662.31
2.	Information Technology & E-Govn.	19300.00	31658.81
3.	Ecology and Environment	5900.00	3966.61
4.	Forestry & Wildlife	73937.00	102160.56
	Total (VIII) (1 to 4)	107559.00	150448.29
<b>IX</b>	<b>General Economic Services</b>		
2.	i)Tourism	65000.00	86061.71
	ii) Infrastructure Development	180000.00	234500.09
	iii) Other General Economic Services	20029.00	23615.83
	Total-IX General Economic Services	265029.00	344177.63
	Total Economic Services ( I to IX)	5793128.00	7958049.26
<b>X</b>	<b>Social Services</b>		
1.	General Education		
	a) Elementary Education	379534.77	524014.77
	b) Secondary Education	202197.78	253135.76
	c) Pre-university Education	45548.84	70217.66
	d) Language Development	1941.03	1294.75
	e) DESERT	4571.58	4581.69
	f) Adult Education	6013.00	6506.98
	g) Vocational Education	6200.00	6458.57
	h) Higher Education	16814.15	31162.98
	i) Collegiate Education	53890.85	93026.24
	General Education	716712.00	990399.00
2.	Technical Education	59895.00	85236.29
3.	Sports & Youth Services	16761.00	31822.67
4.	Art & Culture	47834.00	72527.00
	Sub-Total(Education) (1 to 4)	841202.00	1179985.48

Major Heads/Minor Heads Of Development		11 <sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay at 2006-07 prices	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan Expenditure at current prices
5.	Medical and Public Health	337622.00	458755.57
6.	Water Supply and Sanitation		
	i) Rural Water Supply & Sanitation	174265.00	269712.50
	ii) Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	366670.00	279599.15
	Sub-Total (Water Supply and Sanitation)	540935.00	549311.65
7.	Housing (incl. Police Housing)	339305.00	368038.78
8.	Urban Development (Incl. State Capital Project & Slum Area Dev.)	1302741.00	1324644.73
9.	Information & Publicity	5900.00	10519.85
10.	Development of SCs, STs and OBCs		
	i) Development of SCs	134455.00	351393.08
	ii) Development of STs	51013.00	122636.58
	iii) Development of OBCs	99409.00	162773.80
	iv) Minorities	77756.00	72737.34
	Sub-Total (Development of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities)	362633.00	709540.80
11.	Labour and Employment	57218.00	78683.97
12.	Social Security & Social Welfare	82476.00	325567.42
13.	Empowerment of Women & Development of Children (incl. Nutrition)	307060.00	380213.02
	Total X (1 to 13)	4177092.00	5385261.27
<b>XI</b>	<b>General Services</b>	196180.00	291913.50
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10166400.00</b>	<b>13635224.03</b>

The core sectors which have performed well (above the overall increase in the plan expenditure against the outlay) in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan include Development of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities followed by Energy, Transport, Industries, Education and Health. The core sectors which have not performed well (below the overall increase in the plan expenditure against the outlay) in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan are Urban Development, Housing, Irrigation, Agriculture & Allied Sectors and Rural Development. The relatively low performance in these sectors was mainly on account of poor performance of EAPs in Urban Development and Watershed, and slow progress in respect of Fisheries, Command Area Development and utilisation of State share under MGNREGA.

### Annual Plan 2014-15

The Plan outlay budgeted in the Annual Plan 2014-15 is Rs.65600.00 crore, which represents an increase of 34.74% over the budgeted outlay of Rs.48,685 crore in 2013-14. The huge increase is due to merger of 166 CSS schemes to 66 Schemes and central share of

CSS/CPS has been transferred schemes has been The District Plan size for the Annual Plan 2014-15 is budgeted at Rs. 9676.07 crore, which is about 188% higher than Rs.4650.00.00 crore in 2013-14. The outlay budgeted for Externally Aided Projects in Annual Plan 2014-15 is Rs.2748.74 crore The outlay also includes a provision of Rs. 7913.00 crore met by State undertakings out of their own resources outside the State budget and an amount of 1590.41 crore met from Cess. Under the Special Component Plan (SCP) Rs. 11518.73 crore has been earmarked for the development of the Scheduled Castes. Under the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Rs. 4315.07 crore has been earmarked for the development of the Scheduled Tribes. The allocation provided for SCP and TSP comes to 20.0% and 7.48 % respectively of the budgeted net outlay (excluding IEBR). Under Article 371(j) to provide reservation for the people of Hyderabad Karnataka Region in Employment and Education Hyderabad- Karnataka board has been constituted and an amount of Rs. 600.00 crore has been provided .Apart from this, provision of Rs 1037 crore has been made in the budget for the works under Special Development Plan in Hyderabad Karnataka Region. For the works under Special Development Plan in regions other than HKDB, an amount of Rs. 1228.48 crore has been provided in the budget.

### Priorities of Annual Plan 2014-15

In the Annual Plan 2014-15, 15.94% of the Plan outlay has been budgeted for Irrigation and Flood Control, followed by Education (12.28%), Agriculture & Allied (9.16%), Transport (8.33%), Urban Development ( 8.04 ), Energy ( 7.59 ) and Welfare of SC,ST and OBC ( 7.54 ).The allocation for Economic Services is budgeted at 52.25% of the total plan outlay, for Social Services at 45.42% and for General Services at 2.23%.

In terms of increase in outlay for 2014-15 over 2013-14(BE), the maximum increase has been provided for Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs (155.17%), RDPR (141%), followed by Education (90%), Medical & Public Health (83.5%) and Housing (68.65%).

**Table 3: Annual Plan 2013-14 & 2014-15 Inter-sectoral Plan Outlays**

		(Rs. lakh)	
Major Heads/Minor Heads Of Development		Annual Plan 2013-14 BE	Annual Plan 2014-15 BE
<b>I.</b>	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>		
1.	Agriculture	136537.93	184000.98
2.	Horticulture	56760.89	111953.87
3.	Soil and Water Conservation (incl. control of shifting cultivation)	24279.12	83927.54
4.	Animal Husbandry	39254.45	42507.56
5.	Dairy Development	89450.00	89500.00
6.	Fisheries	17216.80	13236.16
7.	Plantations	1495.76	250.84
8.	Food Storage and Warehousing	2575.00	2407.58
9.	Agricultural Research and Education	26007.50	27622.63
10.	Agricultural Financial Institutions	400.00	400.00
11.	Cooperation	186945.57	39894.72

<b>Major Heads/Minor Heads Of Development</b>		<b>Annual Plan 2013-14 BE</b>	<b>Annual Plan 2014-15 BE</b>
12.	Other Agricultural Programmes :		
	(a) Agricultural Marketing	2000.00	5050.00
	Total (I)(1 to 12)	582923.02	600751.88
<b>II</b>	<b>Rural Development</b>	133763.71	322781.04
<b>III.</b>	<b>Special Area Programme</b>		
	(a) Hill Areas Development Programme	3001.00	502.00
	(i) Backward Region Grant Fund/Back war Districts/ Area Fund	11891.00	11200.00
	(b) Others (to be specified)		
	1) Malnad Area Development Board	3430.00	3800.00
	2) Hyderabad - Karnataka Devp. Board	6530.00	-
	3) Maidan Development Board	1730.00	2000.00
	4) Karavali Development Authority	100.00	100.00
	5) Legislators' Constituency Dev. Fund	30150.00	60150.00
	6) Boarder Area Dev. Board	30.00	-
	7) 371(J) Hyderabad Karnataka Region Development	-	60000.00
	Sub-Total (Other Special Area Programmes)	41970	126050.00
	Total (III)(a+b)	56862.00	137752.00
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</b>		
1.	Major and Medium Irrigation(incl. AIBP)	728109.97	873780.96
2.	Minor Irrigation(incl. AIBP)	115706.69	113680.06
3.	Command Area Development	35586.38	53375.04
4.	Flood Control (incl. flood protection works)	6200.00	4577.66
	Total (IV)(1 to 4)	885603.04	1045413.72
<b>V.</b>	<b>Energy</b>		
1.	Power	523703.00	497000.00
	(a)Generation	282112.00	285000.00
2	(b)T&D	241591.00	212000.00
2.	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	743.31	756.81
3.	Integrated Rural Energy Programmes (IREP)	550.00	330.00
	Total (V)(1 to 3)	524996.31	498086.81
<b>VI.</b>	<b>Industry &amp; Minerals</b>		
1.	Village & Small Enterprises		
	(i) Small Scale Industries	11379.67	16426.48
	(ii) Handlooms/Powerlooms	23808.93	24244.72
	(iii) Sericulture	13051.36	18396.71

Major Heads/Minor Heads Of Development		Annual Plan 2013-14 (B.E)	Annual Plan 2014-15 BE
	(iv) Coir	60.00	788.04
	Sub-Total (Village & Small Enterprises)	48299.96	59855.95
2.	Other Industries (Other than VSE)	26742.22	29543.58
3.	Minerals	1687.56	2815.11
	Total (VI)(1 to 3)	76729.74	92214.64
<b>VII.</b>	<b>Transport</b>		
1.	Minor Ports	14488.00	5570.00
2.	Roads and Bridges	402563.77	470650.17
3.	Road Transport	74542.00	69803.01
4.	Other Transport Services (Pollution Control)	100.00	100.00
	Total (VII)(1 to 4)	491693.77	546123.18
<b>VIII.</b>	<b>Science, Technology &amp; Forestry &amp; Environment</b>		
1.	Scientific Research	6151.65	6317.15
2.	Information Technology & E-Govn.	19658.00	27292.00
3.	Ecology and Environment	1300.00	1550.43
4.	Forestry & Wildlife	31543.71	37615.10
	Total (VIII) (1 to 4)	58653.36	72774.68
<b>IX.</b>	<b>General Economic Services</b>		
2.	i)Tourism	32000.00	39500.00
	ii) Infrastructure Development	54680.08	63280.08
	iii) Other General Economic Services	9147.34	8610.19
	Total-IX General Economic Services	95827.42	111390.27
	Total Economic Services ( I to IX)	2907052.37	3427288.22
<b>X.</b>	<b>Social Services</b>		
1.	General Education		
	a) Elementary Education	142075.51	376674.36
	b) Secondary Education	127130.05	185253.11
	c) Pre-university Education	21052.00	37640.03
	d) Language Development	535.00	396.00
	e) DESERT	950.00	4973.83
	f) Adult Education	1525.64	931.04
	g) Vocational Education	883.27	366.07
	h) Higher Education	10234.85	55926.00
	i) Collegiate Education	49517.36	50458.47
	General Education	353903.68	712618.91

Major Heads/Minor Heads Of Development		Annual Plan 2013-14 (B.E)	Annual Plan 2014-15 (BE)
2.	Technical Education	34436.39	52729.77
3.	Sports& Youth Services	10117.17	12493.91
4.	Art & Culture	24400.89	27412.59
	Sub-Total(Education) (1 to 4)	422858.13	805255.18
5.	Medical and Public Health	168673.92	309516.28
6.	Water Supply and Sanitation		
	i) Rural Water Supply & Sanitation	126452.21	189146.43
	ii) Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	77990.00	61000.00
	Sub-Total (Water Supply and Sanitation)	204442.21	250146.43
7.	Housing (incl. Police Housing)	138901.00	234256.80
8.	Urban Development (Incl. State Capital Project & Slum Area Dev.)	468160.00	527235.00
9.	Information & Publicity	3513.59	3520.61
10.	Development of SCs, STs and OBCs		
	i) Development of SCs	40327.03	233275.10
	ii)Development of STs	18155.30	83121.28
	iii) Development of OBCs	77845.54	99319.02
	iv) Minorities	57622.23	79187.85
	Sub-Total (Development of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities)	193950.10	494903.25
11.	Labour and Employment	26775.88	47302.21
12.	Social Security & Social Welfare (including Disabled Welfare)	105213.99	114760.12
13.	Empowerment of Women & Development of Children (incl. Nutrition)	118742.92	192866.27
	Total X(1 to 13)	1851231.74	2979762.15
<b>XI.</b>	<b>General Services</b>	110216.08	152928.34
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4868500.19</b>	<b>6559978.71</b>

Key targets for the Annual Plan 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given below in Table 4.

**Table 4: Key targets for the Annual Plan 2013-14 and 2014-15**

	Unit	Targets	
		Annual Plan	Annual Plan
		2013-14	2014-15
Production of food grains	000MT	13000	13500
Production of oil seeds	000MT	1574	1375
Production of sugarcane	000MT	40000	45000
Production of cotton	000 Bales	1163	1184
Area under high yielding varieties	000 Ha	4930	4832
Consumption of chemical fertilizers	Lakh Tons	22	25
Procurement of milk by diaries	000 MTs	1680	2048
Irrigation potential created			
a) Major and Medium Irrigation	Hectares	236499	173383
b) Minor Irrigation-Surface Water	Hectares	23500	35000
Power Generation			
a) Installed capacity ( cum )	MW.	15	1515
b) Electricity generation	Mu.	29508	32024
c) Energisation of pumpsets	No.	38505	30000
Small Scale industrial units to be set up	No.	26628	29300
Production of raw silk	000 Kgs.	8440	10493
Enrolment			
a) Elementary Education (6-10 years)	000's (terminal)	6000	6300
b) Classes VI-VII	000's(terminal)	3000	3150



**Table-5: Budgetary Support and Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR)**  
(Rs. crore)

Sector	Annual Plan 2014-15		
	Total	Cash	IEBR/Others
		Support	
1	2	3	4
Agriculture & Allied Activities	6007.52	6007.52	
Rural Development	3227.81	3227.81	
Special Area Programme	1377.52	1377.52	
Irrigation & Flood Control	10454.14	8454.14	2000.00@
Energy	4980.87	930.87	4050.00\$
Industry & Minerals	922.15	922.15	
Transport	5461.23	4702.23	#613.00 ##146.00
Science, Technology, Forestry and Ecology & Environment	727.75	616.14	\$109.61
General Economic Services	1113.90	485.10	**628.80
Education, Arts, Kannada & Culture and Sports and Youth Services	8052.55	8052.55	
Health	3095.16	3095.16	
Water Supply, Housing & Urban Development	10116.38	8410.38	^1000.00 ^^650.00 @ @56.00
Information	35.21	35.21	
Welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs & Minorities	4949.03	4949.03	
Labour and Labour Welfare	473.02	473.02	
Social Security, Women & Child Development and Nutrition	3076.26	3076.26	
General Services	1529.28	1529.28	*250.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>65599.78</b>	<b>56096.37</b>	<b>9503.41</b>

**Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) and Others**  
(Rs. crore)

	Annual Plan 2014-15
<b>1\$. Energy Sector</b>	
(i) Karnataka Power Corporation	2850.00
(ii) KPTCL	1200.00
<b>2. @ Water Resources Sector</b>	
(i) KBJNL	1500.00
(ii) KNNL	500.00
<b>3^ Urban Development Sector</b>	
(i) BBMP	500.00
(ii) KUIDFC	300.00
(iii) KUWSDB	200.00
<b>4# Transport Sector</b>	
(i) KSRTC	255.00
(ii) Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Services	258.00
(iii) North West Karnataka Road Transport Services	50.00
(iv) North East Road Transport Corporation	50.00

<b>5*. General Services</b>	
Police Housing Corporation	250.00
<b>Total: IEBR</b>	<b>7913.00</b>
<b>6.Others</b>	
<b>**Infrastructure Initiative Fund</b>	<b>628.80</b>
<b>^^ Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Fund</b>	<b>650.00</b>
<b>## Chief Minister Rural Road Fund</b>	<b>146.00</b>
<b>@@ State Urban Transport Fund</b>	<b>56.00</b>
<b>\$\$ Forest Development Fund</b>	<b>109.61</b>
<b>Total Others</b>	<b>1590.41</b>

**Table 6: Scheme of Financing:2014-15**

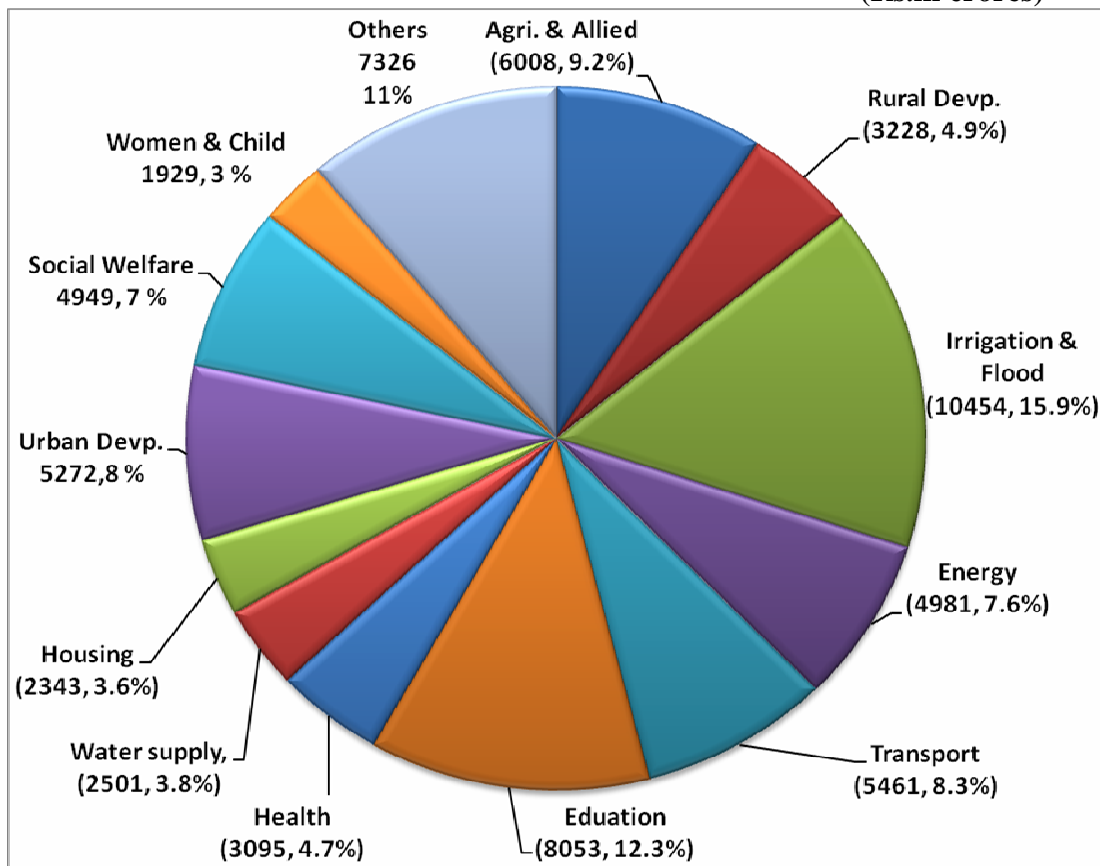
		(Rs.crore)
		<b>2014-15</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>State Own Resources(1+2+3+4+5-6)</b>	<b>22643.33</b>
<b>1</b>	Balance from Current Revenue	20492.52
<b>2</b>	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (net)	-323.31
<b>3</b>	Plan Grants under 13th FC	897.67
<b>4</b>	Adjustment of Opening Balance	26.54
<b>5</b>	Amount met by Cess	1590.41
<b>6</b>	Amount spent on CSS/CPS in excee of Receipts	40.50
<b>B</b>	<b>Gross Borrowings(7+8+9+10+11)</b>	<b>27331.63</b>
<b>7</b>	Gross accretion to State Provident Fund	4300.37
<b>8</b>	Gross Small Savings(6003-111)	1000.00
<b>9</b>	Gross Market Borrowings(6003-101)	19142.00
<b>10</b>	Gross Negotiated Loans(i to vi)	1170.33
	(i)LIC	
	(ii)GIC	
	(iii) NABARD(6003-105)	1170.33
	(iv)REC	
	(v)IDBI	
	(vi) Others(HUDCO,PFC,NCDC,etc)	
<b>11</b>	Loan portion of ACA for EAPs(6004-02)	1718.93
<b>C</b>	<b>Repayments(a+b+c+d+e)</b>	<b>7135.82</b>
	(a)Repayment of GOI Loans(6004)	774.43
	(b)Repayment of National Small Savings Fund(6003V-II)	998.88
	(c) Repayment of Market Borrowings(6003-V-II)	2408.29
	(d) Repayment of State Provident Fund(Total AFS-I)	2375.37
	(e)Repayment of Negotiated Loans(6003-V.II)	578.85
<b>D</b>	<b>Net Borrowings(B-C)</b>	<b>20195.81</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Central Assistance(12+13+14)</b>	<b>14847.44</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Normal Central Assistance</b>	<b>535.00</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>ACA for EAPs</b>	<b>13.68</b>

14	<b>Others</b>	<b>14298.76</b>
1	AIBP	1344.50
2	Roads & Bridges	120.00
3	WGDP	29.00
4	GIA under Article275(1) for Tribal Areas	53.00
5	JnNURM	167.00
6	TSP	27.00
7	NSAP	583.64
8	NeGAP	4.00
9	BRGF	112.00
10	RKVY	606.00
11	NBA	97.72
12	NRDWP	1279.60
13	National Health Mission	949.33
14	IWMP	640.00
15	IAY	1345.49
16	MGNREGA	1260.00
17	NRLM	146.70
18	MDM	951.81
19	SSA	982.00
20	ICDS	660.47
21	National Horticulture Mission	549.50
22	National Oil Seeds & Oil Palm Mission	30.02
23	National Live Stock Health & Disease Control Programme	4.71
24	National Afforestation Programme	22.72
25	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats	6.00
26	Project Tiger	29.32
27	National Scheme for Modernisation of Police & Other Forces	36.73
28	NULM	67.00
29	RMSA	861.75
30	Support for Edu. Devp. incl. Teachers Training & . Adult Edn.	43.74
31	Scheme for providing Edn. To Madrasas, Minorities & Disabled	12.00
32	Skill Dev. Mission	29.40

33	Social Security for unorganised workers incl.RSBY	48.00
34	Dev. Of Infrastructure for Judiciary incl. Gram Nyayalayas	111.00
35	Multisectoral Dev. Programmes for Minorities	170.10
36	National Land Record Management Programme(NLRMP)	32.50
37	Scheme for Dev. of SCs	512.99
38	Scheme for dev. of OBCs and denotified nomadic and semi nomadic tribes	113.10
39	Reduction in IMR	70.37
40	Scheme for dev. Of Economically backward classes	0.99
41	Support for Statistical Strengthening	7.00
42	Catalytic development Programme under Sericulture	50.00
43	Infrastructure dev. for Destinations & Circuits	20.00
44	Umbrella Scheme for Edn. of ST students	27.00
45	Indira Gandhi Matritav Sahyog Yojana(IGMSY)	17.77
46	Integrated Child Protection Programme(ICPS)	38.54
47	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls(SABALA)	4.34
48	Panchyat Yuva Kreedaa aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)	11.91
49	National Service Scheme(NSS)	11.00
<b>F</b>	<b>Resources of PSUs(Internal &amp; Extra Budgetary Resources-IEBR)(a+b)</b>	<b>7913.00</b>
a	<b>Internal Resources</b>	
b	<b>Extra Budgetary Resources</b>	
	<b>Total State Plan(A+D+E+F)</b>	<b>65599.58</b>

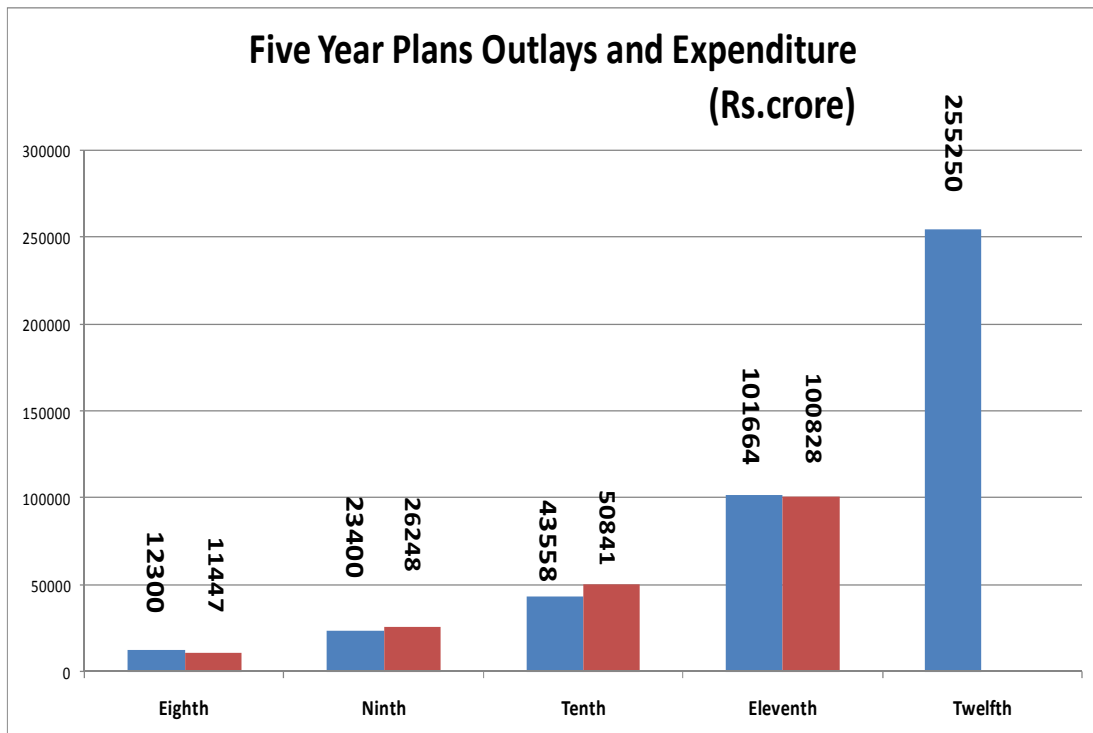
### Sectoral Allocation of Annual Plan 2014-15

(Rs.in crores)



### Five Year Plans Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs.crore)



### DECENTRALISED PLANNING

Karnataka has been a pioneer State in decentralised governance, more specifically in nurturing Panchayat Raj Institutions. The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments to the Constitution, a watershed in Indian Democratic Republic saw the dawn of powerful local governments all over the country. The State was the first in the country to enact the Panchayat Raj Act, during 1993 incorporating the features of the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment. Elections are being successively held to the three-tiers of PRIs. Karnataka has transferred all the 29 subjects listed in the Constitution to the PRIs. Politically, there is a broad consensus and sincere commitment in favour of decentralisation that finds a place in the ideologies of all political parties in the State. The Panchayat Raj System in the state has been stabilized with the conduct of elections successively every five years. An outstanding feature of the Panchayati Raj System is the determined effort to empower voiceless section of the society by providing specific reservation not only in its membership but also to the post of Chairpersons/Vice chairpersons of the Institutions. It is a matter of great pride that women constitute 53 per cent, 55 per cent and 43 per cent of the elected members in Zilla, Taluk and Grama Panchayats respectively.

The State 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 functions, functionaries and finances.
- (ii) Social auditing in the form of Jamabandhi to ensure transparency in the system; Grama Panchayats are empowered to call for tenders for all works with an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000 and above and for procuring materials worth Rs. 5000 and above.
- (iii) Ombudsmen are appointed at the district level to ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of important programmes like MGNREGS
- (iv) GPs have powers to levy tax on buildings and lands, levy water rate, tax on entertainment, vehicals, advertisement and hording and collect market fee, fee on bus stands and on grazing cattle.
- (v) Computerisation of Grama , Taluk and Zilla Panchayats.
- (vi) Drawal of salary by the Grama Panchayat Secretaries from the Grama Panchayat account, ensure more accountability to their Panchayats
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) 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.

(ix) The State has launched capacity building programmes such as - certificate course for panchayath members, imparting functional literacy to illiterate Grama Panchayath members, training through satellite networks to elected panchayath functionaries at ANSSIRD, Mysore.

Grama Panchayaths receive an annual grant of Rs. 10 lakh per GP - for GPs with population of more than 8000 and Rs. 8 lakh per GP - for those with a population of less than 8000.

(x) 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.

### **Greater flexibility to PRIs for Planning and Prioritisation**

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

### **Activity Mapping**

In accordance with the recommendations of the Working Group, constituted in the year 2001, the State has evolved an 'Activity Mapping' for all the three panchayaths. Broadly, the activity mapping visualises both Zilla Panchayaths and Taluk Panchayaths as planners, facilitators and owners of common executive machinery, Grama Panchayaths as the cutting edge of local service provision. 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 Panchayath Raj in coordination with other departments has devolved certain functions, functionaries and finances to PRIs.

### **Panchatantra**

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

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

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

### Capacity building of PRI members

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

### District Planning Committees

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

### Annual Plan 2013-14 and 2014-15

Under the district sector plan, schemes have been allocated to Zilla Panchayatis, Taluk Panchayatis and Gram Panchayatis. Rs.9676 crore has been allocated for the State Plan schemes including State's share of CSS for the year 2014-15, against Rs. 4650 crore allocated for 2013-14, an increase of 108 per cent.

Sector wise allocation of the District Sector State Plan funds during 2013-14 and 2014-15 is furnished below:

( Rs. lakh)

Sector	Annual Plan 2013-14			Annual Plan 2014-15		
	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total
Education	161856	65827	227683	299018	547	299565
	(34.80)	(16.10)	(26.10)	(31.00)	(0.70)	(28.60)
Sports & Youth Services	1574	1196	2770	2929		2929
	(0.30)	(0.30)	(0.30)	(0.30)		(0.28)
Art, Culture & Library	88		88	104		104
	(N)		(N)	(0.01)		(0.01)



(Rs. lakh)

Sector	Annual Plan 2013-14			Annual Plan 2014-15		
	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total
Medical & Public Health	17700		17700	19035		19035
	(3.80)		(2.00)	(1.96)		(1.81)
Family Welfare	2564	39630	42194	2853	43950	46803
	(0.60)	(9.70)	(4.80)	(0.30)	(54.62)	(4.47)
Rural Water Supply	12953	10030	22983	23652		23652
	(2.80)	(2.50)	(2.60)	(2.45)		(2.26)
Rural Housing	28225		28225	101999		101999
	(6.10)		(3.20)	(10.58)		(9.75)
Welfare of SCs ,STs & BCs	23610	29480	53090	69256	6766	76022
	(5.10)	(7.20)	(6.10)	(7.15)	(8.41)	(7.25 )
Welfare of BCs	14690		14690			
	(3.20)		(1.70)			
Welfare of Minorities	1809		1809			
	(0.40)		(0.20)			
Labour, Employment & Training	69	51	120	294	171	465
	(N)	(N)	(N)	(0.03)	(0.21)	(0.04)
Welfare of Women and Children	30771	62027	92798	97835		97835
	(6.60)	(15.20)	(10.60)	(10.03)		(9.25)
Welfare of Disabled	814		814			
	(0.20)		(0.10)			
Nutrition	14882	41490	56372	32378	24476	56854
	(3.20)	(10.20)	(6.50)	(3.35)	(30.42)	(5.44)
Crop Husbandry(Agriculture)	2898	1294	4192	6407		6407
	(0.60)	(0.30)	(0.50)	(0.66)		(0.61)
Soil & Water Conservation	563	2432	2995			
	(0.10)	(0.60)	(0.30)			
Horticulture	2047	80	2127			
	(0.40)	(N)	(0.20)			
Animal Husbandry	13675	470	14145	15469		15469
	(2.90)	(0.10)	(1.60)	(1.60)		(1.48)
Fisheries	669	45	714	718	53	771
	(0.10)	(N)	(0.10)	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.07)
Forest	2468		2468	2779		2779
	(0.50)		(0.30)	(0.28)		(0.26)
Cooperation	524		524	501		501
	(0.10)		(0.10)	(0.05)		(0.04)
Agricultural Marketing	205		205	252		252
	(N)		(N)	(0.02)		(0.02)
Spl. Programmes for RD	7002	15257	22259	15000.00		15000.00
	(1.50)	(3.70)	(2.50)	(1.55)		(1.45)
Rural Energy	713	1183	1896	715	855	1570
	(0.20)	(0.30)	(0.20)	(0.07)	(1.06)	(0.14)
Rural Employment	13753	137527	151280	151000		151000
	(3.00)	(33.70)	(17.30)	(15.60)		(14.45)

Sector	Annual Plan 2012-13			Annual Plan 2013-14		
	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total
Grants to PRIs including ZP office buildings	91459		91459	94362		94362
	(19.70)		(10.50)	(9.76)		(9.00)
Hill Areas				405	3645	4050
				(0.04)	(4.53)	(0.38)
Other Special Area Programmes				11200		11200
				(1.15)		(1.06)
Minor Irrigation	76		76	76		76
	(N)		(N)	(N)		(N)
Village & Small Industries	567		567	1531		1531
	(0.10)		(0.10)	(0.15)		(0.14)
Sericulture	502		502			
	(0.10)		(0.10)			
Roads & Bridges	15518		15518	15920		15920
	(3.30)		(1.80)	(1.65)		(1.52)
District Planning Unit	317		317	1748		1748
	(0.10)		(N)	(0.18)		(0.16)
Handloom & Textiles	287		287			
	(0.10)		(N)			
Science & Technology	152		152	157		157
	(N)		(N)	(0.01)		(0.01)
Civil Supplies				15		15
<b>Total</b>	<b>465000</b>	<b>408019</b>	<b>873018</b>	<b>967607</b>	<b>80463</b>	<b>1048070</b>
	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>

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

As in the year 2013-14, during the year 2014-15 also, education, rural development, rural housing, welfare of women and children, social welfare and pre-school children-feeding programme continued to be the priority sectors. These sectors account for 31.00, 28.00, 10.58, 10.03, 7.15, and 3.35 per cent of the total outlay respectively

### **Outlay for Special Component Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub Plan**

The allocation for SCSP and TSP components amounts to Rs. 2060.76 crore and the year Rs. 729.67 crore, amounting to 21.30 and 7.54 per cent respectively for the year 2014-15, taking up activities exclusively benefiting these categories.

## EMPLOYMENT

### 1. Labour and Employment Scenario in Karnataka

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 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 show that our achievements on employment front are not quite impressive. Therefore, expansion of productive, quality and decent employment has been the principal concern of the state government's policy in recent years to reduce poverty and to make 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.

### 2. Key Labour Market Indicators

The analysis of key labour market indicators in select states shows that Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu have the highest labour force participation rates (LFPR) amongst the comparable states, while that of Gujarat and Kerala having relatively low participation respectively during 2011-12 (**Table:1**). Similar to the LFPR, work participation rate (WPR) is high in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and low in Kerala.

**Table 1: Key Labour Market Indicators in Select States, 2011-12**

States	Labour Force Participation Rate (UPSS)	Work force Participation Rate (UPSS)	Unemployment Rate (UPSS)	Youth Unemployment Rate (UPSS)
Karnataka	43.0	41.7	1.6	4.4
Maharashtra	43.7	40.2	1.3	3.8
Tamil Nadu	45.4	41.7	2.3	7.8
Kerala	40.3	34.0	6.6	20.6
Andhra Pradesh	47.9	45.3	2.0	5.9
Gujarat	42.4	39.8	0.5	1.3
All- India	39.5	35.4	2.2	6.1

Source: 68<sup>th</sup> Round Employment and Unemployment Survey, NSSO, 2011-12

Note: UPSS – usual principal and subsidiary status.

### 3. Child Labour

In case of child labour, the participation rate of children in work has come down significantly both at the all-India level and across all the states including Karnataka which could be attributed to significant increase in the enrolment and attendance rate of children in schools. There has been a gradual fall in the number of children in the 5 to 14 years age group in the labour force between 1999-00, 2004-05 and 2009-10.

Despite decline in the child participation rates in Karnataka to 2.2 per cent in 2009-10, it need to be understood that children who are still at work are hardcore child labour and contribute immensely to their family income. Therefore, child labour and livelihood centric government programmes need to be focused towards child labour families by achieving convergence to eradicate child labour from the state in a time bound manner.

#### **4. Estimated Population, Labour Force and Workforce**

The age composition of the population shows that in 2011-12 nearly 59.1 per cent of the total population in Karnataka was in the working age group of 15-59 years, which is higher than the all-India average of 53.9. In rural and urban areas of the state also, the ratio of working age to total population is higher compared to the all-India average. In rural areas, it is 54.0 percent for Karnataka as against 51.0 percent for all-India. In urban areas, it is 62.1 percent for Karnataka as against 55.1 percent for all-India.

#### **Labour Force Participation Rates**

As per the usual principal and subsidiary activity status, 43 per cent of the total population in Karnataka and 39.5 per cent at all India level belonged to the labour force in 2011-12. The LFPR is higher in rural compared to urban areas and significantly lower among females than males both in rural and urban Karnataka and at all-India level.

#### **Workforce Participation Rates**

The work participation rate (WPR) by usual principal and subsidiary activity status shows that of the total population, 41.7 per cent participated in work in Karnataka and the same ratio is 35.4 per cent at the all-India level during 2011-12.

#### **5. Unemployment Rate**

The unemployment rate in Karnataka of all persons as per the current daily status shows that at the overall level on an average 2.2 percent persons in the labour force remained unemployed on a daily basis during 2011-12 which is lower than the all India average of 3.1 percent. The CDS unemployment rate in Karnataka is found to be almost same for both urban and rural areas (2.2%). However, the situation at the all-India level is just opposite wherein unemployment rate is higher in rural (3.2%) compared to urban areas (2.8%). Nonetheless, rural and urban unemployment in Karnataka are relatively lower than the all-India average.

#### **6. Employment Exchange Statistics**

The number of job seekers as per the live register figures of employment exchanges was 4.02 lakh in September, 2013 as compared to 4.21 lakh in March, 2013, a decrease by 4.42%. As compared to previous year, there is slight decrease in Diploma Holders. There has been 4.96% decline in the registrants of Matriculations and Stenographers followed by Below Matriculation (-5.48%), I.T.I. Apprenticeship, Other Certificate Holders (-5.07%), Graduates (+0.21%) and Post-Graduates (+3.06%). Registrants on the live registers of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka are given in Table 2

**Table 2 - Registrants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka**

Sl. No.	Registrants	At the end of			Variation (Sept-13 / March-13) %
		March-12	March-13	Sept-13	
1.	Post-Graduates.	4813	4834	4982	3.06%
2.	Graduates.	52652	50216	50321	0.21%
3.	Diploma Holders.	23279	20901	19558	-6.43%
4.	I.T.I. Apprenticeship, Other Certificate Holders.	57798	55481	52664	-5.07%
5.	Matriculates and Stenographers.	252061	223076	211994	-4.96%
6.	Below Matriculation.	76697	66707	63046	-5.48%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>467300</b>	<b>421215</b>	<b>402565</b>	<b>-4.42%</b>

Source: Department of Employment and Training

## 7. Placements and Vacancies

Between April and September, 2013, only 9,452 placements were made (1,575 on an average every month). During the corresponding period of the previous year this number was about 7,407 (823 on an average per month). The number of placements was 2.34% of the total registrations by September, 2013. In 2012-13, 15,069 placements were made (1,255 on an average every month).

1,232 vacancies have been notified in 2013 up to September, 2013 (205 on an average every month) compared to 1,822 during the corresponding period the previous year (202 on an average every month). The number of vacancies notified has increased by 1.48% of registrations by September-2013. In 2012-13, 3,271 vacancies have been notified (272 on an average every month).

## 8. Sectoral Distribution of workers and Labour Productivity

The sectoral distribution of workers across industry shows that agriculture and allied sector is the most important sector wherein about 49% of the workers in Karnataka and 53.8% of workers at all India level are engaged for their livelihood during 2011-12 (Table 11.20). The corresponding share in the Karnataka and India was 61% and 58.17% respectively in 2004-05. This shows that the share of agricultural employment in Karnataka and all-India level has declined between 2005 and 2011-12, which is a positive trend towards structural transformation. There is an urgent need to devise appropriate policies to ensure rapid structural transformation process in coming years.

**Table 3 - Sectoral distribution of Workers (in%) and Labour Productivity (Rs.) of Karnataka and India - 2011-12**

Distribution of Workers (in %)								
Sectors	Karnataka			India			Labour Productivity (in Rs.)	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Karnataka	India
<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>54028</b>	<b>49875</b>
Mining & Quarrying	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	400911	706804
Manufacturing	9.4	18.4	12.4	8.6	23.6	11.3	203593	193958
Construction	4.3	9.7	6.1	11.1	9.3	10.7	251739	116728
Electricity, Gas & Water supply	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.4	814274	626747
Transport, Storage & Communication	3.3	13.8	6.9	3.0	9.9	4.2	149567	256700
<b>Industries</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>235843</b>	<b>177472</b>
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	6.2	24.5	12.4	6.5	23.4	9.5	182914	289444
Finance, Business Real estate, etc.	1.0	8.3	3.5	0.8	6.5	1.8	1109350	1387406
Public Admn., Health, Education etc.	5.1	16.4	8.9	5.3	18.4	7.6	222670	280027
<b>Services</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>288176</b>	<b>366681</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(18.6)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(9.6)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(28.2)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(448)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(98)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(546)</b>	<b>163340</b>	<b>152812</b>

**Source:** Employment from the results of 68<sup>th</sup> NSSO round data (UPSS) and First Revised Estimates GSDP & GDP for 2011-12 from DES Karnataka and CSO, New Delhi. Figures in parenthesis are employment in millions.

### 9. Labour Productivity across sectors

The overall labour productivity in Karnataka is Rs.1,63,340/- for 2011-12. However, given the sectoral composition of employment, there are wide variations in the labour productivity across the sectors of the economy. Labour productivity in services is Rs.2,88176/- per worker which is almost 5 times that in agriculture (Rs.54028 per worker). At the same time, labour productivity in industry (Rs. 2,35,843/- per worker) is more than 4 times that of agriculture. Across the sub-sectors of the economy, labour productivity is the lowest for agriculture and highest for financial intermediaries and business services. Electricity and water supply utilities is the most productive with labour productivity of Rs.814274/-.

## 10. Employment Elasticity of Growth

The employment elasticity of growth or elasticity of employment with respect to output is defined as the numerical measure of how employment varies with economic output. Employment elasticity's can provide important information about labour markets. The relationship however is not simple and straightforward as factors other than GDP like wage rate, technology and improvements in infrastructure also impact employment growth rates. However, in their most basic use, they serve as a useful way to examine how growth in economic output and growth in employment evolve together over time. They can also provide insights into how employment generation varies for different population subsets in an economy, and assist in detecting and analysing structural changes in employment over time. In addition to overall employment elasticity, it has also been calculated by economic sector (agriculture, industry and services). The **Table 4** provides the employment elasticity's of growth along with the average GSDP growth rates for the time period 2000-04, 2005-2010 and 2000-10.

**Table 4: Employment elasticity in Karnataka**

	2000-04	2005-10	2000-10
Total Employment elasticity	<b>0.990</b>	<b>-0.031</b>	<b>0.160</b>
Avg. GSDP growth	4.420	8.680	6.550

Source: 12<sup>th</sup> FYP Approach paper, Karnataka

The process of structural change is a long-run phenomenon; the 10-year period under examination provides an insight on current trends in employment and output by economic sector. In this regard, the sector GSDP elasticity indicates whether employment is growing or falling in a given sector, both overall as well as relative to other sectors. The sector elasticity gives an indication of the extent to which growth in a given sector is being driven by productivity or employment. The former may be indicative of labour substituting production and the potential for a future sector-specific labour surplus (**Table 5**).

**Table 5: Employment elasticity by sector**

	2000-04	2005-10	2000-10
Agriculture employment elasticity	<b>0.906</b>	<b>-0.116</b>	<b>0.020</b>
Agriculture Sector growth	2.920	1.660	-0.630
Industry employment elasticity	<b>0.619</b>	<b>0.425</b>	<b>0.385</b>
Industry Sector growth	6.800	11.000	8.900
Services employment elasticity	<b>1.309</b>	<b>0.157</b>	<b>0.354</b>
Services Sector growth	7.600	9.900	8.800
Overall employment elasticity	<b>0.990</b>	<b>-0.031</b>	<b>0.160</b>

Source: 12<sup>th</sup> FYP approach paper, Karnataka

For the agriculture sector, growth during the latter half of the decade has been driven more by gains in productivity than by gains in employment. As can be seen in the table, employment elasticity drops from a high of 0.906 to -0.116 between 2000-04 and 2005-10. It appears therefore that agriculture sector has saturated in terms of employment potential. However, given that unemployment rates have not gone up, this indicates that the

employment elasticity of non-agricultural activities have increased to reduce overall unemployment rates. This is in line with the structural transformation of employment and GSDP. However, given that agriculture employs 55% of the workforce in the state, there is a need to focus on additional employment generation avenues through diversification and specialisation in agriculture while at the same time, skill building of rural population to enable them to seek gainful employment in the secondary or services sectors.

For the industries sector, the elasticity's fell from 0.619 to 0.425 as sector growth rates jump from 6.80 to 11% between the two time periods. However, in spite of the fall in employment elasticity, the industry sector recorded the highest growth rate as well as employment elasticity. Though this trend is in line with the sectoral transformation of the employment structure, the falling employment elasticity might not bring down the overall unemployment rate in the future.

Service sector was both the fastest growing sector and the sector with the most job-intensive growth during 2000-04. As can be seen from the table, for every 1-percentage point of growth in service sector value added, employment increased by 1.309 percentage points, implying value-added growth has been driven more by gains in employment. However, during the latter half of the decade, the industries sector overtakes the services sector both in terms of sector growth and employment elasticity's. The service sector would have to grow at a much higher rate to absorb the surplus labour from the agriculture sector. In addition, the gradual decline in the public sector employment is likely to have slow down the service sector employment.

## 11. Employment in Public and Private Sector

Organized sector employment in the State has decreased by 0.1% from 23.49 lakh in March, 2013 to 23.46 lakh in June, 2013. Public Sector employment account for 10.56 lakh (45%) and Private Sector for 12.90 lakh (55%), while the former has decreased by 0.3%, the latter has increased by 0.1% between March, 2013 and June 2013. Branch-wise comparison shows that employment in Central Government and State Government (Quasi) has increased from 0.953 to 0.961 lakh, 1.554 to 1.563 lakh respectively from March, 2013 to June, 2013. State Government, Central Quasi Government and Local Bodies employment has decreased from March, 2013 to June, 2013. Table-11.22 gives branch-wise details of the organized sector employment upto June, 2013.

**Table -6 Employment in Public and Private Sector (in '000)**

Branch	March, 2012	March, 2013	June, 2013	Percentage variation June-2013/March, 2013
1. Central Government	95.5	95.3	96.1	0.8
2. State Government	580.3	579.4	576.6	-0.5
3. Central Government (Quasi)	164.6	164.8	163.3	-0.9
4. State Government (Quasi).	158.2	155.4	156.3	0.6
5. Local Bodies	67.2	65.0	64.2	-1.2
6. Private Sector- Act.	1217.0	1227.4	1228.6	0.1
7. Private Sector - Non-Act.	65.4	61.6	61.3	-0.5
Public Sector	1065.8	1059.9	1056.5	-0.3
Private Sector.	1282.4	1289.0	1289.9	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2348.2</b>	<b>2348.9</b>	<b>2346.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

Source: Department of Labour, Gok



## **12. Additional Employment**

Employment generation has been estimated based on three factors viz. income, employment elasticity over a period of years and anticipated estimates of gross domestic product for 2013-14. During 2013-14, it is 297.84 lakh person-days compared to 292.57 lakh person-days in the previous year

## **13. Wage Employment Programmes**

### **a. Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme**

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act came in to operation in all districts from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008.

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

MGNREGA programme is a demand based programme and not an allocation based programme. The scheme is being implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme on cost sharing basis between the Centre and the State as wage component is fully borne by the Centre whereas the material component is borne by Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25.

The fund allocated for the scheme in 2013-14 is Rs.1252.55 crore of which, Rs.852.36 crore has been spent upto October 2013 and 125.97 lakh person days of employment has been generated benefitting 3.8 lakh households

### **b. Wage Employment Generation under Major Programmes**

Wage employment generated under various state government programmes was 7.95 crore mandays between April and September 2013. During the corresponding period of the preceding year 6.41 crore mandays were generated. The breakup is–Major medium irrigation and Flood control generated 2.89 crore mandays, (36.36%), Roads and Bridges 1.71 crore mandays (21.47%), Minor Irrigation 0.90 crore mandays (11.27%) followed by Watershed development 0.59 crore mandays (31.96%), Buildings 0.34 crore mandays (4.30%), CADA 0.01 crore mandays (0.09%) and MGNREGS 1.00 crore mandays. The wage employment generated as a proportion of the annual target was the highest in respect of Watershed development 1.11 crore mandays (55.52%) followed by Minor Irrigation 0.90 crore mandays (40.93%), Roads and Bridges 1.71 crore mandays (38.61%), Buildings 0.34 crore mandays (35.51%), Major medium irrigation and Flood control generated 2.89 crore mandays, (25.08%), CADA 0.01 crore mandays (3.32%) and MGNREGS 1.00 crore mandays. During the corresponding period of the previous year 55.92% of the annual target was achieved in Roads and Bridges followed by Minor Irrigation (50.07 %) and Buildings (29.85%).

**Table 7 - Wage Employment Generation under Major Programmes (2013-14)**

Programmes	Annual target		Target for 2013-14 (Sept.2013)	(Mandays in lakhs)	
	2012-13	2013-14		Achievement	
				2012-13 (upto Sept.12)	2013-14 (up to Sept. 13)
1.Major and Medium Irrigation & Flood Control	976.89	1151.75	479.16	239.37 (24.50)	288.91 (25.08)
2.Minor Irrigation	133.27	218.93	74.12	66.73 (50.07)	89.60 (40.93)
3.CADA	28.94	20.48	4.21	6.24 (21.56)	0.68 (3.32)
4.Watershed Development	149.75	199.60	79.84	35.66 (23.81)	110.81 (55.52)
5.Roads & Bridges	366.16	441.78	203.59	204.74 (55.92)	170.58 (38.61)
6.Buildings	94.36	96.35	51.83	28.17 (29.85)	34.21 (35.51)
Total Programmes (Targeted)	1749.37	2128.89	892.75	580.91 (33.21)	694.79 (32.64)
N.R.E.G.S	*	*	*	59.74	99.89
<b>Total Programmes</b>	<b>21749.37</b>	<b>2128.89</b>	<b>891.75</b>	<b>640.65</b>	<b>794.68</b>

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to annual target.

\* Demand driven programme - no target

## 15. Self Employment Programmes

### i. Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarozgar Yojana

The Government of India launched the Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) from 1<sup>st</sup> April 1999 by merging the earlier schemes like IRDP, DWCRA, SITRA, TRYSEM & MWS. SGSY is a centrally sponsored scheme and funding is shared by the central & State Government in the 75:25 ratio.

SGRY is a credit –cum- subsidy programme. It covers all aspects of self employment, such as organization of the poor into self help groups, training, credit technology, infrastructure and marketing. Efforts are made to involve women members in each self help groups. SGSY lays emphasis on activity clusters. Under SGSY Programme, 20% is utilized for development of infrastructure, 10% for training of swarojgaries, 10% for revolving fund of SHGs and the remaining amount is for Subsidy. The subsidy amount for individual swarojgaries is 30% of the project cost of Rs. 7500, whichever is less, and for SC/ST 50% of the project cost or Rs. 10000, whichever is less. In case of groups 50% of the project cost or Rs.1, 25,000 or Rs. 10,000 per individual whichever is less. However in case of irrigation project there is no limit on the subsidy amount.

For effective implementation of scheme, many areas of preferences have been identified & stress is being laid on those areas. Some of the important identified areas are:

- 1) **26 Apparel Training and Design Centres are established in 24 districts in coordination with AEPC, RSETIs and recognized NGOs.**
- 2) **RUDSETI / RSETIs have been established in 28 districts to provide skill development training.**

Physical and Financial Achievement for the year 2013-14 is given in the following Table8

**Table: 8 - SGSY- Sanctions & Disbursements of Loan & Subsidy (Rs. crore)**

Category	Year	Sanctions		Disbursements		Subsidy	
		No.	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount
Individuals	2008-09	709	2.69	570	2.16	570	0.86
	2009-10	1607	4.58	1435	4.58	1435	1.73
	2010-11	2616	7.93	2335	7.08	2335	2.51
	2011-12	2491	8.51	2007	6.91	2007	2.35
	2012-13	2317	8.58	1587	5.88	1587	3.12
	2013-14 *	647	2.07	434	1.39	434	0.44
Groups	2008-09	6325	203.79	5774	186.08	5774	71.47
	2009-10	6131	213.53	5497	191.45	5497	76.25
	2010-11	7068	254.41	6222	223.96	6222	79.55
	2011-12	6737	229.04	6018	204.60	6018	72.62
	2012-13	5939	232.84	4296	168.43	4296	55.34
	2013-14 *	1840	36.98	1612	32.40	1612	11.49
Total	2008-09	7034	206.48	6344	188.24	6344	72.33
	2009-10	7738	218.11	6932	196.03	6932	77.98
	2010-11	9684	262.34	8557	231.04	8557	82.06
	2011-12	9228	237.55	8025	211.51	8025	74.97
	2012-13	8256	241.42	5883	174.31	5883	58.46
	2013-14 *	2487	39.05	2046	33.79	2046	11.93

\* Upto September, 2013

## ii. Training for Self Employment

Training is provided by different organisations to help the unemployed to start their own units. Details of the training given under various programmes are shown in **Table 9**.

**Table 9 - Number of persons trained for self-employment 2011-12 to 2013-14 (Nos.)**

Programme/Scheme	Achievement		Target	Achievement (upto Dec 2013)
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
<b>1.SCs and STs</b>				
a) Assistance to Law Graduates				
b) (Stipend) (Rs.in Lakhs)	106.50	212.84	333.91	144.01
b)Training to Law Graduates	853	1728	2353	1162
<b>2Entrepreneurship Development Programme Sponsored by CEDOK</b>				
a) Person's Trained	7124	12423	10095	22349
b)Programmes	174	21 3	341	179
<b>3.I.EntrepreneurshipDevelopmentProgramme(SISI)-Plan Scheme</b>				
<b>i. Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme(ESDPS)</b>				
a)Persons Trained	2057	2320	0	309
b)Programme Conducted	97	100	83	14
<b>ii.Entrepreneurship Development programmes(EDPs)</b>				
a)Persons Trained	395	57 4	0	65
b)Programme conducted	17	2 5	30	3
<b>iii.Management Development Programmes ((MDPs)</b>				
a)Persons Trained	532	47 6	-	63
b)Programme conducted	21	1 9	21	2
<b>iv.Business Skill Development Programmes(BSDP)</b>				
a)Persons Trained	129	-	-	-
b)Programme conducted	4	-	-	-
<b>v.Industrial Motivation Campaign IMC</b>				
a)Persons Trained	5889	10405	-	1646
b)Programme Conducted	95	9 0	98	28
<b>II.Non-Plan Scheme</b>				
<b>1.Skilled Development Programme</b>				
a)Persons Trained	439	64 1	-	124
b)Programme Conducted	27	2 9	-	6
<b>2.CAD Training</b>				
a)Persons Trained	-	-	-	-
b)Programme conducted	-	-	-	-
<b>3.CAMTraining</b>				
a)Persons Trained	12	0	0	12
b)Programmes conducted	3	-	-	2

Note – Data for 3.I (i) to (v) for 2013-14 is upto October, 2013

## 16. Social Security and Pension

The Directorate of Social Security and Pension, Revenue Department of the Government is providing social security benefits to the old, widows and physically challenged. Under old age pension scheme any person aged above 60 years and below 65 years and belonging to BPL household is eligible to avail the pension of Rs. 200/- per month and aged above 65 years and belonging to BPL household is eligible to avail the pension of Rs. 500/- per month. Widows aged between 18 to 65 years belonging to BPL households are eligible to avail pension under Destitute Widow Pension Scheme of Rs. 500/- per month. Under State's non-Plan a pension amount of Rs. 500/- per month is given as pension for Disabled person having disability above 40% and below 75% and Rs.1200 per month for those having disability above 75%. Sandhya Suraksha Yojane is the programme initiated by the government in 2007 to provide social security benefits to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, weavers, fisher men and other labourers from unorganized sector excluding construction workers. Under this programme workers in the age group of 65 years and above having income Rs. 20,000/- per annum are eligible and they are paid Rs. 500/- per month. The pension amount increased to Rs. 500/- in case of DWP & PHP with effect from September, 2013. New Schemes "Manaswini" for unmarried women of age 40 to 64 and "Mythri" for Transgender implemented w.e.f 1.08.2013 beneficiaries under these schemes are paid pension amount of Rs.500/- per month

## 17. Skill Development

17.1. The challenge of skill development is of utmost importance in the economic development of nation today. The lack of an adequately skilled workforce is now regarded as a main obstacle to sustain the current rate of growth. The concern over skills development is also of social importance. A majority of the workforce has been left behind, untouched by the benefits of the current economic boom because their poor education and skill level prevents them from seizing gainful employment opportunities. The challenge for skill development in India is broad, complex and multidimensional, covering both quantitative and qualitative aspects. It is complicated because of the size of the population, combined with vast geographical, cultural and social diversities. The requirement of training is not just to those entering the labour force for the first time, or to those currently unemployed to help build their employability, it also needs to be available to the existing workforce in order to maintain their employability, build productivity. Very few opportunities for skill development are available for young people who have dropped out of school or are workers in the unorganized sector. The problem is most severe for women and vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, ST/SC/OBC, minority communities. Most formal training requires a minimum of 10<sup>th</sup> standard as an entry requirement, which precludes a large number of school drop-outs and other people with no or limited education, from receiving formal training. The duration of the training is too long, often 2-3 years, and requires full-time attendance, which workers cannot afford.

**17.2. State Government Initiatives:** The State Government has taken up skill development as a major development policy since 2008-09. The State established its own Skill Commission with representatives from trade and industry. It also developed Skill Development Policy in line with National Skill Development Policy. Government of Karnataka adapted a state policy on skill development in the year 2008. To accomplish the desired objectives of State skill policy, the State established Karnataka Vocational Training and Skill Development Corporation (KVTSDC) under the companies Act' 1956, with a target

of imparting skills and employment to 10 lakh persons in the succeeding five years from inception. KVTSDC has been proactively following the agenda of skill development in the State.

#### **a. Human Resource Development Centre (HRDC)**

Establishment of HRDCs is one of the activities of KVTSDC, through which value added services will be provided to both employers and job seekers. The mismatch between the job market demand on one hand, and the supply provided by our education system on the other is a matter of serious concern. Large number of people are added to the work force each year and their under preparedness to avail the emerging job opportunities addresses the issue of skill development on priority. In this background, Government of Karnataka has taken the steps to convert the Employment Exchanges, which are first contact point for job seekers, into “Human Resource Development Centres” to improve the employability and to make Employment Exchanges more relevant to the job seekers.

At present, 8 HRDCs have already been established in 8 Districts, namely, Mangalore, Bijapur, Mandya, Chamarajanagar, Hubli, Kolar, Bellary and Gulbarga. In addition to 8 HRDCs, 6 more employment exchanges are being taken up for up-gradation. They are located at Chitradurga, Haveri, Bagalkot, Ramanagara, Koppala and Shimoga. The amount of Rs.30 lakhs will be spent through KVTSDC to each HRDC based on the status of existing building. The HRDCs have facilities like Reception Hall, Registration room, Assessment room, counseling rooms, Training/class room, Computer Lab, Discussion room, Record room, Pantry, Server room, Candidate Interview room, Centre Head/Employment Officer Room, Toilets and other amenities. The HRDCs possess State-of-the-art infrastructure and would function under public Private Partnership model. The ideal space requirement would be about 300 sq. metres to be able to provide value added services to job seekers effectively. In 2013-14, it is planned to convert 10 DEEs, namely Mysore, Belgaum, Davangere, Udupi, Hassan, Tumkur, Chikkaballapur, Gadag, Madikeri and Karwar, into HRDCs. It has been planned to set up 2 HRDCs in Bangalore.

#### **b. Migrant Resource Centre (MRC)**

MRC would be established through KVTSDC in the new building which is under construction at Koushalya Bhavan, MRC will act as an instrument to build institutional capacity to assist potential and actual migrants in the State with regard to migration and decision making process. MRCs enable providing authentic and reliable information on options, procedures and reliable contacts for international migration. It also works as a grievance redressal mechanism for the migrants in distress within the State. MRC provides overseas employment information to the migration aspirants in the State. MRC also conduct pre-departure training for the State Government Official in understanding the migration and related issues.

#### **c. Skill and Job Fairs**

In order to enhance the Employability of unemployed/un-trained professionals through proper Skill Training followed by placement being done through “Skill n Job Fair” by creating common platform for Employers & Job Seekers. Skill N 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.

#### d. State Skill Target and Action Plan

Table 10 shows the nationally entrusted state target for 12<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan with respect to Karnataka State is given below. Table 11.46 shows the action plan made to achieve the State target of training 6.1 Lakhs candidates in 2013-14. Table 11.47 shows the KVTSDC Financial target for 2013-14.

**Table 10 - Skill Target**

Sl. No	Five Year	National Target in Lakhs	State Target In Lakhs	% of Total target
1	2012-13	85	4.3	11
2	2013-14	120	6.1	15
3	2014-15	160	7.9	20
4	2015-16	200	9.8	24
5	2016-17	235	12.2	30
		800	40.4	100

**Table 11 - Action Plan to the State Skill Target**

Sl. No	Training Particulars	Target for 2012-13	Achieved 2012-13	shortfall	Target for 2013-14
1.	Modular Employable Skills (MES) training through DET	100000	57215	42785	175000
2.	Skills Training through other Line Depts.	100000	124858	(+24858)	140000
3.	Apprentices Training Scheme (ATS)	20000	20865	( +865)	65000
4	Craftsmen Training / Centre of Excellence (COE) Training	162000	84821	75179	88000
5	Skill Training through HRD Centres	15000	2276	12724	30000
6	Skill / Orientation training for Overseas Job Seekers	5000	NIL	5000	10000
7	Hi-Tech Training Programme through Multi Skill Development Centre including special training programme for SC, ST and Minority group candidates.	10000	990	9010	10000
8	Special Training Programme to the Candidates of Backward, More Backward and Most Backward Talukas	16000	11906	4094	30000
9	Training through proposed 100 Skill Development Centers (SDCs) in Construction and other areas	10000	NIL	10000	40000
10	Special Need Based Training Programme for SC/ST/Minority/others through VTPs by KVTSDC	6000	2056	3944	16000
11	Motor Driving Training Programme	6000	2000	4000	6,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>450000</b>	<b>306987</b>	<b>143013</b>	<b>6,10,000</b>

### **POVERTY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT – A PERSPECTIVE**

Poverty estimates at state level are based on the household consumer expenditure surveys conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS). These surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. The last quinquennial survey was conducted in the year 2009-10 (66<sup>th</sup> round). Since 2009-10 was not a normal year, NSSO conducted another large sample survey in the year 2011-12(68<sup>th</sup> round) and this section is based on the findings broadly from 2011-12 expenditure data and comparison is made with respect to 2004-05(61<sup>st</sup> round).

It also traces the recent trends in human development indicators in Karnataka and compares Karnataka with other states and all India wherever possible based on the data support from different official sources United Nation Development Programmes (UNDP) Reports, Sample Registration System, District Level Health Survey conducted under Reproductive Child Health (RCH) Project, National Family Health Survey-3 (2005-06), Family Welfare Statistics in India, Census 2001 and 2011, etc.

#### **4.1. Poverty in Karnataka**

Planning commission periodically estimates poverty line and poverty ratio at state level for each of quinquennial rounds. The methodology adopted by Planning Commission has undergone changes from time to time based on the recommendation made by experts. The latest methodology adopted by planning commission was the suggestion by expert group under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar and known commonly as Tendulkar committee methodology. Even though several representations were made suggesting Tendulkars poverty line is too low, and to review the methodology Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, since Rangarajan committee report is expected only in mid 2014 planning commission updated poverty line as per Tendulkar committee methodology.

The NSSO tabulates Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) on the basis of three different concepts: Uniform Reference Period (URP), Mixed Reference Period (MRP) and Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP). Poverty line as per Tendulkar methodology is expressed as MPCE based on Mixed Reference Period. For 2011-12, for rural areas national poverty line is Rs. 816 per capita per month and Rs. 1000 for urban areas. The corresponding figures for Karnataka are Rs. 902 in rural areas and Rs. 1089 for urban areas, which are slightly higher than national average. All the members whose MPCE is below the poverty line are poor and incidence of poverty (head count ratio) is percentage of poor in total. Table 1 provides the poverty estimates for the year 2011-12 across States. It can be seen from the table that Karnataka Stands 13<sup>th</sup> position among 20 major States and has highest poverty among southern States both in Rural and Urban areas.



**Table1: Percentage of Population below Poverty Line by States: 2011-12**

Sl. No	States	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.96	5.81	9.2
2	Assam	33.89	20.49	31.98
3	Bihar	34.06	31.23	33.74
4	Chhattisgarh	44.61	24.75	39.93
5	Gujarat	21.54	10.14	16.63
6	Haryana	11.64	10.28	11.16
7	Himachal	8.48	4.33	8.06
8	Jammu & Kashmir	11.54	7.2	10.35
9	Jharkhand	40.84	24.83	36.96
<b>10</b>	<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>24.53</b>	<b>15.25</b>	<b>20.91</b>
11	Kerala	9.14	4.97	7.05
12	Madhya Pradesh	35.74	21	31.65
13	Maharashtra	24.22	9.12	17.35
14	Odisha	35.69	17.29	32.59
15	Punjab	7.66	9.24	8.26
16	Rajasthan	16.05	10.69	14.71
17	Tamil Nadu	15.83	6.54	11.28
18	Uttarakhand	11.62	10.48	11.26
19	Uttar Pradesh	30.4	26.06	29.43
20	West Bengal	22.52	14.66	19.98
21	All India	25.7	13.7	21.92

Source: Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12, Government of India, Planning Commission, July 2013.

#### 4.1.1 Trends in Poverty:

Comparable poverty ratios for 1993-94, 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 are given in Table 2 both for Karnataka State and at national level. Rural poverty in Karnataka has declined by 32.1 percentage points during 1993-94 to 2011-12, which is much higher as compared to the decline at the all-India level (24.4 percentage points). The number of rural poor also declined over the period from 16.7 million to 9.3 million, which is about 44%. Incidence of poverty has always been less in rural Karnataka than the corresponding estimates for the country except for the year 1993-94.

Deprivation in the urban sector too declined but at a lesser extent (as compared to rural sector) both in Karnataka (18.9 percentage points) and India as a whole (18.1 percentage points) between 1993-94 and 2011-12. The decline in the poverty ratios was not sufficient to neutralize the growth in urban population. Hence, the number of urban poor has increased both in Karnataka and all-India between 1993-94 and 2004-05. However between 2004-05 and 2011-12, a remarkable decline is seen in the number of poor and the decline is less by six percentage point in Karnataka (28.8%) as compared to all-India (34.8%). Incidence of urban poverty is almost same in Karnataka as that of all-India except for the year 1993-94, where Karnataka had higher incidence of poverty compared to all-India.

**Table 2: Trends in Incidence of Poverty: Karnataka and All India**

Karnataka						
	Rural		Urban		Total	
Year	% of poor	No. of Poor (million)	% of poor	No. of Poor (million)	% of poor	No. of Poor (million)
1993-94	56.6	16.7	34.2	4.1	49.5	20.8
2004-05	37.5	13.5	25.9	5.2	33.4	18.7
2009-10	26.1	9.7	19.6	4.5	23.6	14.2
2011-12	24.5	9.3	15.3	3.7	20.9	13.0
All India						
1993-94	50.1	327.7	31.8	74.9	45.3	403.0
2004-05	41.8	325.8	25.7	81.4	37.2	407.2
2009-10	33.8	278.2	20.9	76.5	29.8	354.7
2011-12	25.7	216.7	13.7	53.1	21.9	269.8

*Note: Estimates are based on mixed reference period (MRP) of distribution of monthly per capita consumption expenditure of the National Sample Survey.*

#### 4.1.2 Living Standard Across Administrative Division:

For administrative purpose, Karnataka has been divided into four divisions, viz., Bangalore division, Belgaum division, Gulbarga division and Mysore division. In Rural Karnataka, Mysore division not only had highest consumption level but also lowest poverty estimates indicating prosperity of the division. Even though it constitutes nearly 1/4<sup>th</sup> of the population it contributed only 12% to the overall poverty. On the contrary Gulbarga division not only had highest poverty but also contributed 36% to the overall poverty (Table 3).

In Urban Karnataka, Bangalore division had highest consumption levels. Consumption levels in this division were almost 2.5 times more than their rural counterpart. With respect to the other divisions the difference in the consumption levels between rural and urban is to the tune of 1.5 times more which is marginally more after taking into account the price differentials between rural and urban. This indicates the prosperity of the districts coming under Bangalore division, partly may be due to proximity to the Bangalore city. However as expected, inequality is highest in Bangalore division. Poverty is quite low i.e., only 5.5% of the people are below poverty line. Mysore division stands next in terms of low poverty and high consumption levels. Inequality is as high as Bangalore division. Gulbarga division shows the same picture as Rural i.e., division with highest poverty and very low consumption level and hardly any improvement in the consumption levels between rural and urban. Only 14% of the urban population belongs to Gulbarga division and it contributes 39% to overall poverty. Thus Gulbarga division needs special attention both in rural areas and urban areas.

**Table 3: Administrative Division wise Consumption Distribution: 2011-12**

Division	Consumption Levels (Rs. Per month)		Head Count Ratio	Poverty Gap Index	Squared Poverty Gap Index	Contribution to total Poverty	Gini Ratio
	Mean	Median					
<b>RURAL</b>							
Bangalore Division	1478.32	1237.12	18.83	2.40	0.47	20.8	26.8
Belgaum Division	1255.64	1068.71	29.52	2.97	0.53	31.0	22.2
Gulbarga Division	1139.69	999.85	37.09	6.28	1.62	36.3	22.3
Mysore Division	1717.97	1348.94	12.61	1.48	0.24	11.9	29.7
Total	1395.10	1157.95	24.53	3.26	0.71	100.0	26.8
<b>URBAN</b>							
Bangalore Division	3693.87	2725.26	5.49	0.96	0.23	19.3	39.7
Belgaum Division	1760.77	1407.60	28.19	5.87	1.70	34.1	31.8
Gulbarga Division	1450.46	1183.87	41.50	8.96	2.64	38.7	28.4
Mysore Division	2828.17	1953.13	8.90	1.51	0.46	7.9	38.3
Total	2898.94	1975.15	15.29	3.09	0.88	100.0	41.7
<b>TOTAL</b>							
Bangalore Division	2652.36	1692.10	11.76	1.64	0.34	20.4	42.4
Belgaum Division	1402.03	1151.10	29.14	3.81	0.87	31.8	26.8
Gulbarga Division	1218.18	1046.02	38.20	6.96	1.88	36.9	24.7
Mysore Division	1995.31	1510.83	11.69	1.49	0.30	10.8	34.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1940.23</b>	<b>1344.58</b>	<b>21.18</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38.8</b>

**4.1.3 District Poverty:** District level poverty estimates indicate that poverty is concentrated in northern Karnataka districts. Incidence of poverty which exceed 35% are found in the districts, Chitradurga, Bellary, Koppal, Raichur, Gulbarga, Bagalkot and Bidar (Table 4).

**Table 4: Incidence of Poverty at District Level: 2011-12**

Districts	Incidence of Poverty 2011-12			Per capita Income in Rs.
	Rural	Urban	Total	
Belgaum	27.5	32.3	28.8	48557
Bagalkot	32.1	45.0	35.8	44798
Bijapur	21.4	28.5	23.1	41292
Gulbarga	38.9	32.0	37.2	39884
Bidar	32.5	45.9	35.1	36347
Raichur	37.6	38.2	37.7	34975
Koppal	42.0	34.6	40.7	42941
Gadag	25.6	15.0	21.8	44853
Dharwad	57.3	15.5	34.0	75555
Uttara Kannada	19.3	20.1	19.6	56105
Haveri	31.3	52.2	33.7	37776
Bellary	33.1	53.0	40.8	80000
Chitradurga	48.3	40.4	46.7	51018
Davanagere	23.0	23.8	23.3	49288
Shimoga	32.5	22.3	29.3	57544
Udupi	22.7	21.4	22.4	79862
Chikmagalur	10.4	24.6	14.7	66038
Tumkur	14.4	5.9	13.0	51741
Kolar	9.8	11.2	10.0	47000
Bangalore	0.0	1.7	1.5	133210
Bangalore Rural	19.0	0.0	15.7	101619
Mandya	18.9	4.1	16.4	43512
Hassan	11.3	13.9	11.6	55818
Dakshina Kannada	1.5	1.9	1.6	94179
Kodagu	1.2	2.8	1.5	103264
Mysore	20.7	7.0	15.5	63902
Chamarajanagar	1.3	4.1	1.6	37367
Ramanagar	11.7	4.5	10.5	72889
Total	24.5	15.3	21.2	67223

The analysis of Juxtaposing incidence of poverty with district income shows interesting results, which is given in Table 5. Districts are divided into four groups. Group I districts are those whose poverty levels are above the state average and district income is also above state median income. These districts are of concern since in spite of district having

good income it has not percolated to lower segment of the population. Group II districts are those whose poverty levels are above the state average and district income is below the state median income. Districts being poor needs more state intervention in the form of special programmes. Group III districts are those with low poverty and high income and most of these districts as expected are from the southern region with either good irrigated land or more urbanized. Group IV districts are those with low poverty and low income levels. These districts being close to Bangalore city, some emphasis towards industrialization can overall make the people better. However special emphasis is required with respect to the districts in group II, which are mostly from Northern part of Karnataka as they are restraints from trickledown effect.

**Table 5: Poverty and Per capita Income**

	High Income (Income above State median Income)	Low Income (Income below State median Income)
High Poverty(Poverty levels above State figures)	Dharwad Bellary Shimoga Udupi I	Belgaum Bagalkot Bijapur Gulbarga Bidar Raichur Koppal Gadag Haveri Chitradurga Davangere II IV
Low Poverty (Poverty Levels below State figures)	III Uttara kannada Chickmagalur Tumkur Bangalore Bangalore Rural Hassan Dakshina Kannada Kodagu Mysore Ramanagar	Kolar Mandya Chamarajanagar

#### 4.1.4 Poverty Across Social Group:

Social group wise disaggregation indicates that SC and ST group have lowest consumption levels and high incidence of poverty compared to OBC and others. Further it is seen that in rural areas poverty is highest among SC group compared to others. SCs who account only for 18% of the population in rural areas contribute about 27% to the total

poverty. Though the reduction in the poverty levels of this group is substantial i.e., 20 percentage points from 2004-05 to 2011-12, it is as a result of decline in the regions of Inland eastern and Inland southern (see table 6). Thus Inland northern region not only needs emphasis in general but also on the SC group in particular, where every alternate person is poor.

**Table 6: Social group wise Consumption Distribution in Karnataka**

2004-05								
	Rural				Urban			
	Consumption Levels (Rs. Per month) in 2011-12 prices		Head Count Ratio	Contribution to total Poverty	Consumption Levels (Rs. Per month) in 2011-12 prices		Head Count Ratio	Contribution to total Poverty
	Mean	Median	(%)	(%)	Mean	Median	(%)	(%)
ST	977.33	895.50	50.53	11.28	1286.21	994.56	55.70	5.82
SC	981.54	879.16	57.37	31.00	1371.57	1182.41	41.22	20.28
OBC	1162.98	1010.21	35.85	37.14	1710.66	1424.94	32.14	48.91
Others	1351.50	1101.37	23.72	20.58	2709.95	2080.57	14.31	24.99
Total	1171.99	1006.91	37.49	100.00	2107.56	1563.15	25.88	100.00
2011-12								
ST	1191.89	1023.70	30.81	8.72	1867.37	1393.26	33.69	8.52
SC	1281.80	1064.62	37.06	26.93	1931.20	1552.60	24.96	24.06
OBC	1452.48	1221.82	20.75	46.36	2441.57	1821.71	15.09	49.47
Others	1409.14	1148.05	21.62	17.99	4214.19	2947.79	8.77	17.95
Total	1395.10	1157.95	24.53	100.00	2898.94	1975.15	15.29	100.00

#### 4.2. Human Development and Gender Development Index: Karnataka vis-à-vis other States

The central objective of any planning and policy is to advance human development. The creation of Human Development Index (HDI) is a tacit acceptance that the development should be viewed broadly than through a single indicator like per-capita income. Human development represents the process of expanding people's choices to live long, healthy, and creative lives. It is argued that the long-term patterns of economic growth do not necessarily correlate with progress in human development. Therefore, development needs has to be seen broadly as enlarging people's choices and reinforcing human capabilities and fostering access to meaningful opportunities for exercising choice. The human development definition of poverty is much broader than the conventional definition measuring poverty using only a single indicator.

The Planning Commission, Government of India, took the lead in the preparation of the National Human Development Report 2001 (NHDR) for the first time in the country. The report provides Human Development Indices and related indicators, both state-wise and for the whole nation. HDI has been estimated for 2001 for selected major States only. At the national level, HDI has increased to 0.470 from 0.30. In 2011, the HDI varies between 0.638 in case of Kerala and 0.365 in case of Bihar. Among the better-off States, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra had a HDI value of above 0.52. At the other end, States like Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Madhya Pradesh had values less than 0.400. The gap between Kerala and next best State, i.e. Punjab remains quite significant, though it has declined. By and large

the States maintained their relative position between 1981 and 2001. As far as Karnataka concern, the HDI value has increased from 0.346 in 1981 to 0.478 in 2001. **The HDI rank of Karnataka was 6 during 1981 and has slipped to 7<sup>th</sup> rank among major states during 1991 and 2001 (Table 7).**

**Table 7: Human Development Index**

States/UTs	1981 Value	1981 Rank	1991 Value	1991 Rank	2001 Value	2001 Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.298	9	0.377	9	0.416	10
Assam	0.272	10	0.348	10	0.386	14
Bihar	0.237	15	0.308	15	0.367	15
Gujarat	0.360	4	0.431	6	0.479	6
Haryana	0.360	5	0.443	5	0.509	5
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>0.346</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.412</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.478</b>	<b>7</b>
Kerala	0.500	1	0.591	1	0.638	1
Madhya Pradesh	0.245	14	0.328	13	0.394	12
Maharashtra	0.363	3	0.452	4	0.523	4
Orissa	0.267	11	0.345	12	0.404	11
Punjab	0.411	2	0.475	2	0.537	2
Rajasthan	0.256	12	0.347	11	0.424	9
Tamil Nadu	0.343	7	0.466	3	0.531	3
Uttar Pradesh	0.255	13	0.314	14	0.388	13
West Bengal	0.305	8	0.404	8	0.472	8
All India	0.302		0.381		0.472	

**Source:** 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.

The 2010 UNDP Global Human Development Report “The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development” introduced a new index, the Inequality-adjusted HDI aimed at capturing the distributional dimensions of human development. Three dimensions of HDI i.e. income, education and health are adjusted for inequalities in attainments across people. The 2010 UNDP-Human Development Report undertook a comprehensive review of the criticisms it received since its inception in 1990 and introduced several major changes to the methodological issues in estimating human development index (HDI).

Countries with HDI value in the range 0.788–0.938 are categorised as countries with Very High HD; Countries with HDI value in the range 0.677–0.784 are categorised as countries with High HD; Countries with HDI value in the range 0.488– 0.669 are categorised as countries with Medium HD; Countries with HDI value in the range 0.140–0.470 are categorized as countries with Low HD (Suryanarayana, Agrawal, Prabhu, 2011, pp. 22–23). Globally, India ranks 119 out of 169 countries with a global HDI value of 0.504 and falls in the category of countries with Medium HD (Table 2). It falls short of the world average, which is 0.624 (UNDP, 2010, p. 155). The Indian states fall either in the category of Medium HD or Low HD as per the HDR 2010 classification. Kerala, with a global HDI of 0.625, is in the ‘Medium HD’ category. Other major states in this group are Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, **Tamil Nadu, Karnataka**, Gujarat and West Bengal. Other nine states, namely **Andhra Pradesh**, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Orissa **fall in the ‘Low HD’ category (Table 8).**

In overall human development, Karnataka stands at 10<sup>th</sup> position without adjusting for inequality and 9<sup>th</sup> position after adjusted for Inequality among 19 major states in the Country during 2011 (Table 8). Among the southern States, Karnataka is marginally better than Andhra Pradesh. However, Karnataka is way behind Kerala (rank 1) and Tamil Nadu (rank 5) with respect to all the indicators. **Karnataka experiences an aggregate loss of 30% in human development due to inequality** (Table 9). The State's achievement in terms of the indices with or without inequality adjustment is better with respect to health dimension than the HDI as a whole (Table 9). **The loss due to inequality is highest in the education sector (43%) followed by health sector (30%) and income dimension (16%).**

**Table 8: Human Development Index and Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index Across Indian States, 2011**

States	Per Capita Income (PPP 2008\$)	HDI	IHDI	Ratio	Loss (%)	Rank HDI	Rank IHDI	Difference
Andhra Pradesh	3399	0.485	0.332	0.685	31.6	11	12	-1
Assam	2883	0.474	0.341	0.719	28.2	12	11	1
Bihar	2162	0.447	0.303	0.678	32.1	18	16	2
Chhattisgarh	2497	0.449	0.291	0.648	35.1	17	18	-1
Gujarat	3783	0.514	0.363	0.706	29.5	8	7	1
Haryana	4575	0.545	0.375	0.688	31.2	5	6	-1
Himachal Pradesh	4168	0.558	0.403	0.722	27.8	3	3	0
Jharkhand	2516	0.464	0.308	0.664	33.7	15	14	1
Karnataka	3270	0.508	0.353	0.695	30.4	10	9	1
Kerala	5263	0.625	0.520	0.832	16.8	1	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	2674	0.451	0.290	0.643	35.7	16	19	-3
Maharashtra	3913	0.549	0.397	0.723	27.8	4	4	0
Orissa	2186	0.442	0.296	0.670	33.1	19	17	2
Punjab	4885	0.569	0.410	0.721	28.0	2	2	0
Rajasthan	3289	0.468	0.308	0.658	34.0	14	13	1
Tamil Nadu	3835	0.544	0.396	0.728	27.3	6	5	1
Uttar Pradesh	2911	0.468	0.307	0.656	34.5	13	15	-2
Uttarakhand	3536	0.515	0.345	0.670	33.0	7	10	-3
West Bengal	3414	0.509	0.360	0.707	29.3	9	8	1
<b>India</b>	<b>3337</b>	<b>0.504</b>	<b>0.343</b>	0.681	<b>32.0</b>			

Source: M.H. Suryanarayana, Ankush Agrawal and K. Seetha Prabhu (2011), UNDP working paper.



**Table 9: Estimates of Sub-indices by Dimension; With and Without Adjustment for Inequality for Karnataka State**

Dimension	Index Value without adjustment	Index Value adjusting for inequality	Ratio	Loss (%)
Income	0.461	0.387	0.839	16.17
Education	0.396	0.226	0.571	42.85
Health	0.717	0.503	0.702	29.76
Overall	0.508	0.353	0.695	30.44

Source: Suryanarayana et al (2011)

#### 4.2.1 Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) – A New Perspective to Measure Poverty

Human development presupposes smaller proportion of the ‘poors’ among its achievements. Hereby, the states with better HDI (categorised as Medium HD) should have lower percentage of people living below poverty line than the states with Low HD. Thus, human development needs to be analysed in terms of multidimensional poverty indicators. While the HDI measures the achievement in the average progress, the MPI measures deprivation in human development as a focus on deprivation is fundamental to human development.

The figures on MPI shown in Table 10 give a clear picture of severity of the problem of poverty, especially in Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and West Bengal. These eight states occupy last ranks, assigned to the states in ascending order of multidimensional poverty (Table 10). The ‘MPI poor’ people in these states are even more than that of in the 26 poorest African countries combined (410 million). The above stated states have also shown their relatively poor performance on human ground also as indicated by their positioning in terms of HDI. **Among all the major States, Karnataka stands 9<sup>th</sup> Rank as far as Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) concern.**

**Table 10: MPI-Components, Dimensions and Indicators- India and States, 2010.**

India / States	MPI	Education Dimension of MPI			Percentage Deprivations in Education	Health Dimension of MPI		Percentage Deprivations in Health
		A(Average intensity of deprivations)	Schooling	School Attendance		Mortality	Nutrition	
Kerala	0.065	0.409	0.01	0.07	20.3	0.04	0.12	40.4
Punjab	0.120	0.46	0.08	0.13	30.0	0.09	0.17	36.1
Himachal Pradesh	0.131	0.423	0.04	0.07	13.6	0.09	0.25	43.3
Tamil Nadu	0.141	0.436	0.09	0.08	19.4	0.11	0.21	37.5
Maharashtra	0.193	0.481	0.08	0.15	20.0	0.14	0.30	37.8

India / States	MPI	A(Average intensity of deprivations)	Education Dimension of MPI		Percentage Deprivations in Education	Health Dimension of MPI		Percentage Deprivations in Health
			Schooling	School Attendance		Mortality	Nutrition	
Haryana	0.199	0.479	0.08	0.20	23.8	0.15	0.30	37.6
Gujarat	0.205	0.492	0.12	0.13	20.3	0.17	0.33	40.6
Andhra Pradesh	0.211	0.471	0.19	0.13	25.1	0.16	0.29	35.0
Karnataka	0.223	0.483	0.12	0.21	24.9	0.17	0.33	36.9
Assam	0.303	0.525	0.19	0.21	22.0	0.19	0.37	31.0
West Bengal	0.317	0.543	0.25	0.23	25.4	0.19	0.42	32.0
Orissa	0.345	0.54	0.23	0.19	20.3	0.24	0.45	33.3
Rajasthan	0.351	0.547	0.21	0.32	25.0	0.28	0.44	34.2
Uttar Pradesh	0.386	0.552	0.18	0.36	23.4	0.37	0.46	35.8
Chattisgarh	0.387	0.539	0.21	0.29	21.6	0.31	0.52	35.8
Madhya Pradesh	0.389	0.560	0.22	0.32	22.9	0.31	0.50	34.7
Jharkhand	0.463	0.602	0.26	0.45	25.3	0.30	0.56	31.0
Bihar	0.499	0.613	0.35	0.52	29.0	0.35	0.61	32.0
<b>India</b>	<b>0.296</b>	<b>0.535</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>34.7</b>

Table 10 (cotnd.....)

India / States	Standard of Living Dimension of MPI						Percentage Deprivations in Standard of Living
	Electricity	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Floor	Cooking Fuel	Assets	
Kerala	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.03	0.15	0.11	39.3
Punjab	0.02	0.20	0.01	0.16	0.23	0.11	33.9
Himachal Pradesh	0.01	0.28	0.08	0.15	0.19	0.20	43.1
Tamil Nadu	0.07	0.31	0.05	0.12	0.30	0.24	43.2
Maharashtra	0.13	0.36	0.08	0.27	0.34	0.28	42.2
Haryana	0.08	0.34	0.08	0.24	0.39	0.25	38.6
Gujarat	0.09	0.36	0.10	0.24	0.36	0.29	39.2
Andhra Pradesh	0.08	0.41	0.06	0.19	0.42	0.35	39.9

India / States	Standard of Living Dimension of MPI						Percentage Deprivations in Standard of Living
	Electricity	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Floor	Cooking Fuel	Assets	
Karnataka	0.08	0.41	0.12	0.19	0.42	0.32	38.2
Assam	0.41	0.45	0.23	0.50	0.55	0.42	47.0
West Bengal	0.39	0.47	0.07	0.48	0.57	0.43	42.7
Orissa	0.43	0.62	0.20	0.51	0.63	0.39	46.4
Rajasthan	0.31	0.60	0.24	0.36	0.61	0.47	40.8
Uttar Pradesh	0.48	0.62	0.07	0.58	0.66	0.41	40.8
Chattisgarh	0.24	0.69	0.22	0.64	0.70	0.48	42.5
Madhya Pradesh	0.25	0.65	0.31	0.57	0.67	0.52	42.4
Jharkhand	0.55	0.73	0.42	0.63	0.76	0.55	43.7
Bihar	0.65	0.74	0.04	0.70	0.79	0.57	39.0
<b>India</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>41.3</b>

Source: ALKIRE, S., SANTOS, M. E. *Acute Multidimensional Poverty: A New Index for Developing Countries*.

Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI), Working Paper No. 38, 2010a.

**4.2.3 Gender Development Index (GDI):** The State wise Gender Inequality Index (GII) in India with improved methodology has not been calculated by UNDP or any other organization so far. However, the Ministry of Women and Child Development (2009) calculated the GDI using old methodology for 1996 and 2006 for 35 states/UTs. The all India GDI for 2006 was 0.590 compared to 0.514 in 1996. The HDI for the same years was 0.605 and 0.530, respectively, as calculated by MWCD (Table 6). This shows that the loss in HDI on account of gender inequalities (which is the difference between HDI and GDI) has decreased over the decade, albeit only marginally. The GDI for Karnataka was 0.611 in 2006 compared to 0.545 in 1996. Karnataka GDI has gained 0.066 points during 2006 and the GDI score is higher than all-India GDI (Table 11).

**Table 11: Gender Development Index**

States/ UTs	GDI Score 2006	2006 Rank	GDI Score 1996	1996 Rank	Difference
Chandigarh	0.763	1	0.706	2	1
Kerala	0.745	2	0.721	1	-1
Maharastra	0.677	3	0.616	3	0
Himachal Pradesh	0.664	4	0.585	5	1
Punjab	0.663	5	0.605	4	-1

States/ UTs	GDI Score 2006	2006 Rank	GDI Score 1996	1996 Rank	Difference
Tamil Nadu	0.655	6	0.576	6	0
Uttarkhand	0.647	7	0.457	13	6
Haryana	0.632	8	0.555	8	0
Gujarat	0.624	9	0.559	7	-2
West Bengal	0.622	10	0.553	9	-1
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>0.611</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.545</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-1</b>
Assam	0.585	12	0.523	11	-1
Andhra Pradesh	0.574	13	0.509	12	-1
Jharkhand	0.558	14	0.404	19	5
Chhattisgarh	0.542	15	0.434	16	1
Rajasthan	0.526	16	0.448	14	-2
Orissa	0.524	17	0.445	15	-2
Madya Pradesh	0.516	18	0.417	18	0
Uttar Pradesh	0.509	19	0.429	17	-2
Bihar	0.479	20	0.399	20	0
All India	0.590		0.514		

*Source: Ministry of Women and Child Development, GOI, 2009.*

### 4.3 Demographic, Socio-Economic and Health profile

Population growth in Karnataka has been declining over the years. Sex ratio in Karnataka is 968 as compared to 940 for All India based on 2011 census. Maternal mortality rate at 178 per lakh live births, though significantly high, is lower than All India MMR (212). Infant mortality rate at 35 per 1000 live births is below All India IMR (44). Important demographic and socio-economic indicators for Karnataka and All India are shown in Table 12.

**Table 12: Demographic and Socio-economic Profile – Karnataka and all India**

Item	Karnataka	India
Total Population (in millions) [Census-2011 (P)]	61.13	1210.19
Decadal Growth (%) (Census-2011)	15.67	17.64
Crude Birth Rate (SRS 2011) (Oct. 2009, Vol. 44 No. 1)	18.8	21.80
Crude Death Rate (SRS 2011) (Oct. 2009, Vol. 44 No. 1)	7.1	7.1
Total Fertility Rate	2.1	2.7
Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2011) (Oct. 2012, Vol. 47 No. 2)	35	44
Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2011) (Oct. 2012, Vol. 44 No. 1) - Rural	39	48
Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2011) (Oct. 2012, Vol. 44 No. 1) - Urban	26	29
Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2011) (Oct. 2012, Vol. 44 No. 1) - Male	34	43
Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2011) (Oct. 2012, Vol. 44 No. 1) - Female	35	46
Maternal Mortality Rate (SRS 2007-09)	178	212
Sex Ratio (Census-2011)	968	940
Scheduled Caste Population (in millions) (Census-2001)	8.57	166.64
Scheduled Tribe Population (in millions) (Census-2001)	3.46	84.33
Female Literacy Rate (%) (Census-2011)	68.13	65.46

Source: SRS Bulletin, June-2011

#### 4.3.1 Maternal Health and Child Immunization

Protection against tetanus of pregnant women, delivery at home and child immunization are important determinants of Maternal and Child Mortality Rates. District Level Health Survey conducted under Reproductive Child Health Project provides data on these determinants which impact on Maternal and Child Mortality. Table 13 shows the district wise position of mothers' protection against tetanus, delivery at home and child immunization as per the district level health survey 2007-08.

**Table 13: District wise ratios Maternal Health and Child Immunization (%)**

Sl. No.	District	Maternal Health of Currently married women between 15-44 age groups		Child Immunization
		Mothers who got at least one TT injection when they were pregnant with their last live birth / still birth	Delivery at home assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ ANM	Children 12-23 months fully immunized
1	Bagalkote	82.3	29.0	59.8
2	Bangalore Rural	97.6	7.8	92.5

Sl. No.	District	Maternal Health of Currently married women between 15-44 age groups		Child Immunization
		Mothers who got at least one TT injection when they were pregnant with their last live birth / still birth	Delivery at home assisted by a doctor/ nurse/LHV/ ANM	Children 12-23 months fully immunized
3	Bangalore Urban	98.1	22.8	82
4	Belgaum	80.5	21.8	63
5	Bellary	64.7	17.3	88
6	Bidar	86.9	11.3	84
7	Bijapur	73.8	23.3	50
8	Chamarajanagara	96.1	9.9	90
9	Chickamagalur	97.8	24.7	94
10	Chitradurga	84.9	19.4	74
11	Dakshina Kannada	97.9	11.5	91
12	Davanagere	89.9	27.8	79
13	Dharwad	90.5	11.5	77
14	Gadag	88.9	31.5	81
15	Gulbarga	74.6	15.3	68
16	Hassan	94.5	18.8	84
17	Haveri	94.5	22.5	81
18	Kodagu	96.5	8.1	95
19	Kolar	95.8	8.1	94
20	Koppal	73.7	17.2	73
21	Mandya	97.9	6.9	88
22	Mysore	96.6	10.6	91
23	Raichur	61.3	18.1	49
24	Shimoga	96.5	15.4	82
25	Tumkur	94.6	29.4	93
26	Udupi	96.7	10.9	86
27	Uttara Kannada	94.3	14.1	83
	<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>76</b>

Source: DLHS-RCH, 2007-08

#### 4.3.2 National Family Health Survey India – Karnataka III Phase

The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) is a large-scale, multi-round survey conducted in a representative sample of households throughout India. Three rounds of the survey have been conducted since the first survey in 1992-93. The survey provides state and national information for India on fertility, infant and child mortality, the practice of family planning, maternal and child health, reproductive health, nutrition, anaemia, utilization and quality of health and family planning services. Each successive round of the NFHS has had two specific goals; a) to provide essential data on health and family welfare needed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and other agencies for policy and programme purposes, and b) to provide information on important emerging health and family welfare issues. National Family Health Survey phase-III Karnataka has been compared with earlier two rounds as below (Table 14).

**Table 14: Key Health Indicators for Karnataka, NFHS**

Sl. No.	Key Indicators	NFHS-3	NFHS-2	NFHS-1
		(2005-06)	(1998-99)	(1992-93)
1	Total fertility rate (children per woman)	2.1	2.1	2.9
2	Median age at first birth for women age 25-49	19.9	18.9	18.9
3	Married women with 2 living children wanting no more children (%)	89.5	80.0	67.5
4	Mothers who had at least 5 antenatal care visits for their last birth (%)	79.5	72.4	70.5
5	Mothers who consumed IFA for 90 days or more when they were pregnant with their last child (%)	40.0		
6	Births assisted by doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	71.6	59.1	46.6
7	Institutional births (%)	67.0	51.1	58.4
8	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery for the last birth (%)	61.2		
9	Women whose Body Mass index is below normal (%)	51.4	58.8	
10	Men whose Body Mass index is below normal (%)	25.5		
	Women who are overweight or obese (%)	18.1	15.6	
	Men who are overweight or obese (%)	14.0		
	Children age 6-35 months who are anaemic (%)	85.9	70.6	
14	Ever married women age 15-49 who are anaemic (%)	52.2	42.4	
15	Pregnant women age 15-49 who are anaemic (%)	60.4	48.6	
16	Ever married men age 15-49 who are anaemic (%)	19.2		

**4.3.3 Literacy**

The human development paradigm also recognizes the role of education in expansion of choices to lead a decent life. Therefore, 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 State is a fast growing economy and this growth is largely based on the knowledge base of the society. The growth is phenomenal in the secondary and tertiary sectors, where need for middle level skills are most significant. Although literacy rate of Karnataka lags behind that of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, it is marginally better than Andhra Pradesh and is on par with all-India figures.

The State is witnessing constant increase in the Effective Literacy Rate over the past decades. In continuation of the trend witnessed during the previous decades the Literacy Rate of the State has increased from 66.64 per cent in 2001 to 75.60 per cent in 2011.

While the Male Literacy has increased from 76.10 per cent to 82.85 per cent, the Female Literacy rate has increased from 56.87 per cent to 68.13 per cent. The increase in the Female Literacy rate by 11.21 percentage points against the Male Literacy rate increase of 6.37 percentage points has substantially narrowed the gap between Male – Female Literacy rates.

Among the districts, Dakshina Kannada District with overall Literacy rate of 88.62 per cent retains its top position, closely followed by Bangalore District (88.48 per cent) and Udupi District (86.29 per cent). The lowest overall Literacy rate of 52.36 per cent is recorded in the newly created Yadgir District, preceded by Raichur District which has recorded 60.46 per cent. The Literacy Rates recorded in all the districts of the State is given in Table 15.

**Table 15: Literacy in Karnataka 2001-2011**

		Persons		Males		Females	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Bagalkote	57.30	69.39	70.88	80.16	43.56	58.55
2	Bangalore	82.96	88.48	87.92	91.82	77.48	84.80
3	Bangalore(R)	69.59	78.29	78.99	85.44	59.67	70.73
4	Ramanagara	60.71	69.20	69.88	76.92	51.22	61.30
5	Belgaum	64.21	73.94	75.70	82.90	52.32	64.74
6	Bellary	57.40	67.85	69.20	77.24	45.28	58.28
7	Bidar	60.94	71.01	72.46	79.94	48.81	61.66
8	Bijapur	57.01	67.20	69.94	77.41	43.47	56.54
9	Chamarajnagar	50.87	61.12	59.03	67.88	42.48	54.32
10	Chikmagalur	72.20	79.24	80.29	85.66	64.01	72.88
11	Chitradurga	64.45	73.82	74.66	81.37	53.78	66.05
12	Dakshina Kannada	83.35	88.62	89.70	93.31	77.21	84.04
13	Davanagere	67.43	76.30	76.37	83.02	58.04	69.39
14	Dharwad	71.61	80.30	80.82	86.83	61.92	73.57
15	Gadag	66.11	75.18	79.32	84.89	52.52	65.29
16	Gulbarga	54.34	65.65	66.18	75.11	42.06	55.87
17	Hassan	68.63	75.89	78.37	83.55	59.00	68.30
18	Haveri	67.79	77.60	77.61	84.22	57.37	70.65
19	Kodagu	77.99	82.52	83.70	87.24	72.26	77.91
20	Kolar	65.84	74.33	75.99	81.94	55.46	66.56
21	Chikkaballapur	59.24	70.08	69.80	78.36	48.33	61.55
22	Koppal	54.10	67.28	68.42	78.21	39.61	56.22
23	Mandya	61.05	70.14	70.50	78.14	51.53	62.10
24	Mysore	53.48	72.56	70.88	78.44	55.81	66.59
25	Raichur	48.81	60.46	61.52	71.35	35.93	49.56



		Persons		Males		Females	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
26	Shimoga	74.52	80.50	82.01	86.11	66.88	74.89
27	Tumkur	67.01	74.32	76.78	82.05	56.94	66.45
28	Udupi	81.25	86.29	88.23	91.69	75.19	81.41
29	Uttara Kannada	76.60	84.03	84.53	89.72	68.47	78.21
<b>30</b>	<b>Yadgir</b>	<b>39.90</b>	<b>52.36</b>	<b>51.35</b>	<b>63.33</b>	<b>28.32</b>	<b>41.31</b>
	<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>66.64</b>	<b>75.60</b>	<b>76.10</b>	<b>82.85</b>	<b>56.87</b>	<b>68.13</b>
	<b>India</b>	<b>64.84</b>	<b>74.04</b>	<b>75.26</b>	<b>82.14</b>	<b>53.67</b>	<b>65.46</b>

Source: Census of India 2011

The Education Development Index (EDI) comprises of four parameters: access, infrastructure, teachers and outcomes. In December 2013, according to the EDI rankings prepared by NEUPA on the basis of statistics collected by the District Information System for Education (DISE), Lakshadweep has retained its top position with a composite EDI score of 0.712. Composite EDI score is prepared by the NEUPA taking into account both the performances in primary and upper primary levels. Lakshadweep is followed by Puducherry (0.696), Tamil Nadu (0.683), Sikkim (0.672) and Karnataka (0.661).

**Table 16: EDI Score, 2012-13**

TOP FIVE STATES			LOWER STATES		
States	EDI SCORE		States	EDI SCORE	
1	Lakshadweep	0.712	1	West Bengal	0.527
2	Punducherry	0.696	2	Assam	0.527
3	Tamilnadu	0.683	3	Goa	0.520
4	Sikkim	0.672	4	Uttar Pradesh	0.508
<b>5</b>	<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>0.661</b>	5	Jharkhand	0.452

Source: NUEPA, New Delhi

#### 4.3.4. Millennium Development Goals in Karnataka

The MDGs are the world's targets for reducing extreme poverty in its many dimensions by 2015 including income poverty, hunger, disease, exclusion, lack of infrastructure and shelter while promoting gender equality, education, health and environmental sustainability. The Millennium Development Goals in Karnataka is listed in Table 17.

**Table 17: Millennium Development Goals in Karnataka**

Sl. No.	Millennium Development Goals	Karnataka's Status				Source	MDGs - Target
		Year of reference	Status	Year of reference	Status		
1	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger – population below poverty	2004-05	24.9	1999-2000	20.04	Planning Commission	The proportion of people whose income is less than a dollar a day
2	Achieve universal primary education	2011	75.6	2001	66.66	Census	-
3	Promote gender equality and empower women	2011	68.13	2001	56.87	Census	-
4	Reduce child mortality – IMR (per thousand live	2009	41	2008	45	SRS, RGI	Under five mortality rate to be reduced by two thirds
5	Improve maternal health – MMR (per lakh live birth)	2007-09	178	2004-06	213	Special survey of deaths using RHIME Method RGI, GOI	Reduce Maternal Mortality Rate by three quarters by
6	Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases – AIDS prevalence rate in	2010-11	0.69 (unpublished)	2007-08	0.89	Karnataka AIDS prevention society	-
7	Ensure environmental sustainability	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Develop a global partnership for	-	-	-	-	-	-

#### 4.4 Human Development Reports in Karnataka – An Overview

Karnataka brought out two State Human Development Reports in the past, 1999 and 2005. Karnataka state successfully implemented the project of strengthening state plans for Human Development (SSPHD) up to end of 2009. As part of the project activity, 4 pilot districts (Bijapur, Gulbarga, Mysore and Udupi) were taken up for preparation of District Human Development Report in the first phase on a pilot basis which were released in the year 2010 (i.e. January 2010) adopting UNDP methodology on the lines of 2<sup>nd</sup> Karnataka Human Development Report 2005. *The district Human Development report of Udupi got the first ever all India Manav Vikas Award in 2012 for focus on measurement and that of Bijapur reached the finals.* After Lapse of nine Years, Planning Department, Government of Karnataka has initiated plans to bring out State Human Development Report (SHDR) and District Human Development Report (DHDR) for all the 30 districts in the State by second half of 2014. The rationale for the preparation of District and State Human Development reports are as follows:

- Identification of barriers to development and concentrate on resources to break them.
- DHDRs exercise can ensure the fulfillment of our Constitution's emphasis on the need for securing equity and equality not only among individuals but also among groups of people in different areas.
- The introduction of micro level planning and PRI system and the 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments mandate the preparation of district level plans.
- To capture the variations in the status of human development at the district and sub-district level
- To enable the Government to take holistic view of the State's development outside the normal governmental functioning
- To integrate human development objectives such as larger fund flow to low HD regions in policy formulation
- To have focus on local issues
- To assess impact of policy formulation at the district and below district levels from a human development perspective
- To assess the strengths and weaknesses of the existing departmental policies
- To formulate Special Development Plan(SDP) and Comprehensive Composite Development Index
- To develop awareness among the districts about the Millennium Development Goals
- To identify sub district level, gender, rural-urban and social groups disaggregation
- To enable efficiency in delivery system
- To design a road map of development for the districts.

##### 4.4.1 Capacity Building

A Guidelines Document was prepared by the Planning Department to provide capacity building to the officers and lead agencies. Four Day Basic Training Programmes

were held between November, 2012 and July, 2013 at ATI, Mysore, DTI, Shimoga and UAS, Dharwad for over 650 participants in 16 batches involving CEOs of ZPs, Members of District Core Committee, Representatives of Lead Agencies, and Officers of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). The Basic Training Programme was organized to sensitize participants on the concepts of Human Development, rationale for preparation of DHDRs, collection and validation of data from various sources, Small Area Studies, Study of Dalit Development Index and Chapter Plan for the DHD Report etc.

Three Day Technical Training Programmes were held during July, 2013 at ATI, Mysore for over 125 participants in four batches involving Representatives of Lead Agencies, Chief Planning Officers of Zilla Panchayats and District Statistical Officers on validation and analysis of data, computation of various Indices and the need to adhere to timeline. In all over 700 persons involved in the preparation of DHDR were trained.

#### **4.4.2 Main Features of the Proposed DHDRs:**

DHDRs will not only present a status report; they will also focus on taluk level human developmental issues that enhance the quality of life. Accordingly, a modified methodology has been proposed to be adopted for all DHDRs from the viewpoint of indicators as well as the data availability, and keeping in view the basic three dimensions of Human Development, namely Health, Education and Standard of Living. Thus, the main features of the DHDRs proposed are as follows:

- (i) The DHDR will present indices on various Human Development issues, namely:
  - a. Human Development Index (HDI),
  - b. Gender Inequality Index (GII),
  - c. Child Development Index (CDI),
  - d. Food Security Index (FSI),
  - e. Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI).
  - f. Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) and
  - g. Urban Development Index (UDI)

A set of indicators for each of the above indices have been identified. The Indices and the respective Indicators have been shown in Table 6.

- (ii) The proposed DHDR will discuss methodologies for estimating HDI and GII using proxy indicators. For HDI and GII, improved methodologies suggested in the 2010 Human Development Report of the UNDP are adopted. It measures the Taluk wise position in respect each of these indices.
- (iii) In addition, methodologies for estimating CDI, FSI, UDI, CDDI and CTDI have been suggested. The DHDR in every district will discuss uniform set of indicators with standardised definitions and sources.
- (iv) The report will also present templates showing the index value for each taluk and district for various indices that have been computed. This helps in understanding the relative position of the taluks and districts with that of others.

- (v) The CDDI will be a case study, based on secondary and primary data. Data will be collected on the basis of perception of respondents belonging to Dalits (Scheduled Castes). One Gram Panchayat in each district, with not less than fifty SC households will be selected for the case study.
- (vi) The DHDR will provide a methodology for drawing radar scale using proxy indicators on education, health, living standard etc. reflecting the status of human development, through construction of sector-wise and Taluk-wise, radar scale. This method consists of two parts; the first part will reflect sectoral achievements while the second part will show the Taluk-wise position. In both the cases, the physical distance from the accepted norm will be measured.
- (vii) The report will also present district specific issues through appropriate micro or small area studies.

### AGRICULTURE -CROP HUSBANDRY

Agriculture plays an important role in overall growth of Karnataka economy. It is a major occupation for many rural population. The core of rural population still depends on agriculture for their lively hood. Agriculture plays an important role in providing lively hood to the farmer and also in the production of essential food grains much needed for our daily life.

Apart from food production, agriculture is also involved in producing fiber, bio-fuel, drugs and other products used to sustain and enhance human life. Modern agronomy, plant breeding, agro chemicals like fertilizers and pesticides have contributed to the increase in the yield of farm crops. Agriculture is second only to service sector. The mechanisation of agriculture has immensely increased the production.

Cropping system in Karnataka varies from region to region based on the climatic conditions and water resources. The Agriculture Department under Government of Karnataka through its innovative schemes have come up with various schemes to improve the farming community. The government in order to motivate and encourage agriculture has introduced various subsidised schemes to help the farmers in improving his living conditions.

The agriculture department has extended its activities to the grass root through Raitha Samparka Kendra (RSK), spread throughout the state. The RSK apart from providing agricultural inputs and also provides information to the farmers on the latest technology in the field of agriculture.

#### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

##### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

		(Rs. lakh)
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Agriculture	136537.93	189132.93

The difference in the Outlay and Probable Expenditure is because of following reasons. Rs. 500.00 lakh is provided for Karnataka State Seed Certification Agency (KSSCA) under RKVY, Rs. 2875.00 lakh is provided for Karnataka State Seed Corporation (KSSC) under RKVY and Rs. 16120.00 lakh has been provided under RKVY-Agriculture during the current year. Under Special Component Plan, Rs. 2723.95 under Supply of seeds & other inputs and Rs. 1889.00 lakh under RKVY has been reappropriated to Watershed Development Department and University of Agricultural Sciences. Under Tribal Sub plan, Rs. 541.20 lakh under Supply of Seeds and other inputs, Rs. 900.00 lakh under Farm related activities and Rs. 1200.00 lakh has been reappropriated to Watershed Development Department and University of Agricultural Sciences.

### Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

Item	Unit	Target	Anticipated Achievement	% of achievement
Production of Food grains	000 MT	13000.00	13054.00	100
Production of Oilseeds	000 MT	1574.00	1169.00	74
Consumption of Chemical	000 MT	2327.94	2373.00	100
Fertilizers	000 MT	155.54	128.76	83
Seed Distribution				

## 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

For the year 2014-15, an amount of Rs.179728.43 lakh is provided as state share. And under district sector, a sum of Rs. 4272.55 lakh is provided.

### ONGOING SCHEMES

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

Government of India has restructured 12 Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored schemes into 6 Schemes from 2014-15.

##### a) Central Sector Schemes

No such schemes

##### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

#### 1) National Mission of Food Processing

An amount of Rs Rs.680.00 lakh is provided as state share, for Infrastructure for mega food parks, Cold chain, Value addition and preservation, Modernisation of Abattoirs, Technology up gradation/ Expansion/ setting up of Food Processing units, Food safety, Codex, R&D and Promotional activities, Human Resource Development and Strengthening of Food processing Institutions.

#### Objectives:

- To emphasise the significance of food processing for enhancing farm productivity and farmers income in the country.

- To assist the State Government in creating requisite synergy between their agricultural plans and development of Food processing sector.
- To assist the State Government in addressing both institutional and infrastructural gaps along the value chains and thus create efficient supply chain for farm produce
- To promote initiatives for skill development, training and entrepreneurship which would meet needs of both post-harvest management and food processing industry
- To assist food processing industry to meet requisite standards in terms of food safety laws and market demand, both domestic and international.

### **Outcome**

- Establishment of proper Post Harvest handling facilities & adequate critical infrastructure facilities along the supply chain.
- Reduction in post harvest wastages.
- Ensuring remunerative farm gate prices there by increasing the income level of farmers.
- Increase in employment opportunities.

### **2) Mini Mission-II Technology mission on cotton**

An amount of Rs. 78.52 lakh is provided as state share. It is converged with Central Sector National Food Security Mission Scheme. And the State share is for Salary and other allowances under this scheme.

### **3) CSS – Oilseeds Production Programme (ISOPOM)**

An amount of Rs. 450.00 lakh is provided as state share.

This is a centrally sponsored scheme with a sharing pattern of 75:25 (Central: State). Under this Scheme the funds are utilised for the purchase of breeder seeds, for production of foundation seeds, distribution of certified seeds of pulses and oilseeds, infrastructure development, and other components including expenditure on establishment.

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



## **Objectives**

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

## **Outcome**

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

### **4) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture**

#### **a) CSS-Micro irrigation**

An amount of Rs. 10,000.00 lakh is provided, out of which Rs.1600.00 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.700.00 lakh for TSP.

This is a centrally sponsored scheme with a sharing pattern of 40:50 (Central: State). The central share is released directly to the Department through RTGS. Under this scheme, the funds are used to implement components like distribution of Sprinkler sets / Rain guns, drip irrigation sets at subsidised rate.

## **Objectives**

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

## **Outcome**

- Increase in area under protective irrigation.
- Increase in cropping intensity.
- Increase in production & productivity of agriculture crops.
- Increase in farmer's income.

### **5) National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology**

#### **a) Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Model**

An amount of Rs 110.00 lakh is provided as state share. The central share is released directly to the Department through RTGS. The funds are utilised to implement extension programmes with NGOs by decentralizing decision making at the District Level and integrating the Agriculture Department with the Allied Departments.

#### **b) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no Schemes.

**c) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no Schemes.

**f) Other Ongoing Schemes**

**1) Directorate of Agriculture**

An amount of Rs. 2897.50 lakh is provided. The programmes implemented under this scheme are as follows:

**a. Directorate of Agriculture**

Under this programme, the amount is being utilized to implement the Agriculture Extension Programme (AEP), Computerization of the departmental offices. The expenditure also covers civil works, rent, rate and taxes, purchase of stationery, conducting short term research studies, construction/renovation of departmental buildings, hiring of vehicles for the departmental offices and outsourcing of manpower.

**Objectives**

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

**Outcome**

- Creation of better working conditions to the staff of the department.
- Supports updating of technical information and provides platform for sharing field problems.
- Computerisation is achieved upto district level.
- Research outcomes/new technologies are communicated to the farmers to implement at field level.

**b. K-KISAN (Karnataka Krishi Information System Services and Networking)**

Under this programme, the amount is being utilized to strengthen infrastructure of all the offices of the Department from Taluk to Head Office. In order to strengthen the state's agriculture extension system and shed the inefficiency tag to provide easy access to transfer

of technology to farmers and minimize the risk of crop failure, there is a need to revamp and modernize the extension system by building of basic infrastructure and greater use of modern, state of the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) are necessary.

### **Objectives**

- To strengthen the states' agriculture extension system and shed the inefficiency tag to provide easy access to transfer of technology to farmers and minimize the risk of crop failure.

### **Outcome**

- Efficient, Transparent and accountable service delivery system
- Multiple service delivery channel.

## **2) Supply of seeds and other inputs**

An amount of Rs. 55392.41 lakh is provided, out of which Rs.8095.00 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.4104.51 lakh for TSP. The programmes implemented under this scheme are as follows:

### **a. Supply of Seeds and Other Inputs**

Under this programme, the amount is utilised for supply of certified/quality good quality seeds to farmers at subsidised rate and for swabeejabhivridhi programme.

### **Objectives**

- Timely availability of quality seeds to farmers.
- To distribute quality seeds to farmers at subsidized rates.

### **Outcome**

- Increase in seed replacement rate and food production.

### **b. Karnataka Agriculture Mission**

Under this programme, the funds are utilised for meeting the expenses of the Chairman and its members of Krishi Mission.

### **c. Seed Risk Fund**

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

### **d. Subsidy for Fertilizer Buffer Stock**

Under this programme, the amount is utilized for paying the interest accrued on the loan availed by the Karnataka State Co-operation Marketing Federation (KSCMF) which is a

nodal agency, for buffer stocking of fertilizer which involves advance payment to the manufacturers and stocking of fertilizers for 3-4 months.

### **Objectives**

- In order to pay the interest on the loan amount of Rs 400.00 crore availed by Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation (KSCMF) for buffer stocking of fertilizers for 3-4 months.

### **Outcome**

- Timely availability of fertilizers.
- Avoidance of fertilizer shortage during the cropping season.

## **e. Enrichment of Soil Fertility**

Under this programme, the funds are utilized for providing financial assistance to farmers for establishment of Biodigestors and Vermicomposting units and distribution of Micronutrients.

### **Objectives**

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

### **Outcome**

- Decrease in use of chemical fertilizers.
- Effective utilization of resources available.
- Improvement in the soil fertility status.
- Increase in yield of the crops.
- Improvement in the economic status of the farming community by reducing cost of cultivation.

## **f. Farm Mechanisation**

Under this programme, the funds are utilized to distribute Farm machinery to farmers at subsidised rates.

### **Objectives**

- To meet shortfall of farm labour and animal Power
- To reduce drudgery in farm operations
- Encourage timely farm operations

- To save time & to cover more area in short span of time
- Increase efficiency in farm operations that ultimately helps in higher production & productivity.

#### **Outcome**

- Assisting the farmers by providing subsidy to purchase farm equipments/machineries for reduction in drudgery of farm operations and adoption of scientific farming practices and carry out farm operations on time

### **g. Agro-processing**

Under this programme, the funds are utilized to distribute Agro Processing Equipments to farmers at subsidised rates and also to provide assistance to farmers for stablishing community/individual threshing yards.

#### **Objectives**

- Minimization of post harvest losses
- Value addition to the farm produce and
- Enhancing income of the farmer, thereby making farming profitable

#### **Outcome**

- Agro-processing unit helps in minimising grain loss and also helps to obtain hygienic food grains
- Ensuring better prices for the farm produce and increase in the farmer's income.

### **3. Organic farming**

An amount of Rs. 900.00 lakh is provided, out of which Rs.83.16 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.34.02 lakh for TSP. Under this scheme, the funds are utilized for state level components like organic village, certification of organic products, bio mass production, on farm processing, storage, strengthening of PRL, R&D etc and encouraging organic farming. It also covers study tour and training programmes for the farmers and extension staff, conducting seminars, exhibitions, publicity and propaganda.

#### **Objectives**

- To increase the self confidence of farmers.
- To facilitate farmers to understand that farming is not a business, it is a culture.
- To reduce the debt burden of farmers and enable them to achieve sustenance and self respect.
- To equip the farmers to effectively mitigate the drought situation in rain fed and drought prone areas.
- Soil is not an inert matter, is a hub of millions of organisms. So it has to be protected.
- To reduce the cost of cultivation by utilizing locally available organic resources.
- To encourage traditional crops and traditional food habits.
- To facilitate interaction between farmer and consumer.
- To create awareness to farming community on principles and practices of organic farming.

- To train the extension machinery of line Departments on Organic Farming.
- To facilitate Agriculture Universities and other research organizations to take up research on Organic Farming in a holistic way.
- To facilitate formation of farmers associations/clubs/ groups for sustainable use of soil, water and other natural resources.
- To facilitate value addition, on farm processing and marketing for Organic Produce.

### **Outcome**

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

## **4. Farm Related Activities**

An amount of Rs. 9270.00 lakh is provided, out of which Rs.288.30 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.461.65 lakh for TSP. The following programmes are implemented under this scheme are as follows:

### **a. Farm Related Activities**

Under this programme, the funds are utilized for publishing the books and journals and providing slides and slide stories, films, video films and pictures in the Directorate and districts. It also covers dissemination of technical knowledge through installation of stalls at Mysore Dasara Exhibition, conducting fairs and exhibitions, printing of hand bills, installation of exhibition structure, Repairs, Renovation and providing infrastructure facilities for District Training Centres.

### **Objectives**

- Dissemination of knowledge through exhibitions& publication.
- Revitalisation Training Programmes for extension personnel.
- Capacity building Training for farmers & farm women

### **Outcome**

- Capacity building of staff and farmers
- Knowledge dissemination

## **b. Integrated Agriculture Extension System (Bhoochetana)**

As there is an acute shortage of staff in the department, there is a need to strengthen the Raitha Samparka Kendras and provide a single window based extension system. The funds under this programme will be utilized to give honorarium to students of Agriculture Universities who are deputed to the RSKs under Rural Work Experience (RAWE) Programme, Farmer Facilitators and Lead farmers for extension activities, Training and awareness creation programme, Vehicles for transportation of inputs at cluster village level and for wall writing depicting soil fertility status and crop specific best management practices.

### **Objectives**

- To enhance 20% of crop yields in 24 dry lands of all 30 districts of the state through adoption of best technologies.
- Undertake stratified soil sampling, analysis of micronutrients, preparation of GIS-based soil maps in selected districts and issue of soil health cards to farmers
- Capacity building of dry land farmers through coordinated efforts from Dept. of Agriculture, State Agriculture Universities, ICRISAT and Watershed Development department.

### **Outcome**

- Increase in Food Production.
- Increase in Farm Income

## **c. Up-gradation of District Agriculture Training Centre**

The budget is utilized to upgrade the infrastructure and training facilities at District Agriculture Training Centers. This programme is being implemented with an intention to develop the infrastructure facilities through civil works at DATC's. In this endeavour, office and hostel renovations, providing basic amenities for the trainees water supply, solar systems, advance training aids, rain water harvesting etc., has been taken up in the training centres. The programme is implemented through State funds

### **Objectives**

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

### **Outcome**

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

#### **d. Krishi Mela**

The budget is utilized to create awareness among the farming community on diversified farming activities and extension initiatives by organizing local exhibitions about new technologies in Agriculture and allied fields at the Gram Panchayat Level.

##### **Objectives**

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

##### **Outcome**

- Convergence of the efforts of agriculture and allied departments.
- Timely availability of services and inputs to farmers.
- Exchange of ideas between farmers and scientists.
- Increase in productivity due to adoption of scientific technologies.

#### **e. Farmers' Study Tour**

The budget is utilized for taking the farmers abroad to provide insights into various advancements in agriculture and allied technologies elsewhere in the world.

### **5. Other Agriculture Schemes**

An amount of Rs. 20,000.00 lakh is provided. The programmes implemented under this scheme are as follows:

#### **a) Other Agricultural Schemes**

Under this programme, the funds are utilised for the purpose of productivity awards to farmers, committee and consultancy, Krishi Pandith Prasasthi, SATCOM centre, Drought monitoring cell, Compensation to families of farmers who committed suicide.

#### **b) Subsidy for Crop Loan**

The budget is utilized for providing interest subsidy of 4% to facilitate short term crop loans, up to Rs. one lakh to the farmers at 3% interest rate from the Public sector commercial banks and Regional Rural banks.

##### **Objectives**

- To extend substantial relief to the farmers by reducing the heavy interest burden on crop loans up to Rs. one lakh provided by Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks.



## **Outcome**

- Timely availability of credit at affordable interest rates to farmers.

### **c) Agri-Business Investment Fund**

Under this programme, the funds are utilized to organise Agri- Investors Meet which will be a one stop shop for private investors to do business in the area agri-business. It aims to provide single window service. Private investment in agri-business sector will result in increased agricultural productivity, increased income among small and marginal farmers and increased employment.

### **d) Compensation to Snake bite**

An assistance of Rs.1.00 lakh will be provided to the families of those farmers and agricultural labourers who lose their lives in accidents like falling from coconut /areca trees or snakebite or any other agriculture related accidents. In respect of loss of crop/hay-stacks an amount of upto Rs.10,000 will be provided as relief.

### **e) Agriculture Price Commission**

A committee at state and district level will be established to advise the state government on the price policy of all agricultural commodities which fall under the purview of National Commission for Agriculture Costs & prices (NCACP). This committee will recommend support prices for various and based on the recommendations support price will be fixed. The expenditure on the salary and other expenses of the chairman and staff of the cell will be met under this programme.

### **f) Interest subsidy for Rural Godowns**

Interest subsidy on the loan taken by the willing farmers/groups/NGOs from commercial Banks/Regional Banks to establish rural godowns. The objective of the programme is to protect the major agricultural produce from the natural calamities and to store scientifically till they fetch good market price.

## **6. State Plan Schemes**

An amount of Rs. 2830.00 lakh is provided. The programmes implemented under this scheme are as follows;

### **a. Capital outlay**

Under this programme, the funds are utilised for construction of new departmental buildings, expansion and maintenance of the existing departmental buildings by the Public Works Department.

### **b. Raitha Samparka Kendra**

Under this programme, the funds are utilised for providing infrastructure like Construction of Raitha Samparka Kendras, Assistant Director of Agriculture Offices,

District Agriculture Training Centres and Soil Health Centres in the Backward Taluks of the State.

### **Objectives**

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

### **Outcome**

- Creation of Infrastructure facilities at Hobli level so as to effectively serve the farmers

## **7. Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojane**

An amount of Rs.27120.00 lakh is provided, out of which Rs.4415.14 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.1773.65 lakh for TSP. The budget will be utilized for the implementation of the scheme viz., Bhoochetana, Seed Mission and Farm Mechanization Mission, etc.

### **Objectives**

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

### **Outcome**

- Increase in Agriculture growth by 4.0% at the Twelfth Plan period.

## **g) New schemes**

### **Krishi Bhagya**

An amount of Rs 50,000.00 lakh is provided.

Karnataka is predominantly an agrarian State where in nearly 70% of the cultivated area is under rain fed farming. Rain fed area contributes nearly 55% of food grains and 75% of oil seeds production .A vast majority of dry land area receive an annual average rainfall of 450 to 850 mm.

The productivity levels of different crops in rain fed areas are very low and there is an urgent need to provide thrust on improving the productivity, enhancing the income levels of the farmers besides, conserving the precious natural resources such as soil and water.

GoK has come out with a policy on rainfed agriculture ie “KRISHI BHAGYA” with the objective of improving rain fed agriculture scenario in the State by climate resilient agriculture, effective utilization of rain water, enhancing the farm productivity, post harvest handling and improved income and livelihood options through alternative land use systems and more employment opportunities through on farm and non-farm job creation. This aims for sustainable development of Agriculture and provide nutritional security. Thrust will be on water conservation and tackling water-energy nexus. It will also lay thrust on promoting Dry land Horticulture in a big way.

Krishi Bhagya Scheme will be implemented in 5 agro climatic zones which includes 45 lakh hectare area of 23 districts(Gulbarga,Yadgir,Koppal, Bellary, Raichur Gadag, Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Davangere, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Bangalore(Rural), Bangalore(Urban), Ramanagra, Kolar, Chickballapur, Mysore, Mandya,Chamarajanagar) in first phase.53 lakh farm families will benefit from this policy.Krishi Bhagya will be implemented as mission mode project in five years in phased manner.

## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

An amount of Rs. 4272.55 lakh is provided for the various district schemes. The following schemes are being implemented under the district sector;

1. Other Agricultural Schemes	Rs. 643.90 lakh
2. Drip Irrigation	Rs. 616.22 lakh
3. Farm related activities	Rs. 399.23 lakh
4. Agricultural Office Building	Rs. 380.13 lakh
5. Organic Fertilisers	Rs. 202.03 lakh
6. Agricultural Farms and Development Centres	Rs. 49.44 lakh
7. Supply of Crop Estimation Survey Equipments	
Under Crop Insurance Scheme	Rs. 13.55 lakh
8. Assistance to farmers	Rs. 175.79 lakh
7. Agricultural Fairs and Exhibitions	Rs. 30.06 lakh
8. Integrated Schemes for Pulses, Oilseeds,Oil Palm and Maize	Rs. 1762.20 lakh

### C) Programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP

#### 1) Special Development Plan.

There are no schemes.

#### 2) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no schemes.

#### 3) Special Component Plan

There are no schemes

### ABSTRACT

	<b>(Rs. lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	11318.52
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	118409.91
New Schemes	-	50,000
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>179728.43</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	1762.20
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	2510.35
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	<b>4272.55</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>184000.98</b>

## **WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT INCLUDING SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION**

Karnataka is predominantly a rural and agrarian State. Agriculture plays a key role in State's economy. Karnataka has given an important place for Watershed Development as the state depends on dry land for more than half of its food production. In view of the above situation more emphasis is given for dry land farming in the State by way of developing dry land areas on watershed basis.

Agriculture is dependent on monsoon which is not uniform over the years. Major portion of the cultivable land is dependent on monsoon. The productivity of any crop mainly depends on two natural resources- land and water in addition to management practices. Therefore the conservation, up gradation and utilization of these two natural resources on scientific principles is essential for the sustainability of rain fed agriculture.

The Govt. after considering various aspects for the improvement of watershed programmes has created the Watershed Development Department during the year 2000. All the watershed schemes and projects under State Sector, Central Sector Schemes and Externally aided Projects relating to watershed development are being implemented through this Department.

The main objective of the watershed development programmes is to conserve soil and moisture as well as to put the lands to the best use according to their capabilities to improve the overall productivity of the catchment in a holistic manner/way. The programmes primarily consider land as a single entity and help in synchronizing all the land based activities to achieve productive potentials.

The process of watershed development involves co-ordination of multi-disciplinary activities and expertise from several departments. To sustain the assets created under the programme, the participation of the people/community is also very essential. In Karnataka, various bodies and departments are involved in implementing watershed development programmes.

### **1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14**

#### **Financial progress in Annual Plan 2013-14**

	<b>(Rs. in lakh)</b>	
	<b>Outlay (BE)</b>	<b>Anticipated Expenditure (RE)</b>
Soil & Water Conservation	24279.12	21107.12

- Formation and strengthening of community based organizations.
- Providing livelihood activities for the asset less persons.
- Encouraging production systems and micro enterprises i.e., income generating activities.
- Ensure sustainable productivity.

Institutional setup for implementation of IWMP scheme is formulated at Ministry (GOI), State, District, project and Grama Panchayat level.

### **c) Additional Central Assisted schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

#### **1) Karnataka Watershed Development Project (SUJALA-III)**

Rs.8652.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The funds will be utilised to take up the projects in seven districts viz., Bidar, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Koppal, Gadag, Davangere and Chamarajanagar.

The World Bank aided Karnataka Watershed Project more popularly known as Sujala-1 was implemented in six drought prone districts namely Kolar, Tumkur, Chickballapur, Chitradurga, Haveri and Dharwad. Sujala has emerged as a successful model in the field of Watershed Development. Based on this model, Sujala Watershed Project-III will be implemented in seven districts to provide institutional strengthening, programme integration, research and development, programme management and co-ordination, horticulture etc. in the watershed areas.

### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

#### **2) Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana**

Rs.3660.00 lakh is made available during this year. Out of this 585.00 lakh is provided for SCP and Rs. 216 lakh is for TSP. This scheme aims at improving the quality of life of farmers especially small and marginal farmers by offering a complete package of activities to maximise the farm returns for enhancing food and livelihood security.

#### **3) Karnataka Watershed Training Centre**

Rs 20.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The amount will be utilized for the training programmes on Watershed Development Technology for technical staff and field staff of the department.

#### **3) Directorate of Watershed Development**

Rs. 464.43 lakh is provided for this scheme. The amount will be utilised towards staff salaries and other expenses of the Watershed Development Department.

#### 4) Strengthening of Watershed Training Centres (SDP)

Rs 20.00 lakh is provided for Strengthening of Watershed Training Centres under Special Development Plan. This amount is required for development of infrastructure.

#### f) New Schemes

There are no New Schemes.

#### B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no District Sector Schemes.

#### C) Programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

##### 1) Special Development Plan.

There are no schemes.

##### 2) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no schemes.

##### 3) Special Component Plan

There are no schemes

#### ABSTRACT

	(Rs in lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	71111.11
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	8652.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	4164.63
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>83927.54</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>83927.54</b>

## Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

Item	Units	Target	Achievement (A)
Area Covered	000 Hectares	523.305	523.305

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

For the year 2014-15, an annual outlay of Rs. 83927.54 lakh is provided under State Sector.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

###### 1) Integrated Watershed Management Programme

Rs. 7111.11 lakh has been provided for this scheme under state sector, out of which Rs.16278.16 lakh is provided for SCP and Rs. 6717.16 lakh is for TSP. Under this scheme, funds will be utilised for sustainable development of rain fed areas and degraded or wasteland areas on integrated watershed development approach.

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

Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India have accorded sanction to Karnataka to take up 430 IWMP from 2009-10 to 2013-14. This programme was planned to be implemented in 29 districts of the state excluding Bangalore Urban district. Under this programme sustainable development and equity of rain fed areas is ensured by way of people's participation. Livelihood security and income generation activities are also emphasized, besides concentrating on integrated agricultural farming systems.

#### Objectives of IWMP

- To conserve Soil, moisture and nutrients. Institutional Frame work
- To enhance recharge of underground water.
- To improve vegetation by afforestation and dry land horticulture.
- To increase availability of fodder and fuel.
- To enhance agricultural productivity.
- To encourage live stock production.



# HORTICULTURE

Horticulture is a significant and upcoming sector in Karnataka. Horticulture has proved to be the best diversification option for agricultural land use, because of assured and the remunerative returns to the farmers.

- Horticultural Crops are highly remunerative.
- The diverse agro-climatic conditions prevailing in the state are quite congenial for growing different horticulture crops, successful and profitable almost throughout the year.
- The usefulness of horticulture has been specially felt in scanty rainfall and drought prone areas of the state, as several perennial horticulture crops provide an effective drought proofing against the odds of the nature and assure the farmers satisfactory returns even during the years of deficit rainfall by adopting micro irrigation. This is the reason why horticulture crops are fast replacing agriculture crops in dry tracts of the state through diversification of cropping pattern.
- Another important benefit that the farmers can avail is related to value addition of several horticulture produce, which offers very good scope for meeting the needs of different strata of consumers.
- With the introduction of advanced horticultural technologies, there are increased opportunities for the export of better quality horticultural products.
- With the onset of protected cultivation and consequent high quality produce, the horizons of export have greatly been expanded, offering unlimited scope to hi-tech farmers in the state.
- Of late, in response to the increasing awareness for nutritional security, consumption of protective foods such as fruits and vegetables has greatly increased and this has helped to hike the production process.
- The aesthetic needs of the people are also warranting for expanding the demands for flowers and their products, resulting in an incredible boost for floriculture, be traditional or hi-tech.
- Economic liberalization policy of the Government has led many multinational companies involved in horticulture sector to establish in Karnataka.
- The setting up of international air cargo services and cold storage at the Bangalore Airport has resulted in the boosting of the floriculture sector.
- Horticultural crops occupy an area of 18.86 lakh hectares accounting for 15.01% of the total cultivable area in the State. The annual production from horticultural crops is 155.01 lakh metric tons.
- There is a clear indication that the farmers are shifting from agricultural crops to horticultural crops mainly because horticulture is less labour intensive and more remunerative.
- With all these developments that are taking place, the horticulture in the state has opened new vistas of hopes and bright future for the farmers of the state.

## 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

### Financial progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

		(Rs.in lakh)
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Horticulture	58256.65	53377.34

### Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

Sl. No	Item	Units	Target	Achievement
1	Production of fruit crops	000 MT	7064	7064
2	Production of Vegetable crops	000 MT	8264	8264
3	Production of Coconut	Mil No.	5944	5944

## 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

An amount of Rs.109997.84 lakh (includes Public Garden and Plantation) is provided under State Sector and Rs. 2206.87 lakh is under District Sector.

### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

#### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

##### 1) Oil palm Cultivation in Potential States

An amount Rs 2000.00 lakh is provided for this scheme under state sector.

The important components of area expansion of the oil palm crops, is maintenance of oil palm seed garden and frontline demonstration project, maintenance of processing mill, training to farmers, providing subsidy for drip-irrigation and expenses towards establishment. Under Area Expansion Programme, on-farm investment subsidy is provided as per the guidelines of the Technology Mission on Oil palm.

As against a total physical target of 2600 hectare under maintenance, an area 1897 hectare has been covered to the end of December - 2013.

## **2) Drip Irrigation**

An amount of Rs. 12500.00 lakh is provided as state share. Out of which Rs. 3178.75 lakh is earmarked for SCP and Rs. 2086.25 lakh for TSP.

This scheme aims to bring more horticulture area under drip and sprinkler irrigation for judicious use of water resources, for increasing the production, productivity and quality of horticulture produce with savings on labour expenditure. Micro Irrigation scheme covers all the horticultural crops, except, Coffee, Tea, Rubber, and Oil Palm.

For the year 2013-14, Rs.10314.60 lakh has been allocated as matching grants from the State Government under the State sector funds. An amount of allocation of Rs.21598.05 lakh, has been earmarked and Rs.13535.30 lakh has been released, out of which Rs.10818.40 lakh has been spent to the end of December 2013. At the end of December 2013, an area of 33419 hectares has been covered against a total physical target of an area 53014.

## **3) National Horticulture Mission**

An amount of Rs. 64647.00 lakh is provided, out of which Rs. 11086.96 lakh is earmarked for SCP and Rs. 4492.97 lakh for TSP.

National Horticulture Mission is a comprehensive scheme for the development of Horticulture. It has a holistic approach, covering all aspects of production, post harvest management technology and marketing. Fruits, Plantation, Spices, Medicinal, Aromatic and Flower crops are covered under the scheme.

During 2013-14 the total allocation of Rs.14000.00 lakh, have been earmarked and an amount of Rs. 10146.56 lakh ( including unspent balance of previous year) has been released up to the end of December - 2013, out of which Rs.6764.67 lakh has been spent. As against a total physical target of 10037 hectare under area expansion programme, an area of 8647 hectare has been covered. Out of which 377 community tanks, 379 post harvest management units, 36843 hectare Organic farming has been achieved up to the end of December-2013.

## **4) Integrated Farming in Coconut for Productivity Improvement Programme**

Rs.300.00 lakh state share is provided for this scheme and Coconut Board is providing 100% financial assistance for the Department of Coconut Industry in the state. The important components are establishment of new demonstration plots, maintenance of demonstration plots, production and distribution of planting materials, pest and disease control programme, maintenance of Neera demonstration units, training programmes etc.,

During 2013-14 an amount of Rs.1110.00 lakh, has been earmarked, out of which of Rs. 991.65 lakh has been released and Rs.654.39 lakh has been spent up to end of December 2013. As against a total physical target of 787 hectare under new demonstration plots, an area of 269 hectare has been covered and under pest and disease control programme an area of 828 hectare has been covered.

## **5) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojane**

An amount Rs. 9350.00 lakh has been provided, out of which Rs. 1558.65 lakh is earmarked for SCP and Rs. 778.86 lakh for TSP. In order to reorient the agriculture development strategies for rejuvenation of agriculture to meet the needs/demands of farmers, the National Development Council (NDC) in its meeting held on 29<sup>th</sup> May 2007 has resolved to launch a special Additional Central Assistance Scheme called Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) from 2007-08. The Scheme is designed to encourage the State and to draw up plans for Horticulture more comprehensively and to set up investment in Horticulture.

For the year 2013-14, Rs. 12000.00 lakh has been allocated to carry out various activities like infrastructure development, precision farming, horticulture mechanization, area expansion etc. An amount of Rs.7829.00 lakh has been released and of Rs. 4336.00 lakh has been spent up to the end of December 2013.

### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

#### **Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II - Externally Aided Projects**

An amount of Rs.1745.00 lakh has been provided for this scheme. Keeping in view the success of KWDP-I, the State Government has proposed for KWDP-II to be implemented in 7 Backward Districts namely Bidar, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Koppal, Gadag, Davangere and Chamarajanagar covering 28 taluks, 208 Grama Panchayats in 935 micro-watersheds.

The objective of the programme is to demonstrate more effective watershed management through greater integration of programs related to rainfed agriculture, innovative approaches and strengthen institutions and capacity building.

### **e) Other ongoing schemes**

#### **1) Direction and Administration**

An amount Rs. 65.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The budget will be utilized to meet the salary and other allowances as against the 16 posts of officers and other staffs and traveling allowance for Assistant Horticulture officers working at Raitha Samparka Kendra.

#### **2) Organic Farming**

An amount of Rs. 35.02 lakh is provided for this scheme. The budget will be utilized to meet the expenses of salary and other allowances of officers and staffs.

### **3) Rejuvenation of Arecanut affected with yellow leaf disease**

An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. In Karnataka, arecanut crop is grown in an area of 2.13 lakh hectares. The amount is utilized for rejuvenation of arecanut affected with yellow leaf disease.

### **4) Assistance to Horticulture Boards & Corporations**

An amount of Rs.1454.04 lakh is provided for this scheme. The State Sector Schemes viz., International Agriculture Trade Fair, Wine Policy, Mango Development Board & Establishment of Integrated Marketing Facilities for Horticulture Produce through KHF have been merged and activities are being taken under Assistance to Horticulture Boards & Corporations.

### **5) The establishment of Spices Development Board**

An amount of Rs.757.94 lakh is provided for establishment and maintenance of the Board. Karnataka State is home for number of spices viz., Chilli, Pepper, Cardamom, Turmeric, Ginger, Coriander etc. grown in a wide range. It has been grown in about 3 lakh hectares, contributing to the establishment of number of processing enterprises in the state.

### **6) Establishment of Coconut products Park**

An amount of Rs.100.00 lakh is provided for this scheme for the establishment and maintenance of five coconut processing parks at Kunigal, Tipturu, Madduru, Kadaballi and Kibbana villages. In Karnataka, out of the total 19.02 lakh hectares of area under horticulture crops, 4.91 lakh hectares have been covered by coconut plantation.

### **7) Incentives for Floriculture**

An amount of Rs.300.00 lakh is provided, out of which Rs.51.45 lakh is earmarked for SCP and Rs. 20.85 lakh for TSP. There has been a lot of development in the floriculture industry in recent years, there is good demand at the international level for various flowers grown in the State. In order to encourage the floriculture industry, subsidy will be provided for renovation of Poly/Green houses.

### **8) Horticulture Extension**

An amount of Rs.350.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The State Sector Schemes viz., Extension & Training, Horticulture Service Centre and Horti-Clinic have been merged under "Horticulture Extension".

The outlay has been provided for the preparation of extension material by the Horticultural Information Centre at the Directorate, organizing field days, horticultural shows, farmers' visits, participation in the National level conferences, shows and seminars, preparation of publicity materials, strengthening of Dr. M.H. Mari Gowda National Horticulture library at Lalbagh and maintenance of State Level Advanced Training and Development Centre established at Hulimavu horticultural Farm attached to Bio-technology Centre.

As a new initiative, Horti-Clinics/ Horticulture Information & Consultancy Centres are being established to help the farmers and entrepreneurs to provide insights into various new technologies in Horticulture to boost the growing horticulture industry using all resource persons under one roof and linking to the relevant organizations.

### **9) Comprehensive Horticulture Development**

An amount of Rs.10493.00 lakh is provided, out of which Rs. 1908.68 lakh is earmarked for SCP and Rs. 805.86 lakh for TSP. The components CHD, Special Package to Potato, Development of Nutritional garden in Hyderabadh Karnataka region, Horticulture census, Processing of Horticulture crops are being implementing under this scheme.

### **10) Development and Maintenance of Farms and Nurseries**

An amount of Rs.200.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The allocation provided is for creation of infrastructure like green houses, fencing, godowns etc in departmental farms/ nurseries, development of undeveloped areas and production and distribution of quality planting materials of horticulture.

The Department of Horticulture has 410 Horticulture Farms and Nurseries. The total extent of these farms are 15,732 acres, of which 10,050 acres is fully developed by growing different horticulture crops such as Mango, Sapota, Pomegranate, Coconut, Cashew, Guava, Jack, Rose Apple, Jamoon, Amla, Sitaphal, Tamarind etc. Large scale production of planting materials of genuine horticultural varieties and supply to farmers at reasonable cost is one of the main activities of the Department and these activities are being taken in most of the Departmental Farms and Nurseries.

### **11) Development of Departmental Laboratories**

An amount Rs.500.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The allocation is provided for maintenance of Bio-center at Belgaum, established under RKVY Scheme and also for maintenance of newly established Bio-centers at Shimoga and Bidar, and working staffs salary.

At present, a full-fledged Tissue Culture Laboratory at Hulimavu is being maintained with an installed capacity to produce nearly 10 lakh planting material.

### **12) Scheme for Integrated Control of Pests and Diseases of Horticultural Crops**

An amount Rs.250.84 lakh is provided, out of which Rs. 43.02 lakh is earmarked for SCP and Rs17.43 lakh for TSP. In recent years, Horticulture crops have been infested with many pests and diseases such as, Bacterial Blight on Pomegranate, Yellow Leaf Disease and Kole Roga on Arecanut, Mite, Black headed caterpillar and Red Palm Weevil on coconut, Late Blight on Potato, Wilt in Pepper and Betel vine and others. Amount is being allocated for distribution of plant protection chemicals/pesticides/parasites for management of pest and diseases of horticulture crops.

### **13) Horticulture Infrastructure Development**

An amount of Rs.300.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. It is proposed to construct new buildings, Guest Houses, renovation of offices and buildings in various districts.

### **14) Wine Policy**

An amount of Rs.350.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Karnataka Grape Wine Board has been registered with the objective of giving boost to the manufacture and marketing of grape wine which has a great demand.

### **15) Horticultural Parks & Gardens**

An amount of Rs. 800.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The amount provided under this scheme will be utilized for the development and maintenance of 17 existing Parks and Gardens spread all over the State, five newly developed Parks and Gardens at Chickballapur, Tumkur, Sirsi, Kannamangala and Mysore, including world famous Lalbagh Botanical Garden, Cubbon Park, Brindavan Gardens and hill stations namely, Nandi Hills, K.R. Hills, Ooty and also for the development of Parks and Ornamental Gardens in and around Vidhana Soudha.

### **16) Horticulture University at Bagalkote**

An amount of Rs. 3200.00 lakh is provided, out of which Rs. 603.84 lakh is earmarked for SCP and Rs. 222.40 lakh for TSP. Horticulture University at Bagalkote has the control of nine Horticulture Colleges in various districts of the State, which aims to impart horticultural education, research and extension etc.

The objectives include to:

- Impart education and produce highly skilled and competent manpower.
- Develop suitable technologies to solve farmers' problems for increasing horticultural production.
- Ensure that the research findings and innovations are effectively disseminated to farmers.

### **17) Madhuvana and Apiculture**

Rs.200.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Bee keeping is a low investment business to landless farmers and facilitates more income to farmers. Honey has medicinal and Nutritional properties.

## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

Rs. 2206.87 lakh is proposed for the schemes. The proposed amount and the schemes are as follows;

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Drip irrigation – Special Subsidy for Horticultural Crops | Rs. 981.79 lakh |
| 2. Horticulture Buildings                                    | Rs. 368.60 lakh |
| 3. Maintenance of horticultural farms                        | Rs. 194.43 lakh |

4. Scheme for Seed Coconut Procurement and Nursery maintenance	Rs. 106.01 lakh
5. Publicity and literature	Rs. 84.96 lakh
6. Cold storage subvention	Rs. 52.13 lakh
7. Apiculture	Rs. 72.85 lakh
8. Assistance to farmers	Rs. 200.87 lakh
9. Training to farmers	Rs. 38.55 lakh
10. Oil Palm Cultivation in Potential States	Rs. 106.68 lakh

### C) Programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15

#### 1. Special Development Programme

There are no separate schemes.

#### 2. Special Component Plan

There are no separate schemes. Rs.197.18 crore have been provided in the Budget.

#### 3. Tribal Sub Plan

There are no separate schemes. Rs. 89.46 crore have been provided in the Budget.

### ABSTRACT

	(Rs in lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	79447.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	1745.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	28805.84
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>109997.84</b>
<b>District Sector</b>	-	-
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	2206.87
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	<b>2206.87</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>112204.71</b>



## **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES**

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services occupies a prime place amongst all the Government Departments. It is the only department which is vested with the responsibility of taking care of a whole lot of useful livestock which richly contribute to the economic development of the rural masses of our nation which is 75%. No one can undermine the rich contribution of each branch of animal husbandry like dairy, sheep rearing, poultry, piggery, bee keeping etc., to name a few. All these branches contribute immensely towards economic development of rural masses by playing second fiddle to the main occupation next to Agriculture. A plethora of products emanate from animal husbandry – milk, curd, cheese, ghee, milk powder, meat, honey to name a few. The department is putting its best foot forward to achieve the sacred goal of 'social justice' and upliftment of rural economy and poverty alleviation and to accomplish this it has various programmes.

The department has put in place a vision on various aspects of Animal Husbandry. Bird's eye view of some the programmes undertaken by the department are the development of Cattle, Buffalo, Piggery, Poultry, Sheep and Goats, besides Fodder resources, Extension and training, implementation of socio-economic programmes. In addition the department conducts Integrated Sample Survey annually and Livestock Census quinquennially. There has been a substantial growth in rural economy with the introduction of improved Animal Husbandry practices for enhanced livestock and poultry productivity, socio economic upliftment and better health coverage for animal. To achieve the mandates of the department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services the following broad functions have been outlined:

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

The Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services Department is providing health facility to all of Livestock and Poultry through a network of 4110 Veterinary Institutions comprising of 347 Veterinary Hospitals, 1914 Veterinary Dispensary, 1209 Primary Veterinary Centre, 401 Artificial Insemination Centre, 174 Mobile Veterinary Clinics and other 65 Veterinary Institutions, Developmental Activities is also carried out through these

departmental institutions as well as Government undertaking Institutions such as KMF, KCPF, KVC, SWDC, IAH&VB & KVAFSU in the state.

## 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services	39254.45	46083.45

### Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

Item	Unit	Target	Anticipated Achievement	% of Achievement
Animals Screened for Brucellosis	No.	17500	17500	100
Artificial Insemination (Revised based on breeding population)	Lakh. No.	62.00	62.00	100

## 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

For the year 2014-15, the budget allocated is Rs 31415.62 lakh. The State share in this budget is Rs.27038.62 lakh and the Central share is Rs.4377.00 lakh. Apart from this under district sector, a sum of Rs 15468.94 lakh is also provided.

### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

#### a) Central Plan Schemes/Centrally Sponsored Schemes

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

An amount of Rs.25.00 lakh is provided for this scheme, of which Rs.15 lakh is the State share and Rs.10.00 lakh is the Central share. Objective of this scheme is Disease Surveillance for eradication of Rinderpest disease. A total of 27397 villages are being surveyed under this scheme. Salary and other allowances for the staff is also met in this scheme.

## **2) Animal Husbandry Statistics and Livestock Census**

It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a budget of Rs.804.00 lakh for conducting Livestock Census once in every five years. Its fund is being utilised for implementation of 19<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census.

## **3) Enrichment of Fodder Demonstration Programme**

An amount of Rs.500.00 lakh is provided .Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised for fodder development, feed testing lab, supply of chaff cutters, grassland development in the Form of Co-operatives / NGO's /Department/KVAFSU.

## **4) Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme**

An amount of Rs.1000.00 lakh is provided. Under this Scheme, the budget will be utilised to take up a project of Foot and Mouth Disease control in the milk shed areas where the milk production is high. The objective of this scheme is to create a disease free zone in all the 30 districts and to promote the export potential of milk and milk products. The project is spread over a period of 5 years covering the existing livestock population of 165 lakh of Cattle and Buffalo.

## **5) National Control Programme on Brucellosis**

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with an allocation of Rs.300.00 lakh provided for the purpose of mass screening of animals in a villages, block and at district level and for vaccination of all female calves in all areas where incidence/history of Brucellosis in Cattle exists

## **6) National animal Diseases Reporting System- NADRS**

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with an allocation of Rs.10.00 lakh provided to improve diagnostic facilities, health care breeding and service efficiency at field level. It is planned to report disease outbreak in a IVRS web based manner. It is proposed to introduce computerized system of Animal Disease reporting linking each block, districts and state head quarter to central disease reporting and monitoring unit in New Delhi. All activities related to development of software and installation of hardware etc., will be carried out by NIC and all the modifiable diseases scheduled in the Animal disease control Act will be included in the animal disease reporting system.

## **7) National control programme on PPR**

An amount of Rs.300.00 lakh is provided. Under this Scheme, the budget will be utilised for the state to take up control and eradication of PPR disease in Sheep and Goats .

## **8) Assistance to State Poultry Farms and Training Centres**

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with an allocation of Rs.100.00 lakh. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised for strengthening and improvement of Regional Poultry Farm, Poultry Rearing & Training Centres at Hesaraghatta and Gangavati and also for establishment of mother units in the state.

## **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

### **1) CSS of Setting up of State Veterinary Council**

An amount of Rs. 70 lakh is provided for this scheme of which Rs.35.00 lakh is State share and Rs Rs 35.00 lakh is Central share. Funds will be utilised towards staff salary, office maintenance and for conduct of professional efficiency development programmes.

### **2) Control of Animal Diseases**

An amount of Rs.725.00 lakh is provided, of which Rs.290.00 lakh is State share and Rs.435.00 lakh is Central share. Under this Scheme, the funds will be utilised for immunization of livestock against economically important identifiable diseases, control of zoonotic diseases, strengthening of biological production unit and Disease Diagnostic labs, conducting training and awareness camps and for meeting the salaries & allowances of the staff.

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

### **3) Sample Survey Scheme-Milk, Egg and Wool**

An amount of RS.266.00 lakh is provided, of which Rs.133.00 lakh is State share and Rs.133.00 lakh is Central share. Under this Scheme, the funds will be utilised towards staff salary and other allowances, maintenance expenditure for carrying out enumeration of major livestock products in 5413 villages.

In the Integrated Sample Survey, the information is collected in two stages. In the first stage, collecting all the livestock details by selecting 20% of the villages among the total villages randomly and the villages are equally distributed in 3 seasons. In the second stage, the round wise and season wise information collected on selected households and in selected villages randomly on major livestock products like milk, egg, wool and meat.

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

### **4) Establishment & Strengthening of Existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries**

An amount of Rs.1000.00 lakh is provided, of which Rs.250.00 lakh is State share and Rs.750.00 lakh is Central share. The objective of the scheme is to provide infrastructure for functioning of institution to carry out Animal Health Programme and to provide the required equipment for efficient functioning of field level veterinarians.

#### **5) Electronic governance**

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided as State share. It is planned to link all 4112 veterinary institutions online to track movement of doctors and his staff every day during working hours from Head quarter and to get information from filed level within no time.

#### **4) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **5) Externally Aided Project**

There are no schemes.

#### **6) Other Ongoing Schemes**

##### **1) Director and Administration**

An amount of Rs.1000.00 lakh is provided as State share. Rs. 900.00 lakh will be utilized for purchase of drugs and chemicals for the requirement of Veterinary Institutions and Livestock Farms and Rs 100.00 lakh for the maintenance of mobile veterinary clinics on outsource basis.

##### **2) Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals and Clinical Laboratories, Bangalore**

An amount of Rs.550.00 lakh is provided. The funds will be utilized for production of various Biological and vaccines and subsequent supply of the vaccines free of cost to departmental institutions and for strengthening of the Infrastructural facilities.

##### **3) Civil Works**

An amount of Rs.350.00 lakh is provided. The funds will be utilized for construction and maintenance of the buildings of livestock farms and offices, Veterinary Institutions & Training Centres.

##### **4) Livestock Farms and Training**

An amount of Rs.450.00 lakh is provided. The funds will be utilized for production of 35 lakh doses of semen straws, purchase of breeding bulls, liquid nitrogen. Maintenance, improvement of Farms and Semen Collection Centres in the Department is also undertaken in this scheme.

##### **5) Suvarana Karnataka Govu Samrakshane**

An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh is provided. The funds will be utilised to protect & conserve the local breeds of Cattle in the state through NGO's where as a one time assistance Rs.10.00 lakh is given per organization which has 10 acres of land and 50 native breeds.

## **6) Karnataka Sheep and Sheep Product Development Board**

An amount Rs.650.00 lakh is provided for this scheme of which, Rs.130.00 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.78.00 lakh are earmarked for TSP. The funds will be utilized towards staff salary and for the development of various breeds of sheep & goat, infrastructure to existing Sheep Farms, strengthening of wool co-operative societies, training and education of farmers, health care and maintenance etc. All these schemes are implemented through Karnataka Sheep & Sheep Product Development Board.

## **7) State Poultry Farms**

An amount of Rs.60.00 lakh is provided. Funds will be utilised towards miscellaneous expenditure of Regional Poultry Farms, Malavalli, Gudlupet and Gangavathi and Kudige in Kodagu Dist .

## **8) Insurance to Sheep and Shepard**

An amount of Rs. 250.00 lakh is provided of which, Rs.15.00 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.5.00 lakh are earmarked for TSP. An ex-gratia compensation of Rs.3,000.00 will be provided to each sheep / goat which die accidentally or die due to certified epidemic diseases, not covered under natural calamity relief or insurance schemes. It is implemented by Sheep and Sheep product development board through the network of Department of Animal Husbandry.

## **9) Piggery development**

An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided. The funds will be utilised for supply of feeds, wages to labours engaged in farms and to provide infrastructure to piggery farms existing in the state as the breeding stock has been enhanced under RKVY.

## **10) Veterinary Education and Training**

An amount of Rs.200.00 lakh is provided out of which Rs.190.00 lakh is for training, participation in seminars, conduct of exhibitions, technical conferences, workshops, seminars, crossbreed cattle and calf rallies demonstration and transfer of technology etc, and remaining Rs.10.00 lakh are proposed to provide interest subsidy for loans at 6% to the farmers for purchase of dairy animals and sheep units.

## **11) Grants to Animal Husbandry Co-operatives**

An amount of Rs.26.00 lakh is provided, of which Rs.3.00 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.1.00 lakh are earmarked for TSP. The funds will be utilized to support poultry marketing activities, strengthening of infrastructure facilities, extension activities and training to farmers through Karnataka Cooperative Poultry Cooperation and rearing of Giriraja Birds.

## **12) Karnataka Veterinary Association**

An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh is provided. The funds will be utilized to provide infrastructure facilities, construction of seminar hall, conducting seminars and conferences through Karnataka Veterinary Association.

## **13) Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojane**

An amount of Rs.5060.00 lakh is provided for this scheme as 100 % GOI share, of which Rs.887.00 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.379.50 lakh are earmarked for TSP during 2014-15. The funds will be utilized for Animal Husbandry activities to enhance the agricultural production, Development of Sheep/Goats, Piggery Development, Dairy Development and health programme to Livestock in the state through,

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

## **14) Amrithmahal Kaval**

An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh is provided. The funds will be utilised to develop and improve the Amrithmahal Kaval in Chikkamagalore , Hassan and Tumkur districts to take up evacuation of encroachment and development of land for Animal Husbandry activities and Breed improvement through KVAFSU. Development of grass land through Silviculture in 2000 acre land of backward region and establishment of Amruthmahal Breed Development & Research Centre at Konehalli, Tiptur , Tumkur District through KVAFSU and Department of AH and VS through Social Forestry Corporation or other established Institution are being taken up.

## **15) Assistance to Goshalas and Pinjara poles in the state**

An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh is provided. The funds will be utilised for maintenance of animals, water supply, fodder vermicompost demonstration and animal health care in Goshalas and Pinjara poles.

## **16) Assistance to State Poultry Farms**

An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh is provided, of which Rs.3.00 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.2.00 lakh for TSP. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised to establish at least 50 poultry units in each taluk to be taken up by the educated unemployed youth and small farmers. The unit cost of each unit is Rs.0.70 lakh and the subsidy amount, 25-33% will be provided and remaining will be the loan from the bank.

### **17) Fodder Development**

An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh is provided, of which Rs.10.00 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.5.00 lakh for TSP. Under this scheme, funds will be utilised to take up Fodder development activity in 114 backward Taluks where the farmers rearing the animals and having irrigation facilities to encourage the perennial fodder, cultivation in 10 guntas per farmer at a cost of Rs.6000/- . The farmer has to contribute Rs. 3000/- and Rs. 3000/- will be provided as subsidy to each farmer.

### **18) Establishment of Veterinary and Animal Sciences University**

An amount of Rs.2666.13 lakh is provided for this scheme. Out of which Rs.571.35 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.285.54 lakh for TSP. Funds will be utilised for establishing and creating Infrastructure to Veterinary and Animal Sciences University at Bidar. Funds will be utilized for salary of officers in Bidar, Hebbal, Bangalore, Veterinary College, Shimoga, Veterinary College, Hassan, IWVR, Kudige, Dog breeding & research central, Mudhol, Buffalo Breeding & Research centre, Shahapur, Staff research & 25% share to ICAR co-ordinated projects (4 posts). Outcomes of this scheme are establishment of university, research and development in the field of veterinary and dairy science, ultimately aiming at improving the economic conditions of farmers.

### **19) Cattle and Buffalo Development-A1 Centre**

An amount of Rs.200.00 lakh is provided is provided. The funds will be utilized for maintenance of 100 AI centres through BAIF NGO's in north Karnataka district to provide breeding services in cattle and buffaloes.

### **20) Calf rearing**

An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh is provided, out of which Rs.20.00 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.5.00 lakh for TSP. Under this scheme the funds will be utilised to provide assistance for rearing of male calves of pure breeds such as Hallikar, Amrithmahal, Khillar, Deoni and Krishna valley in the state at the rate of Rs. 4000 as 50% subsidy in the form of cattle feed to encourage conservation of native breeds.

### **21) Construction of Dispensaries under RIDF**

An amount of Rs.2900.00 lakh is provided, out of which Rs.497.35 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.201.55 lakh for TSP. This project aims at providing infrastructure facility to the Veterinary Institutions in the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services in Karnataka. At present the department has 4112 Veterinary Institutions in the state out of which 3414 institutions have own buildings 300 numbers of institutions do not have their own building. 669 buildings are sanctioned under RIDF Tranche XI to XVIII. Out of remaining 300 institutions, it is now proposed to construct 127 buildings, which have their own sites under Tranche XIX. Mobile Veterinary Clinics and the Artificial Insemination Centres that are located in the Veterinary Hospital premises do not require separate buildings. The prime objective of the project is to provide better health coverage and artificial insemination facilities to the livestock in the state.



## **22) Veterinary College at Shimoga**

An amount of Rs.1950.00 lakh is provided, out of which Rs.334.43 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.135.53 lakh for TSP. The funds will be utilized to provide infrastructure facilities to veterinary college at Shimoga.

## **23) Hassan Veterinary College**

An amount of Rs.1950.00 lakh is provided, out of which Rs.334.43 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.135.53 lakh for TSP. The funds will be utilized to provide infrastructure to the newly established Veterinary College at Hassan.

## **24) Establishment of Veterinary college at Gadag**

An amount of Rs.325.00 lakh is provided, out of which Rs.90.00 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.35.00 lakh for TSP.. Based on the reports of late Dr. D.M.Nanjundappa on recommendations for readdressal of regional disparity reveals that veterinary college be established in Gadag district.

## **25) Education Extension and Research (KVAFSU) Bidar**

An amount of Rs.2318.87 lakh is provided, out of which Rs.91.36lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.35.48 lakh for TSP. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilized for completion of ongoing works like library building at Bidar & Bangalore, Construction of State Level Laboratory for testing the soil, water quality and Fish health investigation, construction of Trainees Centre at IW & Vr, Kudige, Compound wall, office building, laboratory and Kennel Sheds at Canine Research and Information Centre, Mudhol, Purchase of Furniture's to library building at Bidar & Bangalore and out of Rs.2318.87 lakh proposed under this head, Rs.230.00 lakh to provide infrastructure to fisheries college, Mangalore.

## **26) Sri Bahurao Desphande Veterinary College Athani**

An amount of Rs.100.00 lakh is provided, out of which Rs.17.15 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.6.95 lakh for TSP. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised to provide infrastructure facility to the college. Livestock sector plays a crucial role in sustaining rural economy and livelihood security of farming community in Karnataka which has vast resource of livestock. The Districts in North Western part of Karnataka mainly Belgaum, Dharwad, Bijapur, Bagalkot are contributing lot to the farming community through livestock related activities. Belgaum district has a vast population of graded buffaloes that is contributing to the dairy industries while these districts have important draught breed like Khillar and sheep breeds like Deccani and Kenguri. As this region do not have any Veterinary College, and as there is lot of demand for the Veterinary graduates both in the state and at National level, the Government of Karnataka has sanctioned Sri Bahurao Desphande Veterinary College at Athani. The college is being established to serve the rural livestock, dairy, and poultry farmers of the region, to overcome the regional imbalance and to meet the long standing aspirations of the people of the region.

### **27) Establishment of Veterinary College at Puttur**

An amount of Rs.100.00 lakh is provided for establishment of new Veterinary College at Puttur, Dakshina Kannada dist, sanctioned during 2012-13. Of the total allocation, Rs.17.15 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.6.95 lakh for TSP.

### **28) Strengthening of Polyclinics (Specialty Hospital)**

An amount of Rs.1000.00 lakh is provided for Establishment of Veterinary Polyclinics. Out of which Rs.171.20 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.70.00 lakh for TSP. Currently Veterinary dispensaries at village level and Veterinary hospitals at Taluk level are working towards providing services to the farmers. It is necessary to establish Veterinary Polyclinic with specialized services by subject specialists at district level. In the Government order regarding reorganization of the department 30 Veterinary Polyclinics has been sanctioned with Deputy Director and Subject Specialist Posts. It is necessary to bring these polytechnics under State Sector for better coordination

### **29) Microchip for identification of animals**

An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided, out of which Rs.8.58 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.3.48 lakh are earmarked for TSP. Under this programme, Animals are registered by fixing microchip to animals and it is radio waves based livestock maintenance system. It is going to help identification of animals in a better and accurate way and it will avoid duplication in insurance claims and purchase of animals in government subsidy schemes.

### **30) Supplementation of area specific mineral mixture**

An amount of Rs.150.00 lakh is provided, out of which Rs.53.57 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.16.07 lakh for TSP. Indian Council of Agricultural research, New Delhi (ICAR) has done mineral mapping of various states including Karnataka, which indicates the deficiency of minerals and which requires to be supplemented through feeds or mineral mixture for livestock development. In this connection, National Institute of Animal nutrition and Physiology, Bangalore (NIANP) has conducted a study on 'Significance of minerals in feeding of dairy animals and relevance of developing area specific mineral mixture' and it shows that strategic supplementation of area specific mineral mixture would be helpful in combating problems of production and reproduction. Hence it is proposed to provide area specific mineral mixture to small, marginal & schedule caste, schedule tribe dairy farmers for increasing milk production there by increasing the income of the farmers.

### **31) Comprehensive Genetic Improvement**

An amount of Rs.150.00 lakh is provided for conservation and development of breeds of buffalo, sheep and goats. It is proposed to take up karyotyping in young new bulls to fix pedigree and also to take up screening in breeding bulls for genetic disorders and for purchase of liquid nitrogen and silos to strengthen artificial insemination for better breed development.

## **32) Pasubhavana**

An amount of Rs.1000.00 lakh is provided, out of which Rs.171.50 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.69.50 lakh for TSP. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilized to construct “Pashu Bhavan” at Bangalore to accommodate all the offices of the department and its related organizations to provide services under one roof.

### **7) New schemes**

#### **1. Establishment of check posts and quarantine stations at the State Borders**

An amount of Rs.250.00 lakh is provided to create 44 check posts and 44 quarantine camps on the interstate borders with Karnataka, under “The Karnataka Prevention and Control of infectious and contagious diseases in Animals (Check posts and Quarantine Camps, Manner of inspection, etc.)

#### **2. Incentive to vaccinators**

An amount of Rs. 400.00 lakh is provided to this scheme. An incentive to vaccinators who will be assisting in vaccination programme against different livestock diseases such as Foot and Mouth disease, PPR, Brucellosis, Enterotoxaemia and Hemorrhagic Septicemia throughout the year in the state .As there is a shortage of staff in the department it is difficult to implement the scheme effectively so it is necessary to hire vaccinators from outside.

## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

Rs.15468.94 lakh is proposed for this scheme for the implementation of various ongoing programmes. The schemes and proposed amount are as follows;

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Supply of Drugs, Chemicals & Equipments  | - Rs. 1359.50 lakh  |
| 2. Maintenance of buildings   | - Rs. 826.75 lakh   |
| 3. Establishment of Polyclinics at Veterinary Hospitals   | - Rs. 127.00 lakh   |
| 4. Strengthening of Extension Units   | - Rs. 105.00 lakh   |
| 5. Rearing of `Giriraja” bird and others  | - Rs. 68.00 lakh    |
| 6. Opening of Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and their upgradation<br>As Taluk Lelvel Dispensaries | - Rs. 11927.19 lakh |
| 7. Disposal of Bio-Medical Waste  | - Rs. 166.00 lakh   |
| 8. Organisation of Sterile/Infertile Live Stock Camps   | - Rs. 89.55 lakh    |
| 9. Control of Animal Diseases   | - Rs. 799.95 lakh   |

## **C) Programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP.**

### **1) Special Development Plan**

There are no Schemes under SDP.

## **2) Special Component Plan**

An amount of Rs.1397.33 lakh is provided. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised for Dairying activities.

The unit cost is Rs.70,000 for cross bred cow unit, where in 60% subsidy will be provided to scheduled caste people. He / She has to rear cross bread Cow/Buffaloe as an income generating activity. The Scheme aims at uplifting of economy of Schedule Caste families by providing animals (Cross bred cow/Buffaloe).

It is implemented in all the 30 Districts of the State. The beneficiaries should belong to Schedule Caste only. The selected beneficiaries should provide necessary caste certificate and also should be below poverty line.

## **3) Tribal Sub Plan**

An amount Rs.567.29 lakh is provided under State Sector. Under this scheme the funds will be utilised for Dairying activities.

Under this Scheme, unit cost is Rs.70000.00 for cross bred cow Unit., where in 75% subsidy will be provided to Scheduled Tribe people. He / She have to rear cross bread Cow/Buffaloe as an income generating activity. The Scheme aims at uplifting of economy of Schedule tribe families by providing Cross bred cows/Buffaloes.

It is implemented in all the 30 Districts of the State. The beneficiaries should belong to Schedule tribe only. The selected beneficiaries should provide necessary caste certificate and also should be below poverty line.

## ABSTRACT

<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>(Rs. lakh) State Share</b>
Centrally Plan Schemes	3024.00	15.00
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1353.00	713.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	25660.62
New Schemes	-	650.00
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>4377.00</b>	<b>27038.62</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	15468.94
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15468.94</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4377.00</b>	<b>42507.56</b>

## DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The KMF which is an apex body of the milk Co-operative societies was established in May 1984. The Co-operative societies model has been very successful in the state. We are proud to state that Karnataka is one of the leading States in milk production and currently the state ranks second in the country in milk production, among Co-operative Societies. There are 13 district level Co-operative Unions in the state which along with KMF have established dairies, chilling plants, units to produce milk products like milk powder, ghee, butter, ice-cream, Sweets, etc.

The aim of KMF is to cater to the needs of rural population apart from catering to the needs of urban population by supporting the rural population by assisting them financially and guiding in the rearing of cattles so that it will help them improve in their economic condition by involving in the dairy activity . The KMF has come up with various schemes like Dairy Programmes for women, Amruta Yojane etc, with the Support of GOK & GOI. With the sole purpose of improving the Socio-economic condition of the rural population, the federation is also involved in training of farmers and providing awareness about the importance and need for dairy activities. It also helps the farmers in maintaining of good health in cattles.

Currently the federation with the support of GOK is providing incentives to the farmers so as to encourage more people in dairy activity. The KMF is also supporting the Scheme “Kshera Bhagya” which is intended to provide milk to the School going children.

Milk is one of the most nutritionally complete food for people of all ages. Milk makes a significant contribution to the human diet by providing macro-nutrients, vitamins & minerals. KMF is playing a major role in procuring and providing milk to both urban and rural population by its tireless efforts. KMF is using the brand name NANDINI to market its product.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

		(Rs. lakh)
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Dairy Development	89450.00	86450.00

#### Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

Item	Unit	Target	Anticipated Achievement	% of Achievement
Milk production	000MTs	1680.00	1680.00	100
Semen Production	000 Doses	2625.00	2625.00	100
Cattle feed Production	000MTs.	1200.00	1200.00	100

## **2. Annual Plan 2014-15**

An amount of Rs.89500.00 lakh is provided under State Sector.

### **A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

#### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no schemes.

#### **e) Other ongoing schemes**

##### **1) Dairy Infrastructure**

An amount of Rs. 5850.00 lakh is provided, out of which Rs.1071.88 lakh are earmarked for SCP, Rs.434.38 lakh for TSP . The Budget will be utilized to provide infrastructure to milk unions, formation of milk co-operation societies in the state and for strengthening of infrastructure in Raichur, Koppal and Bellary of North Karnataka .

##### **2) Dairy programme for Women-KMF**

An amount of Rs. 750.00 lakh is provided, out of which Rs.337.50 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.187.50 lakh for TSP. Under this programme, the budget will be utilised as subsidy to (50 % to general, 60% to Scheduled caste and 75% to Scheduled tribes) purchase dairy animals to destitute women/widow to maintain the social status and woman dignity and as a women empowerment programme.

##### **3) Incentive to Milk Producers**

An amount of Rs.82500.00 lakh is provided, out of which Rs.14437.50 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.5692.50 lakh for TSP. Under this scheme, in addition to providing milk incentive to farmers, it is also planned to encourage them in rearing milch animals (cross bred cow unit), by providing assistance to purchase milch animals in order to enhance the milk production in the state. Dairying plays an important role in improving the Socio Economic conditions of the farmers. 76% of Small/Marginal and Agriculture Labourers are depending on Dairying for their livelihood. It has been estimated that 5.72 million tons of milk is being produced in the state annually. Karnataka Milk Federation is procuring 52.00 lakh Kgs milk per day through Milk Unions. To make dairying a profitable

venture by the farmers, an incentive of Rs.4.00 per litre milk has been continued during this year also so that the economic condition of the milk producers is improved.

**4) Dairy Science College, Gulbarga (4404-00-102-01)**

An amount of Rs.400.00 lakh is provided, out of which Rs.68.60 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.27.80 lakh for TSP. The funds will be utilized for infrastructure facility to the college.

**f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

**C) Programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP.**

**1) Special Development Plan**

There are no schemes.

**2) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no schemes.

**3) Special Component Plan**

There are no schemes.



## ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	89500.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>89500.00</b>
District Sector		
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>89500.00</b>

# FISHERIES

## 1. Introduction

Karnataka state emerged as a maritime State in 1956 with the reorganization of the states. An independent Department of Fisheries was established in May 1958, since then, the Department of Fisheries has been consistently striving for development of fisheries and of fishermen by implementing various developmental schemes in both Marine and Inland fisheries Sectors.

Karnataka, on the west coast, plays an important role in the fisheries development and has a prominent place in the country's fisheries map. The State has a rich marine and inland water resources. Fisheries and aquaculture offer an attractive and promising sector for employment, livelihood, and food security.

The aim of the department is to

- Augment fish production through the development of inland resources,
- Improve the nutritional level and standards of the people,
- Provide employment,
- Develop infrastructure for fish harvesting, landing, preserving, processing and Marketing;
- Improve the socio-economic condition of fisher-folk;
- Extend technical and scientific support,
- Earn foreign exchange.

Last decade has made a mark in the history of fisheries development in the State in terms of the fish production and improvement in the welfare of fishermen.

Karnataka State has rich fishery resources with a continental shelf of 27000 Sq. km, 300 km of coastline and 5.60 lakh hectares of inland waters. This offers immense scope for development of fisheries. In addition to this, 8000 hectares of brackish water area provides good scope for shrimp farming. The total fisher folk population of the State is 8.76 lakh comprising 3.11 lakh persons in marine areas and 5.65 lakh persons in inland areas. The total fish production in Karnataka was around 2.0 lakh tons in the early eighties and reached a peak of over 5.25 lakh tons in 2012-13. The State's fish production accounts for about 5.8 % of India's total fish production. The current level of per-capita fish availability in the State is 6.8 kg. Karnataka ranks 5<sup>th</sup> position in the marine fish production and 9<sup>th</sup> position in the inland fish production in India. During 2013-14(as on Sept.2013) the total fish production is 2.55 lakh tons.

## 2. Fisheries resources at glance

The State has 300 km of coastline and 27,000 sq. km of continental shelf area rich in pelagic fisheries resources. Out of the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 2.02 million sq.km, Karnataka has a share of 87,000 sq.km. Traditionally, Karnataka coast is known as "mackerel coast".

The State has 5.60 lakh hectares of inland water resources comprising 2.93 lakh ha of major (3399 no.) and minor (22624 no.) tanks, 2.67 lakh ha of reservoirs (82 no.), besides 5813 km length of rivers which provide immense scope for development of inland fisheries. The marine fisheries resource potential of the State is estimated at 4.25 lakh metric tonnes of which 2.25 lakh metric tonnes from inshore zone up to a depth of 70 m and remaining 2.0 lakh metric tonnes from the off shore/deep sea zone.

Government of Karnataka is providing budgetary support for fisheries development programmes and the Department is striving hard to make best use of the funds for the overall development of Fisheries in the State.

## I. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

An outlay of Rs.87863.10 lakh has been provided to Fisheries Department during the Twelfth plan under state sector. The total Central share Outlay for the Eleventh plan is Rs.16275 lakh. During Annual Plan 2013-14, an outlay of Rs.16547.36 lakh was approved for the fisheries sector for implementation of state plan schemes and Rs.669.44 lakh for Zilla Panchayat schemes. In addition to this, an outlay of Rs.2824.60 lakh was allotted as central share for centrally sponsored/central sector schemes.

### Financial Progress in Annual Plan (2013-14)

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Fisheries	17216.80	18151.80

### Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

		Target	Anticipated Achievement
Fish Production	000	210.00	210.00
Inland	MTs	370.00	370.00
Marine	000 Mts	580.00	580.00
Total	000 MTs.		
Fish Seed Production			
Fry	Millions	450.00	450.00
Fingerlings	Millions	225.00	225.00

## 1. Annual Plan 2014-15

For the year 2014-15, an annual outlay of Rs.12518.22 lakh has been provided under State Sector and Rs.5978.10 lakh has been provided under central sector. Rs. 771.04 lakh ( including Rs. 53.10 lakh central share) has been provided for District Sector.

Emphasis is provided for optimum utilization of available resources for fish production. In order to provide social security to fishermen various welfare programmes like Group Accident Insurance Scheme, Housing Scheme, Savings-cum-Relief scheme & Fishermen Distress Relief Fund are implemented. More emphasis will be laid on development of inland fisheries during the year 2014-15.

## **A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

#### **1. CSS- Inland Fisheries Statistics**

Rs.25.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. A separate statistical wing is established in the department for collection of statistics by using various methodologies. This is totally sponsored by central. The wing will be strengthened by appointing Enumerators in the field to collect statistics.

#### **2. CSS- Introduction of Intermediate craft of improved design**

Rs.300.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. For better fishing by the fishermen, an allocation has been made to provide subsidy for introduction of intermediate craft of improved design. GOI will provide 10% cost of vessel as subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs.6.00 lakh.

### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

#### **1) Fishermen Welfare Fund**

A total of Rs.626.25 lakh has been out layed for the year 2014-15. Out of which Rs.401.25 lakh is provided as state share and Rs.225.00 lakh is provided as central share for this scheme

This is a centrally sponsored scheme and under this scheme, the following three components will be taken up.

##### **a. Development of Model fishermen villages (Housing scheme)**

Allocation is shared equally by the State and Centre for the construction of houses for houseless fishermen. Under "Mathsya Ashraya-II", construction of 5,000 houses with HUDCO loan assistance was taken up. In the budget outlay provision has been made for the repayment of interest and loan to HUDCO, and for releasing state share of housing scheme. Rs.150.00 lakh is provided as share.

##### **b. Savings cum Relief Scheme**

Under the scheme Savings-cum-Relief, allocation will be shared equally by the state and the centre. An amount of Rs.600/- will be collected from marine fishermen who are members of co-operatives during the nine fishing months. The amount thus collected will be matched with Rs.600/- each by the state and central Governments and the total sum of Rs.1800.00 is distributed during the 3 months monsoon banned fishing period to beneficiaries

at Rs.600/- per month .Rs. 450.00 lakh is earmarked for this scheme, the central share is Rs.225.00 and state share is also Rs.225.00 lakh.

### **c. Group Accident Insurance Scheme**

Under the "Group Accident Insurance Scheme" a premium of Rs.30.00 per fishermen will be shared equally by the state and the centre and released every year to the FISHCOFED, New Delhi. During the year, 1,50,000 fishermen are being insured under the scheme. GOI will be providing 50% assistance. Rs 26.25 lakh is earmarked as a state share.

### **2) Dredging of fishing harbours**

For this scheme out of which Rs.500.00 lakh is provided as state share and Rs.500.00 lakh as central share.

Under this scheme provision has been made to take up dredging of the fishing harbours of the State.

### **3) Construction of fishing Harbours**

A total of Rs.5500.00 lakh has been outlaid for the year 2014-15. Out of which Rs.1375.00 lakh is provided as state share and Rs.4125.00 lakh as central share for this centrally sponsored scheme.

Under the sub component "Establishment of Fishing Harbours and Landing Centres, construction of fishing harbours, and fish landing centres, up gradation of harbours, expansion, repair and renovation of harbours and landing centre are being taken up.

### **4) Renovation of Fishing harbours and landing centres**

A total of Rs.2900.00 lakh has been provided for continuing the 3(given below) works. Out of which Rs.2150.00 lakh is provided as state share of which Rs.368.70 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.149.40 lakh are earmarked for TSP. Rs.750.00 lakh is provided as central share.

Administrative approval has been provided for construction of fish landing centre at Koderi, Byndoor at an estimated cost of Rs.30.00 crore.

Administrative approval has been given vide Govt order No. AHF 44 SFS 2011 dated: 05/07/2011 for construction of breakwater with an outlay of Rs.980.00 Lakh in Shirur-Alvegadde of Kundapur taluk, Udupi district.

Administrative approval has been given vide Govt order No. AHF 73 SFS 2011 dated: 05/07/2011 for construction of harbour as in Kerala State with an outlay of Rs.4500.00 lakh in Maravante of Kundapur taluk, Udupi district.

Apart from this, administrative approval for renovation of fishing harbour at Amdalli has also been accorded under this head. Government of India will be sharing 75% of the cost. Therefore, total central share of Rs.750.00 lakh has been made under this scheme.

### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no schemes.

### **e) Other ongoing schemes**

#### **1) Directorate of Fisheries**

Rs.120.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Allocation has been provided towards staff salary, creation of website, computerization, and modernization of the Directorate. Allocation has also been provided for construction and maintenance of departmental buildings, maintenance of the Aquaria at Cubbon Park, Bangalore, K.R.Sagar, Tumkur and Shimoga.

Allocation is also provided to strengthen the technical wing in the Directorate to take up investigations of project sites and formulate viable projects in fisheries sector.

#### **2) Assistance for development of inland fisheries**

Rs.301.97 lakh is provided for this scheme towards operational expenses of fish seed production and rearing farms and maintenance of vehicles, salary of staff in fish farms besides purchase of fish seed and also for augmentation of productive capacity of fish ponds and reservoirs. Provision has been made for improvement of fish sanctuaries.

#### **3) Subsidy on purchase of fish seed**

Rs.50.00 lakh is provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.8.34 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.3.33 lakh are earmarked for TSP. Allocation has been made for providing subsidy to individual fisherman and also to Fishermen Co-operative societies for purchase of fish seed.

#### **4) Development and Maintenance of Fishing Harbours and Landing Centres**

Rs.250.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Provision has been made for the maintenance, cleaning, electricity, drinking water supply and repairs of fishing harbours of the State.

#### **5) Contribution to Fishermen Distress Relief Fund**

Rs.50.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Budget has been provided to help fishermen in distress under fishermen distress relief fund.

#### **6) Matsya Ashraya Scheme**

Rs.1200.00 lakh is provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.100.00 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.50.00 lakh are earmarked for TSP. There are 8.10 lakh fishermen

in Karnataka, out of which 1.51 lakh fishermen in coastal area and 1.36 lakh fishermen in inland area are actively involved in fishing for their livelihood. About 25% of these fishermen are houseless. As a social welfare measure, GOK has made provision to construct houses in a phased manner for the benefit of eligible houseless poor fishermen under Matsya Ashraya Scheme. The unit cost is Rs.120,000/- per house.

#### **7) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana**

Rs.1500.00 lakh is provided for this scheme, out of which Rs. 641.25 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs. 249.15 lakh for TSP. Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana provision is made to take up Integrated Fisheries Development Project in Karnataka.

#### **8) Assistance for construction of fish markets**

Rs.30.00 lakh is provided for this scheme, out of which. National Fisheries Development Board is giving lot of importance for construction of hygienic fish markets. In order to assist these local bodies, the board is providing 90% of the project cost as financial assistance for construction of fish markets. The remaining 10% subject to a maximum of Rs.25.00 lakh will be borne by the State Government.

#### **9) Research, Extension, Exhibition and Training**

Rs.100.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Provision is made to train rural youth and departmental officials in fish culture, breeding of commercially important indigenous fish and peninsular carp and purchase medicines to eradicate fish diseases. Provision is also made to meet the salary and stipend of the officer deputed for higher studies. Allocation has been made to meet expenditure on the purchase of extension equipments, printing and publication of literature and for payment of charges for taking up evaluation studies. Provision has been made to take up demonstration of adaptable recent technologies for development of Fisheries in the State through (lab to land programmes) Universities, Research Institutes, NGO's, etc. It is proposed to conduct Matsya Mela, an exhibition to showcase fisheries activities to public.

#### **10) Supply of fishery requisites kit**

Rs.400.00 lakh is provided under this scheme out of which Rs.80.00 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.28.00 lakh are earmarked for TSP. Provision has been made to supply each inland fisherman with fishing net and supplementary requisites worth Rs.10,000/- as a Kit.

#### **11) Subsidy for the electricity used by Ice plants**

Rs.390.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Provision has been made to provide subsidy @ Re.1.50 per unit of the electricity utilized by the Ice plants of the coastal districts of the State.

#### **12) Maintenance of fisheries link roads**

Rs.500.00 lakh is provided for this scheme, The State has 181 fisheries link roads with a length of 276.70 km in the three coastal districts of the State. These link roads are maintained under this scheme.

**13) Reimbursement of differential interest to commercial banks which provide loans to fishermen @ 2% interest**

Rs.250.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Provision has been made to reimburse the difference of interest to the commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks that will provide loans to fishermen @ 2% interest.

**14) Fish seeds/ Fish farm development**

Rs.50.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Good quality fish seed is a pre requisite for development of inland fisheries. In order to increase the quality of fish seed production of the State maintenance of fish seed farms are undertaken in this scheme.

**15) Construction of link roads, bridges and jetties with NABARD assistance under RIDF**

Rs.2000.00 lakh is provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.343.00 lakh are earmarked for SCP and Rs.139.00 lakh are earmarked for TSP. Provision has been made to take up construction of road, bridges and jetties sanctioned under RIDF with NABARD assistance.

**16) Stocking of fish seed in reservoirs and rivers**

Rs.100.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. In 2013-14 under RKVY, provision was made to take up stocking of reservoirs and rivers with advanced fingerlings to increase the fish stock of these natural water bodies and also help the fishermen to get good catch.

**17) Distribution of Fiberglass boats (coracle) to inland fishermen**

Rs.200.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this scheme, a fiber board coracle and two oars worth Rs.10,000/- will be given freely for more safer venture. This scheme was approved during 2013-14.

**f) New Schemes**

**1. Providing Information on fisheries through mobile advisory services**

Rs.100.00 lakh is provided for this new scheme to establish a call centre based extension service in the Fisheries Department. The objective of the scheme is to develop knowledge about the fisheries and its related activities and to make the information available to the farmers at free of cost. Sim card will be distributed to about 25,000 beneficiaries (to those involved in fisheries activities all along the coast line of the State) and Department Executive Officers. In addition, smart phones will be provided to Department Executive Officers of the entire State.

With this sim the marine fishermen will receive free voice messages in Kannada on areas of immediate importance related to Fisheries, Government Schemes, Market Price, Potential Fishing Zone, Weather conditions etc.



## **2. Distribution of Water and Soil Quality testing kit to District Level Offices**

Rs.30.00 lakh is provided for this new scheme. The whole future success of entrepreneur depends on the selection of a good site for construction of fish farm. Site conditions determine whether fish farm will competitively produce fish seeds. At present the farmers are dependent on Universities for testing the quality of water and soil, and people far away from the Universities, find it very difficult. In 2014-15, it is decided to distribute water and soil quality testing kit to District Level Offices to help the fishermen..

### **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

Rs.771.04 lakh is provided including central share of Rs. 53.10 lakh for the implementation of various ongoing schemes like:

1. Construction & Maintenance of Fisheries Buildings & Facilities	Rs.265.37 lakh
2. Inland Fisheries Project – NCDC	Rs.256.38 lakh
3. CSS Motorisation of Traditional Crafts (out of Rs. 106.20 lakh Rs. 53.10 lakh is central share)	Rs.106.20 lakh
4. Assistance to Construction of fish markets & marketing of fish	Rs. 94.06 lakh
5. Exhibitions and training	<u>Rs. 49.03 lakh</u>
	771.04

### **c) Programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

#### **a) Special Development Plan**

There are no separate schemes.

#### **b) Special Component Plan**

Rs.370.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Provision has been made to provide 90- 100% subsidy under different programmes provided to be taken up under the scheme.

#### **c) Tribal Sub Plan**

Rs.100.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Provision has been made to provide 90- 100% subsidy under different programmes provided to be taken up under the scheme.

## ABSTRACT

			(Rs. in lakh)	
State Sector			Central share	State share
Centrally Plan Schemes			-	-
Centrally Sponsored Scheme			325.00	-
Additional	Central	Assisted	5600.00	4426.25
Schemes				
Other Ongoing Schemes			-	7961.97
New Schemes			-	130.00
<b>Total: State Sector</b>			<b>5925.00</b>	<b>12518.22</b>
District Sector				
Centrally Plan Schemes			-	-
Centrally Sponsored Scheme			-	-
Additional	Central	Assisted	-	-
Schemes				
Other Ongoing Schemes			53.10	717.94
New Schemes			-	
<b>Total: District Sector</b>			<b>53.10</b>	<b>717.94</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>5978.10</b>	<b>13236.16</b>

# AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

The State has now four agricultural universities one at Bangalore, Dharwad, Raichur and Shimoga .The universities will take up education and research activities. The Objectives of these Universities are:

## 1. Teaching

- To make agricultural education responsive to the growing and changing needs of the society in general and aspirations of the farming community in particular.
- To establish a dynamic system of agricultural education to train highly skilled and competent manpower to address the challenging tasks with new emerging areas of research, extension and industry.

## 2. Research

- To develop suitable end use technologies to solve farmers problem vis-a-vis agricultural production including animal husbandry and fisheries and foster research aimed at conceptual advances in all disciplines for technology development in the long run.
- To establish state-of-art infrastructure including well-equipped laboratories, extensive farmlands and an operational research management system that will ensure quick, efficient and cost effective implementation of research programmes.
- To attract qualified and talented personnel to undertake research in the University.

## 3. Extension

- To ensure that the research findings and innovations, after their proven demonstration are communicated to the farmers on a logistically feasible scale. This mechanism acts as an interface between farmers and researchers and enables identification of problems through a positive feedback.
- To reach the knowledge and technology to farmers on a wider scale by giving training the grass root level workers and officers of the state departments of agriculture, horticulture and sericulture on recent advances in the respective fields through subject matter specialists.

## 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

			(Rs. in lakh)	
			Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Agricultural Research	Education	and	26007.50	26007.50

## **2. Annual Plan 2014-15**

An amount of Rs.27622.63 lakh is provided.

### **A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

#### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

##### **1) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - Bangalore**

An amount of Rs. 2720.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this programme, the following activities will be taken up:

1. Productivity enhancement in Paddy through integrated nutrient management
2. Promotion of liquid bio-fertilizers in Agriculture
3. Production of quality planting material of high value horticultural crops/plants and establishment of state of art nursery
4. Popularizing Terrace Gardening in Urban and Peri-urban Areas
5. Impact of on farm recharge / rejuvenation of failed borewells – A Natural resource Economics analysis
6. Demonstration on Agro techniques for enhancing pulses and oil seeds productivity in Cauvery command area
7. Biological and cultural strategies for sustainable pest- management in rice
8. Conservation and utilization of elements of Agro-biodiversity useful for crop production and livelihood of Rural Populace
9. Developing Alternate Viable Extension Education Model for sustainable Agricultural Development
10. Prospects of Run-off Water Recycling Through Protective Micro-Irrigation for Drought Mitigation
11. Agro-processing & post harvest technology
12. Strengthening of Farm Mechanization for Research cum Demonstration in Paddy and Sugarcane in the Cauvery Command area.
13. Farm Mechanization for Small Holdings
14. Development of Solar Power Operated Farm Machinery Equipments for Small and Marginal Farmers
15. Strengthening Farmer-Market Linkages in a Dynamic Setting – An Action-oriented Approach
16. Developing value chain for selected agricultural produce and linking small scale producers to modern emerging markets
17. Integrated marketing models through commodity based organizations Introduction
18. Integrated approaches to enhance the productivity of sugarcane under stressed and unstressed condition in Cauvery command area
19. Etiology and Integrated Management of Sugarcane yellow leaf disease
20. Development, evaluation, validation and implementation of pomegranate IDM technologies in Karnataka

21. Root-Knot disease in Vegetable crops and Gherkin
22. Non-chemical Weed management practices for sustainable crop production

### **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - Dharwad**

An amount of Rs. 2720.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this programme, the following activities will be taken up:

#### **New RKVY Projects for the year 2014-15**

1. Interrogation breeding for foliar disease resistance using cultivated and wild spices in groundnut
2. Management of mired bug and flower bud maggot in Bt cotton - Appropriate extension and research approaches
3. Farmers' participatory development of resilient organic food production systems for higher productivity, resource use efficiency, bio-safety of food and environmental quality
4. Mechanization of Production Technologies through Farmers' Participatory Approach to increase both productivity and profitability of Safflower in Northern Karnataka
5. Development of weather driven production technologies to augment climate changes for enhanced productivity
6. Analysis and documentation of sub-surface irrigation modules in deep vertisols for enhanced sugarcane productivity
7. Innovative strategies for rural community development and enhanced livelihood security through Home Science Technology Interventions
8. Building social capital of farming community in Northern Karnataka.

#### **Continued RKVY Projects of 2013-14 during the year 2014-15**

1. Participatory Seed Production Programmes for Food Security in North Karnataka
2. e-Pest Surveillance in selected crop Ecosystem
3. Production, value addition marketing and popularization of Organic Jaggery through established jaggery park
4. Acquiring Bt technology and incorporation to Cotton hybrids
5. Intervention through nano science and technology in crop improvement and crop husbandry practices
6. Research on integrated weed management strategies by the cutting edge 'cost effective and labour saving' technologies to alleviate diminishing labour force in agriculture
7. Molecular and Phenotypic Characterization of Cotton Transgenic Events for biotic and abiotic stress tolerance
8. Breeding for biotic stress and drought tolerance in major field crops for increasing productivity under changing climate conditions through molecular assisted selection
9. Development of Affluent novel microbial eco-technologies for sustainable agriculture, food and bio-energy security.
10. Agricultural market intelligence and market planning
11. Identification and utilization of semio-chemicals in management of key pests of field crops
12. Investigations on the Agro-forestry based Value Chain Systems in rural areas of Uttara Kannada district
13. 21.Genomics approaches for drought stress and disease management in crop plants.

## **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - Raichur**

An amount of Rs. 2720.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this programme, the following activities will be taken up:

1. Application of Nanotechnology in enhancing quality of Agri produce
2. Climate change and its effect on important agricultural crops of Hyderabad – Karnataka region
3. Establishment of Research Institute on Organic Farming In Hyderabad – Karnataka Region
4. Augmenting crop productivity of major crops (pigeon pea, chickpea, groundnut and cotton) of Hyderabad – Karnataka region through seed polymerization and foliar spray of Micronutrients.
5. Development, Evaluation and Demonstration of Solar and Other Renewable Energy Systems
6. Processing of Value Addition Technology of Millets for Nutritional Security in Hyderabad – Karnataka Region
7. Leaf Reddening and Its Management in Bt-Cotton
8. Identification of Suitable Guar Varieties for Rainfed Situations and Mustard for Rice Fallows and its processing and value addition
9. Impact of pesticide application and monitoring of pesticide residues in agro climatic zones of Hyderabad – Karnataka region, Karnataka
10. e-Pest surveillance in selected crop ecosystems through e-SAP
11. Precision Farming Techniques in selected field crops
12. Establishment of Farm Machinery Testing Centre
13. Farmer's Participatory Demonstration of Conservation Agriculture Technologies in Rainfed and Irrigated Ecosystems
14. Promotion of Integrated Farming System for Sustainable Livelihoods of Farming Community
15. Establishment of Integrated Farming System Modules for Agro-Ecosystems of Hyderabad – Karnataka Region
16. Enhancement of Livelihood through Agro-Processing Entrepreneurship

## **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - Shimoga**

An amount of Rs. 2720.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this programme, the following activities will be taken up:

### **1) Post harvest technology**

1. Bio-softening of areca husk for value added compost-standardization and popularization

A combined effort to convert waste areca husk into valuable compost using lightning bacteria, N-amendment and earthworm.

2. Post harvest technology and alternate uses of arecanut.

The available wet processing technology and alternate uses of arecanut will be evaluated. The feasibility of starting pilot projects for extraction of value added products will be standardizing.

3. Establishment of processing and value added products unit for exploitations of Horticultural and Agricultural crops.

## **2) Mechanization**

Establishment of workshop for designing and modification of low cost farm implements

## **3) Agro Forestry**

Creating brand for Malnad honey by farmers participatory approach

Agarwood: An emerging alternative crop for Malnad regions; standardization of cultivation practices, multiplication and demonstration and evaluation of social forestry tree species in plantations of malnad for elevation of farm income and minimizing endemic diseases.

## **4) Climate resilience**

Development of nitrogen and compost management practices that have minimum threat of climate change in dryland agriculture

## **5) Plant protection including Nematodes**

Popularization entomo pathogenic nematodes on root grub in areca nut eco-system. Farmers participatory demonstration and popularization of techniques for the management of fulsarium with root-knot complex in tobacco.

## **6) Integrated Nutrient Management**

- 1) Use of organic, inorganic and bio-fertilizers in sustainable soil health and productivity status and feature management strategies for plantation, fruits and field crops.
- 2) Design of subsurface drainage system and INM in problematic soils of Bhadra command area and design of subsurface drainage system and INM in low lying areas of Malnad region.

## **7) Crop Improvement and Biotechnology**

- 1) Development of climate resilience high yielding varieties/hybrids in major cereals, pulses, oilseeds and commercial crop employing conventional and non-conventional breeding techniques.
- 2) Identification, selection, conservation and popularization of endangered traditional vegetables of malnad and coastal regions

## **8) Dry land Agriculture and Horticulture**

Investigation and interim recommendation for disease and nutrient complexes of fruit plants of dry zone with special emphasis for pomegranate, papaya and other horticultural crops.

## **9) Water harvesting and Aquaculture technology:**

- a. Creation of water harvesting structures for augmentation of ground water resources
- b. Development of suitable aquaculture techniques in water harvesting tanks/ponds, weed infested seasonal tanks in zone-7

## **10) Integrated management of black headed caterpillar in coconut Agro-Eco-System**

### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no schemes.

### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

#### **A. UAS Bangalore**

##### **1) Agriculture Education**

An amount of Rs. 2156.38 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this programme, the following activities will be taken up:

1. Supporting Educational Programmes in constituent Colleges
2. Supporting outreach activities of the University
3. Sustaining Plant Biotechnology and Food Technology degree programmes at Agriculture College Hassan
4. Supporting Students Co-curricular activities, refurbishment of units, planning and financial accounting, library and convocation
5. Providing Conveyance facility at GKVK for Students and Staff for the RAWE programme and hands on training
6. Expansion of P.G Hostels for Boys/ Girls and other ongoing committed works
7. Strengthening of infrastructure facility in Teaching at GKVK Campus.

##### **2) Agricultural Research**

An amount of Rs.2800.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this programme, the following activities will be taken up:

1. State share to ICAR Coordinated Research Projects and Pension Contribution of the staff of the ICAR Coordinated Projects.
2. Strengthening, Location –Specific Research in different Research Stations
3. Farmer Centric Demand Driven Research



4. Up Gradation of Research Infrastructure and support service
5. Modernization of Aris Cell and KVKs
6. Crop Improvement, Development of Varieties And Value Addition

## **B. UAS Dharwad**

### **1) Agriculture Education**

An amount of Rs. 2000.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this programme, the following activities will be taken up:

1. Automation of Education & Accounts, Dharwad.
2. Institute of Agriculture Bio-Technology (Iabt) UAS.Dharwad
3. Infrastructure Development at Bijapur Campus.
4. Fm Community Radio Station at UAS, Dharwad
5. Infrastructure Development at Sirsi Campus.
6. Grants for Sports & Cultural Activities
7. TA for International Tours for Participation in Symposia & Seminars
8. Director of Extension Dharwad
9. Infrastructure Development in Various Extension Education Units
10. Division of Publication & Kannada
11. Extension Education Unit Arabhavi
12. Extension Education Unit, Gadag
13. Renovation of Buildings/Improvement of Land and Roads
14. Computerisation -Computer Labs for Teaching
15. Custom Hiring Services
16. Infrastructure Development of Main Campus & Maintenance at Dharwad.
17. Purchase of New Vehicles for Colleges and Main Campus.
18. International Students Hostel
19. Integrated Biotechnology-M.Sc, B.Tech(Agri) Bsc(Food Sci. & Tech)
20. Education Linked Res. to tackle immediate location specific problems of farmers
21. Pension Contribution
22. University Library Dharwad
23. Digital Library
24. Agricultural College, Hanumanamatti
25. Diploma Courses
26. SC/ST Programmes – 16.2%
27. SC/ST Programmes – 6.5%

### **2) Agricultural Research**

An amount of Rs. 1700.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this programme, the following activities will be taken up:

1. Staff research grant.
2. Establishment of Pesticide Residue Testing & Quality Analyses Laboratory, UAS, Dharwad
3. Research Support Activities
4. Agricultural Research Station, Jamakhandi

5. Agricultural Research Station, Malagi Farm
6. Agricultural Research Station, Hombal
7. Special Innovative Research Programmes
8. Organic Farming, Dharwad
9. Pension Contribution for Tier-I
10. Agricultural Research Station ,Kumta
11. Agricultural Research Station, Indi
12. Agricultural Research Station, Konnur
13. Agricultural Research Station, Hukkeri
14. Acquisition of Land
15. Research On Protected Cultivation
16. Infrastructure Development & Mant. In Various Research Stations
17. Agril.Research Station, Mudhol
18. Infrastructure Development in Various Seeds Research Stations
19. Purchase of New Vehicles to Research Stations/Extension Units
20. A.R.S.,Almel
21. Agriculture Information,Business, Export WTO - Centre Dharwad
22. Irrigation Development in UAS
23. Land Development in UAS
24. Seed Farm, Havanagi (Akki-Alur)
25. A.R.S., Soundalga
26. A.R.S., Madhurrkhandi
27. 25% Share of AICRP Scheme Expenditure
28. Security
29. Commercialization of Digital Printing Centre by UAS, DWD.
30. Intellectual Property Rights Cell
31. Integrated Farming Systems
32. Special Breeding Programmes in Cereals, Pulses Etc.
33. Development of Sugarcane Varieties & Technologies for Jony Bella Preparation and Popularization
34. Develop. of Technology for Efficient Utilization of Press mud & Spent Wash For Production.of Value Added Compost
35. Extraction of Wax and other chemicals from sugarcane Waste
36. Operation of Jaggery Parks at Mudhol & Sankeshwar

## **C. UAS Raichur**

### **1) Agriculture Education**

An amount of Rs. 2400.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this programme, the following activities will be taken up:

1. Construction of University Administrative Building
2. Construction of Agriculture College Building Gulbarga
3. Construction of College of Agricultural Engineering Administrative Building
4. Staff salary for new College of Agriculture, Gulbarga (started in 2011-12)
5. Construction of Under Graduate and Post Graduate Hostels - 2 Nos
6. Diploma/Certificate Course students stipend and contingency
7. Staff research projects
8. Infrastructure development (Laboratory, Hostel etc. in old Colleges)
9. Purchase of vehicles (Bus, Tractor, Jeep)

10. Purchase of Office furniture, Computer etc.
11. Documentation and Publication
12. Security of UAS Campuses
13. Purchase of Scientific Equipments/Implements
14. Pension contribution for Teaching Staff
15. International/National deputation of Scientists
16. University Library (Journals, Books etc.)
17. Students Village Programme / Field visits (RAWA)
18. Students Sports and Cultural Activities
19. Students Scholarships/Fellowships
20. Strengthening of Experimental Learning Units for students
21. Contractual Labour / Appointment

## 2) Agricultural Research

An amount of Rs.1186.25 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this programme, the following activities will be taken up:

1. Staff Research Projects
2. Land acquisition / Payment of Compensation
3. Infrastructure development in Research Stations
4. Purchase of Scientific Equipments/Implements
5. Farm Facilities and Development
6. Purchase of Agri-inputs
7. Demand Driven Research Projects
8. Strengthening of Agricultural Extension Education Centres
9. Purchase of Vehicles (Tractor, Jeep etc.)
10. Pension Contribution
11. Matching Grants to ICAR Sponsored Research Schemes
12. Contractual Labour / Appointments.

## D. UAS Shimoga

An amount of Rs.4500.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this programme, the following activities will be taken up:

- Starting of PG programmes at College of Horticulture, Hiriya, Chitradurga district
- Starting of new degree programme on Agri. Business Management (BABM) at University head quarters to encourage Agri. Business Entrepreneurship I Phase.
- Infra-structural development in the existing college campuses
- Strengthening of Diploma College, Kathalagere
- Starting of new Diploma programme at Agriculture College, Shimoga, Brahmavar and Hiriya
- Establishment of farmers training Institutes at Shimoga
- Establishment of Staff training Unit at Shimoga
- Strengthening of existing PG programmes in the faculty of Agriculture and the forestry
- Establishment of Agriculture Technology and information Centre at Shimoga

New civil works (Creation of Assets)

## 2) Agricultural Research

Under this programme, the following activities will be taken up;

- Pay of Officers
- Pay of Teaching and non Teaching staff of College of Horticulture Hiriya OFRC, Shimoga, AHRS, Thirthahalli & Sringeri
- Staff of University Administration.

### General – Agricultural Research

- Crop improvements research on important crops
- Starting of Farm Mechanization institute – I Phase
- Infra-structural development in existing 14 Agri./Hort Research Stations
- Office contingencies
- Establishment of Soil Carbon Sequestration Centre at Shimoga
- Research on alternate crops to coconut in drier areas like Kadur
- Research on fertility management in Paddy and Maize for maximization of yields in Malnad Area
- Viable Models of IFS for different Agro-Climatic Zones of UAHS at Shimoga
- Phytophthora and Root Grub Management in field and Horticultural crops for realizing potential yields
- Establishment of crop bio-diversity park

### ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	27622.63
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>27622.63</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>27622.63</b>

## MARKETING AND QUALITY CONTROL

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

The Acts provide for a uniform law relating to the better regulation of buying and selling of agriculture produce and the establishment of markets for agricultural produce throughout the State. At present 146 Market Committees are functioning in the state.

The APMCs are managed by the elected managing committee. The Secretary and supporting staff are Government Servants.

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

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

		(Rs. lakh)
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Marketing & Quality Control	6455.00	6671.50

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

The outlay provided for Co-operation is Rs.8740.00 lakh under State sector and Rs.252.00 lakhs is under district Sector.

#### A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes

#### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no projects.

#### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

##### **1. Minimum support price scheme**

An amount of Rs.5000.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15 for this scheme to support minimum price for certain crops.

##### **2. RKVY - Agricultural Marketing**

As per the new policy / guidelines of the Planning Commission for comprehensive development of agricultural sector, Agricultural Marketing in the Annual Plan Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojane has been introduced and an amount of Rs.2530.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15 for this scheme. Following programme are to be taken up in the agricultural marketing under RKVY.

- a) Construction of Rural Godowns.
- b) Providing post harvesting infrastructure in rural areas.
- c) Providing e-trading information in agricultural marketing.
- d) Market intervention scheme.

##### **3. NABARD Assisted Improvement of Rural Markets (RIDF)**

Rs.1160.00lakh is provided during 2014-15 for construction of godowns in rural areas.

#### **f) New Schemes**

**Kayaka Nidhi:-** Rs.50.00lakhs is provided for this scheme during 2014-15

#### **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

##### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes.

##### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are no schemes.

##### **c) Other ongoing Schemes**

##### **Block Grants (Market Infrastructure Scheme)**

Rs.252.00lakh is provided during 2014-15

### C) Provided Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15

#### a) Special Development Plan

There are no Schemes

#### b) Special Component Plan

There are no Schemes

#### c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no Schemes

### ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	8740.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>8740.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	252.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	<b>252.00</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>8992.00</b>

## FOOD STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

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

The Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation provides storage facilities through a network of warehouses spread over the State mainly at taluk and district headquarters. Agriculturists, Co-operatives, Government and private agencies and traders are among those who utilise these facilities for storing agricultural produce, inputs and other commodities. The Corporation also fumigates stocks in their godowns and in rice mills, floor mills, bakeries, hotels etc. The Karnataka Food Development Corporation and Tobacco Board utilise the services of the Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation for aerial spraying of cashew and rubber plantations from helicopters, fumigation of containers for the export of coffee and of coffee stocks and fumigation of soils of nursery beds of tobacco, cardamom and other commercial crops for the control of nematodes, weeds and fungi to improve their quality and yield. At present the Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation is having 133 branches. It has owned and hired total average storage capacity of 14.59 lakh MTs.

### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

		(Rs. lakh)
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Food Storage & Warehousing	2575.00	2575.00

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

A sum of Rs. 2407.58 lakh has been proposed as Share Capital Assistance to Karnataka Warehousing Corporation for construction of godowns.

#### A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes



#### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no projects.

#### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

##### **1) Investment in Warehousing Corporation**

The Government of Karnataka for the year 2011-12 has approved the construction of godowns at Bagalkot, Bijapur and Mandya centres totalling to 35000 MT capacities under RIDF-XVII. The scheme continued in 2013-14. Rs.2107.58 lakh is provided during 2014-15.

##### **a. To Establish Maize Technology Park at Ranebennur**

The Government of Karnataka during the year 2013-14 has approved to establish Maize Technology Park at Ranebennur to help the Maize growing farmers in the Northern Karnataka mainly and also farmers of southern Karnataka. Also to get the competitive price due to value addition in the maize products. Rs.100.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15.

#### **f) New Schemes**

##### **1. Ahara Bhavan**

To construct Ahara Bhavan in the land available with the Food and Civil Supplies department, an amount of Rs. 200.00lakh is provided in the budget.

#### **B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

#### **C. Provided programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

##### **a) Special Development Plan**

There are no schemes.

##### **b) Special Component Plan**

There are no schemes.

##### **c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no schemes.

## ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	2207.58
New Schemes	-	200.00
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>2407.58</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>2407.58</b>

## INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

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

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

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

### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Cooperative Institutions (KSCARD BANK)	400.00	400.00

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

The outlay proposed for Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions is Rs. 400.00 lakh under the State Plan as State Government's contribution towards debentures floated by the Karnataka State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development (KSCARD) Bank.

#### A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes

##### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

**e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

**Cooperative Institutions (KSCARD Bank)**

A sum of Rs.400.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2014–15 as Government of Karnataka’s contribution towards debentures floated by the KSCARD Bank.

**f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes

**B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no Schemes.

**C. Provided programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

**a) Special Development Plan**

There are no separate schemes.

**b) Special Component Plan**

There are no separate schemes.

**c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no separate schemes.

**ABSTRACT**

	<b>(Rs. lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	<b>400.00</b>
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>400.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>400.00</b>

### RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Karnataka has 59532 rural habitations including 27482 inhabited revenue villages. According to 2011 census, about 62 per cent of the total population of 611 lakh live in rural habitats. The distinguishing features of the State's rural society are the following:

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

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

#### Democratic Decentralization

Karnataka has been a pioneer State in decentralised governance, more specifically in nurturing Panchayat Raj Institutions. The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments to the Constitution, a watershed in Indian Democratic Republic saw the dawn of powerful local governments all over the country. The State was the first in the country to enact the Panchayat Raj Act, during 1993 incorporating the features of the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment. Elections are being successively held to the three-tiers of PRIs. Karnataka has transferred all the 29 subjects listed in the Constitution to the PRIs. Politically, there is a broad consensus and sincere commitment in favour of decentralisation that finds a place in the ideologies of all political parties in the State. The Panchayati Raj System in the state has been stabilized with the conduct of elections successively every five years. An outstanding feature of the Panchayati Raj System is the determined effort to empower voiceless section of the society by providing specific reservation not only in its membership but also to the post of Chairpersons/Vice chairpersons of the Institutions. It is a matter of great pride that women constitute 53 per cent, 55 per cent and 43 per cent of the elected members in Zilla, Taluk and Grama Panchayitis respectively.

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

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

The State 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 functions, functionaries and finances.
- (ii) Introduction of social auditing in the form of Jamabandhi to ensure transparency in the system; Grama Panchayats are empowered to call for tenders for all works with an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000 and above and for procuring materials worth Rs. 5000 and above.
- (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) Drawal 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 panchayat members, imparting functional literacy to illiterate Grama Panchayat members, training through satellite networks to elected panchayat functionaries at ANSSIRD, Mysore.
- (ix) Grama Gram Panchayats receive an annual grant of Rs. 12 lakh per GP - for GPs with population of more than 8000 and Rs. 10 lakh per GP - for those with a population of less than 8000.
- (x) 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.

### **Greater flexibility to PRIs for Planning and Prioritisation**

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

## **Activity Mapping**

In accordance with the recommendations of the Working Group, constituted in the year 2001, the State has evolved an 'Activity Mapping' for all the three panchayats. Broadly, the activity mapping visualises both Zilla Panchayats and Taluk Panchayats as planners, facilitators and owners of common executive machinery, Grama Panchayats as the cutting edge of local service provision. The new activity mapping framework devolving functions has to be accompanied by adequate devolution of finances and functionaries. To translate this into reality, the department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj in coordination with other departments has devolved certain functions, functionaries and finances to PRIs.

## **Panchatantra**

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

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

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

## **Capacity building of PRI members**

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

## **District Planning Committees**

Section 243(ZD) of the 74th amendment to the Constitution of India provides for setting up of District Planning Committees (DPCs) at the district level to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayat Raj Institutions and urban local bodies and develop a draft development plan for the district as a whole, having regard to matters of common interest between the Panchayats and the Municipalities including spatial planning, sharing of water

and other natural and physical resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation; the extent and type of available resources, whether financial or otherwise. In order to perform this task efficiently, the DPC may have to determine a strategy for the development of the district as a whole and accordingly provide guidelines to the Panchayat Raj Institutions and Municipalities for formulating their Plans. Setting up of the District Planning Committees is being done from time to time. The process of constituting the Metropolitan Planning Committee for Bangalore district is under progress. Guidelines on the functioning of District Planning Committees have been issued. Their effective and proactive functioning is a priority.

## 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

		(Rs. lakh)
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Rural Development	146755.71	134881.98

### Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement UP to Oct.2013	% of Achievement
1	Swarna Jayanti Gramaswarozgar Yojana	No. of self-help Groups	-	5939	-
2	Beneficiaries Assisted	No.	-	17053	-
3	BPL Families lifted above the Poverty Line	No.	-		-
4	<b>Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme</b>				
a)	Employment Generated	Lakh person days	-	181.80	-
b)	Employment Provided	No. in lakh	-	5.08	-

## 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

A sum of Rs.327358.37 lakh has been provide for 2014-15 for implementing various programmes. Of this outlay, Rs. 55294.00 lakh has been provided under State Sector and Rs. 272064.37 lakh under Z.P. Sector.



## **A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no central Plan Schemes

### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

#### **1) DRDA – Administration Charges for Project Cell - SEP**

A sum of Rs. 224.00 lakh has been provided to meet the administrative costs of the establishment overseeing the implementation of self-employment programmes.

#### **2) State Institute for Rural Development (SIRD)**

A sum of Rs.600.00 lakh has been proposed to be shared equally between the Centre and the State for organizing various training programmes, workshops, seminars, research etc. connected with rural development.

### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no Additional Central Assisted Schemes.

### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

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

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

The components of the projects are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

### **Project Cost**

The World Bank Assisted Gram Swaraj-Karnataka Panchayat Strengthening Project has been launched during October 2006. The total project cost is Rs.600.00 crore of which Rs.540.00 crore is shared by the World Bank and the remaining Rs.60 crore is state's share. 85% of the total project cost will be provided as untied grants to the 1341 Grama Panchayats of 39 most backward taluks identified by the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalance in the State. Remaining 15% will be spent on capacity building.

### **Project Overview**

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

### **Key outputs**

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

### **Key Outcomes**

- Predictable state disbursements (transfers) and as per commitments;
- Higher investments by GPs to improve social indicators;
- Greater local revenue mobilization;
- Improved monitoring and delivery of key services to rural population;
- Higher expectations of rural households on rights and Panchayat performance; and

- Improved participation of households including the poorest in local planning and improved targeting of poorer households.

### **Activities Taken up**

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

### **Taluk Resource Center (Samarthya Soudha)**

To build the Capacity of the Panchayat Raj Institutions construction of Samarthya Soudhas in 175 Taluk centers (Training Centres) has been programmed. Construction of 159 Samarthya Soudhas is completed and Rs. 3151.18 lakhs is utilized.

The other activities contemplated under the Grama Swaraj project are:

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

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

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

To undertake connected activities during 2014-15, Rs.586.00 lakh has been provided.

## **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

### **1) Karnataka Panchayat Raj Grants**

A sum of Rs.300.00 lakh is provided for the implementation of KPR Act, 1993 and related activities.

### **2) Grameena Abhivrudhi Bhavan**

A sum of Rs.430.00 lakh has been provided for the construction of Grameena Abhivrudhi Bhavan to house different departments overseeing rural development programmes.

### **3) Suvarna Gramodaya**

Karnataka has embarked upon a bold and new strategy of implementation of various development programmes through an integrated approach apart from the normal rural development programmes. To commemorate the golden jubilee of the formation of the State, Suvarna Gramodaya Yojane has been launched during 2007 to develop 1,000 villages in a sustainable manner every year into model villages or Suvarna Gramas. The new initiative has an unprecedented commitment of the State's resources every year over and above the available allocations for various ongoing development programmes.

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

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

### **Selection of Villages**

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

## Strategy for Development

The Suvarna Gramodaya strategy for development incorporates the following elements:

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

## Particulars of grants

Around 1 lakh development activities are planned under Suvarna Gramodaya Yojane for the medium size villages with a population of households ranging from 700 to 750.

## Status of implementation:

### First Phase

	<b>Unit</b>	
No.of villages selected	Nos	1204
Roads and drainage works completed (Villages)	Nos	1204
Road works completed (length)	Kms	2895
Drainage works completed (length)	Kms	2336.07
Anganawadi & Samudaya Bhavana Buildings completed (Nos)	Nos	2307

### Second Phase:

	<b>Unit</b>	
Villages selected	Nos	222
Roads works completed (length)	Kms	329.40
Anganawadi & Samudaya Bhavana buildings completed	Nos	373

**Third Phase:**

	<b>Unit</b>	
Villages selected	Nos	1574
Roads and drainage works completed (villages)	Nos	427
Roads work completed (length)	Kms	2075
Drainage works completed (length)	Kms	805.91

**Fourth Phase:(Gulbarga division)**

	<b>Unit</b>	
No.of villages selected	Nos	381
Roads and drainage works completed	Nos	73
Roads work completed (length)	Kms	236.30
Drainage work completed (length)	Kms	112.13

**Fifth Phase:**

The list of select villages of all the 30 districts in the state has been approved . 2174 villages have been selected and the tender process is in progress.

A sum of Rs.44530.00 lakh has been allocated for 2014-15 for taking up on going works.

**4) Western Ghats Project Cell**

A sum of Rs.85.00 lakh has been proposed towards the administrative costs of the establishment overseeing the implementation of the programme.

**5) Implementation of Karnataka Rural Employment Guarantee Act**

A sum of Rs.335.00 lakh has been proposed towards the administrative cost for State Headquarters establishment overseeing the implementation of the MGNREG Act.

**6) Computerisation of Zilla and Taluk Panchayats**

A sum of Rs.125.00 lakh has been proposed for providing computer support to the Zilla and Taluk Panchayats.

**7) Rural Infrastructure Cell**

An allocation of Rs.90.00 lakh has been provided towards the administrative cost for State Headquarters establishment overseeing the implementation of various Rural Infrastructure programme.

**8) Settingup of Commissionarate of MGNREGA**

Rs.110.00 lakh has been provided.

## **9) Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan**

Rajeev Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) has been contemplated to be implemented during the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period for strengthening of Panchayats. Various ongoing schemes viz., e-Panchayat, Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS), Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuvashakthi Abhiyan (PMEYA), Capacity Building Component of BRGF will be subsumed in the proposed venture.

### **Objectives**

- 1) Enhance Capacities and effectiveness of Panchayats and the Gram Sabhas;
- 2) Enable democratic decision-making and accountability in Panchayats and promote people's participation;
- 3) Strengthen the Institutional structure for knowledge creation and capacity Building of Panchayats;
- 4) Promote devolution of powers and responsibilities to Panchayats according to the spirit of the Constitution and Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act;
- 5) Specially strengthen Gram Sabhas in and Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) ;
- 6) Create and Strengthen democratic local self government in areas where Panchayats do not exist;
- 7) Strengthen the framework on which Panchayats are founded.

### **Condition to be met for accessing fund**

- 1) Regular election to Panchayath or local bodies under the superintendence and control of the State Election Commission.
- 2) At least 1/3 reservation for women in Panchayaths or local bodies.
- 3) Constitution of State Finance Commission (SFC) every 5 years.
- 4) Constitution of District Planning Committee in all districts.
- 5) 20% scheme funds would be link to progress made by the State viz., technical support to Panchayath, Strengthening the financial base of Panchayths, devolution of funds, functions and functionaries, grassroots planning in DPC, fair election, Capacity building for PRIs Representatives, strengthening of Grama Sabha, Ward Sabha, Mahila Sabha, Social Audit, Accounts and Audit.

### **Preparation of perspective and Annual Plan**

- 1) State should articulate their vision for Panchayat Raj and goals for the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period.
- 2) The Annual Plan should provide the target/goals for the year strategies for achieving goals.

## **Funding**

- 1) The funding will be on 75:25 sharing basis by the Central and State respectively.
- 2) The eligibility of the State to access the fund will be as per rural population, projected fund requirement in plans and from the 2<sup>nd</sup> year onwards, performance.
- 3) From the 2<sup>nd</sup> year onwards, 80% fund available to a State would be based on its rural population and 20% on the extent to progress on its Action Plans.
- 4) State will be entitled to spend the 6% of its funds on programme planning and management over the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period.

## **Activities under Plan**

- 1) GP buildings.
- 2) Capacity Building and Training of elected representatives and functionaries.
- 3) Institutional structure for training in the State, district and block level.
- 4) e-enablement of Panchyats .
- 5) Support to Panchayat process in Panchayats with inadequate revenue base.
- 6) Special support for Grama Sabha.
- 7) Programme management.
- 8) Information, Education, Communication (IEC).
- 9) Strengthening State Election Commission (SECs)
- 10) Innovative activities in PRIs.

## **Technical Assistance to State by National Level Programme Management Unit**

- 1) Preparation of Plans, Management and Supervision.
- 2) Visualization of administrative and technical support to GPs.
- 3) Development of buildings designs for GP building including eco friendly and low cost technologies.
- 4) Training of resource persons under e-panchayat.
- 5) Identification of best practices.
- 6) Advocacy for amendment of laws and rules as per PESA.
- 7) Assistance to State Level Trainers.
- 8) Promotion of cross-state sharing.
- 9) Continuous improvement in the process of PRIs assessment.

Rs. 7964.00 lakh has been provided for 2014-15

## **f) New Schemes**

There is no new Schemes



## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no Central Plan Schemes.

### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

Western Ghats Development Programme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee, National rural Livelihood Mission, Backward Region Grant Fund, Grants to Panchayat Raj Institutions and Mukhya Mantri Grameena Raste Abhivruddi Yojane are the major schemes implemented under district sector.

#### **1) Western Ghats Development Programme**

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

#### **Objectives:**

The main objectives of the programme are:

- 1) Eco-preservation and eco-restoration with a focus on sustainable use of bio-diversity.
- 2) Focuses on the needs and aspirations of local communities ensuring community participation in the design and implementation of the strategies for conservation of biodiversity and sustainable livelihoods.
- 3) Watershed based development is the basic thrust area of the programme along with a participatory approach to ensure efficiency, transparency and accountability.

#### **Funding**

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

#### **Watershed Approach/Selection of Schemes**

The main aim of the watershed approach is to ensure a holistic view of water and land resources and to prevent further degradation of these ecologically fragile areas. However, the development of people of these hilly areas in consonance with the fragility of their habitat

demands an approach, which is more than just watershed development. More attention needs to be paid to economic activities which are sustainable, use of technologies which will reduce the burden of the people both in economic and household situations and ensure means of livelihood for the inhabitants with as little disturbance to the ecology. Thus, the approach has to be a watershed plus approach, which gives as much emphasis to ecology as to economic development. The common guidelines for watershed development projects of the Centre are being followed.

In addition, following schemes may also be taken up.

### **Innovative schemes for technologies suited to hill areas**

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

### **Schemes for Bio-Diversity conservation:**

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

### **Schemes for income generation:**

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

### **Gap-filling infrastructure:**

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

### **WGDP in Karnataka:**

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

**Component-Wise Allocation under "Western Ghat Development Programme"  
for the Year 2013-14**

		(Rs.lakh)
Sl. No	Name of the Component	% age of funds
<b>A. Management Component</b>		
1	Administrative cost	10
2	Community Organisation	7.5
3	Training	5
<b>B. Development Component</b>		
5	Natural Resource Management	50
6	Farm production system for land owning families	20
7	Livelihood support system for landless families	7.5

Rs.502.00 lakh has been provided for this flagship programme for taking up development of western ghat region spread across 40 taluks of 11 districts.

**2) National Rural Livelihood Mission -AAJEVIKA (NRLM)**

The National Rural Livelihoods Mission has been conceptualized with the primary objective of putting in place a dedicated and sensitive support structure from the national level to the sub-district level which will focus on the poor, build and sustain their organizations at different levels. Primarily, the teams (staff) at all levels will mobilize the rural poor to form self help groups, build their capacities by providing trainings, facilitate bank linkages and access to credit, in order to enhance livelihood opportunities of the poor. Further, the mission aims to bring forth convergence between various Government departments and their schemes to ensure service delivery to the rural poor with the following features:

- a. Social inclusion and institutions of the poor
  - Universal Social Mobilization, Promotion of the institutions of the poor, Universal Financial Inclusion, Livelihood promotion;
- b. Convergence and partnership;
  - (i) Convergence with other programmes of Rural Development and other Ministries and programmes of the State Government for developing synergy through the institutions of the poor; and
  - (ii) Partnership with NGOs and other Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) at strategic and implementation levels.

The activities under the programme are social mobilisation, capacity development of various tiers of Community Based Organisations (CBOs) in self governance and management and community service centre at each Grama Panchayat level under the supervision of CBOs. Livelihood enhancement, enterprise promotion, employment linkage, financial inclusion, value addition and collective marketing of the produce, enhancement of education services, health care services facilitating access to entitlements like pensions and grants from different

departments, planning and development of various activities under MGNREGA, total sanitation, adult education, establishment of community assets are some of the services and activities contemplated under the initiative.

The State has decided to implement the programme in phases from 2011-12. During first phase 20 taluks of 5 districts viz., Belgaum (Athani, Gokak, Soudatti, Hukkeri), Dharwad (Khalghatgi, Kundagol, Navalgund), Gulbarga (Gulbarga, Jewargi, Sedam, Aland), Mysore (H.D. Kote, Hunsur, Nanjangud, T.Narasipura), Tumkur (Gubbi, Kunigal, Madhugiri, Pavagada, Koratagere) are selected for implementation. Rs. 15000.00 lakh of has been provided under NRLM.

### **3) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme**

Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act has been in operation since 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2006 in all the districts.

The MGNREG Act aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It came into force on the 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2006 and was implemented in a phased manner. Under First Phase during 2006-07 five districts were selected and taken up for implementation, while in 2007-08 six districts were selected for implementation and in 2008-09 all the remaining districts were covered for implementation in the State. The primary objective of the Act is augmenting the wage employment and the secondary objective is to strengthen the natural resource management through works that address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion and so encourage sustainable development. The process outcomes include strengthening grass route process of democracy and infusing transparency and accountability in governance.

#### **Salient features of the MGNREGA are as below:**

- a. Adult members of rural household may apply for employment if they are willing to do unskilled manual work.
- b. Such a household will have to apply for registration to the local Gram Panchayat, in writing or orally.
- c. The Gram Panchayat after due verification will issue a Job Card to the household as a whole. The Job Card will bear the photograph of all adult members of the household willing to work under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The Job Card with photograph is free of cost.
- d. A Job Card holding household may submit a written application for employment to the Gram Panchayat, stating the time and duration for which work is sought. The minimum days of employment have to be fifteen.
- e. The Gram Panchayat will issue a dated receipt of the written application for employment, against which the guarantee of providing employment within 15 days operates.
- f. Employment will be given within 15 days of application for work by an employment seeker.
- g. If employment is not provided within 15 days, daily unemployment allowance in cash has to be paid. Liability of payment of unemployment allowances is of the States.
- h. At least one-third of persons to whom work is allotted have to be women.

- i. Disbursement of the wages has to be done on weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight.
- j. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have a principal role in planning and implementation.
- k. Each district has to prepare a shelf of projects. The selected works to provide employment are to be selected from the list of permissible works. Recently Government of India by notification made the following further amendments to the Schedule-I and the Schedule-II to the MGNREG Act with effect from 4<sup>th</sup> May 2012. This amendment is about the enhancement of the category of works from the present 9 categories to 16 categories.

### **Permissible works under the Scheme**

- 1) Water conservation and water harvesting including contour trenches, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures, underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams and spring shed development.
- 2) Drought proofing including afforestation and tree plantation.
- 3) Irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works.
- 4) Provision of irrigation facility, dug out farm pond, horticulture, plantation, farm bunding and land development on land owned by households.
- 5) Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks.
- 6) Land Development.
- 7) Flood Control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas including deepening and repairing of flood channels, chaur renovation, construction of storm water drains for coastal protection.
- 8) Rural Connectivity to provide all weather access, including culverts and roads within a village, wherever necessary.
- 9) Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Knowledge Resource Centre at the Block Level and as Gram Panchayat Bhawan at the Gram Panchayat level.
- 10) Agriculture related works, such as, NADEP composting, vermin-composting, liquid bi-manures.
- 11) Livestock related work, such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, construction of pucca floor, urine tank and fodder trough for cattle, azolla as cattle-feed supplement.
- 12) Fisheries related works such as, fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land.
- 13) Works in coastal areas such as, fish drying yards, belt vegetarian.
- 14) Rural drinking water related works such as, soak pits, recharge pits.
- 15) Rural Sanitation related works such as, individual household latrines, school toilet units, anganwadi toilets, solid and liquid waste management.
- 16) Any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

Construction of anganwadi centers has been recently included under the provisions of the scheme.

The Shelf of Projects has to be prepared on the basis of the priority assigned by Gram Sabhas. At least 50% of works have to be allotted to Gram Panchayatis for execution. The proportionate share between wage and material has been stipulated at 60: 40. Contractors and use of labour displacing machinery are strictly prohibited in the execution of works.

- a. Work should ordinarily be provided within 5 km radius of the village or else extra wages of 10% are payable.

- b. Work site facilities such as crèche, drinking water, shade have to be provided.
- c. Social Audit has to be done by the Gram Sabha twice in a year i.e. once in every six months.
- d. Grievance redressal mechanisms have to be put in place for ensuring a responsive implementation process.
- e. All accounts and records related to the Scheme are to be made available for public scrutiny and to any person desirous of obtaining a copy of such records, on demand and after paying a specified fee.

The objectives can also be achieved by generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration etc.

MGNREGS programme is a demand driven programme. The Scheme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on cost sharing basis between Centre and the State in the ratio of nearly 90:10. Wage component is fully borne by the Government of India and material component is borne by Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25.

### **Funding**

#### **The Centre bears the cost on the following:**

1. Entire cost of wages of unskilled manual workers.
2. 75% of the cost of material, wages of skilled and semi skilled workers.
3. Administrative expenses as may be determined by the Central Government, which will include inter alia, the salary and the allowances of the Programme Officer and his Supporting staff, work site facilities.
4. Expenses of the Central Employment Guarantee Council.

#### **The State is required to bear the costs on the following:**

1. 25% of the cost of material, wages of unskilled and semi-skilled workers.
2. Unemployment allowance payable in case the State Government cannot provide wage employment on time.
3. Administrative expenses of the State Employment Guarantee Council.

**Wages notified under MGNREGS for unskilled labourers since inspection are as follows-**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Wages notified to the unskilled labourers (Rs)</b>
2006-07	69
2007-08	74
2008-09	82
2009-10	82
2010-11	100
2011-12	125
2012-13	155
2013-14	174

## Financial Progress of the Scheme since Inception

(Rs. Crore)

Year	OB as on 1 <sup>st</sup> of April	Total Releases	Total Availability	Expendi- -ture
2	3	4	5	6
2006-07	78.49	262.84	341.33	251.90
2007-08	124.63	294.62	419.25	236.69
2008-09	235.65	432.12	667.77	357.87
2009-10	353.42	2685.38	3038.80	2216.93
2010-11	821.87	2134.54	2956.41	1860.47
2011-12	1095.72	837.86	1933.58	1640.99
2012-13	314.68	1474.08	1788.76	1457.03
2013-14*	314.37	1273.49	1587.86	1313.84

\*As on 02.01.2014

## Physical Progress of the Scheme since Inception -

Physical Status (in lakh)

Year	Total No. of households registered & Job Cards issued	Total No. of households demanded for employment	Total No. of households provided employment	Total lakh persondays generated	Total households completed 100 days of employment	Average persondays generated per household
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2006-07	7.96	5.49	5.45	222.04	0.70	41
2007-08	15.23	5.54	5.50	197.78	0.23	36
2008-09	34.21	9.07	8.96	288.51	0.27	32
2009-10	53.01	36.26	35.35	2004.40	4.46	57
2010-11	67.49	24.13	22.25	1098.23	1.32	49
2011-12	55.74	16.63	16.52	701.02	0.45	42
2012-13	53.93	14.71	14.68	627.41	1.08	42.74
2013-14*	54.13	10.87	6.88	274.15	0.31	39.85

\*As on 31.12.2013

## Area of Operation of MGNREGS

Year	Area of Operation
2006-07	5 Districts
2007-08	6+5=11 Districts
2008-09	18+11=29 Districts
2009-10	29+1=30 Districts
2010-11	30 Districts
2011-12	30 Districts
2012-13	30 Districts
2013-14	30 Districts

## Measures initiated by the State in effective implementation

1. 100% operationalisation of MIS under MGNREGS in the State.
2. Ombudsmen are working in 20 districts, selection for other districts is under progress. Separate software is under development to monitor the working system of the Ombudsman.
3. Separate independent Directorate of Social Audit is in place.
4. Task of preparation of model perspective plan for five years in selected Gram Panchayats of different regions has been entrusted to ASTRA, Mangalore.
5. Mate System has been enforced in the State for effective implementation of the Scheme by means of grouping the workers.
6. 56% of the State is reeling under drought in 98 Taluks of 25 districts. Instructions are issued to all the District Programme Coordinators to take all possible necessary action to mitigate the drought situation through more number of labour oriented works.
7. Intense Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities have been undertaken in the drought affected areas to create awareness among the rural mass.
8. Quality Monitoring cum Third Party Independent checks have been done across the State to ensure the quality of work & maintenance of transparency.
9. Convergence with Watershed, Forest, Agriculture, Horticulture, Minor Irrigation, Sericulture, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Panchayat Raj Engineering Department has been taken up under MGNREGS. These departments have been identified as implementing agencies under MGNREGS and orders in this regard have been issued on 23.10.2013.
10. Grama panchayats and hobli level officers are delegated powers to accord technical approval up to Rs. 1.00 lakh. Taluka level officers are delegated powers to accord technical approval Rs. 1.00 lakh above and up to Rs. 10.00 lakh. District level officers are delegated powers to accord technical approval above Rs. 10.00 lakh.
11. Powers have been delegated to grama panchayats to accord administrative approval up to Rs.10.00 lakhs. Taluk panchayats have been delegated powers to accord administrative approval over and above Rs. 10.00 lakh. Zilla panchayats can accord administrative approval above Rs. 30.00 lakh.
12. Electronic Fund Management System (eFMS) in 7 districts namely Bangalore Rural, Bagalkote, Dharwar, Bellary, Hassan, Tumkur, Mysore has been taken up on pilot basis to transfer the funds directly to the beneficiaries account from the State fund through eFMS and the rollout of eFMS for the remaining districts will be by the end of March 2013.
13. EBT project has been taken up in seven districts on pilot basis namely Gulbarga, Yadgir, Mandya, Chitradurga, Dharwar, Bellary and Chamarajanagara for payment of wages to the labourers on Bio-metric basis through Smart Cards (B.C Model) in non-banking areas.
14. All the DPCs are instructed to upload the photos of the three stages of the work in MIS (i.e. before, during & after) stages.
15. Job Card validation process has been taken up on priority basis to prevent the duplication of Job Cards and also ineligible households.
16. Proposal for establishing standard output through time and motion studies for MGNREGS works by National Productivity Council, Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Government of India has been mooted.
17. eNMRs generated through MIS to be used at the work place.

Rs. 151000.00 lakh has been provided.



#### **4) Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)**

The Backward Regions Grant Fund programme has been introduced to redress regional imbalances in development. The fund will provide financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified districts, so as to:

- Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing in flows;
- Strengthen the Panchayat and Municipality level governance with appropriate capacity building, to facilitate participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring to reflect local felt needs;
- Provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans;
- Improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to Panchayats, and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity

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

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

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

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

The participatory plans prepared by each Panchayat and Municipality would be consolidated into the district plan by the District Planning Committee. This would reflect all

the financial resources available in the district, and ensure their optimal use, without delay, diversion, duplication and leakage.

BRGF consists of two funding windows, as follows:

**(a) Capability Building Fund**

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

**(b) Untied grant**

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

BRGF is implemented in the Eleventh Five year plan with an outlay of Rs.550 crores and is being continued during the Twelfth Five year plan with an outlay of Rs.595 crores.

An outlay of Rs. 11200.00 lakh has been provided for 2014-15.

**c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

**There are no schemes**

**d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no externally aided projects.

**e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

**1) Grants to Panchayat Raj Institutions**

A sum of Rs. 88297.67 lakh has been provided as state's share towards grants to different tiers of PRIs to augment their resources and construction of Zilla Panchayat Office Buildings.

**2) Reimbursement of Medical Expenses**

A sum of Rs. 1504.70 crore has been provided for reimbursement of medical expenses to the Panchayiti Raj officials.

**3) DRDA Administration Charges**

A sum of Rs.4560.00 lakh is provided for 2014-15 to meet the administrative cost of the District Rural Development Agency cell.

## **C) Provided Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

### **a) Special Development Plan**

There are no schemes

### **b) Special Component Plan**

An amount of Rs. 68104.00 lakh has been provided for 2014-15, both under State and district sectors for taking up activities exclusively benefiting these categories. Allocations has been proposed under the State sponsored Suvarna Gramodaya Yojane, Backward Region grants Fund, Western Ghats Development Programme, Road Works to Backward Taluks, Rural Communication, Restoration and Rejuvenation of ZP Tanks, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana apart from the District sector programmes viz., Grants to Panchayat Raj Institutions, Mukhya mantri Grameena Raste Abhivrudhi Yojane and Asphaltting of Roads in village Limits as per the guidelines.

### **c) Tribal Sub Plan**

An allocation of amount of Rs. 23540.00 lakh has been provided for 2014-15, both under State and district sectors for taking up activities exclusively benefiting these categories. Allocations has been proposed under the State sponsored Suvarna Gramodaya Yojane, Backward Region grants Fund, Western Ghats Development Programme, Road Works to Backward Taluks, Rural Communication, Restoration and Rejuvenation of ZP Tanks, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana apart from the District sector programmes viz., Swarna Jayanti Grama Swarozgar Yojana, Grants to Panchayat Raj Institutions, Mukhya mantri Grameena Raste Abhivrudhi Yojane and Asphaltting of Roads in village Limits as per the guidelines.

**ABSTRACT**

	(Rs. lakh)	
Sector	Central Share	State Share
<b>State Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	586.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	54708.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total : State Sector</b>		<b>55294.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes		177702.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other On going Schemes	-	94362.37
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total : District Sector</b>		<b>272064.37</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>327358.37</b>

## SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES

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

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakhs)	
Boards/Schemes	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Hyderabad Karnataka Area Development Programme	6530.00	4898.00
Malnad Area Development Programme	3430.00	2573.00
Bayaluseeme Development Programme	1730.00	1298.00
Karnataka Legislatives Local Area Development Fund	30150.00	60150.00
Karavali Area Development Authority	100.00	100.00
Dev. Works in Yadgir and Chikkapallapur District	1620.00	1620.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>43560.00</b>	<b>70639.00</b>

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

Rs. 67450.00 lakhs is provided under State Plan for Special Area Programmes.

#### A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes

##### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

## **e) Other Ongoing Schemes:**

### **1) Hyderabad Karnataka Area Development Board**

The Board was established on 10.03.1992 under HKDB Act 1991 for redressal of regional imbalance. As per the guidelines of the Area Development Boards, the sectoral distribution of funds should be in the ratio of 40:35:25 to roads and bridges, social sector and minor irrigation, soil conservation works respectively. Since inception of the Board Rs.1064.73 crores was allocated & Rs.962.79 crores was spent for completion 222748 works under various sectors up to March 2013. The jurisdiction of the Board is spread over 42 assembly constituencies of Bidar, Bellary, Gulbarga, Koppal, Raichur and Davangere (Harapanahalli taluk only) districts. All the legislators, MPs representing a part or whole of the area whose constituencies lie within the jurisdiction of the Board are members. In addition Presidents of ZPs of the five districts are also the members. Under article 371(J) the Hyderabad Region Board has been established in lieu of the HKDB ACT 1991 is repealed vide Notification No. DPAR 06 PLX 2012 dated: 6-11-2013.

### **2) Malnad Area Development Board**

The Board was established on 10.03.1993 under MADB Act 1991 for redressal of regional imbalance. As per the guidelines of the Area Development Boards the sectoral distribution of funds should be in the ratio of 60:20:20 to Roads and bridges, Social Sector and Soil Conservation works respectively. Since inception of the Board Rs. 541.35 crores was allocated & Rs.430.40 crores was spent for completion 16997 works under various sectors up to March 2013. The jurisdiction of the Board is spread over 65 assembly constituencies of Belgaum, Chickmagalore, Kodagu, Hassan, Mysore, Chamarajnagar, Uttar Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Shimoga, Dharwad, Davanagere and Haveri districts. All the legislators, MPs representing a part or whole of the area whose constituencies lie within the jurisdiction of the Board are members. In addition DCs of each in Malnad area Presidents of ZPs having jurisdiction over malnad area are also members of the Board. During 2014-15 an outlay of Rs. 3800.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme which includes SCP/TSP allocation for development of infrastructure viz. road & bridges (foot bridges, hanging bridges), buildings of schools colleges, hospitals and hostels, rural and urban water supply schemes, minor irrigation and rural electrification programmes. Out of this, an outlay of Rs. 549.10 lakhs for SCP and Rs. 249.66 lakhs for TSP is earmarked to take up the works in SC/ST inhabited areas.

### **3) Bayaluseeme Development Board**

The Bayaluseeme Area Development Board was established in the year 1995 under BSDB Act 1994. 56 taluks of the state which have been recognized as drought prone taluks poses special problems of development. As per the guidelines of the Area Development Boards the sectoral distribution of funds should be in the ratio of 60:40 for soil conservation and social sector works respectively. Since inception of the Board Rs. 162.00 crores was allocated & Rs.115.84 crores is spent for completion 4508 works under various sectors up to March 2013. This board was established to hasten the phase of development of this area for bringing it to the level of other parts of the State. There are 70 assembly constituencies spread over 14 districts namely, Bangalore Rural, Ramanagara, Tumkur, Kolar, Chickballapura, Hassan, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Davanagere, Gadag, Haveri, Belgaum,

Bijapur and Bagalkote. 2014-15 an outlay of Rs. 2000.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme which includes SCP/TSP allocations for development and conservation of water resources, adopting soil and water conservation measures in rainfed agriculture systems and forest development, Promotion of Horticulture development, Promotion of Animal Husbandry, Promoting and supporting activities in the agriculture and allied sectors. Out of this, an outlay of Rs. 360.80 lakhs for SCP and Rs138.00 lakhs for TSP is earmarked to take up the works in SC/ST inhabited areas.

#### **4) Karnataka Legislator's Local Area Development Fund**

During the Financial Year 2014-15 an outlay of Rs.60150.00 lakhs is provided under this scheme which includes SCP/TSP allocations to fill the infrastructure gaps which are not covered under the sectoral planning process to benefit the local area in the Legislator's constituency. In order to accommodate local aspirations and needs in a better way for a more responsive planning and delivery of services, works of asset creation, infrastructure development in employment generation for the benefit of poor and weaker section are taken at the Legislator's constituency level. The scheme aims to follow a participatory demand responsive development approach to address infrastructure development requirement of the local area within a Legislator's constituency as per revised guidelines issued by Government. The total amount is equally distributed to all the 300 constituencies and released to the Deputy Commissioners for implementation as per guidelines. Out of this, an outlay of Rs.10290.00 lakhs for SCP and Rs.4170.00 lakhs for TSP is earmarked to take up the works in SC/ST inhabited areas.

#### **5) Karavali Development Authority**

The Karavali Development Authority is established in September 2008 with a Chairperson and 22 other members who includes the Chairmen of Urban Local Bodies, the Deputy Commissioners of Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada district, Managing Director of KUIDFC, Officers of Tourism, Ports and Inland Water Transport, PWD and C&I departments. Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided for preparation of feasibility report/DPRs under PPP mode for the comprehensive development of the coastal regions of Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada and Udupi.

The following DPRs have been prepared by the Authority for development of Karavali Area.

- a) Four laning of State Highway No.67 from Bajpe to Sankalakeri.
- b) From Sankalakeri to Talapadi.
- c) Fisheries Road from Talapadi to Bindoor.
- d) Fisheries Road from Baindur to Uttara Kannada.
- e) Ten Women Fish Markets in Karavali districts.
- f) DPR preparation work in respect of Mangalore Carniche Ring Road is under progress.

#### **6) Development works in New Districts of Yadgir District and Chickballapur District**

Rs.1400.00 Lakhs have been provided for the year 2014-15 to take up development works in newly formed Yadgir and Chikkaballapur District.

#### **f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

## **B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

## **C. Provided programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

### **a) Special Development Plan**

There are no separate schemes

### **b) Special Component Plan**

There are no separate schemes

### **c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no separate schemes

## **ABSTRACT**

	<b>(Rs. Lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	<b>67450.00</b>
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>67450.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>67450.00</b>



### CO-OPERATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Co-operation	186945.57	308145.60

## 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

The outlay provided for Co-operation is Rs.39378.22 lakh under State sector and Rs.516.50 lakhs under the district sector.

### A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

#### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes

#### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

#### e) Other Ongoing Schemes

#### 1) Direction and Administration – Modernisation & Material Supplies

A sum of Rs.85.56 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15. The funds provided under this head of account will be utilized for modernization office.

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

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

Government reimburses an average of 7.5% differential interest to the co-operative societies. A sum of Rs.30796.35 lakh for the year 2014–15 has been provided.

### **3) Establishment of Marketing Infrastructure to LAMPS Federation**

A sum of Rs.32.00 lakh in the year 2014-15 have been provided to assist the LAMPS Federation, Under this scheme, financial assistance is being given to Karnataka State Cooperative LAMPS Federation and member LAMPS societies for providing marketing infrastructure and undertaking various new activities.

### **4) Yeshasvini – Co-operative Farmers Healthcare Scheme - subsidy**

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

The premium collected is not sufficient to cover the claims from the hospitals. Therefore to protect the interest of farmers, the Govt. contributes grants to the Yeshasvini trusts. The physical target to be covered in 2014-15 is 55 lakh members. Rs.5500.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15.

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

To expand the credit base for the weaker sections and minorities of the society, by enrolling them as members of Co-operative Societies, an amount equal to the value of one share is sanctioned to the society. Rs.42.40 lakh for the year 2014-15 is provided.

### **6) Financial Assistance to SC/ST, BCM and Minorities Co-operative Societies**

Societies organized by the SC/ST, BCM and Minorities do not have sufficient fund to undertake economic activities for the benefit of their members hence with a view to involve the members of these communities in the co-operative field and to make them to participate in the economic activities of the society and to increase their economic standard, it is proposed to assist these societies by giving a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakh for each society as grant / subsidy. Rs. 24.00 lakh is provided for this programme during 2014-15.

### **7) Technology and Human Resources upgradation fund**

This Scheme aims at imparting training to the officers and Staff of the Dept. working at various levels. It is very essential to unearth the talent in the Officers/ Staff which will help them in effective implementation of the Dept.'s programs. Quality training is also vital in areas of Human resource development.

In this regard the Department has taken initiative during the past two years to impart training by organizing workshop/ seminars in various subjects along with study tours organized to two teams of Officers to other States to study the implementation of Prof. Vaidhyanathan Committee recommendations. In 2013-14; 506 officers have undergone training at a cost of Rs.7.87 lakh. Taking into account the training required to be imparted in various other subjects, Rs.224.54 lakh is provided during 2014-15.

**8) Financial assistance for Construction of office Building for the office of the Co-operation Department**

Deputy Commissioner Shimoga has sanctioned a site of dimension measuring 3705 Sq.Mts for construction of building in District level Co-operative meeting for office of DRCS Office. Building plan and blue print is prepared for a two-storied building to host the office of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Shimoga, office of sub divisional ARCS, office of the Deputy Director of Co-operative Audit, Asst. Director of Co-operative Audit, Shimoga and a conference hall to execute work in this single building. At present all these offices are working in rented building. The estimate for the construction of the proposed building is around Rs.72.00 lakh. Rs.50.00lakh is provided during 2014-15. Construction of building premises at Shimoga through Nirmiti Kendra to host the offices of DRCS, ARCS is being taken up.

**9) Loan Waiver**

An amount of Rs.472.82 lakh is provided for this scheme.

**10) Financial Assistance to Consumer Marketing and Processing Co-operative Society's which are financially Weak**

Rs.85.56 lakh has been provided during 2014-15 for this scheme.

**11) Financial Assistance for Co-operative Election Commission**

Rs.213.91 lakh has been provided during 2014-15 for this scheme.

**12) Audit of Co-Operative Establishment**

Rs.50.88 lakh has been provided during 2014-15 for this scheme.

**14) Tordal Park in Gulbarga**

It is proposed to open a Tordal Park in Gulbarga. For this Rs.100.00lakhs is ear marked during 2014-15.

**15) Coconut Technology Park in Tiptur**

It is proposed to open a Coconut Technology Park in Tiptur. For this Rs.100.00lakhs is ear marked during 2014-15.

## **16) Coconut Processing Unit**

An amount of Rs.250.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15 to establish Coconut Processing Units where markets are in the neighbouring markets will get the competitive price due to value addition of the project.

## **17) Rice Technology Park**

An amount of Rs.150.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15 towards land acquisition for Rice Technology Park at Karatagi.

## **18) Revival package of Co-operative Institutions**

A sum of Rs.280.65 lakh has been provided for the following schemes in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

1. Infrastructure facilities to Milk Producing Co-operative Societies for Women – Karnataka Co-operative Milk Producers Federation Ltd., a co-operative apex body, in Karnataka established in 1984, is implementing Dairy Development activities in the entire state since 3 decades through 13 Milk Unions in Co-ordination with NDDDB. Ushering prosperity in the lives of rural Milk Producers.
2. Assistance to Various Co-operative societies / NCDC scheme
3. Share Capital assistance to various categories of Co-operative Societies (NABARD / NCDC / General)
4. Share Capital to Consumer Co-operatives – 1476 Primary Consumers Co-operative Societies in the State.
5. Financial Assistance to Multipurpose Co-operatives
6. Loans to various categories of co-operative societies – NCDC
7. Loans to Women Co-operatives for construction of common work shed
8. Loans to Opening of small branches and construction of business premises
9. Financial Assistance to LAMPS for Establishment of Processing Units – 23 large sized Adivasi-Multi Purpose Co-operative Societies are working in the State. These societies have been organised with the objective of improving the social and financial conditions of the adivasis.
10. Investment in Women's Cooperatives
11. Loans to Karnataka State Co-operative Agricultural & Rural Development Bank – For long-term loans, the main resources for Karnataka State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank are floating of debentures. For these debentures Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the Trustee.
12. Loans to Women Co-operatives (Working Capital) and Construction of Business premises
13. Financial assistance for opening of small branches of co-operatives

## **f) New Schemes**

### **1. Karnataka Agricultural Marketing Policy 2013**

It is a policy matter. To implement this scheme an amount Rs.250.00lakhs has been provided during 2014-15.

### **2. Subsidy under NCDC sponsored integrated co-operative Development Project**

Rs.125.33 lakhs has been provided during 2014-15.

### **3. Women Priyadharshini Scheme**

To encourage the participation of more women in Co-operatives, financial assistance in the form of share Capital is provided to Women Co-Operative Societies to enrol more women members. Rs.100.00 lakhs has been provided during 2014-15.

### **4. Ashakiran Scheme to the Handicapped**

To expand the credit base for the physically handicap people by enrolling them as members of co-operative societies and assisting them to organize co-operative societies. An amount equal to the value of one share is sanctioned to the society. Rs.100.00 lakhs has been provided during 2014-15.

### **5. Share Capital Assistance Under NCDC assisted ICDP Project**

Rs.107.03 lakhs has been provided during 2014-15.

### **6. Construction of Training Centre of Karnataka State Co-operative Federation**

Rs.77.01 lakhs has been provided during 2014-15 for construction of 3 training centres at Bangalore, Belgaum and Dharwad.

### **7. Loan Assistance under NCDC sponsored ICDP Project**

Rs.110.18 lakhs has been provided during 2014-15.

## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

1. SCP-Subsidy on Loans sanctioned by PCARDB for Assets creation:-  
Rs.144.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15
2. Infrastructure Facilities to Milk Producing Co-op. Societies for Women:-  
Rs.357.40 lakh is provided during 2014-15.
3. Opening of small branches and construction of business premises:- Rs.15.10 lakh is provided during 2014-15

#### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

Following schemes have been provided assistance under Central Plan Schemes during 2014-15.

1. Assistance for promotion and development of weaker section co-operatives
2. Investment for promotion and development of weaker section co-operatives
3. Loan for promotion and development of weaker section co-operatives

#### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are no schemes.

## C) Proposed Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15

### a) Special Development Plan

#### 1. Creation of Infrastructural facility in APMCS of Backward areas.

There are many markets in the state coming under the backward areas which lacks certain basic infrastructure facilities for trade. It is proposed to provide facilities like auction platform, godowns, drinking water and such other facilities in these markets. Rs.50.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15 for this scheme.

### b) Special Component Plan

An amount of Rs.2580.78 lakh under State Sector has been provided for the year 2014-15.

### c) Tribal Sub Plan

An amount of Rs.1405.00 lakh under State Sector has been provided for the year 2014-15.

#### ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	39378.22
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>39378.22</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	516.50
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	<b>516.50</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>39894.72</b>

## MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

The Irrigation potential in the State from all sources has been estimated at 61 lakh hectares comprising of 35 lakh hectares under major & medium irrigation and 10 lakh Ha. under minor irrigation and 16 lakh hectares under ground water. As per state water policy 2002, 28.51 lakh Ha. of land is anticipated to be provided with irrigation facilities under major and medium irrigation projects as on March 2014.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

The allocation for Major and Medium Irrigation for the year 2013-14 is Rs.728109.97 lakhs and anticipated expenditure is Rs.609042.97 lakhs. The expenditure on UKP alone, is Rs.125649.57 lakhs. It is anticipated to create an irrigation potential of 1,08,590 Ha. during the year 2013-14 through the projects covered under CNNL, KNNL, KBJNL and Non-Nigam zones of (WRD).

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. in lakh)	
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Major and Medium Irrigation Projects	728109.97	609042.97

#### Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

Item	Unit	Target	Achievements upto Dec. 2013	% of Achievement
Potential created	Ha	108590	46,729	43
Potential utilised	Ha	80000	25,958	32

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

Rs. 873780.96 lakhs have been provided in the State Sector for Major and Medium Irrigation.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no direct centrally sponsored schemes in respect of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects. However, central assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit



Programme (AIBP) and Hon'ble Prime Minister Special Package to Major and Medium Irrigation Projects is being received in six selected districts of the State are as follows.

**List of Major and Medium Irrigation ongoing projects of the State, for assistance under Hon'ble Prime Minister's Special Package.**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of project	District	Estimated cost	Expenditure incurred after announcement of package till 12/2013	CA released	Physical progress (hectare)
1	Hippargi	Belgaum	152178.00	102443.00	73496.00	67354
2	Modernisation of Bhadra	Shimoga & Chickmagalur	95100.00	85192.91	19646	
3	Dudhganga	Belgaum	12400.00	4544.23	750.00	
4	ERM Of Bheemasamudr	Chitradurga	900.00	190.00	348.00	
<b>Total</b>			<b>260578.00</b>	<b>192370.14</b>	<b>94240.00</b>	<b>67354</b>

Financial and Physical progress achieved from the above four irrigation projects after the announcement of Prime Minister's Special Package is Rs.192370.14 lakh and 67354 hectares respectively.

**c) Additional Central Assistance Schemes:**

**1) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)**

During 1996-97, at the end of Eight Five Year Plan, the Government of India launched the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (A.I.B.P.) with the intention of completing the projects lingering due to shortage of funds. Since then, nine projects in the State, namely, Upper Krishna project (UKP) Stage-I, Phase-III, Malaprabha, Hirehalla, Ghataprabha, Karanja, Upper Krishna project (UKP) Stage-II, Maskinala, Varahi and Gandhorinala have received Central Loan Assistance (CLA) / Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation benefit programme (AIBP).

A sum of Rs. 220000.00 lakhs has been provided under AIBP in the Annual Plan 2014-15. Out of which under UKP the budgetary support is Rs. 138000.00 lakhs and for KNNL the budgetary support is Rs. 82000.00 lakhs. For SCSP Rs.41614.00 lakhs, and for TSP Rs.13306.00 lakhs has been provided out of this total sum of Rs. 220000.00 lakhs.

## d) Externally Aided Projects

### 1. National Hydrology Project

#### Hydrology Project Phase-I

Government of India took up the Hydrology Project-I under the World Bank Aid, which envisaged the setting up of reliable and well designed network in the country for the collection of Hydrological and Hydro meteorological data, both for Surface as well as Ground Water for quantity and quality. The data from the above network of stations is being collected, validated and stored in the data centre of Hydrology Unit. Hydrology Project-I was envisaged for setting up of data collection network only.

#### Hydrology Project Phase-II

The Central Government has included the State of Karnataka for participating in the Hydrology Project Phase-II; it has allocated of Rs.2919.00 lakh for this purpose. This has again been divided into two components.

Surface Water Component	Rs. 1154.00 lakh
Ground water Component	Rs. 1765.00 lakh
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 2919.00 lakh</b>

A review of the various activities, which are proposed to be taken up under Hydrology Project-II indicates that a majority of the expenditure is concentrated for development of software packages and trainings.

Under National Hydrology Project-II, development of Decision Support System, Implementation of Purpose Driven Studies are being taken up. A sum of Rs. 1060.00 lakh has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### 2. Integrated Water Resources Management

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is defined as a process that promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximise the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.

The principal components of IWRM are:

- Managing water resources at the basin or watershed scale.
- Optimising supply.
- Managing demand, providing equitable access to water resources.
- Establishing improved and integrated policy, regulatory, and institutional frame works.
- Utilising an intersectoral approach to decision making.

Centre for excellence under IWRM is being established as per the present requirements by reorganising and revamping Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI), Dharwad, Karnataka Engineering Research Station (KERS), K. R. Sagar, and Central Mechanical Organisation (CMO), Bangalore. Centre for excellence is being

constituted under Water Resources Department for implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management principles in water sector, which inturn benefit the farmers of the State.

A sum of Rs.1500.00 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **3) Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project (DRIP)**

A sum of Rs. 2000.00 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

#### **Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR)**

A sum of Rs. 200000.00 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **Bhadra Modernisation**

A sum of Rs. 61.39 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **Karanja Project**

The Karanja project envisages construction of Dam across the river Karanja, a tributary to the river Manjra in the Godavari basin, near Byalhalli in Bhalki taluk of Bidar District with canals on both banks and a lift canal on the foreshore for providing irrigation to an extent of 35,614 hectares in Bidar District. The project is being assisted under AIBP normal track since 1997-98 to 2002-03 and 2009-10, under AIBP fast track since 2003. A sum of Rs. 1794.75 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15. Out of this amount, Rs. 72.00 lakhs for SCSP and Rs. 25.00 lakhs for TSP is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **Tunga Bhadra LBC**

A sum of Rs. 464.08 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15. Out of this amount, Rs. 104.00 lakhs for SCSP and Rs. 36.00 lakhs for TSP is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **Thimmapura LIS**

This LI Scheme takes off at Km 5.40 of Main Canal of Almatti Right Bank Canal. The Scheme contemplates providing irrigation to 20,100 hectares of command area of Bagalkote Tq. The work of construction of Jackwell on turnkey basis is completed. Construction of Main Canal Km 0.00 to 10.00 under DC-1 almost complete and Km 0.00 to 5.00 from DC-2 works are commenced. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

## **Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam Limited**

A sum of Rs. 252556.22 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15. Out of this amount, Rs. 43313.00 lakhs for SCSP and Rs. 17553.00 lakhs for TSP is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **Bennithora Project**

Under KNNL, Bennithora project is constructed across Bennithora River near Heroor village, Chittapur taluk, in Gulbarga District. Construction of dam and canal network is completed under drought prone relief programme. There are two canals covering an irrigable area of 20,234 hectares in Gulbarga District. Improvements and Rectification works of RBC 0-50 km, LBC 0-45 km and Distributaries D-1 & D-2 of RBC are in progress. A sum of Rs. 197.33 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **Ghataprabha-III Project**

It is proposed to provide irrigation facilities to Belgaum and Bagalkote districts under Ghataprabha project by constructing a dam across Ghataprabha river near Hidkal village in Belgaum district and canals on both left and right sides of the river to provide irrigation facility to an extent of 3,10,823 hectares in Belgaum and Bagalkote districts. A sum of Rs. 23.47 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **Malaprabha Project**

The Malaprabha project comprises of construction of a storage dam across Malaprabha river at Naviluteertha in Belgaum District to provide irrigation to an extent of 2,20,028 hectares and to store 37.73 TMC of water and construction of two canals on Right and Left Banks to irrigate lands in Belgaum, Bagalkote, Gadag and Dharwad districts. A sum of Rs. 140.82 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **Investments in KNNL**

A sum of Rs. 182983.28 lakhs has been provided for Investments in KNNL in the Annual Plan 2014-15. Out of this amount;

- 1) Rs. 14041.00 lakhs for SDP,
- 2) Rs. 3173.00 lakhs for SDP- SCSP,
- 3) Rs. 1286.00 lakhs for SDP-TSP,
- 4) Rs. 23909.00 lakhs for HKRDP,
- 5) Rs. 5402.00 lakhs for HKRDP-SCSP,
- 6) Rs. 2189.00 lakhs for HKRDP-TSP,
- 7) Rs. 22378.00 lakhs for SCSP,
- 8) Rs. 9068.00 lakhs for TSP,
- 9) Rs. 1897.00 lakhs for NABARD Works,
- 10) Rs. 429.00 lakhs for NABARD- SCSP,
- 11) Rs. 174.00 lakhs for NABARD- TSP is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **Amarja Project**

Amarja irrigation project envisages construction of a dam across the river Amarja, a tributary to river Bhima in Krishna basin, near Sangolgi village in Aland taluk of Gulbarga District. There are two canals on both banks and provides water for Irrigation to an extent of 8903 Ha. By utilizing 1.554 TMC. The works are completed.

Remodelling of canals system is taken which are in fast progress. A sum of Rs. 221.92 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **Chulkinala Project**

A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15. Out of this amount, Rs. 8.00 lakhs for SCSP and Rs. 3.00 lakhs for TSP is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **Hirehalla Project**

The Hirehalla Project comprises a reservoir across the Hirehalla, a tributary to the river Tungabhadra near Kinnal village in Koppal Taluk of Koppal District, with canals on both banks, to provide irrigation to an extent of 8330 Ha; in Koppal Taluk. The project is assisted under AIBP since 1996-97 to 2001-02 under normal track and 2002-03 & 2003-04 under fast track and total AIBP assistance received is Rs.6424.00 lakh. Project is physically completed. A sum of Rs. 445.95 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **Hodirayanahalla Project**

The Hodirayanahalla is a tributary to river Bhadra and takes its origin in Kemmannagundi hill range at an altitude of 1676.40 Mtrs. above M.S.L. The Diversion canal is proposed to augment water supply to the Jambadahalla Reservoir constructed during 1968 to stabilize an atchkat of 1295 hectares and also to create a fresh atchkat of 243 hectares. At present Jambadahalla Reservoir does not receive sufficient water to irrigate the entire atchkat. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **Kenchanagudda Project**

A sum of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **Kaduvinaibalu Project**

Kaduvinaibalu Lift Irrigation Scheme is located in N.R.Pura taluk, Chickmagalore District. A sum of Rs. 322.30 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15. Out of this amount, Rs.55.00 lakhs for SCSP and Rs. 22.00 lakhs for TSP is provided.

## **Y Kaggal Project**

This project is contemplated to provide stabilization to 2568 hectares suffering atchkat under TBLBC. A sum of Rs. 89.46 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15. Out of this amount, Rs. 15.00 lakhs for SCSP and Rs. 6.00 lakhs for TSP is proposed in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **GENERAL**

#### **Training**

A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **Research and Planning**

A sum of Rs. 38.00 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **Survey and Investigation**

A sum of Rs. 421.00 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **Water Gauging**

A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **Machinery and Equipment**

A sum of Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **Central Mechanical Organization**

A sum of Rs. 199.99 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **New Projects and New Schemes**

A sum of Rs. 9000.00 lakhs has been provided for the New Projects and New Schemes in the Annual Plan 2014-15. Out of this amount, Rs.1543.00 lakhs for SCSP and Rs. 625.00 lakhs for TSP is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

## ABSTRACT

<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>(Rs. lakh) State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	220000.00
Externally Aided Projects	-	4560.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	640220.96
UPFRONT		-
New Schemes	-	9000.00
<b>Total: State Sector</b>		<b>873780.96</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>873780.96</b>

## **FLOOD CONTROL**

Karnataka has a coastline of about 300 kms with narrow beaches. Erosion along the beaches causes loss of valuable coconut plantations and property. Anti erosion works have been taken up in Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, and Uttara Kannada Districts since 1979-80. As per the directions of Government in September 2000, the construction and maintenance of sea erosion works was handed over to Ports Department. The Minor Irrigation Department is implementing River Bank protection works to prevent damages due to floods.

### **1) Review of Annual Plan 2013-14**

#### **Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14**

	<b>Outlay (BE)</b>	<b>Anticipated Expenditure (RE)</b>
Flood Control and Drainage	6200.00	5900.00

#### **Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Anticipated Achievement</b>	<b>% of Achievement</b>
Flood Control Area provided with protection	Mtrs.	8500	8500	100

### **2) Annual Plan 2014-15**

An outlay of Rs.4577.66 lakh have been provided under the State Plan.

#### **A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

##### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes.

##### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are no schemes.

##### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

##### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no schemes.



## **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

### **1) Other Flood Control (Minor Works)**

Rs.1700.00 lakh have been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for other flood control works. Out of this amount Rs. 1250.00 lakh for NABARD Works is provided.

### **2) Other Works**

Rs.72.06 lakh have been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **3) River Management and Flood Control**

Rs.2000.00 lakh have been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for River Management and Flood Control.

### **4) Flood Control Establishment (For Bengre Works and other works)**

Rs.59.66 lakh have been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for Flood Control Establishment (For Bengre Works and other works).

### **5) Anti Sea Erosion**

Rs.200.50 lakh have been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 under Anti Sea Erosion Scheme.

### **6) Lumpsum for new works**

Rs.506.00 lakh have been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 as Lumpsum for new works. Out of this Rs. 303.09 lakh for SCSP and Rs. 49.49 lakh for TSP is provided.

### **7) Haliyal Works**

Rs.39.44 lakh have been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for Haliyal Works.

## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

## **C. Proposed programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

### **a) Special Development Plan**

There are no separate schemes

### **b) Special Component Plan**

There are no separate schemes

**c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no separate schemes

**ABSTRACT**

	<b>(Rs. lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Schemes	-	-
NABARD Works		<b>1250.00</b>
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	<b>3327.66</b>
New Schemes	-	
<b>Total: State Sector</b>		<b>4577.66</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>4577.66</b>

## COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

The Command Area Development Programme was initiated with the objective to bridge the gap between irrigation potential created and that utilised through micro level infrastructure development and efficient farm water management and to improve socio-economic conditions of the farmers.

Government of Karnataka constituted six CADAs in the state namely

- 1) Tungabhadra Project Munirabad,
- 2) Malaprabha and Ghataprabha Project Belgaum,
- 3) Cauvery Basin Project Mysore,
- 4) Upper Krishna Project Bheemarayanagudi,
- 5) Bhadra Reservoir Project Shimoga
- 6) Irrigation Project Zone Gulbarga

are under the overall supervision of CADA Directorate. The constitution of CADAs is to expedite optimum utilization of irrigation potential created under Major and Medium irrigation projects. The CADAs take up on-farm development works like construction of field channels, land levelling, shaping and realignment of field boundaries wherever necessary, adoption of warabandi, construction of field drains, land reclamation etc.

The CADAs are functioning in accordance with provisions of the Karnataka Command Areas Development Act, 1980. The central sector CAD schemes like on-farm development works, construction of drainage channel, land reclamation etc are being carried out as per the norms and guidelines defined by Government of India and State sector schemes like construction of ayacut roads, godowns, Special Component Plan, Tribal Sub Plan etc. are being implemented in accordance with the State norms and guidelines.

### 1) Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
Activity	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
CADA	35586.38	24487.38

#### Physical Progress in Annual Plan (2013-14)

Item	Unit	Target	Anticipated Achievement	%	of Achievement
Area Covered by Field Irrigation Channels	Ha	137000	137000	100	
Area Covered by Field Drainage Channels	Ha	167000	167000	100	

## **2) Annual Plan 2014-15**

An outlay of Rs. 53375.04 lakh is proposed under the State Plan.

### **A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

#### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no Schemes.

#### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are no Schemes.

#### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no schemes

#### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

### **CADA Secretariat**

Rs. 45.00 lakh is provided in Annual Plan 2014-15 for CADA Secretariat.

### **CADA Directorate**

Rs. 166.00 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan 2014-15 for the CADA Directorate.

### **CADA for Tungabhadra Project**

This Project came into existence in the year 1974. Eleven irrigation projects with a total planned potential of 464054 Ha is coming under the jurisdiction of this CADA. The districts covered under the CADA are Bellary, Raichur and Koppal. Rs. 4411.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **CADA for Malaprabha and Ghataprabha Project**

CADA, Malaprabha and Ghataprabha Project came into existence in the year 1974. Eleven irrigation projects with a total planned potential of 650377Ha are coming under the jurisdiction of this CADA. The districts covered under the CADA are Belgaum, Dharwad, Bagalkot and Gadag. Rs. 4441.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **CADA for Upper Krishna Project**

CADA, Upper Krishna Project came into existence in the year 1977. Two irrigation projects with a total planned potential of 648020Ha are coming under the jurisdiction of this

CADA. The districts covered under the CADA are Gulbarga, Bijapur, Raichur and Bagalkot. Rs. 3793.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **CADA for Bhadra Reservoir Project**

CADA, Bhadra Reservoir Project came into existence in the year 1979. Thirty irrigation projects with a total planned potential of 260071Ha. are coming under the jurisdiction of this CADA. The districts covered under the CADA are Shimoga, Chikkamagalore and Davangere. Rs. 3574.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **CADA for Irrigation Project Zone**

CADA, Irrigation Project Zone came into existence in the year 2000. Nineteen irrigation projects are coming under the jurisdiction of this CADA with a total planned potential of 145067 Ha. The districts covered under the CADA are Gulbarga and Bidar. Rs. **3494.00** lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **CADA for Cauvery Basin Project**

CADA, Cauvery Basin Project came into existence in the year 1974. Fifty three irrigation projects with a total planned potential of 678172Ha is coming under the jurisdiction of this CADA. The districts covered under the CADA are Mysore, Kodagu, Chamarajpet, Hassan, Mandya, Tumkur and Bangalore(Rural). Rs. 2438.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **Share Capital Investment for Water Users Co-operative Societies**

In the Annual Plan 2014-15 Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for investment in the Water User's Co-operative Societies with the policy of the State Government to empower Water User's Co-operative Societies in management of water resources.

### **WALMI-Dharwad**

WALMI was established with the assistance of World Bank and after the discontinuance of the World Bank assistance, the State Government is providing funds for its activities. The main objective of WALMI is to provide training programmes on Land Development since WALMI functions are co-related to CADA activities. Rs. 312.02 lakh have been provided in Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **Land Reclamation**

Rs. 12700.00 lakh have been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for carrying out Land reclamation works and construction of Ayacut road works under NABARD assistance. Out of this Rs. 2190.00 lakh for SCSP and Rs. 888.00 for TSP have been provided.

## **f) New Schemes**

### **Water Users Co-operative Societies Grants in aid**

In the Annual Plan 2014-15 Rs. **0.02** lakh has been provided to Water User's Co-operative Societies.

## **B)DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

### **C) Proposed Programmes and outlay for SCSP, TSP & SDP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

#### **1) SCSP Schemes**

There are no 100% schemes.

#### **2) TSP Schemes**

There are no 100% schemes.

#### **3) Special Development Programme**

CADAs are also implementing the scheduled CADA programmes under the Special Development Programmes in the identified talukas coming under their respective jurisdiction. An amount of Rs.18000.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for implementing the Special Development Programme.

Out of which an amount of;

- 1) Rs. 8197.00 lakh for SDP
- 2) Rs. 1852.00 lakh for SDP-SCSP,
- 3) Rs. 751.00 lakh for SDP - TSP,
- 4) Rs. 5465.00 lakh for HKRDP,
- 5) Rs. 1235.00 lakh for HKRDP-SCSP,
- 6) Rs. 500.00 lakh for HKRDP-TSP is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

## ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
a) Central Plan Schemes	-	-
b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
d) Externally Aided Schemes		-
e) Ongoing Schemes	-	26675.04
f) Other Ongoing Schemes		
(1) CADA SDP	-	10800.00
(2) CADA HKRDP SDP		7200.00
(3) NABARD Schemes	-	12700.00
g) New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>53375.04</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
a) Central Plan Schemes	-	-
b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
c) New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>53375.04</b>

# MINOR IRRIGATION

## Surface Water

Minor Irrigation works with an atchkat from 40 ha up to 2000 ha are under the control of Water Resources Department (Minor Irrigation). This includes tanks, pickups, barrages and bridge-cum-barrages, percolation tanks and lift irrigation schemes. Minor Irrigation works with an atchkat less than 40 ha are under the control of Zilla Panchayats.

Minor Irrigation projects are executed at comparatively lesser cost and time and the benefits of the project will reach the farmers in a comparatively shorter time. Since the projects are spread all over the state including the drought prone areas, there is great demand from all over the state, for the construction of minor irrigation structures and rejuvenation of the existing schemes.

Government of Karnataka is giving priority to create irrigation potential by utilizing minor irrigation sources, particularly in the drought prone areas and areas covered by west flowing rivers. In addition to the traditional tanks, other types of Minor Irrigation structures like barrages and barrage-cum-bridges across local rivers are being constructed in order to provide water to formers having lands on both sides of the river bank. Bridges also provide road connectivity between the villages. Further percolation tanks are being constructed which will store water and recharge the ground water table and thereby help irrigation through open/bore wells in that area. Minor Irrigation structures facilitate recharge of ground water and eco restoration as additional benefits.

Irrigation potential under minor irrigation using surface water has been assessed at about 10 lakh ha. The total potential created under minor irrigation schemes was 6.39 lakh ha. The department is also availing the funds under RIDF from NABARD.

### 1) Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

Item	Outlay BE	(Rs.in lakh)
		Anticipated Expenditure RE
Surface Water	114701.69	106911.69

#### Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

Item	Unit	Target	Anticipated Achievement	% of Achievement
Surface Water	Ha	23500	23500	100



## **2) Annual Plan 2014-15**

An outlay of Rs. 113087.35 lakh has been provided under the State Plan in 2014-15

### **A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

#### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

##### **1) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Project-AIBP**

As per the modified guidelines of the scheme issued by Government of India, New Minor Irrigation Schemes envisaging creation of fresh atchkat in the taluks considered under Draught Area Programme (DPAP) are being posed to Government of India in phased manner. Action is being taken for implementation of works approved by Government of India. An amount of Rs. 20000.00 lakh have been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15. Out of which Rs.3430.00 lakh is provided for SCSP and Rs.1390.00 lakh is provided for TSP schemes.

##### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **d) Other Ongoing Schemes**

##### **1) CSS for Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics**

An amount of Rs. 52.01 lakh have been provided in the annual plan 2014-15.

##### **2) Minor Irrigation Schemes with NABARD Loan Assistance**

Minor Irrigation Schemes such as construction of new tanks, repairs/modernisation of tanks, construction of new lift irrigation schemes and construction of barrages/bridge cum barrages/vented dams are being taken up. An amount of Rs. 13496.10 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

##### **3) Minor Irrigation Schemes under Major Works**

An amount of Rs. 8042.42 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

##### **4) Project for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies**

Keeping in view the success of the Pilot Scheme and need for up scaling the gains from water bodies, Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India is continuing the scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water bodies applicable to the whole country during 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan. An amount of Rs. 1000.00 lakh have been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

## **5) Land acquisition and settlement of claims**

Generally all land acquisition expenditure of any scheme will be charged to the concerned estimate. But there are some cases which are initiated after the completion of the projects, in such cases it is necessary to provide separate grants for this purpose. Further, under this head, land acquisition claims emerging through the court awards for enhancement etc., after completion of the concerned projects are being paid. An amount of Rs. 2500.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

## **6) Investigation – Survey**

For the purpose of preparation of Detailed Project Report under the new programmes like Flood Management Project, Siltation Survey of Water bodies, identification of Encroachments, in view of the Dam Safety Act etc., it is necessary to conduct surveys and provide separate grants. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakh have been provided for Investigation (Survey) in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

## **7) Improvement of tanks and other Minor Irrigation Schemes under 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission grants**

Under this programme mostly improvement and repair works of minor irrigation tanks and other schemes are taken up. An amount of Rs.11491.00 lakh have been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15. Out of which Rs.1970.70 lakh for SCSP, Rs.798.62 lakh for TSP is provided.

## **8) Restoration of Water Tanks**

An amount of Rs.4000.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for Repairs, Restoration, Construction and Deepening of Wells.

## **9) Construction of Barrages**

An amount of Rs.12305.06 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15. Out of which Rs.2110.32 lakh for SCSP, Rs.855.20 lakh for TSP is provided.

## **10) Lumpsum for new works**

An amount of Rs. 5000.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

## **11) Restoration of Old and Breached Tanks and Desilting of Tank**

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

## **12) Supervision Bangalore South**

An amount of Rs. 128.38 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

## **13) Execution - Bangalore South**

An amount of Rs. 288.85 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **14) Mechanical Sub-Division Belgaum**

An amount of Rs. 64.05 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **15) Supervision Bijapur North**

An amount of Rs. 161.96 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **16) Execution Bijapur North**

An amount of Rs. 3152.71 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **17) Execution South Bangalore**

An amount of Rs. 530.87 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **19) Chief Engineer MI Bangalore (South)**

An amount of Rs. 21.89 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

#### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **c) Other Ongoing Schemes**

#### **Z.P Minor irrigation**

#### **Repairs & Rejuvenation of Tanks –RDPR**

An amount of Rs.500.00 lakh is provided in the Year 2014-15.

#### **Deepening of Wells and Construction & Restoration of Tanks**

Under ZP Sector an amount of Rs.76.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **Revenue Releases to GPs**

Under this Scheme an amount of Rs.1700.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15. Out of this amount;

- (1) Rs. 516.12 lakhs for SDP,
- (2) Rs. 116.62 lakhs for SDP- SCSP,
- (3) Rs. 47.26 lakhs for SDP-TSP,

- (4) Rs. 774.18 lakhs for HKRDP,  
 (5) Rs. 174.93 lakhs for HKRDP-SCSP,  
 (6) Rs. 70.89 lakhs for HKRDP-TSP is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

**d) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**C) Special Development Programme**

There are no SDP schemes

**D) Proposed programmes and outlay for SCSP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

**1) Scheduled Caste Sub Plan**

An amount of Rs.16000.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

**2) Tribal Sub Plan**

An amount of Rs.8000.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

**ABSTRACT**

	(Rs. lakh)		
State Sector	Central Share	State Share	Total
Central Plan Schemes	-	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-	-
Externally Aided Programme	-	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	111311.35	111311.35
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>111311.35</b>	<b>111311.35</b>
<b>District Sector</b>			
Central Plan Schemes	-	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes (ZP Sector)	-	1776.00	1776.00
New Schemes	-	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	<b>1776.00</b>	<b>1776.00</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>113087.35</b>	<b>113087.35</b>

# GROUND WATER INVESTIGATION

Karnataka State is covered by hard rocks and it is part of the hard rocks terrain in Geological terms. It consists of varieties of Granites, Gneisses, Schist, Greywacke, and Limestone etc. Because of the nature of these rocks, occurrence of groundwater is confined to secondary fractures joints, fissures etc. The recharge to groundwater body (aquifer) is also of low percentage. However due to unpredictable rainfall, people are depending more on groundwater for their requirement of domestic, agriculture, industry etc.

Due to this importance a scientific study on the groundwater regime in the State is required. The department of Mines and Geology is carrying out important works like recording the fluctuation of groundwater levels, monitoring groundwater quality, rendering technical advice for sinking bore wells, constructing artificial recharge structures etc. Areas of over exploitation and safe areas are delineated on a watershed basis. The need for detailed investigation is felt more urgent due to the declining resources and depleting groundwater levels. For accurate collection of data on groundwater and recording, computerized data centres are being managed by the Department. This is funded by the World Bank aided Hydrology Project. The second phase of this project is in operation since 2006-07. The satellite imageries are also utilized to decipher the groundwater prospect zones.

## 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

		(Rs. lakh)
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Ground Water	1005.00	755.00

## 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

An outlay of Rs.592.71 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15

### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

#### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

##### **1) National Hydrology Project- Phase – II**

Rs.100.00 lakh have been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 under the World Bank Project for creation of Awareness, Institutional Strengthening and Develop Decision Support System. Under Institutional Strengthening, the project envisages to build up the capacities of the technical staff through training in various softwares, bringing awareness among Ground Water users etc., under vertical extension the main object is to develop Decision Support System for which two subjects have been identified. (i) Conjunctive use of Surface and Ground Water in Tunga Bhadra Command area, (ii) Drought mitigation and management of ground water in Palar Basin of Kolar District.

#### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

##### **1) Survey & Strengthening of Surface & Ground Water Organization**

Rs.492.71 lakh have been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for Survey & Strengthening of Surface & Ground Water Organization.

#### **f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

#### **C) Provided programmes and outlay for SDP, SCSP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

##### **a) Special Development Plan**

There are no separate schemes.

##### **b) Scheduled Caste Sub Plan**

There are no separate schemes.

##### **c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no separate schemes.

## ABSTRACT

	<b>(Rs. in lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Schemes	-	100.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	492.71
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>592.71</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>592.71</b>

## POWER GENERATION

Karnataka was a pioneer in the development of hydropower and had a power surplus situation till the seventies. Due to rapid industrialization and other structural problems it is facing acute power shortage. Karnataka is endowed with hydropower potential of about 7750 Mega Watts (MWs) of which only about 3652 MWs has been harnessed. Environmental issues connected with submersion of forests, rehabilitation of displaced persons as well as delay in settlement of inter-State disputes have effected the full utilisation of available hydel potential.

The present power requirement in Karnataka is 63412 Million Units (MUs) or 174 MU per day. However the availability of power is 51635 MUs, the gap is 11777 MUs. This gap in power deficit is met-out by purchasing from outside sources. At present the power supply schedule in the State is as follows:

- 3 phase power supply in urban areas - 24 hours
- 3 phase and 12 hours single phase in rural areas - 6 hours
- In Rural Areas - 3 phases power supply  
Provided in batches.

The restricted peak power requirement is 9300 MW. The peak power availability (including purchase) is 9055 MW. The gap i.e., 250MW will be met-out by taking Short Term power procurement.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14 of KPCL

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. in lakh)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Power Generation	282112.00	280800.00

#### Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

Item	Unit	Target	Anticipated Achievement	% of Anticipated Achievement
Installed Capacity	MW	15	0	0
Electricity Generation	MU	29508	29393	99.61

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

#### Karnataka Power Corporation Limited

During the year 2014-15, Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) has an Annual Plan outlay of Rs.285000.00 lakh including IDC establishment expenditure for the various ongoing schemes, RM&U works, new schemes and completed projects. During this year, it is programmed to add a total installed capacity of 2325 MW of power to the state grid



by re-commissioning of NPH 6th unit after R M & U from 135 MW to 150MW from BTPS-Unit3 700MWs, Yeramarus Thermal Power Station 1600MWs and Additional Unit at Munirabad 10MWs. During 2013-14 the anticipated generation from hydro, thermal, wind and solar projects will be 29393 MU.

KPCL has planned various projects to augment the generation capacity in the State during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period (2012-17). The total planned capacity addition from these projects is expected to be about 8990 MW in the next five years. The project wise details are given as below;

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Target</b>
1	Bellary TSP – Unit III	700.00 MW
2	Yeramarus TPS (2 X 800)	1600.00 MW
3	Edlapur TPS	800.00 MW
4	RM&U of NPH Unit-6	15.00 MW
5	Godhna TPS (Chhattisgarh) (2X800)	1600.00 MW
6	Bidadi CCPP Block I	700.00 MW
7	Bidadi CCPP Block-II	700.00 MW
7	Tadadi CCPP	2100.00 MW
8	Gundia hydro electric project	400.00 MW
9	Shiva seasonal Scheme	345.00 MW
10	Additional Unit at Munirabad	10.00 MW
11	Ghataprabha	20.00 MW
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8990.00 MW</b>

## **A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes

### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are no schemes

### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes

### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no schemes

## **I. Hydel Generation:**

### **a) Varahi 2<sup>nd</sup> Stage Project.**

During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **240.00** lakh is provided.

**a) Gundia Hydel Scheme (400 MW)**

The provided Gundia Hydel scheme with an ultimate installed capacity of 400 MW is located in Hassan / Dakshina Kannada District. It would generate 1002 MU of energy per annum. The estimated cost of the project is Rs 1333.00 crores. Techno-Economic clearance is obtained from CEA on 25.04.2008 for I phase (1 x 200 MW). Clearance from MoEF is awaited. During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **100.00** lakhs is provided.

**b) Ghataprabha: (20 MW)**

The estimated cost for this 20 MW capacity project is Rs.99.00 crores. The Project would generate 40 MUs of energy per annum. Tendering works are in progress. During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **2000.00** lakhs is provided.

**d) Shivanasamudra Seasonal Scheme : (345 MW)**

GoK has accorded approval for establishing the power plant with an installed capacity of 345 MW vide G O No. EN 74 PPC 2008, dated: 07.06.2010. The estimated cost for the project is Rs 750.00 crores, which would generate 1290 MU of energy per annum. EIA studies are under progress. Detail Project Report (DPR) has been submitted to CEA by GoK vide letter dtd.30.03.2012 & observations of CEA are being attended. During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **10.00** lakhs is provided.

**c) Alamatti Dam Power House (Upper Krishna)**

During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **400.00** lakh is provided.

**d) Gerusoppa**

During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **1200.00** lakh is provided.

**e) KHEP-Stage-I**

During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **800.00** lakh is provided.

**f) KHEP-Stage-II (Kadra & Kodasalli)**

During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs.**1500.00** lakh is provided.

**g) Mini Hydel Scheme**

During 2014-15 an allocation an allocation of Rs. **100.00** lakh is provided.

**h) Varahi 1<sup>st</sup> Stage Project**

During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **900.00** lakh is provided.

**i) MGHE/ Shiva/Shimsha/Munirabad**

During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **1000.00** lakh is provided.

**II. Ultra Mega & New Projects:**

**1. Thermal**

**a) Bellary Thermal Power Station, Unit-I**

During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **2000.00** lakh is provided for Bellary Thermal Power Station, Unit-I.

**b) Bellary Thermal Power Station, Unit-II**

During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **1300.00** lakh is provided for Bellary Thermal Power Station, Unit-II.

**c) Bellary Thermal Power Station, Unit-III (1 x 700 MW)**

GoK has accorded approval to take up Bellary Thermal Power Station, Unit-3 (1 x 700 MW). The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 4686 crore and it would generate 5212 MU of energy annually. LoA was issued on 28.09.2010 to M/s BHEL on EPC basis at the negotiated price of Rs. 3700 crore based on International Competitive Betting (ICB) tender, with an implementation period of 44 months. The works in respect of Boiler & Electro Static Precipitator, Coal Handling System, Reinforced Contrichimney, Cooling tower and other works are in progress. During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **175000.00** lakh is provided.

**d) Bidadi Combined Cycle Power Plant (700 MW + 20%):**

KPCL has planned to set up a Gas based power plant of 700 MW + 20% capacity at Bidadi at a total estimated cost of Rs 2500 crores. It would generate 5212 MU of energy annually. Preliminary works like acquisition of land, construction of compound wall around the plant area etc., has already been completed. All statutory clearances including MoEF have been obtained. Approval is received from GoK for entering into Gas Transportation agreement with M/s. GAIL. NIT has been issued on 31.07.2013. During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **10000.00** lakhs is provided.

**e) Thermal plant at Chattisgarh : (1600 MW)**

GoK vide order No. EN 134 PPC 2008, Bangalore, dated.04.06.2009 has accorded approval for the revised capacity of 2 x 800 MW (1600 MW) in the first phase & 1 x 800 MW in the second phase. The estimated cost of the project is Rs 9015 crores (for 1st phase) and it would generate 11914 MU of energy annually. 1016.23 Acres of private land is acquired by Chhattisgarh Govt., and disbursement of land compensation is in progress. Govt. of Chhattisgarh has allocated 52 M cum of water for the project. EIA studies are completed. Application is submitted to MoEF on 04.09.2010 for according environmental clearance. During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **500.00** lakhs is provided.

**f) Edlapur Thermal Power Station : (1x800 MW)**

An MOU was signed on 12.01.2009 for development of Edlapur TPS (1x 800 MW) in Joint venture with M/s. BHEL as per G.O No. EN 90 PPC 2008, dated: 03.01.2009. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.4960 crores and it would generate 5957 MU of energy annually. LoI was issued to M/s BHEL on 25.09.2010. The work will be commenced after obtaining clearance from MoEF, which is awaited. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has been informed of coal allotment by Ministry of coal, requesting to expedite issue of Environmental Clearance for the project. During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **500.00** lakhs is provided.

**g) Raichur Thermal Project Unit-1to 7**

During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **17,500.00** lakh is provided.

**h) Tadadi Gas based Project**

Govt. of Karnataka vide G.O.No.CI 222 SPI 2009, Bangalore, dated.16.11.2009 has accorded approval to establish Gas based “**Tadadi Combined Cycle Power Plant**” of 2100 MW capacity. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 7350 crore and it would generate 15637 MU of energy annually. The pre feasibility Report has been prepared and action is being taken for obtaining statutory clearances from various Depts. KIADB has allotted 400 acres of land for the project.

During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **100.00** lakh is provided for Tadadi Gas based Project.

**i) Solar Photo Voltaic Power Station**

During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **1000.00** lakh is provided

**j) Yeramarus (2 x 800 MW) Thermal Power Station:**

An MOU was signed on 12.01.2009 for development of Yeramarus TPS (2 x 800 MW) in Joint venture with M/s. BHEL as per G.O No. EN 90 PPC 2008, dated: 03.01.2009.

For Yeramarus TPS, the estimated cost of the project is Rs.9015 crores and it would generate 11913 MU of energy annually. LoA was issued to M/s. BHEL on 09.04.2010 for BTG package and certain BoPs at a cost of Rs.6300 crores. The works in respect of Boiler & ESP, Coal Handling & Ash Handling system, R C Chimney and other works are in progress. Financial closure for the project was achieved on 09.11.2011. During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **16500.00** lakhs is provided.

**k) DG Plant at Yelahanka**

During 2014-15 an allocation an allocation of Rs. **9410.00** lakh is provided.

### **III. Non-Conventional Source of Energy:**

#### **a) Non-Conventional Energy Sources**

During 2014-15 an allocation an allocation of Rs. **10.00** lakh is provided.

#### **b) Computer Consultation and Training**

During 2014-15 an allocation an allocation of Rs. **800.00** lakh is provided.

### **IV. Renovation and Modernisation:**

#### **a) Sharavathy Generating Station**

During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **900.00** lakh is provided.

#### **b) Raichur TPS Coal handling**

During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **16030.00** lakh is provided.

#### **c) Renovation, Modernization & Up gradation Works of NPH Unit – 6 (15 MW):**

Up gradation works of Nagihari Power House, Unit - 6 from 135 MW to 150 MW is in progress and the Unit is programmed to be put back in service during 2014-15. During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **1500.00** lakhs is provided.

#### **d) Modernization of existing station at Linganamakki, Bhadra etc.**

During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **1500.00** lakh is provided.

#### **e) Supa & Ghataprabha.**

During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **400.00** lakh is provided.

#### **f) Munirabad Generating Station.**

During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **200.00** lakh is provided.

#### **g) RLA studies of all stations**

During 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. **1000.00** lakh is provided.

### **V. Others:**

#### **a) Survey and Investigation**

During 2014-15 an allocation an allocation of Rs. **200.00** lakh is provided.

#### **b) Establishment and General Expenses**

During 2014-15 an allocation an allocation of Rs. **6600.00** lakh is provided

c) **Interest during construction**

During 2014-15 an allocation an allocation of Rs. **13800.00** lakh is provided.

<b>ABSTRACT</b>		
	<b>(Rs. in Lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Scheme	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Scheme	-	<b>285000.00</b>
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total State Sector</b>	-	<b>285000.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Scheme	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>285000.00</b>

# POWER TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

The Karnataka Power sector has undergone a sea change in the last decade and is all set to undergo a paradigm shift in the next few years. Unbundling of the sector has resulted in creation of five regional distribution companies (ESCOM's) and the lone transmission company (KPTCL). The State owned Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) has been managing the generation in public sector. The trading in power has been delinked from the Transmission Company (KPTCL) and the responsibility now vests with the respective ESCOMs. The Electricity Act 2003 provides lot of scope for bringing radical change in the Sector. The regulatory regime in the State is in full force and had initiated several measures to bring the intended change in the Sector. The open access scheme had come into force with effect from 10.06.2005 in order to encourage competition.

Transmission network has improved to a great extent in the State. The Transmission losses which was 6.89% during the year 2002-03 has been brought down to 3.81% during the year 2012-13 through various improvement works carried out in the transmission network by KPTCL. The establishment of new stations and construction of transmission lines and its maintenance requires huge investment. The huge investment is required not only for expansion of network but also for maintaining the current level of performance.

The ESCOM's are functioning independently since 1.6.2002 and are striving hard to bring in efficiency and effectiveness in their operations and are making use of Information technology (IT) to improve its operation and customer services.

The Power sector is unique in the sense that it has to meet the demands of all sectors of the society namely, Industrial sector, Agriculture sector, Domestic Consumers, Socially and Economically weaker sections etc. It concerns everyone everywhere and every time.

## 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. in lakh)	
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure(RE)
Transmission & Distribution	241591.00	154500.00

The outlay approved for 2013-14 was Rs. 241591.00 lakh and it is expected to achieve 100% progress by the end of March-2014.

### Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

The energy supplied during 2012-13 was 57248 MUs, the number of hamlets electrified was 741 and pump sets energized was 1.05 Lakhs during the same period. Whereas the provided energy supply to all categories of consumers during 2013-14 is 49266 MUs and the ESCOMs would certainly achieve this target or even surpass the target. The target for energisation of Hamlets and IP Sets during 2013-14 would be 80 and about 27500 respectively.

## Target and anticipated achievement in 2013-14

Item	Unit	Target	Anticipated Achievement	% of Achievement
Electricity Supply	MU	63412	58000	91.46%
Rural Electrification				
a) Hamlets Electrification	No.	80	0	0
b) Pump sets Electrification	No.	38505	25982	67.47%

### 2. Annual Plan outlay for 2014-15

The provided annual plan outlay for 2014-15 is Rs. 212000.00 lakh. The sectorial allocation of the total planned outlay for Generation, Transmission and Distribution & Retail Supply business is detailed in the following paragraphs.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### d) Externally Aided Projects

The budget outlay provided for Bangalore Distribution Up gradation Project under JICA assistance for 2013-14 is Rs. 14591.00 lakh and the achievement is Rs. 5507.00 lakh.

Rs.10000.00 lakh have been provided for Bangalore Distribution Up gradation from JICA, BESCOM, in the Annual Plan 2014-15. Out of this , an amount of Rs.2650.00 lakh for SCSP and Rs.1075.00 for TSP will be spent.

BESCOM has embarked upon a project to automate the Distribution network for monitoring, control and operation of the 11 kV network in the Bangalore City. The implementation of Distribution Automation in the Bangalore City will enhance the reliability and quality of power supply. The outlay is provided for development of Bangalore Distribution Up gradation under Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) funding for Distribution Automation. The objectives of the project are as follows:

- Providing assured quality and reliability of power supply.
- To improve quality of service management and customers satisfaction.
- To avoid loss of time for fault location and restoration due to manual operation.



- To improve the reliability of power supply in Bangalore City thereby increase in sales and hence revenue.
- To integrate all IT related activities on to a Common Distribution Management System.
- To improve Network Control Management.
- Optimum power factor, reduction in losses.
- Enabling of online energy audit

#### e) Other Ongoing Schemes

##### 1) Transmission Line and Sub-Stations

During 2013-14 KPTCL has programmed to commission about 30 Nos. of new stations (66 kV and above up to 400 kv) and associated transmission lines with financial assistance received from Power Finance Corporation / Asian Development Bank, Rural Electric Corporation, HUDCO, Vijaya Bank and Punjab National Bank and other financial institutions as per lending procedure. The Transmission utility in the State has commissioned 11 substations and it is expected to complete the targeted program by March-2014.

In order to meet the required Transmission capacity and locating the sub-station (400kV, 220kV, 110kV and 66kV), KPTCL is provided to add 32 Nos of Sub-station, augmentation of stations and Transmission lines of 703 ckms during the year 2014-15 based on approved perspective plan.

**The following major line augmentation works during the perspective plan period are provided.**

- 400kV D/C Quad moose line between M/s UPCL (Udupi) – Shantigrama (Hassan)
- 400kV D/C line between BTPS-Hiriyur.
- 220kV D/C line between Hiriyur 400kV station to Gowribidanur.
- 220kV D/C line between Narendra 400kV station to Mahalingapur.
- 220kV D/C line between Bastipura to Kadakola.
- 220kV M/C line between Nelamangala to Brindavan Alloys tap point and 220kV cable from Tap point to A-station.
- Interlinking 220 kV station of A-station, east Division compound and NIMHANS with 220kV UG Cable.
- 765kV Sub-Station at Raichur and Tumkur.
- 400 kV Sub-Station at Bidadi, Yelahanka
- 400kV GIS Station at Electronic City, 220kV GIS Sub-Station at East Division Compound, EPIP and 66kV GIS sub-station at REMCO, Kanteerva Stadium, Jayanagar, National College.
- The execution of these works will be prioritized based on the field conditions.
- The funds required for the above works will be met out through loan from the commercial banks.

1. **Transmission:** An outlay of Rs. 15000.00 lakh is provided for 2014-15.
2. **Substation:** An outlay of Rs.25000.00 lakh is provided for 2014-15.

3. **Buildings:** An outlay of Rs. 2000 lakh is provided for 2014-15.
4. **Survey and investigation:** An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakh is provided for 2014-15.
5. **Load dispatch:** An outlay of Rs. 3000.00 lakh is provided for 2014-15.

## **2. Distribution Sector (ESCOMs)**

### **i) Extension and Improvement Works, Service Connection, Rural Electrification (RGGY), IP Sets and Bhagyajyoti.**

An outlay of Rs. 72000.00 lakh is provided totally for these schemes in the Annual Plan 2014-15. The objective of Rural Electrification RGGVY is to provide access to Electricity to all Rural House holds, which will improve standard of living of Rural Populace and will improve their productivity. This scheme is being implemented with 90% of grants from the Central Government for strengthening Rural Electricity infrastructure and 10% of the loan amount being provided under non-plan outlay. Provision is also made in the Annual Plan 2014-15 under Irrigation Pump sets Electrification Scheme and Bhagya Jyoti Schemes.

### **ii) Direction and Administration**

An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh has been provided in Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **iii) Research and Development (Machinery)**

During 2014-15,an outlay of Rs.1980.00 lakh has been provided for conducting oil test in the power transformer of all the Stations in KPTCL, furnishing earthing design for all the new stations, conducting earth testing of all the existing power stations and conducting tests on Power Transformer Bushing of higher capacity transformers.

### **iv) Investment in Power Utility**

An outlay of Rs.75000.00 lakh has been provided in Annual Plan 2014-15. Out of this, an amount of Rs.12865.00 lakh for SCSP , Rs.5215.00 for TSP, Rs.8898.00 lakh for SDP and Rs.6000.00 for HKDP will be spent.

### **v) Niranthara Jyothi Scheme**

An outlay of Rs.5000.00 lakh has been provided in Annual Plan 2014-15. Out of this, an amount of Rs.860.00 lakh for SCSP and Rs.350.00 for TSP will be spent.

### **vi) Solar Roof Topping**

An outlay of Rs.2000.00 lakh has been provided in Annual Plan 2014-15. Out of this, an amount of Rs.345.00 lakh for SCSP and Rs.140.00 for TSP will be spent.

## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

**C) Provided Programmes & outlay for SCSP, TSP and SDP in the Annual Plan 2014-15.**

**a) Special Development Plan**

There are no 100% schemes

**b) Scheduled Caste Sub Plan**

There are no 100% schemes.

**c) Scheduled Tribe Scheme**

There are no 100% schemes.

**ABSTRACT**

<b>State Sector</b>	<b>(Rs. in lakh)</b>	
	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
State Generation-IEBR	-	-
State Transmission & Distribution-IEBR	-	-
Externally Aided Schemes	-	10000.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	202000.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>212000.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>212000.00</b>

## RURAL ENERGY

Much of the energy consumed in rural areas is from conventional fuels like firewood, cow dung and agricultural waste. The continued and widespread use of these sources has resulted in the large-scale destruction of the environment through deforestation, atmospheric pollution, soil erosion and loss of soil fertility. Hence, the emphasis is on the renewable sources of energy and maximisation of the potential of bio-energy viz., cow dung and firewood. The need is therefore for non-conventional or renewable energy sources. In this direction the state has formulated a Bio-Fuel policy with the following objectives;

- Achieving energy self-reliance and fuel security by progressive use of renewable energy through harnessing potential of the state without affecting the food security of the nation.
- Reducing the import bill of oil for the Country/ State.
- Reduction of toxic emissions by use of bio-fuels, which are practically free of sulphurous compounds and hence, reduction of green house gas emission through substitution of fossil fuels with bio-fuels.
- Earning carbon credits and promoting trading in CERs.
- Increasing rural income and women empowerment by generating rural employment.
- Facilitating coordination of the work of different departments, NGO's and private agencies dealing in various aspects of bio-fuels to aggregate all the information on bio-fuels in Karnataka at one place for better knowledge sharing, convergence and synergies.
- Facilitating optimal land use for bio-fuels, avoiding competing needs of food security.
- Facilitating optimal resource allocation and incentive (including disincentives) framework for research, development, production and use of bio-fuels.
- Synchronizing all other policies and programmes of the state, which has direct or indirect bearing on harnessing bio-fuel potential of the state.

The following programmes are being implemented under Rural Energy sector.

- i) National Programme for Biogas Development
- ii) Karnataka Bio-Fuel Policy
- iii) Solar lights

### 1. Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	<b>(Rs.lakh)</b>	
	<b>Outlay BE</b>	<b>Anticipated Expenditure RE</b>
Rural Energy	2475.91	2475.91

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

A sum of Rs. 1941.24 lakh is provided for the year 2014-15 for implementing various programmes under rural energy sector. Out of this ,a sum of Rs. 1086.81 lakh has been

provided for state plan schemes and A sum of Rs.854.43 lakh is Centre's share for centrally sponsored schemes.

## **A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes

### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are no schemes

### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **d) External Aided Projects**

There are no projects.

### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

#### **1) Bio-energy Establishment Charges**

A sum of Rs.42.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2014-15 towards the establishment charges of Biogas Development Programme.

#### **2) Establishment Charges of Rural Energy Programme**

A sum of Rs.200.00 lakh has been allocated for the establishment costs of Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Energy.

#### **3) Bio-Fuel Policy Implementation**

India is one of the largest consumers of fossil fuels namely coal, petroleum, etc., in the world. It imports 85 percent of the petroleum demand thus draining precious foreign exchange reserve with serious implications for economic growth and sustainable development. Possibility of unearthing any major indigenous sources of petroleum or high quality coal or wide spread exploitation of natural gas or nuclear energy is either remote or economically un-viable. Alternative sources of energy like solar, wind etc. have their limitations. In this context, bio fuels provide a ray of hope to offset a reasonable quantum of imports serving as good substitute for the fossil fuels.

Karnataka – more particularly Bangalore is one of the fastest growing regions in India. The city has registered a population growth of 3.5 percent is also reckoned as IT Capital of India. Each day number of vehicles are added to the city which is already crowded, resulting in heavy import of fuel, besides the pollution. Thus usage of bio-fuels extracted from seeds and molasses, becomes imperative. A Bio-Fuel policy has been formulated by the State.

The State has been pro-active professionally through its multi-disciplinary approach and pragmatic yet refreshingly different strategy towards bio-fuel development. A multi-species and farmer centric approach to development and adequate attention to forward and backward linkages in bio-fuel production has started yielding rich dividend in the State.

### **Advantages of Bio-fuel**

- The use of bio-fuel results in a substantial reduction of un-burnt hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide released to the atmosphere.
- It has almost no sulphur, no aroma and has about 10 per cent built-in oxygen, which helps to burn fully. Its higher cetane number improves combustion.
- Bio-fuels are environment friendly - being neutral it does not add to the green house gasses, which result in global warming. Such measures are needed to meet national and international environmental concerns including climate changes.
- Bio-fuels could be either carbohydrate-based (ethanol) or oil-based (bio-diesel). The carbohydrate-based bio-fuels are more easily grown and commercialised but the possibility of competition with the scarce food grains for the masses in terms of land use makes it a less favoured choice. The oil-based bio-diesel is more attractive.

### **Policy Statement of Karnataka**

- Only non-edible oil seed would be harnessed for the purpose of producing bio diesel, so that the edible oil is left for cooking purposes
- Cultivation of non-edible oil seeds required for bio-diesel would be promoted in dry land, marginal land, waste land and degraded forest land owned by private or government, including “ Block Plantation “. Use of food crop land to grow non-edible oil seeds will be not encouraged, so as not to compromise food security.
- The State will encourage de-oiled cake - a by-product of non-edible oil to be used as organic manure.
- The State will encourage public-private-partnership models in this regard. e.g. long-term lease of wastelands to private agencies to promote growing of plant species producing seed will be envisaged.
- The conversion to oil will be encouraged in a time bound and decentralized manner wherein collection and processing of oil seeds are promoted in rural areas and small towns.
- Traditional communities involved in oil seeds collection and or oil extraction activities in rural areas, self-help women groups, and local user groups would be encouraged to participate in the related activities.
- The State will facilitate, organizations with suitable expertise, both governmental and non-governmental to promote research, dissemination, and out reach activities in promoting bio-fuel use.
- The State will establish required administrative and fiscal mechanism to facilitate all the above activities.

## **Strategy for implementation**

Revenue and Forest departments will identify and declare the uncultivable wasteland in the State - both under government and private sectors - Grama Panchayat wise, Taluk wise and District wise.

Wide publicity will be given to invite entrepreneurs through media to set up industrial units in the State for processing and manufacturing bio-fuel. Sufficient incentives will be given to these entrepreneurs in addition to the concessions already available in the industrial policy of the State.

Based on the availability of land and the industrial location, contract farming to be encouraged and facilitated by tying-up with industry and the farmers or with the Government department (if it is Government land), which are being used to cultivate non-edible oil seed plants. Growers will be organized on contract farming basis, as in the case of wine production, Gherkins etc. Community mobilization, trading and capacity building activities will be undertaken simultaneously. Raising of nursery and seedlings of the seed bearing plants will be taken up by Agriculture and Forest Departments or private entrepreneur as the case may be.

Collection and processing points will be set up at hobli level in the concerned areas for collection of the seeds, quality check, dissemination of technical know-how and payment to the farmers. Amendment to Land Revenue Act would be taken up as per Rajasthan model (namely allotment of waste land for bio-fuel based industry and processing unit) if found necessary, Land can be allotted to the industry on lease basis.

The Bio-fuel Park set up in Hassan will be strengthened and if found necessary more such parks will be established by roping in the Agriculture/Horticulture Universities for maintaining different plant species and various models of Transesterification/processing units. These units could be utilized for a fee by the small and marginal/small scale industries in case they set up such processing units at the taluk level.

Incentives and tax concessions for feed stock, machinery, products, raw materials etc., would be proposed separately by the State Government, also to be in tune with the Central Government Policy. To ensure remunerative prices to the farmer for the seeds and as incentives to the industry for setting up of processing units, incentives in the price of the oil also would be considered. To promote use by the transport companies, adequate incentives will be provided. A sum of Rs.130.00 lakh has been provided for the implementation of Bio-fuel programmes.

### **f) New Schemes**

There are no new schemes.

## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no central plan schemes

## b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

### 1) National Project on Biogas Development

National Project on Biogas Programme is Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented since 1982-83. This is mainly a women component programme. Biogas is a clean, non-polluting, smoke and soot-free fuel, containing methane gas produced from cattle dung, human waste and other organic matter in a biogas plant through a process called anaerobic digestion. The digested slurry can be used as good quality manure in agricultural fields.

#### Subsidy

The rate of subsidy is as below:

<b>Rupees</b>	
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Subsidy</b>
Central Subsidy	8000
Turn Key Fee	1500
* LLP-incentives	1000

- Latrine Linked Biogas Plants

Achievement under National Project on Biogas Development is as below:

Year	Financial (Rs.lakh)		Physical (No)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2007-08	756.50	337.57	4000	4573
2008-09	765.29	557.90	10000	6579
2009-10	961.33	693.37	10000	6954
2010-11	1583.08	997.79	16000	12902
2011-12	1623.20	1359.93	15000	10863
2012-13	910.68	910.68	12000	11985
2013-14*	1585.91	113.29	10000	1149

\* up to Oct 2013

A sum of Rs.1139.24 lakh has been provided with Rs.854.43 lakh being the Centre's share for the implementation of this Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The State has a potential of constructing 6.8 lakh biogas plants, of which, 4,198 lakh plants have been constructed up to March 2013.

### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no Additional Central Assisted Schemes.



#### **d) External Aided Projects**

There are no projects.

#### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

##### **1) Anila Yojane**

A sum of Rs.120.00 lakh has been provided for setting up **3428** Bio gas plants.

##### **2) Solar Lights**

In order to ensure efficient usage of energy and its conservation the State government has made it mandatory to use solar water heating system, compact fluorescent lamps, ISI marked motor pump sets, power capacitor, foot/reflex valves in agriculture sector and promotion of efficient energy building system in government as well as private buildings.

Experimental districts in each revenue division will be selected from any one of the following criteria:

- District with maximum population of SCs/STs
- Remote/hilly/shortage of electricity districts
- Districts with high temperature
- Districts with least number of taluks
- District level selection committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Executive Officer of the respective Zilla Panchayat would be constituted for selecting the experimental Taluk and Grama Panchayats for providing the benefits and this needs the approval of the general body of the Zilla Panchayat.

A sum of Rs.310.00 lakh has been proposed for 2014-15 to install 1500 units.

#### **f) New Schemes**

There are no new schemes.

### **C) Provided Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

#### **a) Special Development Plan**

There are no separate schemes.

#### **b) Special Component Plan**

There are no separate schemes.

#### **c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no separate schemes.

## ABSTRACT

	<b>(Rs. lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other On going Schemes	-	372.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>372.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	854.43	284.81
Other On going Schemes	-	430.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>854.43</b>	<b>714.81</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>854.43</b>	<b>1086.24</b>

### LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

Karnataka is considered as one of the most desired industrial location for setting industries in the country. State has been consistently pursuing progressive outlook to meet the changing needs of the State's economy and industry. Karnataka is also considered one of the country's industrialised State comprising large public sector industrial undertakings, large privately owned industries like steel sugar, textiles etc. In recent times, Karnataka has emerged as the leader in IT & BT and knowledge based industrial sector, making rapid strides in IT & computer related industries and biotechnology with a strong research and development base. The State has a number of traditional cottage, handicrafts, micro enterprises like handlooms, power looms, silk weavers, khadi and village industries etc.

Karnataka Government with an objective of increasing GSDP, strengthening the manufacturing sector, generation of additional employment in different sectors, promote diversified Industrial base, reduce regional imbalances and also increase the share of exports from Karnataka in the national exports, the State has taken up number of initiatives viz. drafted New Industrial Policy 2014-2019, Establishment of NIMZ's & SIR's and announced State Special Economic Zone Policy 2009, Textile Policy 2013-18, Karnataka Aerospace Policy 2013-23, Karnataka Renewable Energy Policy and Karnataka Mineral Policy

To increase the share of GSDP to 25% by 2025 as envisaged in the National Manufacture Policy of GOI, State Govt. has constituted a Manufacturing Taskforce Committee (MTF). The MTF submitted its reports and made several recommendations to boost the Manufacturing Sector in the State. Action is being taken to implement the recommendation of MTF.

Hon'ble Chief Minister, Govt. of Karnataka is the chairman of the State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC). The said committee clears projects with investments above Rs.50.00 crore and during 2012-13, it has approved 100 mega projects with a total investment of Rs.1,33,109.77 crores with expected employment generation to 1158001 people.

The Chief Secretary, Govt. of Karnataka is the chairman of State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC). SLSWCC during 2012-13 has approved 675 Projects with a total investment of Rs 9350.79 crores. These projects are likely to create employment to 141821 people. Important sectors are engineering, Software Park, Hotel/Tourism, Drugs/Chemicals and Food processing

Apparel Park, Food Park, SEZ, Industrial Park are being set up in various parts of the State by providing world class infrastructure and by utilising locally available resources. Road shows are also being conducted at the National / International level to attract more investments into the State.

The main mission of Industrial Policy 2009-14 is:

1. To create environment for robust industrial growth
2. To ensure inclusive industrial development in the State.
3. To provide additional employment for about 10 lakh persons by 2014.
4. To enhance the contribution of manufacturing sector to the State's GDP from the current level of 17% to 20% by the end of policy period.

In order to achieve the above mission, following strategies are being adopted

1. Classification of the taluks of the State into four zones depending on backwardness of the taluks and also based on broad guidelines of Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Committee Report on Redressal of Regional Imbalance.
2. Thrust on provision of world-class infrastructural facilities for industries with active participation of private sector/industry.
3. Implementation of Suvarna Karnataka Development Corridor programme (SKDCP) through the length and breadth of the State and develop industries at the potential locations along the corridor.
4. Development of sector-wise industrial zones for optimal utilization of local natural and human resource so as to minimize migration of people to urban centres.
5. Simplification of land acquisition procedures with emphasis on inclusive development.
6. Safeguarding the socio-economic interest of both farmers and investors while acquiring land.
7. Attractive employment and performance-linked package of incentives and concessions to attract investment to backward regions and also to provide leverage to MSME sector.

## 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Large and medium industries (Other than VSI)	26592.22	35972.73

## 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

Rs 29393.58 lakh is provided under state plan for Large and medium industries

### A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

#### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes

#### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no projects.

#### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

##### **1) Infrastructure Support Investment and Trade Promotions**

Rs.1700.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15. All the schemes related to Trade promotion, Publicity Propaganda, Exhibitions etc., have been merged and a new scheme viz., Infrastructure Support Investment and Trade Promotion has been formulated. The components of the scheme are:-

**a) Publicity Propaganda:** For the development of Industrial sector in urban and rural areas, NGOs and Industrial associations are being assisted financially to take up promotional activities in the Districts. District Industries Centres are acting as catalyst for organising awareness programmes and Trade promotional activities through local industrial associations.

**b) Seminars & Exhibitions:** To encourage the rural Industrial activities and organising entrepreneur's development programmes, seminars and workshops at taluk / district and State level exhibitions are organised through District Industries Centres, Industrial Associations and other organisations. This will encourage the MSME and rural artisans and cottage Industries to sell their products.

**c) VITC:** Visveswaraya Industrial Trade Centre is the main export promotion organization set up by the Govt. of Karnataka. It is engaged in conducting programmes in export management / export awareness / export documentation and Allied assistance for the community of exporters. Also trade promotion activities are taken up in the form of participation in exhibitions and trade fairs both within the State and outside the State and abroad.

**d) Karnataka Udyog Mithra:** KUM was established with a main objective of providing escort services to entrepreneurs for establishment of Industrial ventures in the State. It also acts as Secretariat for State Level Single Window Agency Meeting. KUM organizes various publicity propaganda programmes, Investors Meet, Road-shows Trade delegations to attract the investors not only within the State but from abroad. KUM is participating in National and International Seminars / Exhibitions like IITF, Pravasi Bharatiya Divas etc., and a large number of foreign delegates from various foreign countries are being attracted to Karnataka to explore avenues for investment and Trade.

**e) Kala Vaibhava – Exhibition:** In the districts in association with the local organisations and other agencies including KVIB, KHDC, KSHDC, Coir Corporation, Kala Vaibhava exhibitions are conducted.

**f) Vendor Development Programme:** The objective of the Vendor Development Programme is to bring linkage between large and mega units with the MSMEs the programme helps in identifying its products which are not

procured from the industries within the State by promoting the sales of the MSMEs.

**g) K.C.T.U:** KCTU arranges awareness programmes and seminars on various subjects like Rain Water Harvesting, cluster development programme etc.

**h) Udyoga Mela:** Udyoga Melas are conducted in association with the dept of Employment & Training. In this programme the unemployed youth in the Districts have opportunities to obtain employment based on their qualification. Seminars, Exhibitions and Workshops popularizing various schemes of the department are also conducted to encourage to take up self employment activities.

## **2) Establishment of New Industrial Clusters**

Rs. 4400.10 lakh is provided for this scheme including the provision for SCP and TSP during 2014-15. Under the objective code 059 (others) grants will be provided as state share to clusters approved under MSE-CDP Scheme, Ministry of MSME, GOI. Under objective code 133 Special Development Plan (SDP) the amount will be provided for Development and up gradation of infrastructure facilities in industrial areas/estates through KIADB/KSSIDC, Building and plant machinery for Coir activities through Coir Federation, Infrastructure facilities for GTTC centres and establishment of Common facility Centres through DICs in backward, more backward and most backward taluks.

## **3) Industrial Infrastructure for Institutions**

The State Govt. for speedy, balanced and sustainable industrial growth in the State has been implementing industrial policies from time to time right from 1969. Presently 2009-14 Industrial policy is in force. New industrial policy 2014-19 is being formulated. In order to achieve the vision and mission statement of the policy several strategies are suggested therein. Providing World Quality Infrastructure Facilities to attract investors to the State is one of the important strategies indicated in the policy. The GOK has already initiated various measures in this directions viz., establishment of land bank, development of sector specific zones/ parks, supply of treated sewerage water, construction of UGD & CETP, providing approach roads to industrial areas / estates, upgradation of critical infrastructure in the existing industrial areas, establishment of R&D centres, Industrial Parks, Incubation Centres etc.

Hence the following four programs are proposed for implementation under this scheme

- Critical Infrastructure Support to Industries
- Support to Research & Development Centres to Boost the Manufacturing Sector
- Angel Funding for support to Incubates (Start ups)
- Financial Assistance to establish Common Facility Centre at Aero Space Park

Rs. 8792.12 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15.

#### **4) Loan against VAT payment**

As per the Industrial policy 2009-14, all the New Large & Mega enterprises established in Zone-1, 2 & 3 are eligible to avail interest free loan on VAT paid to an extent of 50 to 75% of the value of fixed asset; for a period of 5 years to maximum 12 years depending on their investment and creation of direct employment. Rs.5000.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15.

#### **5) Refund of Sales Tax to Eligible Industries**

- Government has made provision to reimburse the CST paid by BEML in respect of supply of metro coaches to DMRCL vide GO No. FD/283/CSL/2009 dated: 8/12/2009 for a period of 5 years from the date of first supply.
- Government has also made provision to reimburse the KVAT paid by BEML in respect of supply of metro coaches to BMRCL vide GO No. FD/37/CSL/2008 dated: 7/10/2009.
- As per Industrial Policy 2009-14 provision has been made to sanction special package of Incentives and Concessions to Mega projects for projects above Rs.250 Cr. CST is reimbursed under the special package of Incentives & Concessions.

Rs.2500.00lakh is provided during 2014-15.

#### **6) Establishment Sugar Institute**

Govt. had set up Karnataka Sugar Institute at Belgaum in 2003, for research of new varieties of sugarcane in cane production sector and conveys recent developments in sugar industry both to the notice of farmers and industrialists engaged in sugar manufacture. The institute formulated 4 programmes namely maintenance of sugarcane farms, administrative expenses, training programmes for the farmers and sugar factory employees and construction of administrative building at Belgaum in an area of 3 acre 12 guntas which was sanctioned by Govt. to the Institute for the above said purpose. The institute was allowed to raise its funds by collecting annual subscription and membership fees from sugar factories to improve its financial condition. The institute has decided to construct laboratory, library and class rooms in its area, with assistance from GoK. Rs.150.00lakh is provided during 2014-15.

#### **7) Sir M.V. Sugar cane Research Institute**

The Bharatha Rathna Sir. M.Vishveshwaraiah sugar cane Research Institute, Sathanur Farm, Mandya is newly establishing Institute and requires more of capital investment towards creating infrastructures. The institute is intended to construct Lab-Building, Modernization of training hall and other civil works. Rs.50.00lakh is provided during 2014-15.

#### **8) Roads in Sugar Factory Area**

Rs.1653.00lakhs is provided during 2014-15. It is proposed for improvement of road net work in sugar factory area.

## **9) Special Package**

Rs.719.00lakh is provided during 2014-15. To improve the factories this amount is proposed as a subsidy to factories and farmers.

## **10) My Sugar**

Rs.1029.36lakh is provided during 2014-15.

## **11) Loan to IDECK**

Rs.200.00lakh is provided during 2014-15.

## **12) MTM Bhadravathi Forestry Project**

Rs.2000.00lakhs is provided during 2014-15.

## **f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

## **B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

## **C. Provided programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

### **a) Special Development Programme**

#### **1) Establishment of New Industrial Clusters**

Rs.1200.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15. Under this scheme creation of facility for skill development, creation of infrastructure to Industrial Estates / Industrial Areas, MSME Cluster Development and for production of coir, leather goods by providing employment will be taken up in backward taluks.

#### **b) Special Component Plan**

Rs.3884.00 lakh under State sector is provided under SCP

#### **c) Tribal Sub Plan**

Rs.1583.00 lakh under State sector is provided under TSP.



## ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	29393.58
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>29343.58</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>29343.58</b>

## VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

There are 458583 small-scale units in the State providing employment to 2679447 persons. Many have developed as ancillaries to large public and private undertakings in the State. In recent years, IT and electronics industries have also developed in the State. These have mainly been set up by professionals who are first generation entrepreneurs. The State has been giving incentives as per industrial policies and providing infrastructure to SSIs.

In order to improve the living conditions of the artisans, schemes like skill development training, supply of free improved toolkits, construction of living cum worksheds, marketing assistance, rebate on retail sale of khadi products and establishment of common facility centres are being implemented.

The following table presents the year-wise growth of MSME units, with investment and persons employed. MSME has shown growth every year in terms of all the three parameter of number of units, investment and persons employed

Year	No. of Units	Investment (Rs. lakh)	No. of persons
2005-06	12780	43647	58133
2006-07	12580	46542	57517
2007-08	14984	112656	123399
2008-09	16301	211042	187643
2009-10	17195	122816	111164
2010-11	18434	120623	111226
2011-12	27832	159641	128387
2012-13	24206	216851	155551

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Village and Small industries	11379.67	15219.63

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

Rs.15813.03 lakh is provided under the State Plan and Rs. 613.45 under District Sector for Village and Small scale Industries.

#### A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes

## **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

### **1) Marketing Development Assistance to coir co-operatives in lieu of rebate**

The objective of the scheme is to promote the sale of coir and coir products manufactured by the Coir Corporation, Coir Federation and Co-operatives. This assistance is shared on 50% basis by Coir Board and remaining 50% by State Government. Amount of Rs.130.00 lakhs has been earmarked in the year 2014-15

### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes

### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no projects.

### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

#### **1) Urban Haat & Exhibition Centre**

Rs.200.00 lakh of State Share is provided for this scheme during 2014-15. It is proposed to Establish at Freedom Park, Bangalore through KSHDC with the Assistance of State / Central Funds with the intention of providing Marketing Platform for entire range of Handicraft Produces / Items to whole sellers, Retailers and Foreign Buyers. It is also proposed to assist the Permanent Multipurpose Exhibition Centres proposed at Hubli-Dharwad & Shimoga for providing marketing support to MSME & Artisan sector products.

#### **2) Construction of DIC/TIC quarters and buildings**

Rs.350.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15. During the year Renovation, Repairs and Construction of DIC's buildings and Joint Directors Quarters are taken.

#### **3) Resource support to KSFC**

Nominal Rs.1.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15.

#### **4) Modernisation, Technology & Training**

Rs.1930.53 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15. The following are the various sub-schemes / programmes considered under Modernisation, Technology & Training scheme.

**i) Karnataka Council for Technology Upgradation (KCTU):-** The incentives to MSME units for obtaining ISO / BIS Certification patent registrations, Technology transfer, Incentives for Water Harvesting, Energy Conservation, Assistance for Establishment Technology Business Incubators, Interest Subsidy on Technology Up Gradation Loans.

**ii) CEDOK:** CEDOK was established with an objective to contribute for the development and disbursement of Entrepreneurship by conducting various EDP's, Skill Development programmes to expand the social and economic base of entrepreneurial class.

**iii) TECSOK:** The objective of TECSOK is to provide reliable consultancy services at reasonable cost to entrepreneurs who wish to set up Industrial ventures in Karnataka. The range of services offered by TECSOK includes : Preparation of Feasibility Reports, Area Development studies, Market Research, Valuation of Assets, Environment Impact studies, Energy Audit, Project Appraisals, Management studies, Rehabilitation proposals, consultancy on food processing industries and bio-technology, Socio economic impact studies and also Human Resources Development Programme.

**iv) Seminars, Training for Personnel & District Devt. Programmes:** This scheme envisages up gradation of skills through trainings, Seminars, Study Tours, motivation programmes etc. for the departmental officers. Further, Awareness programmes, workshops, seminars, EDPs are also undertaken in the urban and semi-urban areas for the promotion of Industrial activities. Funds are utilized for conducting in service training for officers and staff of Department to upgrade the skills / capabilities through the agencies like National Institute for Small Industries Extension Training, National Productivity Council, National Institute for Rural Development, CEDOK etc.

**v) Modernisation and Computerisation of Department:** This scheme envisages modernization of the department through computerization and providing modern office equipments. The funds under the scheme are utilized for procurement of infrastructure to modernize Department like computers, printers, Photo copying Machine etc., required for Directorate and as well as for District Industries Centres. It is also proposed to develop web based software for collection of data from districts. The funds are also utilized for AMC (Annual Maintenance Contract) of computers and other office equipments.

**vi) Karnataka Institute for Leather Technology:** The main objective of the institute is to offer 3 ½ years Diploma course in Leather Technology and short-term courses in leather garments, Foot-wear and Leather goods manufacturing. Institute also provides assistance in design development of Leather articles and R&D programmes.

**vii) Assistance to Handicrafts Promotion:** Rebate on sale of lesser known crafts such as Kinnal toys, Navalgund articles, Bronze, Icon Mirror embroidery works and Cotton durries. Supply of Silver and Zinc raw material to Bidriware Artisans at 50% discount rates through KSHDC.

**viii) Karnataka Coir Development Corporation:** The Corporation was established with the main objective of developing Coir sector in the State. The Corporation is having 8 deciphering units, 3 curled Coir units and 75

production centres for the production of yarn, rope, curled coir, coir matting and foot mats in rural areas providing employment opportunities. Majority of them belongs to SC/ST, minorities, women and backward classes.

**ix) RUDSETIs:** It is proposed to provide Assistance to RUDSETIs Institutions established by Banks towards construction of Buildings buying Furniture's Equipments etc at Gadag, Kodagu & Chikkaballapura.

**x) Vishwa Infrastructure Training:** It is proposed to give training to beneficiaries through KSHDC and other Private Agencies / NGO's to support Training Infrastructure.

**xi) GTTC:** Under this programme budget will be allocated to GTTC for conducting training and other activities, salary support to GTTC as per Govt. order no: CI 17 SGT 2011. Dated: 3-2-2012.

**xii) CIPET:** Central Institute for Plastic Engineering Technology, Mysore is an institute functioning under ministry of Chemicals and fertilizers, Government of India. During 2010-11 and 2011-12 an Infrastructural Assistance has been provided to M/s CIPET, Mysore towards construction of Hostel Buildings for both Men & Women & also towards construction of Class Rooms.

**xiii) KSFC Tech Upgradation:** Government of Karnataka is providing assistance in the form of interest subsidy at the rate of 4% through KSFC to Small Scale Industries for the loan availed under the scheme of Modernisation and technology upgradation. Reimbursement of ISO/ISI expenses by industries in SME sector.

**xiv) EDP and DICs:** Under this scheme budget will be allotted to all D.I.Cs and CEDOK, Dharwar for conducting EDPs. Motivational campaigns, Skill Training on emerging Activities, Awareness programmes, follow up meetings.

**xv) Support to STEPs:** Under this scheme budget is being allotted for establishment of Science, and Technology Entrepreneurs Park in Karnataka and also for conducting training programmes which are in locally demand.

**xvi) Assistance to KASSIA:** For programmes to be conducted by KASSIA in association with District association and other Organisation.

**xvii) KRUPHWODS:** Karnataka Rural Poor and Handicapped Women Development Society is involved in the assembly activities such as Maruthi car combinations switches, cable crimping etc, Organisation is running presently in the rented building of KIADB, employing around 45 regular women workers and 13 trainees. Among them 5 are blind and 13 physically handicapped. In order to transfer the Land and Building on ownership basis to Organisation from KIADB.

**xviii) VITC:** Modernisation / Development of the Export Promotion Centre at Dharwad and Mysore.

### **XiX) Artisan Survey**

It is proposed to conduct the survey of Artisans and the Artisan Associations in all the Districts through the local Net work.

### **XX) District Entrepreneur Facilitation Agency (DEFA)**

In order to facilitate the Industrial Promotional activities and to render necessary guidance and assistance to entrepreneurs to set up a industrial under takings in the State, it is proposed to form District Enterprises Facilitation Agency (DEFA) at the District Level as Nodal agency under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner of the District in the lines of Karnataka Udyoga Mitra which is the Nodal Agency at the State Level.

DEFA shall ensure speedy implementation of industrial and other projects in the State by providing guidance and assistance to promoters, reducing the procedural requirements, rationalizing documentation and ensure smooth clearances and implementation.

Functions of District Enterprises Facilitation Agency (DEFA):

- To carry out the investment promotional activities.
- To render the assistance in Policy Formulation for Industrial progress.
- To guide the assist entrepreneurs to set up industries in the District / State.
- To promote environmental friendly and clear technology and production practises.
- To issue CAF form to the entrepreneurs and also to receive the forms from them and to arrange required clearance from Departments and authorities within a stipulated time.
- To provide Secretarial support to the SHLCC, SLWCC and DLSWCC.
- To perform any other functions as may be entrusted to it by the State Govt.

### **5) Specialised Skill Development Institutions**

Rs.5048.00 lakh is provided for this scheme for Modernisation / Rehabilitation of existing Artisan Training Institutes during 2014-15. Building renovation and infrastructure facilities are providing for GTTC sub centres.

### **6) Seed Money for Revival of Small Scale Sick Units – Loan**

Rs.5.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15. As per the strategy, Government would come up with a separate revival package for sick SSI units and BIFR cases.

## **7) Suvarna Kayaka Koushalya Abhivrudhi Yojane**

This scheme encourages institutions to set up specialised training centres in the state through public private partnership (PPP) Model. The scheme has twin objectives of increasing the employability of educated unemployed youth by providing required vocational training and at the same time to provide ready to use manpower to the industrial and service sectors. Rs.500.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15.

## **8) Rebate on khadi & village industries products**

It is proposed to provide marketing development assistance at the rate of 15% on production of khadi fabrics by khadi Institutions. It is proposed to pay wage incentives for khadi spinner, weavers and workers. It is proposed to waive of the interest accrued on loans given under Project Based Scheme of KVIC and amount of Rs.5115.00 lakhs has been earmarked for year 2014-15.

## **9) Kaigarika Vikasa**

Rs.200.00 lakh is earmarked for this scheme during 2014-15. The Government grant will be provided to infrastructure development, skill development, entrepreneurial training, marketing assistance through State level institutions in 39 most backward taluks in the State identified by Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Committee on redress of regional imbalance to increase industrial activities and create employment.

## **10) Jewellery Training Institute**

Nominal Rs. 1.00 lakh is earmarked for this scheme.

## **11) Handicrafts Gurukula Training Institute**

Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd. is establishing Gurukula for capacity building of artisans and local youths in traditional handicrafts viz., carpentry and sculpture and to adopt modern technology at Sagar, Shimoga District. Rs.87.50lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15.

## **12) Venture Capital Fund for SMEs**

Rs.1000.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15. It is proposed to allot Venture Capital Fund to Karnataka asset management company pvt. ltd., promoted by Karnataka State Industrial Investment Development Corporation, Karnataka State Finance Corporation and Small Industries Development Bank of India for promoting Small and Medium Enterprises in sectors viz., Agriculture, Food Processing, Clean Energy Production/Manufacture of patented products excluding IT/BT, Nano Technology and other knowledge based industries.

## **13) Establishment of Mini tool room**

Rs.375.00lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15.

## **B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **c) Other Ongoing Schemes**

Rs.613.45 lakh is provided during 2014-15 for implementing the following schemes.

- 1) **Seminars, Field Days and Exhibitions:-** Rs.141.95 lakh is provided during 2014-15.
- 2) **Interest Subsidy or Artisans including Artisans of Tiny Industries:-** Rs.20.70lakh is provided during 2014-15.
- 3) **Supply of Improved Appliances - Professional Artisans - Free of cost.:** Rs.243.82lakh is provided during 2014-15.
- 4) **District Industries Centre:** Rs.206.98 lakh is provided during 2014-15.

### **d) New Schemes**

1. **Assistance to Coir Sector:-** Financial support for establishment of training cum production centres at Naxal affected area of Udupi and Chikkamagalur District, by Karnataka State Coir Development Corporation and also to upgrade the infrastructure of Karnataka State Coir co-operative Federation. An amount of Rs.385.04 lakhs is provided for this scheme.
2. **Working Capital assistance to Coir Corporation and Coir Federation:-** An amount of Rs.273.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 2014-15 for working capital assistance to coir corporation & coir federation for improving the turnover of respective organizations.
3. **Artisan Housing Cluster:-** It is proposed to construct 1000 living cum work sheds for the benefit of artisans in association with Rajiv Gandhi Rural housing corporation An amount of Rs.1000.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 2014-15.



## C. Provided programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15

### a) Special Development Plan

#### 1. Specialised Skill Development Institutions

Rs.1500.00 lakh is provided for this scheme for Modernisation / Rehabilitation of existing Artisan Training Institutes during 2014-15. Building renovation and infrastructure facilities are providing for GTTC sub centres.

### b) Special Component Plan

Rs.483.00lakh is provided under Small Scale Industries during 2014-15.

### c) Tribal Sub Plan

Rs.196.00lakh is provided under Small Scale Industries during 2014-15.

## ABSTRACT

State Sector	(Rs. lakh)	
	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	65.00	65.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	15683.03
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>65.00</b>	<b>15748.03</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	613.45
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>613.45</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>65.00</b>	<b>16361.48</b>

## HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES AND POWER LOOMS

The department of Handloom and Textile is implementing various schemes of State and Central Governments for the development of handlooms, power looms, readymade garments and textile mills in the State. Co-operative Spinning Mills produce different counts of cotton yarn to manufacture cotton fabrics on handloom and power looms. Government extends assistance to enable new spinning mills to raise loans from banks and financial institutions.

The details of number of Weavers and looms in the State are as follows:

(Handlooms as per 2009-10 Census Conducted by Govt. of India)

Handlooms	Looms		Weavers		Families
	Working	Idle	Weavers	Allied Workers	
Urban	4212	614	16925	7163	3826
Rural	30394	5268	165140	69686	33854
<b>Total</b>	<b>34606</b>	<b>5882</b>	<b>39932</b>	<b>36917</b>	<b>37680</b>

(Power Looms as per the 1995-96 Census)

Power Looms	Looms	Weavers	Families
Silk, Polyester, Blends	88566	127535	30998

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Handlooms and Textiles	23808.93	23808.93

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

The outlay provided for Handlooms & Textiles and Powerlooms is Rs.24244.72 lakh in the State Plan.

#### A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

## **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

### **1) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme – Co-operative**

Rs.50.00 lakhs as State share & Rs.50.00 lakh Central Share are provided for this scheme during 2014-15. This scheme consists of overall development of Handloom Sector and provides following facilities to Handloom weavers.

- 1) To focus on formation of handloom weavers' groups as a visible production group in selected handloom clusters.
- 2) To assist the handloom Weavers Groups for becoming self-sustainable.
- 3) An inclusive approach to cover weavers both within and outside the Co-operative fold.
- 4) To up-grade the skills of handloom weavers/workers to produce diversified products with improved quality to meet the market requirements.
- 5) To provide suitable work place to weavers to enable them to produce quality products with improved productivity.
- 6) Market orientation by associating entrepreneurs, designers and professionals for marketing, designing and managing the production.
- 7) To facilitate process of credit from financial institutions / banks.
- 8) To encourage Co-operativisation of weavers.
- 9) Holistic and flexible interventions to provide need based inputs specific to each cluster / group.

### **2) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (Group Insurance Scheme)**

Rs.20.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15. This is a Group Insurance Scheme for handloom weavers being implemented through LIC of India. All handloom weavers (K.H.D.C., Co-ops. and unorganized) between 18 to 59 years of age are eligible to be covered under the scheme. Total Annual premium is Rs.330 out of this Rs.40 is beneficiary contribution, Rs.40 from GoK, Rs.150 from GoI and Rs.100 from LIC.

Weaver benefits with natural death - Rs.60000, for accidental death - Rs.150000 total disability - Rs.1.50 lakh and partially disability - Rs.75000, Apart from the above benefits scholarships are provided for weaver's children under Shikshaka Sahayoga Yojana from LIC.

### **3) Health Insurance Scheme**

Rs.90.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during as state share during 2014-15. Health Insurance Scheme for handloom weavers is being implemented through ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd. The scheme enables the weaver community to access the best of health care facility. The scheme covers weaver, spouse and 2 children. It covers all pre-existing diseases as well as new diseases and keeping substantial provision for OPD.

### Premium details per family

Items	Amount (Rs.)
Total premium per family	939.76
GoI contribution	769.36
GoK contribution	120.40
Weaver contribution	50.00

### Benefits

- Pay / reimburse expenses incurred by the weavers in course of medical treatment
- Annual limit per family of (1+3) is - Rs.15000.00
- Sub limits per family :-

	(in Rs.)
Maternity benefits (per child for the first two)	2500
Dental treatment	250
Eye treatment	75
Spectacles	250
Domiciliary hospitalization	4000
Ayur/Unani/Homeo/Sidda	4000
Baby coverage	500
OPD	7500
Pre-existing/New diseases	15000
Pre & post hospitalisation	15000
Limit per illness	7500

To assist the handloom weavers, Rs.120.40 out of Rs.170.40 annual premium contribution per weaver family is being given by the State Government.

### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

### e) Other Ongoing Schemes

#### 1) Assistance to Handloom Co-operatives

Rs.65.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15. Under this scheme assistance will be provided for the development of Handloom Co-operatives, Weavers and Institutions. This year the following sub-schemes are being implemented.

**(a) Interest Subsidy on working capital borrowed by Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society under NABARD Refinance Scheme:** The scheme provides reimbursement of interest @ 3% on Cash & Credit limit borrowed by Primary weavers co-operative societies from the District Central Banks through NABARD refinance scheme.

**(b) Nekarara Kalyana Yojane:** Under the scheme the assistance will be provided to the weavers / children of weavers for the following components.

**(i) Health Scheme**

- (a) Reimbursement of the medical expenditure for treatment of Cancer (maximum limit Rs.50000) and financial assistance of Rs.500 per annum during the treatment Period.
- (b) Reimbursement of the medical expenditure for treatment of Heart operation and transplantation of Kidney (maximum limit Rs.50000) and financial assistance of Rs.500 per annum during the treatment period.
- (c) Financial assistance to mentally retarded and leprosy patients (Rs.500 per annum).
- (d) Rs.1000 will be paid to the family members for cremation of the deceased weaver.

**(ii) Education Scheme:** Scholarships will be provided to the weavers children Studying after SSLC:

**(Amount in Rs.)**

Sl. No.	Education	Scholarship per annum towards fees	Towards purchase of books	Additional stipend to distinction holders (70% and above)
1	PUC and Diploma courses	500	250	500
2	ITI	-	250	-
3	Science degree	750	750	1000
4	Other degree courses (B.A./B.Com)	500	500	400
5	Professional courses	2000	1500	1500

**(c) New Designs and Trends:** Under this scheme assistance will be provided to the Primary societies for adoption and implementation of latest designs as per the market trends and demands. Practical training will be imparted to the weavers of the Primary societies in the Weavers Service Centre, Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Salem, Varanasi and Venkatagiri. During the training period weavers will be provided with stipend, accommodation and travelling allowance. Study tours are also organized to the weavers under the scheme.

**(d) Training for Handloom Weavers:** This scheme contemplates to impart advanced training and skills in handloom technology. State Government is sponsoring 18 candidates to the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Salem and 3 candidates to Venkatagiri Institute every year to undergo the course for a period of 3 years. Under the scheme, stipend is paid to

the students who are deputed to the above Handloom Institutes and also allowances for other inputs like books, project allowance, etc., are paid to them.

## 2) Marketing of Handloom Product

Rs.600.00 lakh is provided for the scheme during 2014-15. A rebate of 20% is provided under the scheme on the sale of Handloom products by Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies and Cauvery Handlooms during the designated 135 days of the year.

## 3) Weavers Package

Rs.12000.00 lakh is provided for the scheme during 2014-15. The State Government, after examining the problems faced by the weavers, had announced the Weavers Special Package which included several benefits to the weavers during 2003-04. During the current year, following schemes under Weavers Special Package are being implemented. The major components of the scheme are as follows:

Sl. No.	Components
1	Power tariff subsidy to power loom units with power connection up to 20 HP (including pre loom facilities)
2	Recurring expenditure to Karnataka Handloom Training Institute, Gadag and Advanced Handloom Training Institute, Jamakhandi
3	Interest subsidy to Co-op. and Urban Co-op. banks providing loans to weavers @ 3% interest.
4	Interest on Thrift Fund Scheme
5	Assistance Karnataka Handloom Training Institute, Gadag for infrastructure development
6	Recurring expenditure to Bellary Training Institute.
7	Supply of Pneumatic Looms to weavers.
8	Supply of Solar Light to weavers.
9.	Special Development Plan.
10.	Subsidy for raw material purchase by Handloom weavers Co-ops.
11.	Catalytic Development Scheme.

## 4) Weavers Special Package (KHDC)

Rs.2000.00 lakh are provided for the scheme during 2014-15. The State Government had announced the Weavers Special Package-KHDC which included several benefits to the KHDC and its weavers during 2007-08. The major components of the scheme are as follows:

Sl. No.	Components
1	Interest subsidy on working capital loan availed from Commercial Banks
2	Lump sum grant for Working Capital assistance for purchase of raw material
3	Re-imburement of 20% rebate on handloom products

## 5) Thrift Fund Scheme for Handloom weavers

Rs.80.00 lakh are provided for this scheme during 2014-15. The earlier CSS scheme had encouraged the weavers to cultivate the habit of savings. Under the scheme 8% of the wages earned by the weavers are collected as subscription to the fund. Upton 2006-07 an equal matching contribution of 4% each from Central and State Governments are remitted to the fund. The scheme is operated through the Treasury. The State Government provides 12% interest on the total contribution. Since the scheme has been discontinued by the GOI during Eleventh Plan, it is proposed to continue the scheme under State Sector with modification. Under the modified structure of the scheme, State Government contribution will be equal to the subscription of the weaver i.e., 8% of the wages earned by the weavers.

The beneficiary can draw advances to meet expenses in connection with marriage, house construction, medical expenses and education for children. The final amount becomes payable, along with interest, after completion of 15 years as subscriber to the fund (or) on his/her becoming totally incapacitated to work due to old age (or) after attaining the age of 60 years.

## 6) Living cum Workshed

Rs.1500.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15. During 2009-10 budgets, Government has announced assistance of Rs.30.00 crore for construction of 5000 living cum Worksheds at the cost of Rs. 60000 each. As per revised Government order issued in October 2008 out of total cost of Rs.65000 per living cum workshed, the Government will give assistance of Rs.40000, the beneficiaries' contribution will be Rs. 5000 and the remaining Rs. 20000 will be the loan component.

## 7) Garment Policy

Rs.7500.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15. State Government has announced Suvarna Vastra Neethi (New Textile Policy) 2008-13 in October 2008 for overall development of the Textile sector in the State. Highlights of the Policy are as under:

### Objectives:

- Overall development of Textile sector with *emphasis on readymade garments*
- *Employment generation* – Special thrust on women, educated and uneducated youth of rural and backward areas
- *Backward taluks development*
- Skill development in textile activities
- Dispersal of textile industries to backward areas hitherto getting concentrated around Bangalore
- Technology upgradation and capacity building of textile industries
- Economic development of the State

### i. Targets:

- Period of the Policy – 5 years (2008-13)
- Employment generation – 5 lakh

- State funding – Rs.500 crore
- Investment attraction – about Rs.10000 crore

**ii. Sectors covered:**

- Readymade garments
- Handlooms
- Powerloom
- Spinning
- Knitting
- Processing
- Technical textiles
- Textile machinery manufacturing

**8) Share Capital for Powerloom Co-ops.**

Rs.4.95 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15. NCDC has introduced this scheme with a view to finance Powerloom / textile projects taken up by the Co-operatives. The assistance will be in the form of share capital as well as loan so that the society could meet their capital requirement to arrange pre loom and post loom facilities and to provide infrastructure facilities like common work shed, modern looms, godowns, showrooms, marketing assistance etc.

**f) New Schemes**

**1. Directorate of Handloom and Textiles**

An amount of Rs.44.99 lakh is provided during 2014-15 for this scheme.

**B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

**a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**c) Other Ongoing Schemes**

Rs.289.78 lakh is provided for implementing the following schemes.

1. **Assistance to Handloom Industries:-** Rs.242.13 lakh is provided during 2014-15.
2. **Government Share in Handloom Co-operative Societies:** Rs.34.25lakh is provided during 2014-15 for this scheme.
3. **Infrastructure facilities to Powerloom Co-operatives:** Rs.13.40lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15.



**d) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**C. Provided programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

**a) Special Development Plan**

There are no programmes.

**b) Special Component Plan**

Rs.2659.00 lakh under State sector is provided for this scheme.

**c) Tribal Sub Plan**

Rs.1078.00 lakh under State sector is provided for this scheme.

**ABSTRACT**

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	50.00	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	23904.94
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>23904.94</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	289.78
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>289.78</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>24194.72</b>

## SERICULTURE

Sericulture is an agro-based labour intensive, export oriented commercial activity. It is an important cottage industry in Karnataka. Sericulture which was considered as a subsidiary occupation in the past is being considered as major activity. Sericulture is no more an allied activity of Agriculture as was hitherto comprehended. It has emerged as an independent activity which has provided employment to about 8.05 lakh persons. Mulberry is cultivated in about 62697 hectares in the state which helps in producing about 52709 MTs of silkworm cocoon valued about Rs.1240.00 crore per annum. Silk is a value added product and hence the value of raw silk produced from these cocoons in the state is estimated to be Rs.1474.89 crore. This is a rural based activity where the cocoons and silk yarn is produced. Thereafter the fabric production takes place both in urban and rural areas and finally the fabric is consumed by the rich people where as the money generated flows back to the rural areas.

The following are the important services rendered by the Department of Sericulture:

- 1) Multiplication and supply of high yielding Mulberry varieties and silk worm races to farmers.
- 2) Providing technical guidance and training of mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing, silk reeling etc.
- 3) Facilitate marketing of cocoons and raw silk.
- 4) Ensure reasonable price to cocoons and silk yarn.
- 5) Liaison with financial institutions to obtain loans for sericulture activities to sericulturists and reelers.
- 6) Motivate adoption of improved and proven technologies to bring down cost of production by increasing yield. Encourage production, productivity and quality of cocoon and silk.
- 7) Providing subsidy for installation of automatic reeling machines to produce international gradeable silk.
- 8) Strengthening of sericultural research and development activities.

89 silk farms were functioning. These silk farms are producing 35.49 lakh of basic seed cocoons. 58 State Government Grainages were engaged in the production and distribution of Silk worm layings to sericulturists.

Karnataka is in the fore front of silk production in the entire country. It has produced as much as 7338 MTs of raw silk at the end of March 2011.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Sericulture	13051.36	12792.43

## **2. Annual Plan 2014-15**

The outlay provided for Sericulture is Rs.18396.71 lakh under State Plan during 2014-15.

### **A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

#### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

##### **1) Catalytic Development Programme**

Rs.5000.00 lakh Central Share and Rs.2400.00 lakh State Share is providing for this scheme. In order to improve the cocoon and silk quality produced in the country to face the threat of Chinese silk, several programmes under CDP are being implemented with the assistance of Central Silk Board since Ninth Five Year Plan. Subsidy for drip irrigation, construction of rearing house, chawki rearing buildings, subsidy for installation of multi-end reeling units. Supply of quality disinfections, assistance for supply garden, rearing and grainage equipments, seed grainures up gradations, subsidy for installation of cottage basins assistance for motorized Charaka, assistance for supply of testing equipments to seed grainages, assistance for installation automatic reeling machines, health insurance, the subsidy for these schemes is being shared on 50:50 in some schemes, 75:25 in some other schemes except the drip irrigation scheme, where the ratio is 90:10 that 90% being met by Central Silk Board.

#### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes

#### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no projects.

#### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

##### **1) KSP – World Bank Assistance phase-II**

Rs.561.94 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2013-14. Under the World Bank Aided KSP-II project, new institutions were established and 747 posts were created, subsequently after the completion of the project, these posts have been gradually transferred to Non-Plan and Zilla Panchayats and still 149 posts are retained under State Plan. Salaries, allowance and the operating cost of these institutions is being met under the programme.

##### **2) State Plan Scheme (Building Works)**

Rs.1520.28 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15. The Department of Sericulture has implemented two World Bank Assisted Projects between 1981-1996. Several

buildings have been constructed for the use of farms, grainages, cocoon markets, chawki rearing centres, Sericulture training Institutes, reeling establishments and silk exchanges.

### **3) New initiative for Sericulture Development**

Rs.6240.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15. Under Suvarna Bhoomi programme, It is intend to motivate the small farmers / marginal farmers to take up Mulberry Plantation, each farmer will be paid Rs. 10000.00 in two instalments for planting mulberry in two acres.

It is intend to consolidate the previous year performance, of mulberry expansion achieved during 2013-14.

### **4) RKVY Sericulture**

Rs.500.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15.

### **f) New Schemes**

#### **1. Construction of Cocoon Markets – NABARD**

Rs.350.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15.

#### **2. Comprehensive Sericulture Development**

Rs.1270.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15

## **B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **c) Other Ongoing Schemes**

Rs.554.49 lakh is provided for implementing the following schemes:-

1. Silk Farms: - Rs.38.02 lakh is provided during 2014-15.
2. Production/Productivity Linked Incentives:- Rs.72.14 lakh is provided during 2014-15.
3. Advisory Services, Demonstration, Publicity & Audio Visual & Demonstration farms: Rs.96.30 lakh is provided during 2014-15.
4. Assistance to Sericulturists: Rs.348.03 lakh is provided during 2014-15.

**d) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**C. Provided programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

**a) Special Development Plan**

There are no schemes.

**b) Special Component Plan**

Rs.2239.00 lakh is provided for this scheme.

**c) Tribal Sub Plan**

Rs.1002.00 lakh is provided for this scheme.

**ABSTRACT**

	<b>(Rs. lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	5000.00	2400.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	10442.22
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>5000.00</b>	<b>12842.22</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	554.49
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>554.49</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5000.00</b>	<b>13396.71</b>

## **MINING AND MINERAL EXPLORATION**

The prime functions of the department of Mines & Geology in the field of mineral and groundwater investigation and administration are:-

- a) To regulate and control the mining and quarrying activities keeping in view the mineral conservation and scientific mining / quarrying.
- b) Revenue collection from mining and quarrying activities.
- c) Exploration and Development of mineral resources of State.
- d) Prevention of unauthorized mining and quarrying activities thereby increasing the revenue to State exchequer.
- e) Mineral exploration and development employing modern technology and concepts, categorizing the resources in terms of grade and industrial utility, identifying scope for development of mineral based industries and export of minerals.
- f) Establishing the mineral resources identified with surface studies and also by drilling explorations.
- g) Mineral beneficiation studies to bring up low grade to high grade of mineral deposits.

Information on the identified mineral resources will be made available to the general public through Geological Study reports published by the department.

### **Mineral Administration and Revenue**

During the recent times mineral administration has become priority function of the Department and the activities under this wing are related to grant of mineral concessions, inspections etc.

The collection of revenue due from minerals is one of the important responsibilities of the Department. This revenue comprises of royalty on minerals transported, dead rent on Mining Leases / Quarry Leases blocks and penalty for unauthorized transportation of minerals.

The Plan Monitoring Wing of the Department is mainly involved in the investigation of different minerals and ores. Each investigation for mineral ore comprises of regional survey for locating mineral deposit and tracing their continuity on 1:50,000 scale and large scale mapping for preparing actual plan of the deposit on different scales. Systematic grid wise samples are collected for determining grades of ores/minerals. Drilling of boreholes is taken up for establishing depth persistence and grade variation of available quantity of ores / mineral deposits.

The mineral availability of the State is as below:

Minerals	Reserves (in million tonnes)			
	Proved	Probable	Possible	Total
<b>Iron ore</b>				
a) Haematite	665	219	188	1072
b) Magnetite	1427	371	986	2784
Gold ore	3.27	8.91	0.68	12.86
Chromites	0.50	0.75	0.19	1.44
Limestone	839	7169	9430	17438
Bauxite	1.80	5.80	19.67	27.27
Dolomite	7.40	11.83	326.91	346.14
Manganese	6.47	10.40	24.17	41.04

The department has granted 626 mining leases for major minerals. 4967 quarry leases have been sanctioned for minor minerals and ornamental stones.

## 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

		(Rs. lakh)
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Mining & Mineral Exploration	1687.56	1325.56

## 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

Rs.2815.11 lakh is provided under the State Plan for Mineral Exploration.

### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

#### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes

#### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no projects.

#### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

##### **1) Strengthening of Mineral Wing of Mines and Geology Department.**

Rs.2045.56 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15. Under the modernization scheme, the Land acquisition process through Revenue Department is under progress in different parts of the State to construct ultra modern check posts.

Check post building construction work is in final stage at Malappanahatti, Chitradurga district and Chowlapura village of Tumkur district. Further construction work at four check posts viz. D.B. Kere, Chitradurga District, Bannihatti, Metriki, Kallahally in Bellary district are under progress. The Department has fixed the tentative target to bring up three new check posts: viz Mukka in D.K. district, Bandri & Ubbalgundi in Bellary district.

Computerization of Mineral Administration: The Department has already taken up a project on Integrated Lease Management System for major minerals in consultation with GNFC. This system is working very effectively and uninterrupted. As this system has been adopted based on the advance information technology and also transparency in administration and saving the time. For minor minerals the department is on the verge of computing the minor mineral administration by establishing m-khanija in the State. The Department is planning to take up a project on GIS- Application system.

##### **2) Training of Officers and Staff**

Rs.5.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15. Under this scheme officers of the department will be trained in different subjects related to the activities of the department in various institutes. Seminars and workshops will also be organized in the Department. Officers will be deputed to the seminars and workshops organized by other institutes. During 2010-11, 96 officers will be trained at ATI, Indian Bureau of Mines and National institutes and 96 seminars and workshops are conducted.

##### **3) Publication wing in the Department**

Rs.5.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15. Under this scheme, reports of mineral investigations carried out in the department will be published as Geological Studies. Also the proceedings of the seminars and workshops carried out in the Department will be published. These publications serve as reference document for the people engaged in mineral based industries and also Institutes involved in research studies. During 2010-11, 705 Geological Study reports were published.

##### **4) Mineral Conservation Cell of Department**

Rs.5.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15. Under this scheme studies for beneficiation of low grade ores to higher grade ores which can be readily used in the industries will be take-up with the National institutes like IBM etc. Studies for identifying different grades of the ores will also be take-up in the scheme.



## **5) Environment Geological Wing**

Rs.305.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15. Under this scheme, studies on impact of quarrying and mining on environment, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environment Management Plan (EMP) studies will be carried out in collaboration with the national institutes and universities etc.

## **6) Composite scheme**

Rs.449.55 lakh is provided for this scheme. The budget has been utilized for salary, office expenses of 24 district and sub-division offices which are functioning in mineral administration and collection of royalty. Consequent to the liberalization of State Mineral Policy, 2008 the objective of the Karnataka State is based on value addition to the minerals produced on e-permit system for both major and minor minerals and the Integrated Lease Management System (ILMS) m-Khanija working effectively at the moment.

## **f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

## **C) Provided Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

### **a) Special Development Plan**

There are no schemes.

### **b) Special Component Plan**

There are no schemes.

### **c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no schemes.

## ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	2815.11
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2815.11</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2815.11</b>

## LEGAL METROLOGY (WEIGHTS AND MEASURES)

The Department of Legal Metrology undertakes verification & stamping of weights/measures, weighing and measuring instruments used in all the areas of activity wherever transactions in trade, industrial production & protection are involved. The verification & stamping of weights is being performed using the Digital type working standards and other testing equipments being supplied by the Central Laboratory located at Head Office.

The Department is entrusted with the enforcement of the following Act & Rules to ensure the accuracy in weights & measures used in transactions with the main objective of consumer protection.

1. The Standards of Weights and Measures Act 1976.
2. The Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act 1985.
3. The Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules 1977.
4. The Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rule 1987.
5. The Standards of Weights and Measures (Inter State Verification and Stamping) Rules 1987.
6. The Standards of Weights and Measures (Numerical) Rules 1987.
7. The Standards of Weights and Measures (General) Rules 1987.
8. The Standards of Weights and Measures (National Standards) Rules 1988.
9. The Karnataka Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1988.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2012-13

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs lakh)	
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures)	20.00	20.00

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

The outlay provided for Weights & Measures is Rs.100.00 lakh under State Plan for purchase of equipments.

#### A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

**c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes

**d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no projects.

**e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

**Controller of Legal Metrology and Director of Consumer Products**

A sum of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014–15 for purchase of digital electronic balances, yearmark punches, verification fee payment, hiring vehicles for the purpose of verification of weights and measures and for computerisation of the department.

**f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no Schemes.

**C. Provided programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

**a) Special Development Plan**

There are no schemes.

**b) Special Component Plan**

There are no schemes.

**c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no schemes.

## ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	100.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## PORTS AND LIGHT HOUSES

Karnataka is a maritime State with a coast line of 300 Kms. Covering Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi with 10 ports of which six ports are encompassing the districts of Uttara Kannada (Karwar, Belekeri, Tadri, Honnavar & Bhatkal), four in Udupi (Kundapura, Hungarkatta, Padubidri and Malpe) and one in Mangalore (Old Mangalore). Except for Karwar, the other ports are riverine ports which need to be developed for more cost efficient movement of goods.

The development of Inland Water Transport focuses on the operation of ferries and waterways with an emphasis on improving communications.

### 1) Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs.in lakhs)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Ports and Light Houses	14488.00	5467.00

#### Physical Progress in Annual Plan (2013-14)

Item	Unit	Target	Anticipated Achievement	% of Achievement
Traffic Handled	000' Tonnes	3650	3650	100%

### 2) Annual Plan 2014-15

The outlay provided is Rs.5570.00 lakhs.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

An amount of Rs.5570.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for Sustainable Coastal Management. and for Sustainable Coastal Protection Management schemes.

#### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

Expenditure on the following schemes are to be met out from Port Development Fund.

##### **1. Development of Karwar Port**

Rs.2243.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan for 2014-15 for construction of lighterage wharf, Pilotage tug hire charges, depending channel in front of wharf, turning circle and navigational channel up to design level and removal of pinnacle rock, marking of navigational channel, machinery & equipments and creating other infrastructure facilities.

##### **2. Development of Mangalore Port**

Rs.450.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan for 2014-15 for construction of wharf, passenger Jetties, dredging, approach roads, construction of other infrastructure facilities and procurement of navigational aids, machinery & equipments etc

##### **3. Development of Other Ports**

An amount of Rs.400.00 lakh as been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for Development of other minor ports.

##### **4. General**

An amount of Rs.570.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for Inland Water Transport activities.

#### **f) New Schemes**

There are no new schemes.

#### **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no District Sector schemes.

#### **C) Provided Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

##### **a) Special Development Plan**

There are no SDP schemes

**b) Scheduled Caste Sub Plan**

There are no 100 % SCSP Schemes..

**b) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no 100 % TSP Schemes..

**ABSTRACT**

	(Rs.in lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Schemes	-	5570.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>5570.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>5570.00</b>



## ROADS AND BRIDGES

As on November 2013 Karnataka had a total road network of 231997 kms spread over an area of 191791 sq. kms. The average road length per 100 sq.km is 121 kms.

Connectivity of all habitations with link roads to the nearest market or main road is considered a basic minimum service. There has been significant change in the approach to financing and maintaining road infrastructure. Increasingly private sector is being invited to participate in this area.

The new Government of India policy for road development covers measures for land acquisition, simplification of environmental clearance and financial approval procedures and the levy of tolls with toll revenue credited to a separate fund to finance road development. Responsibility will have to be shared between the Government of India, the National Highways Authority of India and private developers with State Government giving traffic support and guarantees. The policy also provides guidelines for private investments in highway development through the Build - Operate - Transfer route (BOT).

Karnataka has formulated a road development policy with the following objectives:

- i. Progressively widening State highways to two lanes and taking up expressways and four laning in high traffic density corridors.
- ii. Strengthening pavements to carry heavy loads and improving geometric to ensure better operating speeds.
- iii. Prioritizing improvements on routes, which provide linkages to industrial growth centers, power generation centers, ports, agricultural produce marketing centers and heritage and tourist centers.
- iv. Providing all-weather linkages to unconnected settlements.
- v. Enhancing safety on State highways by improving accident-prone stretches.
- vi. Providing wayside amenities, conveniences and facilities.
- vii. Providing bypasses around congested cities.
- viii. Replacing railway level crossings by road over bridges or under bridges.
- ix. Maintaining roads at acceptable standards.

As a separate infrastructure policy has been announced for private sector participation in infrastructure projects including roads, bridges and flyovers, the present road development policy lists projects in the road sector that can be offered for private participation. These projects will be offered through open competitive bidding. If there is no response from the private sector, government will consider executing a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with any qualified company, which offers to undertake a project. Government is willing to propose amendments to existing acts and rules to facilitate private sector investment. Assistance will be provided to private investors to acquire land for projects, resettlement and rehabilitation of affected people, environmental clearance, relocation of utility services, removal of trees, clearance from the Railways to build road over bridges and under bridges under their supervision. Private investors will be permitted to collect and retain user charges during the concession period to recover investments with a reasonable rate of return. The period of the concession agreement with government will be for 30 years and depend upon financial viability. The private investor should guarantee minimum performance standards during the concession period. The private investor will have freedom to fix tariffs within the ambit of existing orders/guidelines issued by Government for charging users of facilities as

provided in the project. The completed project will revert to government at no cost at the end of the concession period in good operating condition.

## 1) Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Roads and Bridges	402563.77	542701.43

### Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

Item	Unit	Target	Anticipated Achievement	% of Achievement
State Highways	Kms.	4106	4106	100
Major District Roads	Kms.	10087	10087	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Kms.</b>	<b>14193</b>	<b>14193</b>	<b>100</b>

## 2) Annual Plan 2014-15

The outlay provided is Rs.470650.17 lakh.

### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

#### a) Central Plan Schemes

##### 1. Road works of interstate importance

The objective of the scheme is to provide interstate road connectivity between neighboring states. The roads may be State Highways or Major District Roads. Under this scheme priority will be given to bridge projects on border roads. Rs. 1000.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15. This is a Central Plan Scheme with 100% central share.

##### 2. Central Road Fund

The is a centrally sponsored scheme with 100% central assistance. An amount of Rs.10000.00 lakh is provided for this scheme in the Annual plan 2014-15.

#### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

##### 1. Road works of Economic Importance

The objective of the scheme is to improve the roads which are connected to an important Market Centers, Industrial Estates and Agricultural Zones. The roads may be State Highways or Major District Roads. Rs. 1000.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15. This is a centrally sponsored scheme with 50% central share.

## **c) Externally Aided Projects**

### **1) Karnataka State Highways Improvement Project-KSHIP-II**

The main objective of the project is to upgrade the existing State Highways to reduce travel Time, providing good riding quality Roads and reducing Vehicle Operational Cost.

In the Annual Plan 2014-15, World Bank Assisted KSHIP – II, Rs.44673.00 lakh has been provided for improvement of 831 Kms of State Highway into 2 lane roads in 5 packages under EPC contracts and a roads length of 565 kms is being taken up under annuity mode of contracts in 4 packages.

Rs. 54798.00 lakh has been provided Annual plan 2014-15 for improvement of 616 kms of State Highways under Asian Development Bank Assistance.

## **d) Other Ongoing Schemes**

### **1) Asphaltting of Roads (State Highways)**

State Highways are arterial roads of a State linking district headquarters and important cities within the State and connecting them with National Highways or Highways of the neighboring States. These roads are considered as main arteries of trade and commerce within the state. 20774 km. lengths of State Highways come under the control of PWD for maintenance. Asphaltting, pothole filling, Burm cutting & Construction of culverts are the works taken up under Maintenance. Rs.20000.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **2) State Highways and Major District Roads & Bridges**

Rs.7500.00 lakh has been provided for construction of new bridges and improvement of existing bridges in the State Highways and for construction of new bridges in Major District Roads in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **3) Chief Minister Road Relief Fund (CMRRF)**

Rs. 14600.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for filling up of pot holes by allocating the grants to all the districts based on the road length of Major District Roads and also execute the work by having an action plan with the approval of District level Committee headed by District in charge Minister and State Level Committee headed by Honorable Chief Minister under CMRRF.

### **4) Karnataka State Road Development Corporation**

An amount of Rs. 7500.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to KRDC. Out of this Rs.3030.00 lakh will be spent for SCSP and Rs.1228.00 lakh for TSP schemes.

### **5) District and Other Roads**

An amount of Rs 81100.14 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for improvements of District and other Roads. Out of this Rs.400.00 lakh will be spent for SDP, Rs. 4561.00 lakh for SDP SCSP, Rs.1999.00 lakh for SDP TSP, Rs. 267.00 lakh for HKDP,

Rs.3041.00 lakh for HKDP SCSP, Rs.1332.00 lakh for HKDP TSP, Rs. 32900.00 lakh for SCSP and Rs.13288.00 lakh for TSP schemes.

#### **6) MDR Bridges**

An amount of Rs.4000.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for MDR Bridges.

#### **7) State Highway Development Project**

An amount of Rs. 47740.12 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for State Highway Development Project. An amount of Rs. 19205.12 lakh as SCSP and Rs. 7823.00 lakh as TSP will be spent.

#### **8) Pradhan Mandti Gram Sadak Yojana**

Rs. 35000.00 lakh has been provided for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in the Annual Plan 2014-15. Out of this Rs.6003.00 lakh will be spent for SCSP and Rs.2433.00 lakh for TSP schemes.

#### **9) Pradhan Mandti Gram Sadak Yojana-Maintenance**

Rs. 3900.00 lakhs have been provided for maintenance of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana Roads in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **10) Mukya Mantri Grameena Raste Abhivrudhi Yojne**

Rs. 15920.41 lakh has been provided for Mukya Mantri Grameena Raste Abhivrudhi Yojne in the Annual Plan 2014-15 in the Z.P Sector.

#### **11)Head Subventions**

An amount of Rs.12000.00 lakh has been provided for Head subventions in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **12)Road works in Rural Areas**

An amount of Rs.13316.50 lakh has been provided for Road works in Rural Areas in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **13) Revenue Releases to G.P's-Rural Roads**

An amount of Rs.87084.00 lakh has been provided for Revenue Releases to G.P's-Rural Roads in the Annual Plan 2014-15. 4334.00 lakh will be spent for SCSP and Rs.16293.00 lakh will be spent for TSP schemes.

#### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### c) Other Ongoing Schemes

#### 1) Development of Rural Roads and Bridges (NABARD Assisted)

The department has been availing of loan assistance from NABARD since 1996-97 under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund for the development of roads and construction of bridges in the rural areas.

Rs. 34118.00 lakh have been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 under NABARD scheme.

#### d) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### e) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15

##### a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate SDP schemes.

##### b) Special Component Plan

There are no separate SCSP schemes.

##### c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no separate TSP schemes.

### ABSTRACT

	(Rs. in lakh)		
State Sector	Central Share	State Share	Total
Central Plan Schemes	1000.00	-	1000.00
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	11000.00	-	11000.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-	
Externally Aided Schemes	-	99471.00	99471.00
Other Ongoing Schemes		359179.17	359179.17
New Schemes	-		
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>12000.00</b>	<b>458650.17</b>	<b>470650.17</b>
<b>District Sector</b>			
Central Plan Schemes	-	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-	-
New Schemes	-	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12000.00</b>	<b>454750.17</b>	<b>466750.17</b>

## ROAD TRANSPORT

To make public transport in Karnataka more efficient and responsive to the needs of commuters, Government bifurcated the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation into four Corporations viz. Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation, Bangalore Metropolitan Road Transport Corporation, North West Road Transport Corporation and North East Road Transport Corporation. During the year 2013-14 State Transport Undertakings have operated 23037 Schedules with the effective kms. of 25813.42 lakh kms. To accord high priority and to provide increased amenities to the travelling public, State Transport undertakings have also purchased 3023 new buses during the year 2013-14.

Transport Policy includes developing, strategies and goals - long term, medium term, short term – for creating sustainable transport systems for the origin-to-destination movement of both people and goods, public private participation areas and mechanism, regulatory mechanism and formulae, at least some minimum level off transport coverage in rural areas, environmental policies and pollution control measures, safety standards and highway emergency care, tariff & concession structures, technology investments, improving road user behaviour, etc.

### 1) Review of Annual Plan 203-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Road Transport	74542.00	82550.00

### 2) Annual Plan 2014-15

During 2014-15 State Transport Undertakings have plan to operate 27600 Schedules with the effective 30862.16 lakh kms. The outlay provided is Rs.69803.01 lakh. During the year 2014-15, considering the increased demand from the commuters all the four Road Transport Corporations – Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation, Bangalore Metropolitan Road Transport Corporation, North West Road Transport Corporation and North East Road Transport Corporation have provided to induct 6102 new vehicles (buses).

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes

##### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes

### **1) Basic Services for Urban Transport (JNNURM)**

There are no schemes

### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no schemes.

### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

### **1) Internal Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR)**

The outlay provided for the year 2014-15 as internal and extra budgetary resources are Rs.61300.00 lakhs. Out of which Rs.25500.00 lakh provision has been made for KSRTC, Rs.5000.00 lakh for NWKRTC, Rs.5000.00 lakh for NEKRTC and Rs.25800.00 lakh for BMTC.

### **2) Truck Terminals**

Rs.1800.00 lakh have been provided for this scheme. Keeping in mind the traffic congestion in the developed and developing cities of Karnataka such as Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli-Dharwad, Davanagere, Hospet, Belgaum etc., D.Devaraj Urs Truck Terminals Limited was started by the Government of Karnataka, to avoid traffic congestion, to restrict the entry of trucks and lorries in the city limits. Loading, unloading, booking of goods, vast parking facilities, bathroom & toilets for truck drivers, canteen etc., are also provided.

### **3) Driving Training Institute – PPP**

An amount of Rs. 1100.00 lakhs have been provided for 2014-15 Financial Year.

### **4) Basic Services for Urban Transport**

An amount of Rs.660.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for Basic Services for Urban Transport.

### **4)Transport Welfare and Road Safety**

An amount of Rs.443.01 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for Transport welfare and Road safety.

### **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

**C) Provided Programmes and outlay for SDP, HKDB, SCSP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

**a) Special Development Programme**

As per the recommendations of Dr.Nanjudappa's Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances, Special Development Plan is introduced during 2007-08. In 2014-15, Rs.3300.00 lakh have been earmarked for SDP.

**b) HKDB**

Rs. 1200.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for HKDB Region Development Plan.

**b) Scheduled Caste Sub Plan**

There are no 100% SCSP Schemes.

**c) Tribal Sub-Plan**

There are no TSP Schemes.

**ABSTRACT**

	(Rs. lakh)		
State Sector	Central Share	State Share	Total
Central Plan Schemes	-	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-	-
Externally Aided Schemes	-	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	69803.01	69803.01
Traffic Management	-		
<b>Total: State Sector</b>		<b>69803.01</b>	<b>69803.01</b>
<b>District Sector</b>			
Central Plan Schemes	-		
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-	
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-	
New Schemes	-	-	
<b>Total: District Sector</b>			
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>69803.01</b>	<b>69803.01</b>



## **POLLUTION CONTROL**

The Transport Department has been implementing pollution control schemes since 1987-88 to check motor vehicle pollution and to educate users about the health hazards of pollution.

A major change effected in the central motor vehicle rules was making vehicles undergo emission test once in six months and carry pollution control certificates compulsorily. New procedure has been laid to issue check reports-cum notices to vehicle owners for non compliance of the same and fines have been prescribed.

### **1) Review of Annual Plan 2013-14**

#### **Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14**

	<b>Outlay (BE)</b>	<b>Anticipated Expenditure (RE)</b>
Pollution Control	100.00	100.00

### **2) Annual Plan 2014-15**

The Outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided

#### **A) State Sector Schemes**

##### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes.

##### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are no schemes.

##### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes

##### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no schemes

#### **B) Other Ongoing Schemes**

##### **1. Pollution awareness**

Rs.12.00 lakhs have been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for creating pollution awareness.

## **2. Auto rickshaw digital fare meters**

Rs.13.00 lakhs have been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for fixing Auto rickshaw digital fare meters.

## **3. Subsidy for purchase of 4 Stroke LPG Auto rickshaw**

Rs.15.00 lakhs have been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for purchase of 4- stroke LPG auto rickshaws.

## **4. Salaries for drivers of Transport Department**

Rs.35.00 lakhs have been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for salaries of drivers of Transport Department.

### **C) New Schemes**

There are no new schemes.

### **D) District sector schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **E) Provided Programme & Outlay for SDP, SCSP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

#### **a) Special Development Plan**

There are no schemes.

#### **b) Scheduled Caste Sub Plan/Tribal Sub Plan**

Rs. 25.00 lakh is provided for SCSP and TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

## ABSTRACT

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Transport Welfare and Road Safety	-	-
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Schemes	-	100.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>100.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>100.00</b>

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The aim of Science and Technology development is to promote the application of Science and Technology inputs in the developmental process of the state with special reference to Rural Development and promote science popularisation activities aimed at inculcating scientific spirit and technological awareness among the people. The objectives are being achieved through the following institutions.

1. Karnataka Science and Technology Academy (KSTA)
2. Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology (KSCST)
3. Karnataka Rajya Vijnana Parishat (KRVP)
4. Jawaharlal Nehru Planetarium (JNP)
5. Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (Drought Monitoring Cell)

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Science and Technology	6151.65	5351.65

### 2. Annual Plan 2014 -15

Rs.6160.00 lakh are provided under State sector and Rs.157.15 lakh under District sector.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

##### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

## **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

### **1. Assistance to Scientific Institutions**

Karnataka State Council for Science & Technology, Karnataka Rajya Vignana Parishat, Science & Technology Academy and Jawaharlal Nehru Planetarium are functioning in the State. The government is providing grants for its activities and maintenance.

Rs.1701.00 lakh are provided towards Grant in Aid to Scientific Institutions. Out of which Rs.360.00 lakh and Rs.240.00 are provided for SDP and HKRDP respectively.

### **2. Science and technology Schemes**

Regional and sub Regional Science Centres have been established in the State to encourage scientific activities.

Rs.600.00 lakh are provided for establishment of Regional and sub regional Centre with PPP.

### **3. Support to Nano Technology**

Rs.100.00 lakh are provided for establishment of Nano Park at Bangalore and other related activities.

### **4. District Science Centres**

Rs.959.00 lakh are provided for the scheme. Out of which Rs.120.00 lakh and Rs.80.00 are provided for SDP and HKRDP respectively.

### **5. Science and Technology Mission**

Vision Group on Science and Technology is constituted to recommend framing policy guidelines for scientific and technological developments.

Rs.1000.00 lakh are provided for implementation of scientific activities as per the recommendations of the Vision Group. Out of which Rs.240.00 lakh and Rs.160.00 are provided for SDP and HKRDP respectively.

### **6. Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (Drought Monitoring Cell)**

Rs.800.00 lakh are provided for the scheme. The budget is also to be utilized for recurring cost of Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre.

### **7. Karnataka Fund for Improvement of Science & Technology in Higher Education Institutions (K-Fist)**

Provide financial support to higher educational institutions affiliated to Universities in the state towards strengthening infrastructure facilities for imparting good quality education, conducting research at postgraduate level. Fund will be utilised for providing infrastructure

facilities for basic laboratory space, cold storage, acquisition of essential equipment, procurement of diesel generator, and networking and computational facilities (Software and Database) Rs.1000.00 lakh is provided for the scheme during the year 2014-15.

**f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

**a) Central Plan schemes**

There are no schemes.

**b) Centrally sponsored schemes**

There are no schemes.

**c) Other Ongoing Schemes**

Rs.157.15 lakh are provided for salary of staff of Natural Resources Data management system at district level.

**e) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

**a) Special Development Plan**

There are no separate schemes.

**b) Special Component Plan**

There are no schemes.

**c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no schemes.

## ABSTRACT

	( Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	6160.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total : State Sector</b>	-	<b>6160.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	157.15
New Schemes	-	
<b>Total : District Sector</b>	-	<b>157.15</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>6317.15</b>

## ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

The Department of Ecology & Environment has been established with the objective of improving the environment and ecological status in the State. The department is taking several steps in this regard.

### Major Functions of the Department are as follows:-

1. Facilitating policy making on the issues related to Environment and Ecology in the State.
2. Coordinating statutory compliance of Environmental Laws in the State.
3. Preparation of State of Environment Report.
4. Facilitating and Coordinating studies and research activities on Environment & Ecology related issues.
5. Facilitating Extension, Education and awareness on issues related to Environment & Ecology.
6. Mobilizing the resources from budget and non budget sources for the activities related to Environment & Ecology.
7. Coordinating with other line departments whose programmes/functions have an impact on the Environment and Ecology for undertaking mitigative measures.
8. Oversees the activities of the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB), Lake Development Authority (LDA), Karnataka Bio-diversity Board (KBB) and Environment Management and Policy Research Institute (EMPRI).
9. To extend the secretarial support to State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Karnataka, State Expert Appraisal Committee, Karnataka and Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Authority.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

		(Rs. lakh)
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Ecology and Environment	1300.00	1300.00

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

An amount of Rs.1550.43 lakh is provided under State Sector.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a. Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.



## **b. Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

### **Conservation of Natural Resource & Eco System**

#### **National Lake Conservation Programme**

An amount of Rs. 60.00 lakh is provided for this scheme as state share. The conservation of lakes is provided to be undertaken through de-silting, de-weeding, strengthening of bunds, interception and diversion of sewage entering the tanks, fencing and such other works.

#### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no schemes.

#### **e) Other ongoing schemes**

There are no other ongoing schemes under Central Assistance.

## **A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES:**

### **1) Environmental Research, Education and Innovative Projects**

An amount of Rs.45.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The amount will be released to Environment Management Programme and Research Institute and/or to the Regional Directors (Environment) to take up research and education activities.

Extension and training plays a major role in improving the environmental conditions. Under this Scheme, it is provided to extend financial assistance for the innovative projects, research and training programmes pertaining to environmental issues and capacity building to be conducted by the EMPRI and other institutions. It is also provided to meet the expenditure for giving away the World Environmental Awards and Information Management services and evaluation of the schemes and projects.

### **2) Coastal Management**

An amount of Rs.145.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The amount will be released to the Regional Director, Mangalore, Udupi and Karwar to meet the establishment and other expenses to take up Coastal Zone Regulation activities.

This scheme provides for the payment of salary and establishment charges of the office of the Regional Directors (Environment) in the coastal districts, formation of the schemes to tackle the local environmental problems and innovative projects to draw action plan in the near future.

Provision also has been made to meet the expenses of removal of violations by the District Coastal Zone Management committees towards ensuring compliance to the direction issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. This provision is made as per the decision taken by

the Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Authority during the meeting held on 19.12.2011. Rs.10.00 lakh to each of the Regional Directors (Env) of the coastal districts viz., Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada Districts will be provided.

### **3) Protection of Bio-diversity in the state**

An amount of Rs.364.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The amount will be released to the Karnataka Bio-diversity Board to take up bio-diversity activities.

Karnataka is identified as one of the rich Bio-diversity areas of the country. Efforts are required to protect and conserve these varied resources for the future by identifying, documenting, creation of database and chalking out the programmes for conservation of endangered species. This includes survey and documentation of biological resources of the state, constitution of Bio-diversity Management Committee preparation of Peoples Biodiversity Registers. Provision is also made under this head of account to release grants towards the administrative costs of Karnataka State Bio-diversity Board.

### **4) Pollution Management**

An amount of Rs.35.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The amount will be released to Environment Management Programme and Research Institute and/or to the Regional Directors (Environment) to take up research, awareness and educational activities on pollution management.

Air and Water quality monitoring is essential in order to have a healthy environment. The water bodies in the urban areas are increasingly getting polluted due to hectic human activity, domestic sewage and industrial effluents which in turn destroy the bio-diversity apart from spoiling the aquatic environment which has a bearing on over all environment situation. Therefore it is provided to take up a study of air and water pollution in the selected areas, and creating pollution monitoring regulating mechanism in Bangalore city as well as important cities of Karnataka where there is a threat of pollution.

Provision is also made for payment of State share of the subsidy provided to be released for the establishment of Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility to be sanctioned by the Central Government.

### **5) Environmental Jurisprudence**

An amount of Rs. 45.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The amount will be released to Karnataka Appellate Authority to meet the above mentioned charges to take up the hearing of appeals filed against the orders passed by the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board.

The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board operates under the provisions of the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. An Appellate Authority has been provided for under the said Statutes. An Appellate Authority has accordingly been constituted. The sitting fees of the Chairperson, Member, Assisting staff and other administrative expenses are provided to be met from this scheme.

## **6) Strengthening of Department of Ecology and Environment**

An amount of Rs.75.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The amount will be released to Regional Directors, Bellary, Gulbarga, and Belgaum to meet the establishment charges.

Action was initiated to strengthen the Department of Ecology and Environment through sanctioning of this scheme during the financial year 2003-04 as the environment related issues have gained greater importance in recent days. Offices of the Regional Directors have been established at Gulbarga, Belgaum and Bellary and the offices of the Deputy Conservator of Forests in the coastal districts have been upgraded as Offices of the Regional Directors (Environment) with additional responsibilities. In view of the growing needs, it is also provided to establish three more Regional Offices at the places wherever there is need and the area is not covered under the present Regional Director's Jurisdiction during this financial year. These field offices will bring a greater impetus and focus on monitoring and regulation of environmental matters. Provision is made under this head of account to meet the expenses related to establishment of these offices, pay and allowances to the officers and staff and other administrative costs.

## **7) Eco-clubs**

An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The amount will be released to Director, P.U Board to take up Environmental awareness Programmes and formation of Eco clubs in PU colleges and providing Rs.5000.00 one time grant to each Eco club throughout the State.

Eco-clubs in identified Government and Aided High Schools have been established under the National Green Corps Programme of GOI. The main objective of the programme is to impart awareness on environment in High School children. GOI's grant is Rs.2500.00 per eco-club per year. So far, 7432 Eco-Clubs have been established in the High Schools in the State. On the similar guidelines to promote education and awareness on environmental issues in PU college, the State Government is funding Rs.5000.00 per College as one time grant with the objective to cover all PU colleges in the State in a phased manner.

## **8) Lake Development Authority**

An amount of Rs. 456.43 lakh is provided for the Major Works. The amount will be released to Lake Development Authority to take up Developmental works in lakes and tanks in Karnataka State.

Lake Development Authority has been established in the State under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Government as per the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister during his Budget Speech 2002-03. The Authority has the responsibility of protection, conservation and rejuvenation of the lakes.

The administrative costs of the Authority and the expenditure on developmental activities are provided to be met out from this head of account.

## **9) Grant-in-aid general to pollution control board**

An amount of Rs.75.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Funds will be released to Karnataka State Pollution Control Board for the below activities.

The Government of India has issued E.I.A. Notification on 14-09-2006 for environment clearance of different projects under schedule-B of the Notification by the State Government. Under this Notification, Government of India has created two authorities namely; Secretariat for State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC). All projects under schedule-B of the Notification should pass through SEAC and SEIAA for approval. These two bodies are statutory bodies under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Government of India has informed that a Secretariat shall be created for these authorities out of the State Government funds and Government of India will not bear any expenditure in this regard. The Finance Department of Government of Karnataka has agreed to provide funds for implementation of this notification. Hence to create a Secretariat as directed by the Government of India, this scheme was introduced. In addition it is also provided to meet the expansions of the statutory functions of the Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Authority Constituted under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the expenses of the State Environment clearance Committee. Apart from this, the funds for creating awareness, education on environment and training issues will also be met.

## **10) Strengthening of Environmental Management & Policy Research (EMPRI)**

An amount of Rs.200.00 lakh is provided under this scheme. The funds will be released to the EMPRI for meeting its administrative expenses in carrying forward its main objectives.

The EMPRI was established in the year 2002 with the objective of addressing environmental management capacity building issues in the State. The institute is registered under the Societies Act and is having a Governing Council headed by the Principal Secretary, Forest, Ecology & Environment Department, Government of Karnataka as chairman. The main objectives of the EMPRI are as follows:

1. To contribute towards the protection and management of environment and ecology through scientific, technical, policy research and other activities.
2. To perform the mandatory functions specified in the various environment laws, guidelines and judicial pronouncements from time to time.
3. To promote /undertake/develop studies and research in the field of environment protection and research in the field of environment protection and related issues.
4. To promote the cause of environmental conservation for improving the overall quality of environment.
5. To undertake research and development activities for the pollution control and related activities commissioned by industries or any other body requiring pollution control.
6. To evaluate the environmental status and impact of developmental activities of industrialization, urbanization, water resources, etc.
7. To undertake training and human resource development in the field of environment.

**c) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes

**C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

**a) Special Development Programme**

There are no separate schemes.

**b) Special Component Plan**

There are no schemes.

**c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no schemes.

**ABSTRACT**

	<b>(Rs. in lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Scheme	-	60.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	1490.43
New Schemes	-	-
Special Component Plan	-	-
Tribal Sub Plan	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1550.43</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Scheme	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1550.43</b>

## FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

Karnataka State is endowed with highly valuable and magnificent forest which are regarded as a unique ecosystem in the world. Of the total geographical area in the state, forest occupies nearly 20.15% of area. The forests in Karnataka are magnificent which forms majestic evergreen forests of the Western Ghats to the scrub jungles of the plains. Several economically important species such as Sandalwood, Rosewood, Teak, White Cedar etc., grow naturally in these forests. Further, Karnataka forests are endowed with rich wildlife with animals like tiger, elephant, bison etc.

The forest of Karnataka plays a vital role in monitoring environmental and ecological balance and as a source of lively hood for millions of people in the state. The forests of Western Ghats are the lifelines of the state. They are the catchments of most of our rivers, which in turn supports the important occupation like agriculture. Western Ghats are also the hydro power source of the state, which fuels the economy of the state.

The main activities of the department are: management of forests, conservation of wildlife, re-afforestation of degraded forests, deforestation of barren land, social forestry including extension service of forestry and farm forestry, soil and moisture conservation, protection of forest from pilferage, production of timber for domestic use. As such the department plays a major role in many aspects of both human and animal life along with greenery.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs.in lakh)	
Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE	
Forestry & Wild Life	31543.71	29936.46

The financial performance is on increase due to increased sanction of Annual plan of Operation under centrally sponsored Schemes.

#### Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

Sl. No	Particulars	Target	Anticipated achievement
1.	Area to be Planted (Unit in ha)	14637	14580
2.	Distribution of seedlings to Farmers under Farm Forestry (Unit in lakh)	202	192
3.	Raising seedlings for Departmental Planting (Unit in lakh)	29	29
4.	Raising of seedlings for distribution to farmers (Unit in lakh)	165	165

## **2. Annual Plan 2014-15**

The outlay of the state sector Rs.34835.75 lakh and district sector Rs. 2779.35 lakh have been provided for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

#### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

##### **1) CSS Project Tiger**

An amount of Rs. 3,332.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The funds will be utilized for establishment and maintenance of anti-poaching camps, Soil & Water conservation measures, reduction of man-animal conflict by providing solar fencing in agricultural lands adjacent to park, maintenance of vehicles, communication network, roads & buildings, fire protection work, maintenance of view lines in tourism zone, development of water facilities, de-silting of tanks, construction of staff quarters, etc.

##### **2) Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve**

An amount of Rs. 220.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The budget will be utilized for Eco Development Activities like popularizing of energy alternatives, providing solar fencing in agricultural lands adjacent to the park, construction of rubble stone barrier in rivulet portion and drinking water facilities, demonstration Projects, Development of Conservation Plans, Social Welfare activities, Maintenance & Projection of Corridors and Education, Training & Awareness Programme.

##### **3) Project Elephant**

An amount of The Rs. 600.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The budget will be utilized for protection of elephants, elephant habitats & corridors, excavation of elephant proof trench, raising of bamboo & fodder plantation, payment of compensation for the damages caused by wild elephants, de-silting of water holes and formation of salt licks, veterinary care, etc.

##### **4) Conservation and Management of Mangroves**

An amount of Rs. 150.00 lakh is provided for this scheme, under Central Sector Scheme. The budget will be utilized for conservation and management of mangroves in Mangalore, Kundapur Karwar and Honnavar Divisions. The works carried out are raising of mangrove plantation, awareness and education and eco-development activities.

#### **b) Additional Central Assisted Schemes.**

There are no schemes.

## **b) Externally Aided Projects**

### **1) Karnataka Sustainable Forest Management and Bio Diversity Conservation Project**

This is an external aided project under the assistance of JICA. An amount of Rs. 1240.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The objective of the project is to restore forest to bring about ecological restoration and also to facilitate livelihood improvement of the inhabitants of the project Villages by afforestation. The project was started during April 2005 and scheduled to end during March 2015.

The project is being implemented throughout the state. The approved financial outlay is Rs.745.00 crore. During the year 2014-15, the main activities of the project are Afforestation, Soil and Moisture Conservation, Farm Forestry, Bio-Diversity conservation, Participatory Management, Infrastructure support to field staff.

The funds will be utilized for ongoing forestry works, Maintenance of plantations, JFPM activities, wildlife activities, conducting trainings, providing basic infrastructure for field work, repair, maintenance and office expenses and salary of redeployed staff.

2) A proposal for Karnataka sustainable forest management and bio-diversity conservation 3<sup>rd</sup> phase project has been sent to Government of India after the approval of the SLCC. The project is approved with an outlay of Rs. 1899.72 crore which will be implemented in 30 district starting from 2013-14 to 2021-22 the department has requested to provide Rs. 1 crore as token amount from the head of amount 2406-01-102-2-81 which as an allocation of Rs.12.40 crore for the year 2014-15.

## **d) Other ongoing schemes.**

### **1) Forest Research**

An amount of Rs. 60.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The budget will be utilized for establishment and maintenance of tree preservation plots, silvicultural research plots, species trial plots, espacement and manurial trial plots and seed development and development of Chakra Project area in Shimoga Dist.

### **2) Working Plan Organisation**

An amount of Rs. 150.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The budget will be utilized for Survey, demarcation and related works & for writing up of Working plan reports.

### **3) Computerisation of Forest Department**

An amount of Rs. 200.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised for purchase of Computers, Laptops, UPS, Antivirus Software, external hard disk, printer cartridges, blank CD'S, pen drives, toner to laser printers, laser printers, keyboards, providing internet facility, computerize the accounts, land use data, offence statistics, manpower, etc. by developing software, etc.,



#### **4) Development of Degraded Forests**

An amount of Rs. 250.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this Scheme degraded forest are rejuvenated through afforestation, wherever there is enough root stock such areas are protected from biotech pressure there by encouraging natural regeneration.

#### **5) Greening of Urban Areas**

An amount of Rs. 1967.75 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this scheme, it is envisaged to plant flowering and fruit bearing trees, tree plants and avenue plantation in the Towns and cities of the state. This programme will be taken in rainy season.

#### **6) Forest Protection, Regeneration and Cultural Operation**

An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this scheme the funds will be utilised for Payment of License/Royalty fee, maintenance of communication networks and accessories.

#### **7) Finance Commission Grants for Preservation of Forest Wealth**

An amount of Rs.5673.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. On recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission, Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs.221.04 crore for Forestry sector in Karnataka for a period of 5 years (2010-11 to 2014-15), out of which an amount of Rs.55.26 crore have been earmarked for the year 2014-15. The allocation has been based on a formula on proportion of state forest area to the total forest area of the country.

The grants for the first two years are untied, priority to be given for the preparation of Working Plan for all working divisions in the state. For the remaining three years release of grants is linked to the number of approved working plan. Out of the total release amount 75% can be used for development purpose and the remaining 25% is for preservation of Forest wealth in the last three years. This grant is meant to be additionality to the state's budget for development of forestry & Wildlife.

The following activities are proposed to be taken up:

1. Planting activities in Encroachment evicted, Gap Planting, Harvested, Highways, Roadside & coastal areas.
2. Establishment & Maintenance of Forest Protection, Anti-poaching & Anti Smuggling Camps.
3. Development of Central Nurseries.
4. Development & Maintenance of Sandal & Medicinal plants estates.
5. Protecting & Developing Forest by Consolidating forest boundaries though excavating Cattle Proof Trench, Elephant Proof Trench, Chain link Mesh & Solar Fence.
6. Development of Eco-tourism activities.
7. Construction & Up keeping of Forest buildings.
8. Development of Infrastructure such as Mobility & Information Communication & technology.
9. Training activities will be taken to keep updated of Forest Personal
10. Strengthening of Forest boundaries though Working Plan wing.
11. Research activities will be taken.
12. Other forestry activities.

## **8) Maintenance of Medicinal Plant Conservation Areas and Medicinal Plant Development Areas**

An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The funds will be utilised for development and maintenance of Medicinal Plants and Conservation Areas and for Protection Maintenance of medicinal Plants at Siddarabetta of Tumkur Dist.

## **9) Cultivation of Sandalwood Trees Chandanavana**

An amount of Rs.220.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The funds will be utilised for maintainance and protection of Sandal Plantation and natural sandal bearing areas in Shimoga, Dharwad, Haveri, Hassan and Bangalore District.

## **10) Development and Preservation of Devarkadu**

An amount of Rs. 200.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised for protection, maintenance and development of devarakadu in various districts.

## **11) Preservation of Encroachment and Consolidation of Forest Lands in Bangalore and Other Urban areas.**

An amount of Rs. 680.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The encroached forest lands in City and Urban areas have to be evicted on priority and immediate action needs to be taken to prevent future encroachments. The value of urban land is increasing and hence it is proposed to erect chain link mesh fence with RCC pillars and foundation in Bangalore Urban. In some cases compound wall will be necessary. In other urban areas chain link mesh fence with RCC pillars is provided. The fence/ wall are being formed all along the boundary of forest land.

## **12) Raising of Road side Plantations**

An amount of Rs. 2194.01 lakh is provided for this scheme. State high way roads, district roads are being developed. In this process road side trees are being removed to widen the roads. To restore ecological balance, planting of saplings along both sides of roads are being taken under this scheme.

## **13) Village Forest Committee**

An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided for this scheme, due to the closer of DFID assisted Western Ghats Forestry and Environment Development Programme and JBIC assisted Eastern Karnataka Afforestation Programme, 3788 VFCs formed under the above schemes became inactive due to non availability of funds from the Government except 1479 VFCs which are being covered under NAP-FDA programme. Hence the available grants will be utilized for revitalization inactive VFCs.

## **14) Raising of Seedlings for Public Distribution**

An amount of Rs. 2000.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Funds will be utilised for maintenance of seedlings and raising of seedlings. Apart from this, a new programme namely Krishi protsaha yojane is being implemented under this head. This scheme envisages payment of incentives to farmers who have raised the seedlings in their land.

### **15) Intensification Forest Management**

An amount of Rs. 690.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The funds will be utilised for fire line creation, fire line maintenance, watch towers, fire watchers, construction of water storage structure, setting up of fire fighting cells, fire fighting equipment, fire mapping/fire management plans, training and awareness, working plan preparation/survey and demarcation related activities, construction of roads/buildings, purchase of vehicles/arms and ammunitions, communication network viz., wireless, cell phones, satellite phone etc.,

### **16) Eco Tourism**

An amount of Rs. 86.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Funds will be utilised for development and maintenance of eco-tourism spots by providing basic facilities and for administrative expenses of Eco-development board.

### **17) Samrudha Hasiru Grama Yojane**

An amount of Rs.150.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised to achieve self sustainability of available natural resources and to increase the tree cover. The objection is to adopt at least one village in each forest division to supply small timber, fodder, green leaves, and to install Bio- gas Plants, and to encourage medicinal Gardens etc., This scheme is also help supply of bamboo and other raw materials to artisans. It is also proposed to take up afforestation and soil conservation works so as to improve ground water table.

### **18) Tree Park**

An amount of Rs. 892.75 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised for setting-up for urban forest parks near Bangalore city and 29 such forest parks in each District Headquarters for providing good environmental facilities to the local citizens.

### **19) Maguvigonda mara Shalegonda vana**

An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. This scheme was started from 2011-12, the main objective of the scheme is to create awareness among the school and college students about conservation and protection of the environment in the state.

### **20) Rehabilitation of families residing inside National Parks/Tiger Reserves**

An amount of Rs. 4100.00 lakh is provided for the scheme. As per the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act -1972 areas of Tiger Reserves (comprising of National Park & Wildlife sanctuary) are inviolate. The families residing within National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries are required to be relocated outside the Protected Areas (National Parks and Wildlife sanctuaries) by providing a rehabilitation package as well as payment of amount as per the valuation fixed by the Revenue Department for revenue lands (towards the land acquisition).

### **21) Long term measures to redress man animal conflict**

An amount of Rs.1500.00 lakh is provided for the scheme. Due to inadequate rains, the problem of shortage of fodder and water has become acute in animal range areas. These factors caused escalation in man-animal conflict. To prevent man-animal conflict which is more prevalent in Bangalore, Mysore, Chamarajnar, Kodagu, Chikmagalur, Hassan and some of the other districts, measures are taken under this scheme.

## **22) Nature Conservation**

An amount of Rs. 1418.60 lakh is provided for this scheme. Funds will be utilised for excavation of new elephant proof trench, erection of solar fence, maintenance of solar fence, maintenance of Anti Poaching Camps and other development and protection works.

## **23) Development of Wildlife Sanctuaries & National Parks**

An amount of Rs. 882.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The funds will be utilized for augmentation of water supply, habitat manipulation, acquisition of land management of plan, protection of wildlife including measures to check poaching and improve vigilance, boundary demarcation, veterinary facilities for wild animals, Research, training and educational facilities, captive breeding of endangered species, translocation of wildlife, census of wildlife in protected areas, construction of roads, buildings of staff, compensation for depredation by wild animals, erection of physical barrier to protect crops from animal depredation, etc.

## **24) Kuduremukh National Park for Rehabilitation**

An amount of Rs. 500.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised for rehabilitation of families from Kuduremukh National Park.

## **25) Development of Newly declared Sanctuaries and Conservation Reserves**

An amount of Rs. 800.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. To strengthen the connectivity between the National Parks and Sanctuaries, action was taken in the recent years to bring more Reserved Forest areas under the fold of Protected Area Network. These newly designated Protected Areas are either added with the existing Protected Areas or constituted independently. There is immediate need to improve all such areas from the view point of wildlife protection and conservation. For implementing protection and conservation strategies and to effectively manage the above mentioned expanded National Parks / Sanctuaries, newly declared Sanctuaries and Conservation Reserves, measures are under taken under this scheme.

## **26) Buildings**

An amount of Rs. 250.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Funds will be utilised for construction, capital expenses on buildings, completion of ongoing spill over works, construction of compound walls and other basic infrastructure.

## **27) Construction of Quarters for the frontline staff**

An amount of Rs. 1000.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Funds will be utilised for construction of new residential quarters for the frontline staff in a phased manner. These quarters are being constructed at forest headquarters or hobli headquarters where there is educational facility up to High School level, so that the staff can avail the basic educational facility for their children.

## **28) Forest Development Fund**

An amount of Rs. 10,961.40 lakh is provided and the same is deducted from KFD.

## **New Schemes**

There are no new schemes.

## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

An amount of Rs. 2779.35 lakh is provided, schemes and provided amount are as follows;

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Social forestry | Rs. 2358.85 lakh |
| 2. Buildings       | Rs. 420.50 lakh  |

## **C) Provided programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15.**

### **1) Special Development Plan.**

There are no schemes.

### **2) Special Component Plan**

An amount of Rs. 2623.06 lakh is provided for this scheme. Funds will be utilised to support schedule caste by raising social security plantations, planting in Scheduled Caste Coloneys, planting and maintenance of fruit yielding plants, supply of solar lamps, improved chullas, and other beneficiary oriented programmes.

### **3) Tribal Sub Plan**

An amount of Rs. 576.58 lakh is provided for this scheme. Funds will be utilised to supply Bamboos, cane, improved chullas, Solar lamp and other beneficiary oriented programmes.

## ABSTRACT

	<b>(Rs. in lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	4302.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	1240.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	29293.75
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34835.75</b>
<b>District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	2779.35
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2779.35</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37615.10</b>

## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND BIO-TECHNOLOGY

The Information Technology has seen accelerated growth in the State. Karnataka has been in the forefront as far as the location and growth of the Information Technology sector is concerned. The State Government intends to encourage and sustain this growth by providing the necessary infrastructure and environment to facilitate and give impetus to the sector. The State Government has constituted "Vision group on Information Technology" and "Vision Group on Biotechnology" which are the Apex Advisory Bodies for the growth and development of IT & Biotechnology respectively in the State of Karnataka. The Department also organizes Annual IT events and Biotech Event. These events draw global participation and have earned international name and fame over the years. These events have also been instrumental in attracting investments to the State.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Information Technology & Bio-technology	19658.00	17488.00

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

Rs.27292.00 lakh is provided under State Plan for Information Technology and Bio-Technology.

#### A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### c) Additional Central Assistance schemes

There are no schemes.

##### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

## **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

### **1) IT promotion & development**

The activities under this scheme include organizing and participating in Trade shows and Road shows, Conferences, Seminars, Symposia and Workshops at the State, National And International level; creation of basic infrastructure for the growth of Information Technology and Biotechnology in the State like establishment of Earth Stations and Incubation Centers for Information Technology as also development of Information Technology Parks in secondary cities, establishment of Hardware Technology Park, development of Information Technology and Biotechnology Corridors, setting up of incubation facilities at district level in association with local engineering colleges and all other activities undertaken to promote Information Technology and Biotechnology sectors in the State. Rs.3451.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15.

### **2) Karnataka State Remote Sensing Technology Centre (KSRSAC)**

Karnataka State Remote Sensing Applications Centre (KSRSAC) is an autonomous organization under the Department of Information Technology, Biotechnology and Science & Technology of the Government of Karnataka. KSRSAC is the nodal agency for implementation of GIS and Remote Sensing (including photogrammetry) for the State. KSRSAC is harnessing the potentials of GIS and Remote Sensing techniques for developing the digital database of Natural Resources and Urban sprawl in the State. KSRSAC has been carrying out GIS and Remote Sensing base programs for the line departments of the State on non-profit basis. Because of this many line departments are coming forward to use Remote Sensing based data as an input for drawing up perspective management for developmental activities in the State. KSRSAC is carrying out major collaborative programmes with the Government of India. GIS based Digital Cadastral reference Data Base Generation for Karnataka State is getting completed. The centre has established in collaboration with Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department Geo-informatics Cells in all districts of the State. Integrated Resource Development Project pertaining to Bellary District has been taken. Rs.440.00 lakh is provided for this scheme.

### **3) Biotech Park**

Rs.1000.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15 for establishment of Neutraceutical and phyto Pharmaceutical Park at Mysore; Agri Biotech Park at Dharwad; Marine Biotech Park at Mangalore; Vivarium at Bidar.

### **4) Institute of Bio-Informatics and Applied Bio-Technology**

Rs.700.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15. The Institute of Bio-informatics and Applied Bio-technology, Bangalore was established in the year 2001 as a public-private partnership organization with Government of Karnataka and ICICI Bank as partners. This institution was set up with the mandate to help growth of Biotech industry in Karnataka to replicate the Information Technology success story.

In the short period of existence of 6 years, Institute of Bio-informatics and Applied Bio-technology has been fulfilling the mandate by producing highly trained professionals.



The institute has been constantly enhancing the course content to meet the demands of the bio-tech industry and the changing trends in the science of Bio-informatics. Institute of Bio-informatics and Applied Bio-technology has built its reputation within the country as well as outside by imparting excellent training to students in the highly specialized and interdisciplinary science of Bio-informatics.

The courses are taught by expert faculty drawn from Institute of Bio-informatics and Applied Bio-technology, Industry (GSK, Biocon, Astrazeneca, Metahelix etc.) academic institutions of repute from Bangalore like Indian Institute of Science, National Centre of Biological Science, Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research etc., and other parts of the country. High level of co-operation exists between institute of Bio-informatics and Applied Bio-technology and these institutions. Ministry of Information & Communication Technology, Government of India has chosen IBAB for setting up Bio IT facility, a center of Excellence in Bio-informatics Education.

## 5) e-Governance

Government of Karnataka has been a pioneer in leveraging information and communication technology for better governance and has been at the forefront of implementation of electronic governance initiatives in the country. Government of Karnataka conceived and implemented a number of e-Governance projects like computerisation of land records (Bhoomi) and treasury operations ((Khajane) much before announcement of the National e-Governance plan by Government of India in 2006.

An amount of Rs. 3000.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (e-Governance) facilitates acceleration of IT-enabling of Government processes for increased transparency and efficiency in administration and better delivery of services to citizens electronically. Some of the key initiatives/achievements are mentioned below:

**1. e-Procurement Project:** Use of e-Procurement platform has been made mandatory with effect from 3.12.2012 for all Government departments and organizations to purchase goods, obtain services or undertake construction works through e-procurement platform in respect of every procurement/tender, the value of which exceeds ₹ 5.00 (five) lakh. As many as 1,40,000 tenders have been published on e-Procurement Platform for procurements worth Rs.1,95,000 crores. Due to increased competition among bidders it has resulted in an estimated 10% savings on account of reduction in the value of tenders and complete transparency in public procurement. Besides officers and staff of various departments of Government of Karnataka have been trained in operating the e-Procurement platform.

**2. Karnataka State Wide Area Network (KSWAN) Project:** The KSWAN project, implemented at a cost of 178 crores, which was launched on 07.12.2009., covers 3,305 Government offices and 56 departments. I.P. phones have been provided to more than 2,235 offices. Government Business Centres have been established in 126 taluk headquarters, which can be availed by all the offices in the taluk headquarters.

**3. Human Resources Management System (HRMS):** The scheme, which started with assistance from the World Bank, has achieved many milestones in the last five years. As many as 21,000 Drawing the Disbursing Officers are able to disburse salaries to Government servants working under their control through electronic media. This scheme has been

extended to aided educational institutions receiving grant-in-aid from Government and several Government bodies, namely, companies, corporations, boards, local bodies, etc.

**4. Aadhar (UID) Project:** The ambitious project of the country namely, 'Aadhaar' project which was inaugurated on 08.10.2010 has enrolled over 4.80 crores residents as on 30.01.2014. And nearly 4.08 crores Aadhaar number have already been generated as on 30.01.2014.

**5. Karnataka Resident Data Hub:** Karnataka Resident Data Hub (KRDH) would essentially be a repository of all the government services availed by each citizen of the state. This data hub will be populated with the beneficiary identifying key from the seeded department's database against the UID of an authenticated citizen. Action is being taken accordingly in respect of 21 schemes of 18 departments. As many as 9.5 lakh of beneficiary records have been seeded with UID database.

**6. Mobile Governance:** This project intends setting up a Mobile Service Delivery Platform on a core shared infrastructure model. The proposed MSDG will act as shared technical infrastructure to accelerate rapid and low-cost development, testing, deployment, provisioning, and maintenance of various m-Governance applications.

**7. Bangalore One and Karnataka One:** During the year 13-14 (upto 30.01.2014), as many as 3 Citizen Service Centres have been added under BangaloreOne project to provide electronically one-stop service to the citizens taking the total to 92 centres. Similarly, one KarnatakaOne centre has been set up during the year taking the total to 39.

**8. Karnataka Government Secretariat:** File Monitoring System (FMS and Letter Monitoring System (LMS) has been operationalized in the Karnataka Government Secretariat. Wireless LAN connecting over 3,000 nodes is in place in the Secretariat.

**9. HRMS-2:** Existing HRMS is being upgraded as HRMS-2. The upgraded version will have the following features:-

- (a) Work flow based application
- (b) Generation of all Government Orders related service matters of Government Servant
- (c) Providing employee self-service
- (d) Interface with Khajane –II for online transfer of pay bills

**10. Up gradation of e-Procurement platform:** e-Procurement platform will be upgraded to enable its robust and high availability.

**11. Common Service Centres:** Orders have been issued as contained in G.O No: DPAR 01 PRJ 2013 (P-4) dated 02.01.2014 according sanction of Government to implement the project of launching Common Service Centres for providing citizen services at all the Grama Panchayats.

**12. e-District Project:** Orders have been issued as contained in G.O No: DPAR 01 PRJ 2013 (P-4) dated 02.01.2014 according sanction of Government to launch e-District project in the state to enable Government departments to automate and electronically deliver citizen services. Initially, 9 Government departments will be enabled to automate and electronically deliver 132 citizen services

## **6) UID E-GOVERNANCE(13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grants)**

Rs.9723.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15. Under this programme, the budget will be utilised for Issue of Unique Identification Number (Card) to all the citizens of Karnataka

## **7) 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grants-District Innovation Fund**

Rs.1249.00 lakh is provided for this scheme.

## **8) Equity in KEONICS for Tier-II cities – IT development**

Rs.400.00 lakh are provided for this scheme during 2014-15 for development of IT Parks in Tier II cities.

## **9) Rural BPOs**

Rs.100.00 lakh are provided for this scheme during 2014-15 for setting up of Rural BPOs. Government announced incentivisation of Rural BPO units in Taluka / Hobli head quarters having the population of less than one lakh. A Rural BPO unit providing direct employment to not less than 100 persons will be eligible for the financial support.

## **10) Bio-technology Policy**

Rs. 200.00 lakh are provided for this scheme during 2014-15 for assisting to BT finishing school and establishment of K-Bio Venture Capital fund, support for patent registration and standardization certificate.

## **11) Semi-conductor Policy**

Rs. 1000.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15 for Venture Capital fund for Semi-conductor industries, Semi-conductor excellence and towards purchase of equipments for augmenting Orchid Tech Space in STPI to a characterization lab. Under this policy the following key activities are undertaken:-

- Develop tier-2 cities, Satellite towns in Karnataka has a design cluster.
- To setup a start fund of Rs. 50 crore under the KITVEN fund to assist design service firms.
- 50% subsidy on IP pilling costs for companies of Indian origin alone would be provided.
- To provide of Rs.20.00 crore for setting up the characterisation lab at the Orchid Incubation centre.
- Focus on attracting investments in solar PV manufacturing.

## **Subsidies**

- Concession in Power tariff.
- Uninterrupted power supply & water.
- Encourage use of solar energy.

## **12. Information Communication Technology Policy**

Rs.3144.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15 for Research Hub in Bangalore along with a prototype and testing laboratory, KITVEN fund, Promote Centres of Excellence across at Engineering and Degree Colleges at backward Districts. Put online Kannada Encyclopaedia and textbooks on Science, Mathematics, Literature, History and Geography online at Government Schools at backward Districts.

## **13. Hardware Policy**

Rs.1075.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15 for Karnataka Electronics Innovation Fund, to encourage the Research and Development activities and facilitate setting up of full fledged Testing Centres and Laboratories.

## **14. Indian Institute of Information Technology- Bangalore (IIIT-B)**

Rs.200.00 lakh are provided for this scheme during 2014-15 to develop and improve the Ladies Hostel, Food Court and Multi purpose building at IIIT- Bangalore.

## **15. Indian Institute of Information Technology- Dharwad (IIIT-D)**

Rs.1210.00 lakh are provided for this scheme to develop and improve the Ladies Hostel, Food Court and Multi purpose building at IIIT- Dharwad.

## **16. National e-governance**

Rs.400.00lakhs has been provided during 2014-15 to this scheme.

### **f) New Schemes**

There are no new schemes.

## **B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

## **C. Provided programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

### **a) Special Development Plan**

There are no schemes.

### **b) Special Component Plan**

There are no schemes.

### **c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no schemes.

**ABSTRACT**

	(Rs. lakh)	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	<b>27292.00</b>
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>27292.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>27292.00</b>

## GENERAL EDUCATION

Karnataka has a large network of educational institutions. There are 60036 Primary schools, 14194 High schools in the State, 83.96 lakh students are studying in I to VIII standards and 26.35 lakh students are studying in VIII to X standards. In Primary schools 184030 lakh teachers are working and about 102236 teachers are working in High schools.

Karnataka has achieved significant progress towards achieving universalisation of access and participation in elementary education. The access ratio in primary school within walking distance of one km. is 100. Dropout rate for I to V standards is 2.56% and for VI and VII standards 5.40% during the year 2012-13.

Girl's education has been intensified through free education to all girl students studying in I to XII standards in government institutions. Free textbooks and uniforms are also provided to girl students in VIII to X standards in government institutions.

Akshara Dasoha, a massive mid day meal programme launched from 1st June 2002 in the first phase in North Eastern Districts of Karnataka for children studying in I to V standards has now been provided to all students studying in I to X standards in all Government and aided schools in the state under District Sector scheme.

Some crucial indicators of educational performance in the State are given below:

### Literacy – 2011 Census

Region	Male	Female	Total
Urban	90.54	81.71	86.21
Rural	77.92	59.60	68.86
Total	82.85	68.13	75.60

### Enrolment: 2012-2013

	(No.lakh)
I – V Standards	73.78
VI–VIII Standards	30.17
IX-X Standards	16.67

### Dropout rate

I – V Standards	2.56
VI– VII Standards	5.40

The big challenge facing the state is to ensure universal achievement by improving the quality of education especially in Govt. Schools.

### Elementary Education

Universalisation of elementary education means 100 per cent enrolment for all children in the age group of 6-14, ensuring 90 per cent attendance and achievement of minimum levels of learning by 80 per cent of the children. Opening new schools within

walkable distance, appointment of additional teachers, construction of classrooms and providing special incentives like textbooks, uniforms and mid-day meals to improve attendance, attainment and retention are the strategies adopted. The state's objectives are to ensure that:

- Every child attends school.
- Every child attains effectively/the minimum level of learning.
- Every teacher is in school.
- The community is actively involved in the betterment of the school, so that the primary education becomes a grassroots movement.

## 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Elementary Education	142075.51	139166.22

## 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

A sum of Rs. 376674.36 lakh have been provided, out of which Rs. 139936.80 lakh under State Sector & Rs. 236737.56 lakh under District Sector.

### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

#### a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

#### b) Centrally Sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

#### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### d) Other Ongoing schemes

##### 1) Inspection

Rs.90.00 lakh are provided for purchase of computers, computer stationary and other expenditure for CPI office, Bangalore.

## **2) Vidya Vikasa Scheme**

Rs.8200.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs. 945.25 lakh, Rs.501.00 lakh, Rs. 1500.00 and Rs. 1000.00 lakh are earmarked for SCP, TSP, SDP & HKDB respectively.

The main aim of the Scheme is to inculcate sense of discipline, uniformity/ equality among students studying in I to X standards of Government schools. To ensure retention of students in Government schools and ensure they complete their schooling. One set of free uniform will be provided to all children from I to X standards studying in Government Primary and High schools. During the year 2012-13, 64.64 lakh children's will be benefited.

## **3) Pustakalaya**

Rs.310.00 lakh are provided for supply of free text books during the year 2014-15.

A set of text books are being given free of cost to all the children studying in class I to X in Government and aided schools. During the year 2012-13, 62.57 lakh children will be benefited.

## **4) Activities to Promote Universalisation of Primary Education**

Rs.1506.80 lakh are provided during 2014-15, out of which Rs. 577.71 lakh and Rs.288.85 lakh are earmarked for SCP & TSP respectively.

To achieve the universalisation of elementary education goals like a) Every child in the age group of 6-14 years attends the schools, b) Every child retained in the school and completes the elementary stage of schooling and c) Every child attains the minimum level of learning following are the main activities taken up during the year 2012-13.

1. EMIS development programme.
2. Pratibha Karanji Programme
3. Improvement of educational activities of Urdu and other linguistic Minorities
4. Providing Computer Hardware, Software, Computers and accessories for the office of CPI and District level offices
5. Basic amenities for High Schools.
6. Organising Taluk, District & State Level Games, providing Sports materials,
7. Educational Activities advertisement through medias like T.V., Radio, Newspapers.

## **5) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society**

Rs. 112700.00 lakh are provided under this scheme, out of which Rs. 19767.70 lakh and Rs.8085.10 lakh are earmarked for SCP & TSP respectively.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme (SSA) is Government of India's Flagship programme for achievement of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner, as mandated by 86<sup>th</sup> amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory education to Childrens of 6-14 years age group, a Fundamental Right.



SSA is being implemented in partnership with State Government by providing funds between Central and State Govt. during 11<sup>th</sup> Five year plan in the following ratios. 2007-08- 65:35, 2009-10- 60:40, 2009-10-60:40, 2010-11 – 55:45, 2011-12 – 55:45 and 2012-13 – 50:50.

- a) The main aim of the programme is to open new schools in those habitations which do not have schooling facilities and to strengthen the existing schools infrastructure through provision of additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and school improvement grants.
- b) Existing Schools with inadequate teachers strength are provided with additional teachers, while the capacity of training, grants for developing teaching-learning materials and strengthening of the academic support structure at a cluster, block and district level.
- c) SSA seeks to provide quality elementary education including life skills. SSA has a special focus on girl's education and children with special needs and also seeks to provide computer education.

SSA recognizes the need for improving the performance of the school system and aims to provide community owned quality elementary education in the mission mode.

#### **6) Panchasoulabhya**

Rs.400.00 lakh are provided during 2014-15, out of which Rs. 147.72 lakh, Rs.92.28 lakh, Rs. 240.00 lakh and Rs.160.00 are earmarked for SCP, TSP, SDP & HKDB respectively.

Providing basic infrastructure to schools will attract the childrens towards the schools. Good school environment for learning reduces the dropout rate. In this direction Government started the scheme 'Panchasoulabhya'. The main focus of this programme is to provide five important basic infrastructure facilities i.e. class rooms, toilet facility, electricity, compound, playground to Govt. Primary and Secondary schools. Basic infrastructure to schools in 39 backward taluks will also be taken up under earmarked SDP allocation.

#### **7) EDUSAT**

Rs.130.00 lakh are provided during 2014-15.

**EDUSAT** programme is being implemented with the co-ordination of ISRO. The budget provided will be utilized for the payment to ISRO.

#### **8) XIII Finance Commission Grant-Elementary Education (SSA)**

Rs.15700.00 lakh are provided for this scheme during 2014-15, out of which Rs. 5857.67 lakh and Rs.2912.35 lakh are earmarked for SCP & TSP respectively.

#### **9) Cluster Complex in 39 Backward Taluks**

Rs.800.00 lakh are provided for this scheme during 2014-15, out of which Rs.437.16 lakh, Rs. 42.84 lakh, Rs. 480.00 lakh and Rs. 320.00 lakh are earmarked for SCP, TSP, SDP & HKDB respectively.

Providing residential accommodations for the teachers working in Government Primary Schools in rural areas are taken up so that teachers can spare more time at schools and it helps to engage in teaching and learning process beyond the school time. It also helps to boost teachers' self confidence and extract innovative thoughts in the field of education.

Construction of 632 residences spread over across 79 clusters in 39 educationally backward blocks have been taken up upto 2009-10 and during 2012-13, 296 teacher's quarters in 35 cluster complex will be taken up.

#### **10) Centre for Hindusthani Music**

Rs.100.00 lakh are provided during 2014-15.

##### **e) New Schemes**

There are no new schemes.

#### **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

##### **a) Central Plan schemes**

There are no schemes.

##### **b) Centrally sponsored schemes**

There are no schemes.

##### **c) Other Ongoing Schemes**

Rs.236737.56 lakh are provided for the district sector schemes.

1. Activities to promote universalisation of Primary Education – Akshara Dasoha
2. Block Grant
  - a) Sarva Shikshana Abhiyan Society
  - b) Elementary Schools GIA
  - c) Additions and Alterations

##### **d) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **C) Provided programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15.**

##### **a) Special Development Plan & HKDB**

Rs.2220.00 lakh and Rs.1480.00 lakh are earmarked during the year 2014-15 for the following schemes.

1. Vidya Vikasa
2. Panchasoulabhya
3. Cluster complex in 39 Backward Taluk

**b) Special Component Plan**

Rs.27733.21 lakh are provided during the year 2014-15.

**c) Tribal Sub Plan**

Rs.11922.42 lakh are provided during the year 2014-15.

**ABSTRACT**

	<b>(Rs. in lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
		139936.80
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>139936.80</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	236737.56
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	<b>236737.56</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>376674.36</b>

## Secondary Education

Secondary education from VIII to X standard is provided through a network of 4985 Government High schools, 3557 Aided High schools, 5576 Unaided High schools and 76 other High schools. Totally there are 14194 High schools are in the State. In this area, both public and private sector offer facilities to students. The continuing issue is to determine the appropriate mix of general and vocational education to tailor the system to meet the needs of changing job market. Opening new schools, recruitment of teachers and strengthening of secondary education facilities in Government schools will meet this demand.

To meet the growing aspiration of the people and to set right the regional imbalances, construction of high school buildings, laboratory rooms and additional classrooms, providing water and toilet facilities to high schools, major and minor repairs to existing high school buildings and provision of salary for staff of new high schools and other programmes are taken up.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14(not tallying)

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Secondary Education	127130.05	71432.05

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

A sum of Rs.114782.70 lakh have been provided under State sector and Rs. 70470.41 lakh under District sector.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally Sponsored Scheme

##### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

## **e) Other Ongoing schemes**

### **1) Direction and Administration – CPI Office**

Rs.45.00 lakh are provided under the scheme for strengthening the computer systems including computer software and stationery during 2013-14.

### **2) Direction & Administration-North Eastern Education Directorate Gulbarga**

A sum of Rs.120.00 lakh is provided to meet recurring expenses of the North-Eastern Education Directorate.

### **3) Direction & Administration- Dharwad**

A sum of Rs.100.00 lakh is provided to meet recurring expenses of the Directorate of Dharwad.

### **4) Inspection**

Rs.100.00 lakh are provided for this scheme during 2014-15.

Budget under this scheme will be utilised for recurring charges of the divisional level boards, printing & supplying of progress cards to students studying in Government High Schools and printing academic guidebooks.

### **5) Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board (KSEEB)**

Rs.200.00 lakh are provided during 2014-15. Out of which Rs.130.00 lakh and Rs.70.00 lakh are earmarked for SCP & TSP respectively.

To encourage Schedule Cast and Schedule Tribe students to continue education, SSLC examination fee will be reimbursed.

### **6) Financial Assistant and reimbursement of fees and Vidya Vikasa.**

To encourage girls student to continue education, reimbursement of non-governmental fee to girls studying in Government High School will be made.

A sum of Rs.991.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15, out of which Rs.122.75 lakh, and Rs.73.65 lakh are earmarked for SCP & TSP respectively.

### **7) Improvement of Secondary School Constructions**

Rs.300.00 lakh are provided during 2013-14 for acquiring the land and construction of class rooms for high school in urban areas. Out of which Rs.99.99 lakh and Rs.21.00 lakh are earmarked for SCP & TSP respectively.

Good infrastructure facilities are required in order to achieve 100% access to secondary schools by 2015, reducing dropout rate by 90% by 2015, increasing enrolment by 100% in all secondary schools, increase retention by 100% in all secondary schools.

## **8) Bicycles to VIII standard students**

Rs.17721.70 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.2751.19 lakh, Rs.1757.29 lakh, Rs.2400.00 lakh and Rs.1600.00 lakh are earmarked for SCP ,TSP, SDP & HKDB respectively.

With an objective to continue education without giving reason of poor transport facilities, to reduce the drop out at secondary school level & to encourage Girls education to continue, free bicycles to both Boys and Girls students who have enrolled for VIII class in Government and aided schools will be provided during 2014-15.

## **9) Implementation of Recommendation of Vaidyanatha Committee**

Rs.100.00 lakh are provided during 2014-15 for supply of sports material and salary for physical education instructors sanctioned during 2007-08.

Government has accepted the recommendation of Vaidyanatha Committee recommendations. In the first phase, it is proposed to supply sports material for Government composite high schools in educationally backward taluks and to provide physical education instructors to Government high schools.

## **10) GIA in Education**

Rs.15000.00 lakh are provided during 2014-15, out of which Rs.261.68 lakh and Rs.52.42 lakh are earmarked for SCP & TSP respectively.

In secondary education, role of the private participation is important. To encourage the private participation salary grants is provided to high school management for providing salary to teachers working in Grant in aid institutions.

## **11) Sainik School Koodige in Kodagu District**

Rs. 160.00 lakh are provided during 2014-15, out of which Rs.56.67 lakh and Rs.31.49 lakh are earmarked for SCP & TSP respectively.

Sainik School is a residential school setup on the model of Bijapur Sainik School funded by both the center and state Government.

The Sainik School will enable the children to achieve academic excellence, prepare the children to take up National Defence examination and enable the children to acquire multidimensional skills.

## **12) Rashtriya Madhyamika Shikshana Abhiyana**

Rs.44425.00 lakh are provided during 2014-15, out of which Rs.8425.85 lakh, Rs.3884.42 lakh, Rs.180.00, lakh and Rs.120.00 lakh are earmarked for SCP, TSP, SDP& HKDB respectively.

For the universalisation of secondary education Rashtriya Madhyamika Shikshana Abhiyana scheme is being implemented from the year 2009-10 under joint coordination by State Government/Central Government and local bodies.

The main objectives of Rashtriya Madhyamika Shikshana are as follows:

- To ensure that all secondary schools have physical facilities, staff and supplies according to the prescribed standards through financial support in Government/ Local Body and Government aided schools, and appropriate regulatory mechanism in the case of other schools.
- To improve access to secondary schooling to all young persons according to norms – through proximate location (say, Secondary Schools within 5 kms, and Higher Secondary Schools within 7-10 kms) / efficient and safe transport arrangements/residential facilities, depending on local circumstances including open schooling. However in hilly and difficult areas, these norms can be relaxed. Preferably residential schools may be set up in such areas.
- To ensure that no child is deprived of secondary education of satisfactory quality due to gender, socio-economic, disability and other barriers.
- To improve quality of secondary education resulting in enhanced intellectual, social and cultural learning.
- To ensure that all students pursuing secondary education receive education of good quality.
- Achievement of the above objectives would also inter-alia, signify substantial progress in the direction of the Common school system.

### **13) Reimbursement of exam. Fees to SC/ST Students (Boys) Studying in Govt. High schools**

Rs.400.00 lakh are provided for the scheme, out of which Rs.266.68 lakh and Rs.133.32 lakh are earmarked for SCP & TSP respectively.

### **14) Kittur Rani Chennamma Residential Schools for Girls**

Rs.225.00 lakh are provided during 2014-15 for establishment of Kittur Rani Chennamma residential schools.

### **15) Agasthya International Foundation**

Rs.200.00 lakh are provided under this scheme. The main purpose of the Scheme is establishment of Apex Creativity campus & Integrated Mega Science Centre at Hubli, Dharwad and in three Core Centres. The Agasthya International Foundations is the implementing agency. In the districts of North Karnataka in particular, most educationally backward districts are covered for the development of science education at the school level.

#### **16) State Institute for School Leadership Educational planning & Management**

Rs.200.00 lakh are provided during 2014-15 for establishing State Institute for school leadership educational planning and management.

#### **17) Non-Govt. Secondary schools – Maintenance**

Rs.7000.00 lakh are provided for the Scheme.

#### **18) Revision of District Gazetteers**

Rs.20.00 lakh are provided for the Scheme.

#### **19) Sainik School Bijapur**

Rs.100.00 lakh are provided during 2014-15. Sainik school is a residential school setup at Bijapur. The Sainik School will enable the children to achieve academic excellence, prepare the children to take up National defence examination and enable the children to acquire multidimensional skills. Hence it is proposed to construct stadium at Bijapur Sainik School.

#### **20) Opening of Schools for Girls KGBV Model**

Rs.2400.00 lakh are provided during 2014-15 out of which Rs.375.00 lakh, Rs.187.50 lakh, Rs.1800.00 lakh and Rs.600.00 lakh are earmarked for SCP,TSP, SDP and HKDB respectively.

#### **21) Compound and playground - SDP**

Rs.150.00 lakh are provided under this scheme.

#### **22) Infrastructural facilities for High schools - SDP**

Rs.4000.00 lakh are provided during 2014-15, out of which Rs.712.00 lakh, Rs.428.40 lakh, Rs.2400.00 lakh and Rs.1600.00 lakh are earmarked for SCP,TSP, SDP and HKDB respectively.

#### **23) Bharath Sevalal**

Rs.25.00 lakh are provided under this scheme.

#### **24) Sainik School Bijapur**

Rs.100.00 lakh are provided under this scheme.

#### **25) Sainik School, Koodigi – Capital Outlay**

Rs.400.00 lakh are provided under this scheme.



## **26) Computer Literacy Awareness in Secondary Schools:**

Training of Graduate Teachers, online skill training to DIET staff, computer training through Microsoft Academy, in-service training, Computer education for high schools students are the main activities of the scheme.

Rs.10000.00 lakh are provided under this scheme, Out of which Rs.2410.00 lakh, Rs.861.00 lakh, Rs.660.00 lakh and Rs.440.00 lakh for are earmarked for SCP & TSP, SDP & HKDB respectively.

## **27) Rashtriya Madhyamika Shikshana Abhiyana – Capital Outlay**

Rs.10000.00 lakh are provided under this scheme, out of which Rs. 1715.00 lakh, Rs.695.00 lakh, Rs.1500.00 lakh and Rs.1000.00 lakh for are earmarked for SCP & TSP, SDP & HKDB respectively.

## **28 ) Bharath Scouts -**

Rs.150.00 lakh are provided under this scheme

## **28 ) Girl Guides**

Rs.50.00 lakh are provided under this scheme

## **New Schemes**

### **1. Karnataka Science and Innovation Foundatin from CSR Sources**

Rs. 100.00 lakh are provided under this scheme.

## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

### **a) Central Plan schemes**

#### **1) Printing and supply of forms, Registers to primary and secondary schools**

Rs.547.10 lakh are provided for this scheme during 2014-15.

### **b) Centrally sponsored schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **c) Other Ongoing Schemes**

Rs.70470.41 lakh are provided for the following district sector ongoing schemes.

1. Government secondary schools –High schools.

## C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15

### a) Special Development Plan

1. Opening of schools for girls KGBW Model - Rs.1800.00 lakh are provided for the scheme
2. Rashtriya Madhyamika Shikshana Abhiyana - Rs.180.00 lakh are provided for the scheme
3. Bicycles to 8<sup>th</sup> Standard Students - Rs.2400.00 lakh are provided for the scheme.
4. Infrastructure facilities for High schools - Rs.2400.00 lakh are provided for the scheme.
5. Rashtriya Madhyamika Shikshana Abhiyana – Capital - Rs.1500.00 lakh are provided for the scheme.
6. Computer Literacy Awareness in Secondary School – Rs.660.00 lakh are provided for the scheme.

### b) Special Component Plan

Rs. 17326.81 lakh are provided under this scheme.

### c) Tribal Sub Plan

Rs. 8195.49 lakh are provided under this scheme.

### ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes		-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes		
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	114682.70
New Schemes	-	100.00
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>114782.70</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	547.10	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	70470.41
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>547.10</b>	<b>70470.41</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>547.10</b>	<b>185253.11</b>

## Pre-University Education

Pre-University Education continues to be an extension of High School Education through Composite Junior Colleges, a part of First Grade Colleges and Independent Junior Colleges. The enrolment at Pre-University level is 10.30 lakhs and the total number of institutions are 4676. Transparency in the conduct of Examinations, Examination reforms, decentralisation of administration through District Offices of Pre-University Education, equipping Govt. Pre-University Colleges with buildings, furnitures and laboratory facilities are the main thrust areas.

There are 1203 Govt., 933 aided, 2527 unaided and 13 Corporation PU colleges in the State. Students strength for the last five years is as follows:

Sl.No.	Year	I PUC	II PUC
1	2009	555977	428580
2	2010	518179	450700
3	2011	575673	430625
4	2012	625542	480268
5	2013	562499	467985

Students are continuing their higher studies in large number. In order to provide opportunity to continuing higher studies, the State had introduced number of schemes and opened new PU colleges. Priority is given for construction of classrooms and PU College buildings.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2014-15

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Pre-University Education	21052.00	21052.00

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

Rs. 37640.30 lakh are provided under State sector.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

##### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no projects.

#### **e) Other Ongoing schemes**

##### **1) Direction and Administration**

Rs.150.00 lakh are provided towards salary component of Directorate, Deputy Director's Office, computer wing maintenance and vehicle hiring charges.

##### **2) Pre-University Education – Examinations Charges**

Rs.600.00 lakh are provided towards various academic activities. Conducting Orientation/refresher training programmes, teleconference programme, preparation bridge course material and supply of notebooks to weak students; Rs.78.00 lakh and Rs.50.01 lakh are earmarked for SCP & TSP respectively.

##### **3) Junior Colleges**

Rs.34263.36 lakh are provided during 2014-15, out of which Rs. 150.00 lakh, Rs.50.00 lakh are earmarked for SCP and TSP for the payment of salary and other allowances of Government Junior Colleges staff sanctioned under plan including principals, lectures, guest lectures and other non teaching staff.

##### **4) PU College Building (capital) NABARD**

Rs.2300.00 lakh are provided during 2014-15 for construction of PU College buildings. Out of which Rs. 978.65 lakh is earmarked for SCP and Rs.498.44 lakh for TSP.

##### **5) Providing Infrastructure Facilities to Government Secondary Schools Converted into Junior Colleges**

Infrastructure facilities like furnitures, lab equipment and library books will be provided to needy Junior Colleges.

Rs.326.67 lakh are provided for the Scheme, out of which Rs. 83.63 lakh is earmarked for SCP and Rs. 49.00 lakh is for TSP.

#### **f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

### C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15

#### a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

#### b) Special Component Plan

Rs.1290.28 lakh are provided under this scheme.

#### c) Tribal Sub Plan

Rs.638.45 lakh are provided under this scheme.

### ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	37640.03
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37640.03</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37640.03</b>

## State Education Research and Training (DSERT)

The Department of State Educational Research and Training (DSERT) was established with the objective of improving academic standards in school education by conducting refresher courses, workshops, seminars and exhibitions etc. for teachers, students and teacher educators. Management of 131 teacher training institutes and 62 B.Ed., colleges vests with this directorate. This directorate is also in-charge of production of textbooks for classes I to X.

With the establishment of District Institute of Education and Training (DIETs) and Colleges of Teachers Education (CTEs) the DSERT has been entrusted with the task of Planning, Monitoring and supporting field level training centres. DSERT is drawing up the Annual Plan of action for DIETS and CTEs, fixing targets for achievement, providing packages for training material for use of DIETs and CTEs and serving as coordinating agency at the State level in the implementation of externally aided projects.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Science Education, Yoga Education, Educational Technology, ICT at schools and Teacher Education are also implemented through this Department.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
State Education Research and Training (DSERT)	950.00	950.00

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

Rs. 4973.83 lakh has been provided under State sector.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEME

##### a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

##### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no projects.

#### **e) Other Ongoing schemes**

##### **1) Strengthening of DSERT**

Rs.20.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.

##### **2) Developmental Activities of State Institute of Science (including crash programme)**

Rs.100.00 lakh are provided for arranging Science Exhibitions, conducting of work shops and seminars on Science.

##### **3) Graduate Teachers under Training**

Rs. 388.82 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs. 8.88 lakh is earmarked for SCP and Rs. 21.61 lakh is for TSP. Training of Graduate Teachers, online skill training to DIET staff, computer training through Microsoft Academy, in-service training etc are the main activities of the scheme.

##### **4) Department of SCERT**

Rs. 91.18 lakh are provided for recurring expenditure and buildings maintenance.

#### **f) New Schemes**

##### **1. Education and Training and College for Teachers Education and Training**

Rs. 4373.83 lakh are provided for this scheme.

#### **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

#### **C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

##### **a) Special Development Plan**

There are no schemes.

##### **b) Special Component Plan**

There are no schemes.

##### **c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no schemes.

## ABSTRACT

	<b>(Rs. lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	4973.83
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>4973.83</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>4973.83</b>



## Mass Education

Mass Education aims at spreading the message of importance of education to non-literates in the age group of 9-35 years through total literacy and post literacy campaigns. The establishment of continuing education centres to sustain interest in reading among neo literates and preventing from relapsing into illiteracy is also a major objective of the programme.

The National Literacy Mission has taken up the total literacy programme for educating the illiterate masses. Total literacy campaign programme have been launched in the state to cover about 80 lakh non-literates in the age group 9-35 years. Under this programme, 23 projects have been started and 21 posts literacy projects have been sanctioned to the state.

As per the 2011 census, Karnataka State has a population of 6.21 crores. The State's literacy rate is 75.60 percent. The female literacy is 68.13 percent and Male literacy is 82.85percent. Karnataka has completed the total literacy campaign and post literacy campaign in all the districts. Government of India has sanctioned the continuing education programme for 18 districts at a total cost of Rs.60.49 crore. The sanction for the remaining 9 districts is awaited. Karnataka Adult Education Council has been abolished. Karnataka State was selected for UNESCO-NLM award for 2000 for its achievement in implementation of literacy programme and new innovation. A logo has been prepared for Karnataka State Literacy Mission Authority. Number of Neo literates made in 11th plan period is 12 lakh.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

		(Rs. lakh)
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Mass Education	1525.64	1598.66

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

Rs. 635.83 lakh have been provided for State sector and Rs.295.21 lakh under District sector.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

## **b) Centrally sponsored schemes**

### **1. Implementation of Sakshara Bharath**

Rs.600.00 lakh are provided during 2014-15, of which Rs.270.83 lakh is State Share and Rs.329.17 lakh Central Share.

### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no projects.

### **e) Other Ongoing schemes**

#### **1) State Adult Education Programme – Strengthening of Administrative Structure at State Level**

Rs.40.00 lakh are provided for this scheme for strengthening of Administrative Structure at State Level (pay& other allowances of officers & staff, and other expenses. )

#### **2) State Level Literacy Programme**

Rs.125.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.55.00 lakh is earmarked for SCP and Rs. 25.00 lakh is for TSP. This budget provided under this scheme will be utilised for various literacy programmes and literacy camps for SC/ST through Karnataka state literacy mission authority.

#### **2) Karnataka State Adult Education Council**

Rs.50.00 lakh are provided for KSAEC to training programmes for rural youths and development of Vidyapeetas.

#### **3) Continuing Education Centre (State share)**

Rs.150.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs. 50.00 lakh is earmarked for SCP and Rs. 19.70 lakh is for TSP. The budget provided under this will be utilized for vocational training for neo literates of SC/ ST and General category.

### **4) Implementation of Sakshara Bharath**

Rs.600.00 lakh are provided during 2014-15, of which Rs.270.83 lakh is State Share and Rs.329.17 lakh Central Share, out of which Rs.67.46 lakh is earmarked for SCP and Rs. 32.53 lakh is for TSP.

### **f) New Schemes**

There are no new schemes.

## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

### **a) Central Plan schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **b) Centrally sponsored schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **c) Other Ongoing schemes**

Rs.295.21lakh have been provided during 2014-15 to implement the following schemes under district sector.

1. Other Expences.
2. Jana Shikshana Nilayas

### **d) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

## **C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

### **a) Special Development Plan**

There are no schemes.

### **b) Special Component Plan**

Rs.172.46 lakh are provided under this scheme.

### **c) Tribal Sub Plan**

Rs.78.71 lakh are provided under this scheme.

## ABSTRACT

	<b>(Rs. lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	329.17	270.83
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	365.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>329.17</b>	<b>635.83</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	295.21
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>295.21</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>329.17</b>	<b>931.04</b>

## Vocational Education

Vocationalisation of Education has been a major concern in the context of the overall transformation of the Education System in the Country. The report of the Education Commission (1964 – 68) has provided the justification for Vocational courses within the prevailing systems of General Education. Vocationalisation assumed greater significance under the 10 + 2 pattern of Education. The National Education Policy of 1986 considers vocational courses at the Higher Secondary Stage not as a preparation for College, but as a period for repairing the increasing number of school levels for different vocation in life. Vocational Education at the +2 stage was started in the State in 1977 with the following objectives:

The main objectives of the department are:

- To fulfil national goals of Rural Development and removal of unemployment.
- To impart Education relevant to productivity and build up manpower to meet the need of middle level manpower.
- To divert a sizeable group of students at the +2 level to vocational streams, to prevent the rush to universities.
- To prepare students for self-employment.

The major vocational areas identified for imparting education are Agriculture, Commerce, Technical Services and Home Science.

During the 11th Five year Plan it is proposed to start short-term courses in 100 Government Institutions every year.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Vocational Education	883.27	883.27

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

Rs.366.07 lakh are provided for Vocationalisation of Higher, Secondary Education Scheme, out of which Rs.98.58 lakh and Rs.45.83 lakh are earmarked for SCP & TSP respectively.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

**b) Centrally sponsored schemes**

There are no schemes.

**c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no projects.

**e) Other Ongoing schemes**

**1) Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education**

Rs.366.07 lakh are provided for Vocationalisation of Higher, Secondary Education Scheme, out of which Rs.98.58 lakh and Rs.45.83 lakh are earmarked for SCP & TSP respectively.

The National Education Policy of 1986 considers vocational courses at the Higher Secondary Stage not as a preparation for College, but as period for repairing the increasing number of school levels for different vocation in life. Vocational Education at the +2 stage was started in the State in 1977. Vocationalisation of Education has been a major concern in the context of the overall transformation of the Education System in the Country. The report of the Education Commission (1964 – 68) has provided the justification for Vocational courses within the prevailing systems of General Education. Vocationalisation assumed greater significance under the 10 + 2 pattern of Education.

**f) New Schemes**

There are no new schemes.

**B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

**C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

**a) Special Development Plan**

There are no schemes.

**b) Special Component Plan**

Rs.98.58 lakh are provided under this scheme.

**c) Tribal Sub Plan**

Rs.45.83 lakh are provided under this scheme.

**ABSTRACT**

	<b>(Rs. lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	366.07
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>366.07</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>366.07</b>

## Language Development

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Language Development	535.00	535.00

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

Rs.396.00 lakh have been provided for Language Development under State sector.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

##### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

##### e) Other Ongoing schemes

##### 1) CPS of Infrastructure Facility for Academy of Sanskrit Research, Melkote

Rs.30.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.

##### 2) Dwaita Vedanta Students and Research Foundation

Rs.10.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.

##### 3) Kalpatharu Sanskrit Academy, Bangalore

Rs.6.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.



#### 4) Sanskrit University

Rs.350.00 lakh are provided under this scheme. The amount will be utilised as development grants to Sanskrit University, out of which Rs. 100.00 lakh and Rs. 50.00 lakh for SCP and TSP respectively.

#### f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

#### C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15

##### a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

##### b) Special Component Plan

Rs.100.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.

##### c) Tribal Sub Plan

Rs.50.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.

#### ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	396.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>396.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>396.00</b>

## Universities & Higher Education

There are 17 Universities coming under purview of Higher Education Department. They are Mysore, Karnataka, Bangalore, Gulbarga, Mangalore, Kuvempu, Kannada, Tumkur, Karnataka State Open University, Vishweswaraiah Technological University, Karnataka State Women University, Bijapur, Rani Chennama University, Belgaum, , Davanagere University, Vijayanagara Krishnadevaraya University at Bellary, Karnataka State Gangubai Hanagal Sangeetha and Pradarshaka Kalegala University, Karnataka Sanskrit University and Karnataka Janapada University. Institute for Social and Economic Change, Centre for Multi Disciplinary Institute and the National Law School and research institutions like the Academy of Sanskrit Research, Melkote. Dwaita Vedanta studies and research foundation and Kalpataru Sanskrit Academy.

Law University at Hubli comes under the purview of Law and Rajeev Gandhi Health University at Bangalore comes under purview of Medical Education Similarly Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal and Fisheries Universities comes under purview of respective sectors.

Older Universities are receiving grants from the University Grants Commission in addition to State Plan grants. Provision for infra-structural requirements of new universities funding for new projects, expenses of new courses introduced and grants to institutes of higher learning are provided through programmes in this sector.

The programmes include providing grants-in-aid for developmental activities to the universities .

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

		(Rs. lakh)
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Universities & Higher Education	10234.85	11769.85

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

Rs.55926.00 lakh have been provided under State sector for Universities & Higher Education programmes.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

**c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**c) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no Projects

**e) Other Ongoing schemes**

**1) Assistance to Universities - Mysore University**

Rs.35.00 lakh are provided for this scheme during 2013-14 as a developmental grant.

**2) Assistance to Universities - Karnataka University**

Rs.400.00 lakh are provided to Karnataka University as a developmental grant, out of which Rs. 223.56 lakh for SCP and Rs.111.78 lakh for TSP respectively.

**3) Assistance to Universities - Bangalore University**

Rs. 50.00 lakh are provided to Bangalore University as developmental grants.

**4) Assistance to Universities - Gulbarga University**

Rs.400.00 lakh are provided to Gulbarga University as developmental grants, out of which Rs.161.32 lakh for SCP and Rs. 61.32 lakh for TSP respectively.

**5) Assistance to Universities - Mangalore University**

Rs.575.00 lakh are provided for developmental grant, out of which Rs. 240.80 lakh for SCP and Rs. 82.20 lakh for TSP respectively.

**6) Assistance to Universities - Kannada University-Hampi**

Rs.600.00 lakh are provided for expenditure on salaries and other Developmental activities, out of which Rs. 95.34 lakh for SCP and Rs. 36.90 lakh for TSP respectively.

**7) Assistance to Universities - Kuvempu University**

Rs.600.00 lakh are provided for expenditure on salaries and other Developmental activities.

**8) Open University (Assistance to Universities)**

Rs.75.00 lakh are provided for development activities.

**9) Institution of chairs in Universities**

Rs.10.00 lakh are provided for institution of chairs.

**10) Dravidian University (Assistance to Universities)**

Rs.6.00 lakh are provided for Dravidian University.

**11) Women University**

Rs.1100.00 lakh are provided for Women University for salaries and other developmental activities, out of which Rs. 186.61 lakh is earmarked for SCP and Rs. 68.54 lakh for TSP.

**12) Tumkur University (Assistance to Universities)**

Rs.800.00 lakh are provided to Tumkur University as a developmental grant, out of which Rs. 173.04 lakh is earmarked for SCP and Rs. 85.52 lakh for TSP.

**13) Diploma course in Hampi University**

Rs.175.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.

**14) Centre for Tulu at Dravidian University Kuppam in AP**

Rs.10.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.

**15) Davangere University**

Rs.875.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs. 172.00 lakh for SCP and Rs. 57.40 lakh for TSP.

**16) Institute for social and Economic Change**

Rs.200.00 lakh are provided for Institute for Higher Studies Institute for Social and Economic Change.

**17) National Law School**

Rs.205.00 lakh are provided for National Law School, out of which Rs.82.45 lakh for SCP and Rs. 22.28 lakh for TSP.

**18) Centre for Multi Disciplinary Research -Dharwad**

Rs.135.00 lakh are provided for Centre for Multi Disciplinary Research, out of which Rs. 17.83 lakh for SCP and Rs.12.73 lakh for TSP.

**19) Karnataka State Council for Higher Education**

Rs.250.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.

**20) Lalithakala University**

Rs.50.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.

**21) Belgaum University**

Rs.1204.72 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs. 134.12 lakh for SCP and Rs. 80.06 lakh for TSP.

**22) Vijaynagar University, Bellary-GIA**

Rs.560.28 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs. 146.72 lakh for SCP and Rs. 63.00 lakh for TSP.

**23) Janapada University**

Rs.500.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs. 85.75 lakh for SCP and Rs. 34.75 lakh for TSP.

**24) Karnataka Knowledge Commission**

Rs.50.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.

**25.)Assistance to Sanskrit and vedict Research Institutions**

Rs.60.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.

**26) Music University**

Rs.450.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.

**27) National Accreditation Council**

Rs.350.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.

**f) New Schemes**

**1) Rashtriya Ucchatara Shiksha Abhiyana**

Rs.15000.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs. 2600.00 lakh for SCP and Rs.1000.00 lakh for TSP.

**2) Scheme for providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM- GIA)**

Rs.600.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.

**3) Development of Minority Institutions.**

Rs.600.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.

#### 4) Rashtriya Uchatara Shiksha Abhiyana (Capital)

Rs.30000.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.5100.00 lakh for SCP and Rs.2100.00 lakh for TSP.

#### B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

#### C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

##### a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

##### b) Special Component Plan

Rs.9419.54 lakh are provided for this scheme.

##### c) Tribal Sub Plan

Rs.3816.48 lakh are provided for this scheme.

#### ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	55926.00
New Schemes	-	
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>55926.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>55926.00</b>

## Collegiate Education

The main aim and responsibility is to bring up students in all respect to reach Higher Education level, especially for the development of SC/ST, rural areas financially and socially backward and weaker section people and women.

Administration and maintenance of Govt. First Grade Colleges and sanction of grants, opening of new Govt. First Grade Colleges at the places of demand in the State. Providing land, buildings and infrastructure facilities to the existing Govt. First Grade Colleges are the priorities.

There are 362 Government Colleges 315, Aided colleges and 1764 Private un-aided colleges in the State. Government Colleges have 5435 teaching and 2538 non-teaching staff. There are 6671 teaching and 3821 non-teaching staff working in private colleges.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

		(Rs. lakh)
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Collegiate Education	49517.36	48269.16

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

Rs.50458.47 lakh are provided under state sector for Collegiate Education.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

##### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

## **e) Other Ongoing schemes**

### **1) Directorate of Collegiate Education**

Rs.225.92 lakh are provided for this scheme for salary of 6 Register regional office, Salary of Central and regional office and recurring charges.

### **2) Other Government Colleges**

Rs.28303.03 lakh are provided for this scheme for salaries of 2289 teaching, 670 non-teaching staff, and honorarium for guest lecturers of Government Colleges and e-governance related software development and maintenance. Books and other materials will be provided to SC\ST students. Out of the total budget Rs.2400.00 lakh for SCP and Rs. 887.25 lakh for TSP.

### **3) Opening of Science Course in 17 Govt. Colleges**

Rs.950.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs. 274.74 lakh SCP and Rs. 97.47 lakh TSP.

### **4) Collegiate Education-Teaching**

Rs.2424.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs. 1160.00 lakh for SCP and Rs. 300.00 lakh for TSP.

### **5) Sanchi Honnamma Scholarships**

Rs.175.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs. 56.40 lakh for SCP and Rs. 30.38 lakh for TSP.

### **6) Scholarships to encourage bright students to study science at degree level**

Rs.108.00 lakh are provided for this scheme for awarding of scholarships to bright students to encourage studying science at degree level, out of which Rs. 25.60 lakh for SCP and Rs.17.80 lakh for TSP.

### **7) Kittur Rani Chennamma Puraskar**

Rs.42.00 lakh are provided for awarding scholarship to girls' student studying art, science and commerce courses, out of which Rs. 9.69 lakh for SCP, Rs. 5.17 lakh.

### **8) Introduction of Computer Education at degree College**

Rs.200.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.



### **9) Degree College at Bijapur**

Rs.253.25 lakh are provided for this scheme to meet the salary & recurring expenditure of Degree College at Bijapur.

### **10) Women's College at Mysore**

Rs.236.81 lakh are provided to meet the salary & recurring expenditure Women's College at Mysore.

### **11) Land acquisition**

Rs.845.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.

### **12) Capital Outlay Construction of Colleges Buildings**

Rs.10864.94 lakh are provided for construction of Government College building, out of which Rs.3259.00 lakh for SCP and Rs.1086.00 lakh for TSP. Providing buildings for Government College is priority of the government. In this direction government had sought NABARD assistance.

### **13) Soft Skill Development in Colleges**

Rs.1000.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.533.56 lakh for SCP and Rs.227.35 lakh for TSP.

A innovative scheme to improve soft skill development for degree students has been introduced. The programme includes, employability soft skill training module on public private partnership, a training programme for value education on public private partnership, a training programme for students in English Communicative skills on public private partnership.

During the year 2012-13, soft skill training module, 359 Government colleges have been identified for both training programme for value education and training programme for students in English Communicative skills.

### **14) Maintenance-Grant-in-aid to Colleges of Education**

Rs.2330.52 lakh is provided for this scheme.

### **15) Implementation of UGC Pay Scale**

Rs.2500.00 lakh is provided for this scheme.

### **f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes

## B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

## C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15

### a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

### b) Special Component Plan

Rs.7718.99 lakh are provided under this scheme.

### c) Tribal Sub Plan

Rs. 2651.42 lakh are provided under this scheme.

## ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	50458.47
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>		<b>50458.47</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>50458.47</b>

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Karnataka is identified as one of the leading states in the country with fast development in Information Technology and Industrial growth. In this direction Technical Education is passing through a competitive mode to introduce several schemes and methods for an improved and effective technical education system.

There are 210 Engineering Colleges, 297 Polytechnics, 12 Junior Technical Schools, 3 Fine Arts Degree Colleges and 76 Arts Colleges coming under the purview of the Department of Technical Education. Among 210 Engineering Colleges, fourteen are under the Govt./University and eleven are aided institutions and the remaining 185 colleges are unaided. Out of 297 polytechnics, 81 are under Government, 44 are aided and 172 are unaided private polytechnics.

Library books, Furnitures, Equipments, and Hostel furnitures are being provided to Government Polytechnics, Training Programmes have been conducted for the various Government/Aided Polytechnic students as well as passed out students under Career Guidance Supervisory Development and Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Technical Education	34436.39	40442.58

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

A sum of Rs.52729.77 lakh has been provided under state sector for Technical Education.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

##### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no schemes.

#### **e) Other Ongoing schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **1) Director of Technical Education (Direction & Administration)**

Rs.148.21 lakh are provided for salaries of 26 staff and other office expenses.

#### **2) Fine Arts College**

Rs.190.00 lakh are provided for payment of grant to Fine Arts College, this also includes ADHOC grant to Chitrakala parishat Bangalore and Chitrakala School Gadag.

#### **3) Govt. Polytechnic**

Budget provided under this scheme will be utilized for the salary to 2621 staff of 81 Government Polytechnic in the state. This also includes for general expenses and procurement of equipments, furniture, Library books etc.

Rs.10863.90 lakh are provided for this scheme.

#### **4) Scholarship and incentive (General)**

The funds are meant for Students studying in Government Aided and Private Engineering Colleges. Scholarships will be provided to the children of the defence employees who have sought admission to Engineering Colleges. Fee concessions to the SC/ST students who have sought admission in the Engineering Colleges will also given. Subsidy to the students who have sought admission in the Engineering Colleges in higher fee category through CET. Total exemption from fee to the students having BPL card who have secured 80% marks in PUC and sought admission in Engineering College through CET. Helping the SC/ST students / BPL card holders.

Rs.1900.00 lakh is provided for this scheme.

#### **5) Engineering Colleges and Institution (SKSJT Institute Bangalore)**

Budget provided under this scheme will be utilized for the salary to 1062 staff of 11 Government Engineering Colleges in the state. This also includes for general expenses, Other expenses and procurement of equipments, furniture, Library books etc.

Rs.4067.33 lakh are provided for this scheme.

#### **6) Buildings for Tech. schools, Polytechnics and Engg. Colleges.**

Rs.50.00 lakh are provided for maintenance and repairs of 81 Government Polytechnics and 11 Govt. Engineering Colleges.

### **7) School of Mines, K.G.F.**

Rs.19.88 lakh are provided for salary of the staff and recurring expenses of school at Kolar Gold Mines.

### **8) EDUSAT**

Rs.5.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The Budget provided under the scheme will be utilized for the telecast lesson to all engineering and polytechnic in the state.

### **9) Buildings for Engineering College**

Rs.1800.22 lakh are provided for this scheme for construction of building for 11 newly started Govt. Engineering Colleges during 2014-15, out of which Rs.540.00 lakh for SCP and Rs. 180.00 lakh for TSP.

### **10) Equipment for New Colleges**

Rs.1000.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.171.50 lakh for SCP and Rs. 69.50 lakh for TSP. During the year 2007-08 and 2009-10, 43 new Govt. Polytechnic and 11 Govt. Engineering colleges have been established to meet the demand. Equipment and machinery is required for the Institutions. It is proposed to provide equipment and machinery required for the Institutions.

### **11) Education loans for admission to professional colleges interest subsidies**

Rs.2.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.

### **12) State Plan Scheme**

Rs.5924.28 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.1928.00 lakh is State Share and Rs.842.00 lakh Central Share.

### **13) Assistance to Non – Government Colleges & Institutions**

Rs.12850.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. Budget provided would be utilized for salary (Govt. share 85%) to the 2724 staff of working in the Government Aided Polytechnics.

### **14) Technical improvement on Quality Improvement Project**

Strengthening Institutions to produce high quality engineers for better employability, Scaling-up postgraduate education and development and innovation, establishing centers for excellence for focused applicable research. Training of faculty for effective Teaching, and Enhancing institutional and impart special teaching methods through satellite and special importance is being to teach Spoken English especially to Diploma students.

Rs.13906.00 lakh are proposed during 2013-14 for this scheme, out of which Rs.1800.00 lakh for SCP and Rs.700.00 lakh for TSP.

**f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

**C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

**a) Special Development Plan**

There are no schemes.

**b) Special Component Plan**

Rs.4439.50 lakh are provided for this scheme.

**c) Tribal Sub Plan**

Rs.1791.50 lakh are provided for this scheme.

**ABSTRACT**

	<b>(Rs. lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	52729.77
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>52729.77</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>52729.77</b>

# ART AND CULTURE

## Kannada and Culture

The Directorate of Kannada and Culture came into being with a twofold mission; the development of Kannada and implementation and publicity of the schemes essentially projecting the literature and culture of Karnataka.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Kannada & Culture	14321.71	13511.71

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

A sum of Rs 17073.33 lakh are provided during 2014-15, out of which Rs.16969.77 lakh under State sector and Rs.103.56 lakh under District sector.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

##### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

## **e) Other Ongoing schemes**

### **1. Directions and Administration**

Rs.630.47 lakh are provided for the scheme. The budget provided will be utilized for maintenance of Kannada Bhavana, organizing workshops for officers and staff at all districts. Conducting Kannada learning classes for Non-Kannadigas, Organising Kannada Jagruthi Sammelana in 52 border taluks. Reprints of classic and important books, Extending financing support to printers and young budding authors. Translating classics and important Kannada books to other language and other language books to Kannada language.

### **2. Jayachamarajendra Academy of Visual Arts – Mysore**

Rs.30.00 lakh are provided for the scheme. This institution offers training in Fine arts at Mysore. The institution is recognized by the Mysore University.

### **3. Financial Assistance to Film and Drama Training Institutes**

Rs.150.00 lakh are provided for the scheme. The budget will be utilized for payment of salary and other allowances to staff and artists at Nataka Karnataka Rangayana at Mysore, Shimoga and Dharwad. Financial assistance will be provided to company theaters, which are at the verge of closure. Aid is given to rejuvenate 16-25 professional Drama Troupes every year. To establish Janapada Adyayana Kendra at Malemahadeswara betta and Nataka Karnataka Rangayana at Gulbarga. This institutions are brought under the Grant-in-Aid.

### **4. Open Air Theatre**

Rs.300.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The budget will be utilized for printing of Kannada literature, reprint of classic and important books. Extending financial support to young budding authors and to support poor printers.

### **5. Kannada Book Authority**

Rs.100.00 lakh are provided for the scheme. The budget provided will be utilized to promote the activities of Kannada Book Authority.

### **6. Hampi Utsava**

Rs.200.00 lakh are provided for the scheme. The budget provided will be utilized for organizing the Hampi Utsava. Renowned artists from the State and from various parts of the country will be invited for this Utsava.

### **7. Kadambotsava**

Rs.50.00 lakh are provided for the scheme. The budget provided will be utilized for celebration of Kadambotsava at Banavasi to commemorate the erstwhile grandeur of Kadamba's.



## **8. Assistance to Professional Drama Companies**

Rs.165.00 lakh are provided for the scheme. The budget provided will be utilized for financial assistance to company theatres which are at the verge of closure. Aid is given to rejuvenate 16-20 professional Drama Troupes every year.

## **9. National and State Festivals Special Schemes**

Rs.2500.75 lakh are provided for this Scheme. The budget provided will be utilized for national, State level festivals and Rajyotsava Awards and other prestigious Awards.

## **10. Assistance to District Ranga mandiras**

Rs.400.00 lakh are provided for the scheme. The budget provided will be utilized for upgradation of districts Ranga Mandira's and their maintenance. Moderation of Mysore Kalamandir & Vanaranga will also be taken up.

## **11. Assistance to State Academies**

Rs.615.00 lakh are provided for the scheme. The budget provided will be released as GIA to Academies.

## **12. Basaveshwara Prashasthi**

Rs.15.00 lakh are provided for awarding Basaveshwara Prashasthi.

## **13. Kannada Abhivrudhi Pradhikara**

Rs.500.00 lakh are provided for the scheme.

## **14. GIA to Janapada Parishath**

Rs.50.00 lakh are provided for the scheme.

## **15. GIA to Kannada Sahitya Parishath**

Rs.500.00 lakh are provided for GIA to Kannada Sahitya Parishath.

## **16. Translation of Kannada Literature to Other Languages**

Rs.100.00 lakh are provided for the scheme. The budget provided will be utilized for translation of Kannada literature to other languages.

## **17. Swathantra Yodhara Gramagala Abhivridhi**

Rs.100.00 lakh are provided for the scheme. The budget provided under this head will be utilized for the development of villages of freedom fighters.

## **18. Suvarna Soudha – Border Areas**

Rs.400.00 lakh are provided for the scheme. The budget provided will be utilized for construction of Suvarna Soudha in border taluks.

## **19. Promotion of Kannada & Culture**

Rs.5700.00 lakh are provided for the scheme. The budget provided will be utilized for GIA to various organizations.

## **20. Grants to Literary & cultural Organisations**

Rs.933.00 lakh are provided for the scheme. The budget provided will be utilized for activities of various Trusts and Cultural Organisations.

### **f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

### **a) Central Plan schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **b) Centrally sponsored schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **c) Other ongoing schemes**

#### **1. Open air theaters**

Rs.103.56 lakh provided for the District sector schemes.

### **d) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

## **C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

### **a) Special Development Plan**

There are no schemes.

### **b) Special Component Plan**

Rs.2512.39 lakh is provided for SCP. The budget provided will be utilized for various organizations to purchase dress materials for persons belonging to Scheduled Caste.

**c) Tribal Sub Plan**

Rs.1018.16 lakh is provided for TSP. The budget provided will be utilized to Scheduled Tribe artists and organizations.

**ABSTRACT**

	<b>(Rs. lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	16969.77
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>16969.77</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	103.56
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	<b>103.56</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>17073.33</b>

## ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS

The activities of the Department of Archaeology and Museums include archaeological excavations, explorations, numismatic studies, epigraphically survey and restoration and preservation of ancient monuments besides maintenance of archaeological museums.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

		(Rs. lakh)
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Archaeology & Museums	6363.92	5363.92

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

A sum of Rs. 6524.00 lakh are provided during 2014-15.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

##### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

##### e) Other Ongoing schemes

#### 1. Director of Archaeology and Museum

Rs.710.63 lakh are provided to meet the recurring cost of the department of Archaeology and Museum. Out of Rs.92.00 lakh and Rs.38.00 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

## **2. Heritage Commissioner-Direction And Administration**

Rs.200.00 lakh provided for the improvement and maintenance of Government Museums.

## **3. Hampi Development Authority**

Rs.47.37 lakh are provided for the scheme. The budget provided will be utilized for providing GIA to Hampi Development Authority for taking development works in Hampi.

## **4. Heritage Museum**

Rs.100.00 lakh are provided for the scheme. The budget provided will be utilized for Heritage Museum.

## **5. Improvement of Government Museums**

Rs.250.00 lakh are provided for the scheme.

## **6. XIII Finance commission for Heritage protection**

Rs.5000.00 lakh are provided for the scheme. Out of Rs.339.88 lakh, Rs. 406.89 lakh and Rs.1362.82 lakh are provided for SCP, TSP and SDP respectively. The budget provided will be utilized for Heritage protection.

## **7. Archaeology and Museum**

Rs.205.00 lakh are provided for the scheme.

## **8. Sahyadri Heritage Development Authority**

Rs.10.00 lakh are provided for the scheme.

## **9. Maintanance of Mysore Palace**

Rs.1.00 lakh are provided for the scheme.

## **f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

## **C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

### **a) Special Development Plan**

There are no schemes

**b) Special Component Plan**

There are no schemes

**c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no schemes

<b>ABSTRACT</b>		
	<b>(Rs. lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	6524.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6524.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6524.00</b>

# ARCHIVES

The department of Archives is responsible for the maintenance and acquisition of ancient documents, which have historical and cultural importance.

## 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Archives	65.26	70.76

## 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

Rs.65.26 lakh are provided during 2014-15

### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

#### a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

#### b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

#### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

#### e) Other Ongoing schemes

##### 1) State Archive Unit

Rs.65.26 lakh have been earmarked to meet the recurring cost of the State Archive unit, out of which Rs.14.74 lakh and Rs.5.98 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

#### f) New schemes

There are no schemes.

## B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

## C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15

### a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate programmes for SDP.

### b) Special Component Plan

There are no separate Schemes

### c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no separate Schemes

## ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	65.26
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>65.26</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>65.26</b>



## **PUBLIC LIBRARIES**

Under the Karnataka Public Libraries Act 1965, the Department of Public Libraries has been established. In the State, one State Central Library, 20 City Central Libraries, 29 District Central Libraries, 5714 Gram Panchayat libraries, 15 Mobile Library Units are functioning.

### **1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14**

#### **Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14**

	<b>(Rs.lakh)</b>	
	<b>Outlay</b>	<b>Anticipated Expenditure</b>
Public Libraries	3750.00	3750.00

### **2. Annual Plan 2014-15**

Rs.3750.00 lakh are provided during 2014-15.

#### **A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

##### **a) Central Plan schemes**

There are no schemes.

##### **b) Centrally sponsored schemes**

There are no schemes.

##### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

##### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no schemes.

##### **e) Other Ongoing schemes**

#### **1. State Central Library, Bangalore**

Rs. 200.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The budget provided will be utilized for salary of staff and for providing infrastructure to libraries.

#### **2. District Library Authorities under Section 31 of Karnataka Libraries Act 1965**

Rs.3400.00 lakh are provided for the scheme. Out of which Rs.547.06 lakh and Rs.254.32 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively. The budget provided will be

utilized towards State contribution to Raja Ram Mohan Roy Trust, continuation of book bank, general library & recurring costs.

### **3. Supports to Library**

Rs.150.00 lakh are provided for the scheme. The budget provided will be utilized for construction, addition & alteration of library buildings.

#### **f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

#### **a) Central Plan schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **b) Centrally sponsored schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **c) Other Ongoing Schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **d) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

#### **a) Special Development Plan**

There are no schemes.

#### **b) Special Component Plan**

There are no separate schemes.

#### **c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no separate schemes.

## ABSTRACT

	<b>(Rs. lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	3750.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>3750.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>3750.00</b>

## YOUTH SERVICES AND SPORTS

Karnataka is one of the leading States in the promotion of Youth activities in the country. The needs of rural and urban youth, student and Non-student in their pursuits in social, economic, and cultural developments, involvement in constructive activities, developments of sports & games, promotion of self employment etc, are being attended by the Government through the Directorate of Youth services and sports and also through voluntary Organizations and Sports Associations.

Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations, implementation of the National Service Scheme, sports training, youth activities at the State Youth Centre, awards to sports persons and construction of stadium at district and taluka level are the main activities of the department.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

		(Rs. Lakh)
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Youth Services & Sports	10117.00	9380.10

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

Rs.12493.91 lakh have been provided, of which Rs.9532.74 lakh is State share and Rs.2961.17 lakh is District share.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

## **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

### **1) Incentive Scholarships to High School Students for Participating at State / National Level Sports**

Rs.216.00 lakh have been provided for this scheme. Rs.176.00 lakh is provided for awarding scholarships & incentives to High school students at the rate of Rs.1000.00 per annum per Student, who have won medals at State and National levels and Rs.40.00 Lakh is provided for other expenses.

### **2) State Youth Centre**

Rs.80.00 lakh is provided for the year 2014-15 for maintenance of State Youth Centre, and up gradation of facilities.

### **3) In-house Activities at State Youth Centre**

Rs. 80.00 lakh are provided for this scheme for conducting Youth welfare activities at State Youth Centre & Library and to give Individual Youth Award to youth who have achieved and rendered services in social and sports activities, conduct District & State Level Seminars, Workshops and trainings to the youth in 30 Districts of the State.

### **4) Promotion of Sports activities (Legislatures Sports Meet)**

Rs.975.00. lakh are provided for this scheme for giving Cash awards and Ekalavya award to the Sports persons who have achieved excellence in sports at National and International level Sports meet and Cash Awards are also given to Sports persons for conducting Legislature Sports Meet and for the Scheme of excellence in sports.

### **5) Sports Institutions & Hostels**

Rs.1248.13 lakh is provided for this scheme. The amount provided will be utilised for Pay and allowances of staff of sports schools , for maintenance of Sports Hostels and Sports Schools to meet expenditure towards lodging & boarding charges of Hostel inmates, T.A and D.A to the participants, providing Solar Lighting and Heating etc. For maintenance of Vidyanagar Campus, meeting expenditure towards water, electricity and daily wages etc, up gradation of facilities and maintenance grants for Youth Hostels at Jog falls, Mysore, Hassan, Theertharameswara, Sogalu, Mysore and Davanagere hostels. For senior students of 1<sup>st</sup> PUC below the age of 18 year who are admitted in the senior division and continued till their final bachelor degree based on their performance.

### **6) Sports Authority of Karnataka**

Rs.666.80 lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount will be utilised for conducting activities like Rock climbing, Wall climbing, Aquatic Sports etc, also to procure necessary equipments for maintenance of Youth Training Centre at Kumbalgud. For extending G.I.A to Sports Authority of Karnataka to meet the expenditure for conducting various sports activities, Coaching camps, deputation of sports persons to take part at National / International level sports meet.

## **7) Rural Sports & Games**

Rs.439.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount will be utilised for conducting Mass Sports, Providing Equipments to Rural sports Clubs, Inter Youth Club Tournaments and District sports Awards.

## **8) Publicity Campaign**

Rs.22.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The budget provided will be utilized for publication of youth literature and departmental programmes and activities.

## **9) Training Programme for In-service Officers and Coaches**

Rs.3.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The budget provided will be utilized for conducting training programmes to the officers and coaches of the Department.

## **10) Construction of stadium**

Rs.1122.77 Lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount will be utilised for creation of youth and sports infrastructure and also to upgrade the existing facilities.

## **11) Yuva Kreedha Sanjeevani**

Rs.25.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. Yuva Kreedha Sanjeevani is a Health Insurance Scheme for sports persons who are participating in national/international level and representing the State in interstate sports.

The scheme will also cover sports persons belonging to BPL category who have to pay 50% of the annual premium. The Health Insurance scheme has been introduced from 2009-10.

## **12. National Service Scheme**

Rs.1885.70 lakh have been provided for this scheme.

## **13) Implementation of Youth Policy**

Rs.826.00 lakh are provided for this scheme

## **14) National Cadet Corps**

Rs.207.34 lakh are provided for this scheme.

## **15) Construction of Stadium for National Games**

Rs.100.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.

**f) New Schemes**

There are no new schemes.

**B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

**a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**b) Central Sponsored Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**c) Other Ongoing Schemes**

Rs.2961.17 lakh are provided for the following schemes.

1. Sports Schools
2. Organization of Sports Meet and Rallies and T.A D.A to the Participants
3. Constructions and Maintenance of Stadium and Others.
4. Rural Sports Centres.
5. Sports Promotion in rural Areas
- 6.Grants for Construction of Indoor stadium and Open Air Theatre- Other Expenditure
7. Financial Assistance to Sports Persons and Wrestlers.
8. PYKAKA

**d) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**C. Provided programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15.**

**a) Special Development Plan**

There are no schemes

**b) Special Component Plan**

Rs.1164.21 lakh is provided for this scheme. The amount will be utilised for implementation of Training programmes and purchase of cultural and sports equipments.

**c) Tribal Sub Plan**

Rs.471.79 lakh is provided for this scheme. The amount will be utilised for implementation of Training programmes and purchase of cultural and sports equipments.

## ABSTRACT

	(Rs. Lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	9532.74
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total State Sector</b>	-	<b>9532.74</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	2961.17
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	<b>2961.17</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>12493.91</b>



## MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

In terms of resources for economic development, health of people is indisputably of utmost importance and therefore health is fundamental to national progress. Government initiatives in public health sector have recorded some noteworthy successes over time. Smallpox and Guinea Worm Disease have been eradicated, Polio is on the verge of being eradicated. Leprosy and Filaria can be expected to be eliminated in the foreseeable future. There has been a substantial drop in the Total Fertility Rate. The success of the initiatives taken in the public health field is reflected in the progressive improvement of many demographic /epidemiological /infrastructural indicators over time.

### Achievements through the Years

Indicator	1991	2001	Current
<b>Demographic Changes</b>			
Crude Birth Rate	26.9	22.0	18.5 (SRS-2012)
Crude Death Rate	9.0	7.8	7.1 (SRS-2012)
MMR	245	228	144 (SRS-2004-06)
IMR	80	57	32 (SRS 2012)

### Epidemiological Shifts

Malaria (Annual parasite Index)	1.16	4.10	0.20
Leprosy (prevalence rate )	16.00	2.10	0.46

Infrastructure	Required as	Achieved	
	Per Norms	2000	2013
Sub-Centre	7791	8143	8871
PHC	1259	1676	2353
CHC	315	249	206
Beds	26800	43112	60994
Doctors	5200	5202	6700

Increasing the life expectancy of an individual and decrease in the birth, death and infant mortality rate are the main objectives of the health department. This is being done with a wide network of health institutions, i.e., through State Level Hospitals, District Hospitals, Taluk Hospitals, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and sub centres also in partnership with empanelled private service providers through Public- Private Partnership Projects.

## 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

		(Rs. lakh)
	<b>Outlay (B.E)</b>	<b>Anticipated Expenditure (R.E)</b>
Medical & Public Health	114016.20	120373.09

## 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

Rs.215076.75 lakh under State sector and Rs.18068.69 lakh under District sector is provided.

### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

#### a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

#### b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

#### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### d) Externally Aided Projects

### 1. Karnataka Health System Development and Reforms Project

Rs.16600.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.257.25 lakh and Rs.104.25 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively. The Karnataka Health System Development & Reform Project (KHSDRP) is a World Bank-assisted project, implemented over five years commencing from 11.1.2007 & slated to end on 31.3.2012. Keeping in view the positive contributions of the project in enhancing health outcomes (reducing maternal & child mortality and communicable diseases) and understanding the need to sustain/continue the innovative programs, an extension of the project is given till March 2016 from the Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India and World Bank with additional financing. The project aims to increase utilization of curative, preventive and public health services, particularly in the underserved areas and among vulnerable groups. The major aim of the project is to accelerate achievement of the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The following are scheme components.

1. Organisation
2. Public Health Competitive Fund (PHCF)

3. Health Financing
4. Project Management and Evaluation
5. Service Improvement challenge fund
6. Project Management and Evaluation (Capital Outlay)
7. Service Improvement challenge fund (SICF) –Capital Outlay

#### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

##### **1. Establishment of Psychiatric Clinics, Hospitals for Epidemic Diseases and T.B Sanitoria, Major District Hospitals & Blood Banks K.C.Gen.Hospital Malleshwaram,Bangalore.**

Rs.20180.37 lakh are provided for this scheme. The Budget provided will be utilised towards the salary and allowances of staff working in 117 institutions spread all over the State. The number of staff under this Budget head is 3598. Along with salary and allowances, non-salary component of like purchase of drugs and other essentials are proposed.

##### **2. Bangalore Accidents Rehabilitation Society (Sanjay Gandhi Hospital)**

Rs.325.00 lakh are provided as GIA to Bangalore Accident Rehabilitation Centre (Sanjay Gandhi Hospital) towards hospital necessities and salary.

##### **3. Rajiv Gandhi Super speciality Hospital, Raichur.**

Rs.1500.00 lakh are provided as Grant-Aid. The budget provided will be utilized for the treatment of BPL patients at OPEC Hospital (Rajiv Gandhi Super Speciality Hospital Raichur).

##### **4. Directorate of Health and Family Welfare**

Rs.117.83 lakh are provided for continuation of the posts of Additional Director (Primary Health) and one post of Driver, in the Directorate of Health & Family Welfare Services.

##### **5. Buildings**

Rs.5040.64 lakh are provided towards earmarked outlay for major building works in respect of on-going and new buildings, out of which Rs.2400.00 lakh, Rs.1600.00 lakh, Rs.864.44 lakh and Rs.350.31 lakh are provided for SDP, HKDB, SCP and TSP respectively.

##### **6. Buildings for Health Services**

Rs.75.00 lakh are provided towards Repairs of Buildings for Directorate of Health and Family Welfare service and Maintenance.

##### **7. Geriatric Services**

Rs.158.68 lakh are provided for this scheme. The Geriatric Centre at District Hospitals Tumkur, Dharwad, Bijapur, Chickamagalur, Kolar and Kodadu for the welfare of

Senior citizens to attend to the Geriatric Problems of which Rs.102.26 is proposed for Telemedicine.

#### **8. Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society**

Rs.200.00 lakh are provided as Grant in Aid to Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society.

#### **9. Establishment of General Hospital in Bangalore**

Rs.50.00 lakh are provided for this scheme for construction of 250 bedded hospital at Indiranagar, Bangalore.

#### **10. Vajapeyi Arogya Shree(Suvarna Arogya Suraksha)**

Rs.7000.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.1200.00 lakh, Rs.800.00 lakh, Rs.2779.70 lakh and Rs.823.20 lakh are provided for SDP , HKDB, SCP and TSP respectively.

This is a Public Private Partnership scheme to provide territories' health care to below poverty line families for 402 identified serious medical conditions requiring specified territories care in the State. The scheme is administrated through Suvarna Arogya Trust through third party arbitrator (TPA). The patient and one accompanying person is provided with transportation cost from his native place to the Hospitals, treatment charges, food charges during his stay in the hospital. Under this Scheme, the BPL families in the State who are affected by catastrophic diseases like Cardiology, Cancer, Neurology, Renal failure, burns, poly-trauma etc., are provided free cashless treatment in the identified hospitals upto 2.00 lakh on family floater basis. This Scheme is being implemented in all the Districts of the State.

#### **11. Comprehensive Maternal Health care (Thayi Bhagya)**

Rs.5200.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.1575.60 lakh and Rs.472.68lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

In order to provide quality Maternal Health services and special care for vulnerable sections especially Women and Children, the Department has drawn up special programmes. The Programmes are Madilu, Prasuthi Aaraike, Thayi Bhagya and Thai Bhagya plus programmes.

- a) **Madilu-** This is a unique programme, where the non-dietary day to day necessities of both mother and child in the immediate period after delivery is met. A kit comprising 19 items of day to day use both for mother and child worth Rs.1409.00 is given to the beneficiaries. Below poverty line women delivering in Govt. Hospitals for first two live births are given the kit at the time of discharge.
- b) **Prasoothi Aaraike:** Under this programme, an amount of Rs2000.00 as cash incentive (Rs.1000.00 is given in the last trimester and Rs. 1000.00 after delivery in Govt. Hospitals) is given to below poverty line pregnant mothers for nutritional supplements

only for the first two deliveries enabling them to buy essential nourishment for self and new born. Presently, beneficiaries have availed of this benefit.

- c) **Thayi Bhagya:** Recognized Private Hospitals are reimbursed with an amount of Rs.3.00 lakh and recognized Government Institutions will get an amount of Rs.1.5 lakh for every 100 deliveries conducted in their institution including surgeries. The services are free to patients. The Scheme is being implemented in 7 'C' Districts viz. Bidar, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Koppala, Raichur and Chamarajanagar have availed and benefited. 27 Government Hospitals, 58 Private Hospitals have been empanelled.

## **12. Establishment of EMRI (Aroghya Kavacha)**

Rs.6912.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.1206.14 lakh and Rs.233.63 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

Aroghya Kavacha is a programme to provide quick and free emergency transportation and free pre-hospital treatment throughout the State. The services of these vehicles can be utilized by dialling toll free number 108.

## **13. Aroghya Bhavan -Capital**

Rs.500.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The budget provided will be utilized for construction of an integrated office complex for various offices presently spread all over Bangalore.

## **14. Vaccine Institute, Belgaum**

Rs.5.00 lakh are provided for this scheme for vaccine Institute, Belgaum for compound wall and related activities.

## **15. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) – (State Share)**

Rs.123453.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.22668.92 lakh and Rs.9521.33 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

Government of India's Flagship Programme National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is being implemented in the State. National Rural Health Mission was launched on 12<sup>th</sup> April, 2005 to improve accessibility equity affordable medical facilities to all the rural areas in the country.

## **16. Public Health Institute, Bangalore**

Rs.400.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount will be utilised for Strengthening of Food safety Act –Establishment of Regional food testing laboratories and mobile food testing laboratories. Setting up and strengthening of laboratories and creating awareness regarding food safety.

## **17. Continuation of Link Worker Scheme (LWS) to Address HIV/AIDS in High Prevalent**

### **Districts of Karnataka**

Rs. 200.00 lakh are provided towards continuation of Link Worker Scheme to Address HIV/AIDS in High Prevalent Districts of Karnataka State to strengthen care and support system.

## **18. Establishment of Health Information Help Line**

Rs. 681.00 lakh are provided for this Programme to help the general Public regarding availability of Health Information and Health Services across the State. Any member of the Public either through Mobile or Land Line can call Toll Free 104 and obtain information regarding various Health services like Medical advice, Medical and Health Counselling, Health Directory Information service, Disease Surveillance Information, Health grievance and Notification.

## **19. Free Transport Facility to HIV Infected Persons-Financial Assistance**

Rs. 100.00 lakh are provided towards free transport facility to HIV Infected Persons to ART Centres.

## **20. Medical Expenses Uterus Diseases**

Rs.50.00 lakh are provided to reimburse Arogya raksha Samithis of community Health centres, Taluk Hospitals and District Hospitals for surgeries in these Hospitals related to Uterus.

## **21. Karnataka State Drugs Logistic & warehousing Society**

Rs.2000.00 lakh are provided towards procurement of Equipments to new/upgraded Hospitals and replacement of old equipments.

## **22. Community Mental Health Programme in all Districts**

Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided for establishment of Residential care centres for mentally ill Patients under Community Mental Health Programme in all Districts.

## **23. Establishment of dialysis unit in taluka Hospitals**

Rs. 500.00 lakhs is provided for Dialysis unit at one taluk Hospital in each District.

## **24. Improve the Health status for endosulfan affected people**

Rs. 1000.00 lakhs is provided for Improvement of Health status for People living with specific diseases in endosulfan sprayed areas of Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada and Udupi Districts. Out of which Rs.400.00 lakh and Rs.200.00 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

## **25. National Anti-Malaria Programme (U)**

Rs.75.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The budget provided will be utilized for Grant-in-aid to city Municipalities of Bellary, Bangalore Urban, Raichur, Hospet, Belgaum, Tumkur, Hassan, Chikmagalur for eradication of Malaria.

## **26. National Iodine deficiency disorder Control Programme**

Rs.51.80 lakh is provided for this scheme. The amount will be utilised towards continuation of State Level Staff, IDD monitoring Lab with Staff component for implementation of the programme.

## **27. Integrated Diseases Surveillance Programme**

Rs.89.20 lakh is provided for this scheme. The budget provided will be utilised towards diseases surveillance throughout Karnataka and integration of laboratory and operational costs.

## **28. National Urban Health Mission**

Rs.15365.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.4970.45 lakh and Rs.1908.73 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

The mission aims to provide Health Services to the urban poor, migrant population, Marginalized population. Sanction has been accorded by the Government for implementation Of National Urban Health Mission in all 198 wards of Bangalore Urban, Mysore, Bagalkote, Ullal of Dakshina Kannada.

## **29. National Guinea worm eradication Programme**

Rs.7.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The budget provided will be utilised towards salary of one Health Supervisor at the Directorate sanctioned under the programme.

## **30. Upgradation of food testing laboratory at Mysore & Belgaum**

Rs.800.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The budget provided will be utilised for upgradation of food testing laboratory at Mysore & Belgaum with New infrastructure to Achieve NABL Accreditation as per Guidelines of FSSAI.

## **31. Implementation of e-Hospital System in K.C. General Hospital, General Hospital Jayanagar and Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Trauma and Orthopaedics.**

Rs 81.80 Lakhs are provided for implementation of e-Hospital System in K.C. General Hospital, General Hospital Jayanagar and Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Trauma and Orthopaedics.

## **f) New Schemes**

### **1. Shuchi Yojane**

Rs 1358.43 Lakhs are provided for scheme. To promote the menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls 13 packets of sanitary napkins containing 10 pads in each packet per year will be provided to 32.50 lakh adolescent girls free of cost.

### **2. Rajiv Aarogya bhagya**

Rs. 1500.00 lakhs are provided for scheme. There are many categories of workers and others who are not in BPL category and are not getting covered under the existing health schemes for tertiary care. A new Comprehensive Health assurance scheme based on 10% contribution from the APL Family has been formulated so that tertiary care is available to such people. The Scheme aims to cover 1.1 crore population.

### **3. Food Safety Programme**

Rs. 500 lakh is provided for infrastructure to effectively implement Food Safety Act in the State.

### **4. Chief Minister's Santhvana Programme**

Rs. 500.00 lakh is provided for relief upto Rs.25,000 to empanelled Network Hospitals through Suvarna Arogya Trust for people who have met with road traffic accidents.

### **5. Establishment of Generic Stores**

Rs 250.00 lakh is provided for the scheme. Generic Drugs are 40 to 50% Cheaper than Branded Drugs. To reduce the out of pocket expenditure of the people the State is opening Generic Drug Stores in all Taluka Centres.

### **6.Nutrition IEC**

Rs 50.00 Lakhs is provided for the scheme for IEC activities under Nutrition Programme.

### **7.Nutritional Support in kind to TB & HIV Patients**

Rs 500.00 Lakhs is provided for the scheme for nutritional Support in kind to TB & HIV Patients.

### **8.Oral Health for BPL Senior Citizens**

Rs.200.00 lakh is provided for the scheme, free dentures to those aged above 60 years belonging to BPL Category.



## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

### **a) Central Plan schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **b) Centrally Sponsored schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

Rs.18068.69 lakh are provided for the following District sector schemes.

1. Maintenance of health buildings
2. Primary Health Centres
3. Taluk level general hospitals
4. Provisions for Ambulances
5. Mobile health unit
6. X-ray Facilities to Taluk Hospitals
7. Karnataka health systems development project
8. Repairs to hospital equipments
9. National Anti-Malaria programme (Rural- operational cost by state)
10. District health office buildings
11. Strengthening of PHUs-Maternity Homes
12. Establishment of sub centres (MNP)
13. Supplies and materials
14. Establishment of Blood Bank

### **f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

## **C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

### **a) Special Development Plan**

#### **1. Purchase of equipments for upgraded PHCs in 39 most backward taluks -**

Rs. 300.00 lakh are provided for this scheme for purchase of equipments to the PHCs, PHCs upgraded as CHCs and Taluka Hospitals in 39 most backward taluks as recommended by DR. Nanjundappa Committee Report. Out of which Rs.120.00 for HKDB region and Rs.180.00 lakh for SDP.

#### **2. Opening of Burns and Dialysis Wards**

Rs.600.00 lakh are provided for this scheme for maintenance and salary, out of which Rs.120.00 lakh, Rs.80.00 lakh, Rs.72.18 lakh and Rs.27.06 lakh are provided for SDP, HKDB, SCP and TSP respectively.

Dialysis facilities have been provided in 16 Districts Hospitals and 12 Burns ward have been opened in the Districts Hospitals, which are not attached to Medical Colleges with the Nephrologists. The treatment is free for below poverty line patients and Rs.350.00 is charged for others.

### 3. District Hospitals – Gulbarga & Chamarajnagar

Rs.500.00 lakh are provided for this scheme for completion of construction work of District Hospitals at Gulbarga and Chamarajnagar. Out of which Rs.250.00 lakh for SDP and Rs. 250.00 lakh for HKDB.

#### b) Special Component Plan

Rs.34794.68 lakh are provided for this scheme.

#### c) Tribal Sub Plan

Rs.13641.19 lakh are provided for this scheme.

### ABSTRACT

State Sector	(Rs. lakh)	
	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	16600.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	193618.32
New Schemes	-	4858.43
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>215076.75</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	18068.69
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18068.69</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>233145.44</b>

## **FAMILY WELFARE**

Family Welfare is a national priority, the aim being to bring down the birth rate not only by adoption of family planning methods, but also by maternal and child health care. There is a wide institutional network to provide family welfare services covering 30 District Hospital, 324 CHC, 2341 PHCs, 87 urban family welfare centres (GIA), and 8871 sub-centres to provide reproductive and child health services.

### **1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14**

#### **Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14**

	<b>Outlay (BE)</b>	<b>(Rs. lakh) Anticipated Expenditure (RE)</b>
Family Welfare	6148.53	6215.53

### **2. Annual Plan 2014-15**

Rs. 3803.70 lakh are provided under State sector and Rs.2852.86 lakh are provided under District sector for Family Welfare Services.

#### **A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

##### **a) Central Plan schemes**

There are no schemes.

##### **b) Centrally sponsored schemes**

###### **1) State Family Welfare Bureau**

Rs.1018.76 lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount will be utilised towards salary of the Officers and Staff of State Family Welfare Bureau including D & E Cell, Offset Press and CSSM / UIP & other expenses, Maintenance and Procurement of Vehicles.

###### **2) City Family Welfare Bureau**

Rs.50.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount will be utilised towards grant-in-aid for maintenance of City Family Welfare Bureau functioning under Bangalore and Mysore City Corporations.

###### **3) Regional Health and Family Welfare Training Centre**

Rs.222.41 lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount will be utilised towards salary of Officers and staff, working in Bangalore and Hubli Centers and also towards other expenses.

#### **4) Training of Auxilliary Midwives, LHVs, ANMs and Dadis .**

Rs.1666.72 lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount will be utilised towards salary of Officers, other expenses and stipend for trainees at 19 ANM Training Centres. As per GOI Norms 30 candidates is to be accommodated in each Training Centre and duration of Training is 18 months, during training each candidate will be paid Stipend of Rs. 500.00 per month.

#### **5) Training of Multi Purpose Workers (MPWs -Male)**

Rs.192.87 lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount will be utilised towards salary of Officers and staff working in Bangalore, Hubli and Mysore Centers other expenses and Stipend to trainees.

#### **6) Urban Family Welfare Centres run by State Government**

Rs.938.61 lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount will be utilised towards salary of Officers and Staff working in the Urban Family Welfare Centres run by the State Government (Type I,II & III) and other expenses.

#### **7) Urban F.W. Centres run by Local Bodies & Voluntary Organisations**

Rs.1000.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount will be utilised towards Grant-in-Aid for Salary of Officers and Staff working in UFWC's run by voluntary organizations and Local Bodies.

#### **8) Cost of Contraceptive Supplied by Central Government.**

Rs.400.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. This is Notional provision towards book adjustment for the kind materials supplied by Govt., of India. The materials include supply of Nirodh, Condoms, Mala-D, and Copper-T, E-Pills etc.

#### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no schemes.

#### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

#### **1. Committed Expenses towards IPP-III State**

Rs.117.91 lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount will be utilised towards salary of officer and NRC expenditure.

## **2. State Health Transport Organization**

Rs.396.68 lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount will be utilised for salary of staff of State Health Transport Organization.

## **3. State Institute of Health and Family Welfare and DTCs**

Rs.712.06 lakh are provided for this scheme.

## **4. Women Health Care**

Rs.16.05 lakh are provided for this scheme.

## **5. Honararium to Anganawadi Workers**

Rs.2561.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.

### **f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

### **a) Central Plan schemes**

Rs.43949.64 lakh are provided for this scheme for the following schemes:

1. Rural Family Welfare Centres at PHCs
2. Urban Family Welfare Centers
3. Rural Sub-Centres, Under Family Welfare
4. District Family Welfare Bureau

### **b) Centrally sponsored schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **c) Other ongoing schemes**

Rs.2852.86 lakh are provided for this scheme:

1. State health transport organisation
2. Transportation of vaccine for regional district stores
3. Supply of drugs under family welfare and pulse polio immunisation
4. Executive establishment –IPP3
5. Continuation of health centres under CHCs created under IPP-VIII

### **d) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15

#### a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate programmes for SDP.

#### b) Special Component Plan

There are no schemes.

#### c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no schemes.

### ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	5489.37	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	3803.70
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>5489.37</b>	<b>3803.70</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	43949.64	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	2852.86
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>43949.64</b>	<b>2852.86</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>49439.01</b>	<b>6656.56</b>

# DRUGS CONTROL

Enforcement of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, conducting drug testing and control of pharmacy education are the major functions of the department. Plan schemes of the department include the strengthening of enforcement machinery as well as drug testing laboratories and improvement of the Government college of pharmacy by providing building and other infrastructure.

## 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

		(Rs. lakh)
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Drugs Control	3383.00	2587.00

## 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

Rs.1992.00 lakh has been provided under State share for drug control schemes.

### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

#### a) Central Plan schemes

##### 1. P.G. Course and Research Work at Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore

Rs.118.00 lakh are provided for this scheme for payment of salary to 8 posts and stipend to post-graduates students.

#### b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

#### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

#### e) Other Ongoing Schemes

##### 1. Drugs Controller

Rs.500.00lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount will be utilised for computerization of office, purchase of machinery & equipments and other recurring expenses of office of the drug controller.

## **2. Drugs testing laboratory**

Rs.212.00 lakh are provided for this scheme for recurring cost of the laboratory, chemicals purchases and machinery & equipments.

## **3. Drugs Control Department – Buildings Capital Outlay**

Rs.70.00lakh are provided for this scheme for Construction of departmental office buildings at Mysore, Belgaum, Ramanagara, Bidar and purchase of sites are remaining places.

## **4. Drugs Testing Lab – North Karnataka**

Rs.492.00 lakh are provided for this scheme for providing interior for both RDTL labs of Bellary & Hubli to make them NABL and Schedule –L1 of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules compliant, out of which Rs.77.75 lakh and Rs.34.75 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

## **5. Drugs testing laboratory -Hubli**

Rs.349.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The budget provided will be utilised for recurring cost of the laboratory, chemicals purchases and machinery & equipments.

## **6. Drugs testing laboratory –Bellary**

Rs.219.00 lakh are provided for this scheme . The budget provided will be utilised for recurring cost of the laboratory, chemicals purchases and machinery & equipments.

## **7. Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore**

Rs.50.00 lakh are provided for this scheme to meet the recurring cost of the Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore.

## **8. Government College of Pharmacy in North Karnataka Region**

Rs.100.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.17.15 lakh and Rs.6.95 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

## **f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.



### C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15

#### a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate programmes for SDP.

#### b) Special Component Plan

Rs.94.90 lakh are provided for this scheme.

#### c) Tribal Sub Plan

Rs.41.70 lakh are provided for this scheme.

#### ABSTRACT

State Sector	(Rs. lakh)	
	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	118.00	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	1992.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>118.00</b>	<b>1992.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>118.00</b>	<b>1992.00</b>

# MEDICAL EDUCATION

The Department of Medical Education is in-charge of medical and dental education, training of nurses, other Para-medical staff and teaching hospitals attached to Government Medical Colleges. Presently, there are five Teaching Hospitals, six Nursing Colleges and nine Nursing Schools, under the direct control of the Directorate. Further, ten autonomous Government Medical Colleges at Bangalore, Mysore, Bellary, Hubli, Hassan, Shimoga, Mandya, Bidar, Belgaum and Raichur, two Government Dental Colleges at Bangalore and Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary and seven autonomous institutions viz., Sri Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology, KIDWAI Memorial Institute of Oncology, Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health, Institute of Nephro Urology, Karnataka Institute of Diabetology, S.D.S.T.B & Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Chest Diseases (all in Bangalore), and Karnataka Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, on the lines of NIMHANS of Bangalore, established at Dharwad, are functioning under the direct control of the State Government in the Department of Medical Education. The Para-Medical and Nursing Examination Boards are functioning independently in the State and these are catering to the academic needs in varied fields of medicine and nursing. The provision of staff and equipment for teaching hospitals, grants-in-aid to autonomous health institutions and buildings for teaching hospitals, form the important areas of the plan schemes, being implemented by this Department.

## 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

		(Rs. Lakh)
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Medical Education	38500.00	56250.03

## 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

Rs.61086.56 lakhs are provided under State sector for Medical Education.

### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

#### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

### 1.Establishment of KIDWAI as state level cancer centre – CSS Scheme 25% State Share

Rs.200.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme, Out of which Rs. 150.00 lakhs central share and Rs.50.00 lakhs state share.

## **2. Upgradation of Tertiary cancer centre at Mandya and Gulbarga- CSS Scheme 25% State Share**

Rs.400.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme, Out of which Rs. 300.00 lakhs central share and Rs.100.00 lakhs state share.

## **3. Establishment of Super speciality hospital and Trauma Centre at KIMS, Hubli - CSS Scheme 25% State Share**

Rs.200.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme, Out of which Rs. 150.00 lakhs central share and Rs.50.00 lakhs state share.

### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no projects.

### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

#### **1. Direction and Administration of Health and Family Welfare Services**

Rs.50.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount will be utilised to meet the office expenses of the Head Office of the Directorate of Medical Education, viz., Travel, General, Telephone and Transport.

#### **2. Purchase of Medical Equipments, Ambulances, etc., to Teaching Institutions**

Rs.25.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs. 4.29 lakh and Rs.1.74 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively. the purchase of Medical Equipments like C.T. Scanners, X- Ray equipments, Laboratory equipments, etc., to the Teaching Hospitals attached to Government Medical Colleges.

#### **3. College Hospitals (KHSDP posts)**

Rs.312.13 lakh are provided for this scheme. The budget provided will be utilised for the salary of the KHSDP posts, general and transport expenses.

#### **4. Janatha Health Fund (KCMMR Fund)**

Rs.600.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The budget provided will be utilised for the corpus fund created for meeting the medical expenses of the patients belonging to below poverty line, suffering from severe & chronic ailments like cancer, cardiac, etc.

#### **5. Government Colleges with Attached Hospitals**

Rs.50.00 lakh are provided for this scheme to meet expenses of Salaries, general expenditure, machinery & equipment and hospitals.

## **6. National Programme for prevention and Control of Blindness (DME)**

Rs.330.00 lakh are provided for this scheme to meet the expenses of Salaries & others expenses.

## **7.Setting up of Nephro Urology Institute, Bangalore.**

Rs.200.00 lakh are provided for this scheme as grant-in-aid.

## **8. New Medical Colleges (Capital Outlay)**

Rs.8700.00 lakh are provided for this scheme as GIA towards completion of new medical college buildings, out of which Rs.3538.29 lakh and Rs.1296.30 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

## **9. Provision for equipments to teaching Hospitals and medical colleges Buildings-Capital Outlay**

Rs.25.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs. 4.34 lakh and Rs.1.76 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

## **10. Nursing colleges at Hassan and Holenarasipura**

Rs.25.00 lakh are provided for this scheme for completion of building of nursing college at Hassan and Holenarasipura.

## **11. Upgradation of Nursing School at Gulbarga**

Rs.25.00 lakh are provided for this scheme for up gradation of Nursing School at Gulbarga.

## **12. GIA to NIMHANS, Bangalore.**

Rs.400.00 lakh are provided for this scheme as grant-in-aid.

## **13. Karnataka Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Science Dharwad**

Rs.500.00 lakh are provided for this scheme as grant-in-Aid towards the maintenance of Karnataka Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Science Dharwad, out of which Rs.15.10 lakh and Rs.10.45 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

## **14. KIDWAI Memorial Institute of Oncology Bangalore**

Rs.1380.00 lakh are provided for this scheme as grant-in-aid towards development activities of the institution at Bangalore and starting of KMIO Satellite Centre at KIMS Hubli, out of which Rs.230.00 lakh and Rs.114.95 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

### **15. GIA to Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology, Bangalore**

Rs.3250.00 lakh are provided for this scheme as grant-in-aid towards development activities in the institution, out of which Rs. 325.00 lakh and Rs.65.00 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

### **16. Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Science, Bellary**

Rs.600.00 lakh are provided for this scheme as grant-in-Aid towards salary and maintenance, out of which Rs.24.00 lakh and Rs.6.00 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

### **17. Karnataka Institute of Medical Science, Hubli**

Rs.800.00 lakh are provided for this scheme as grant-in-Aid towards salary and maintenance, out of which Rs.40.00 lakh and Rs.16.00 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

### **18. Institute Child Health**

Rs.495.00 lakh are provided for this scheme as grant-in-Aid towards salary and maintenance, out of which Rs.82.50 lakh and Rs.27.52 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

### **19. Karnataka Institute of Diabetology**

Rs.330.00 lakh are provided for this scheme as grant-in-Aid towards salary and maintenance and construction of buildings, out of which Rs.13.20 lakh and Rs.3.30 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively..

### **20. Karnataka Institute of Diabetology (Capital )**

Rs.50.00 lakh are provided for this scheme as grant-in-Aid towards salary and maintenance and construction of buildings, out of which Rs.12.50 lakh and Rs.4.17 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

### **21. Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute**

Rs.500.00 lakh are provided for this scheme as grant-in-Aid towards salary and maintenance, out of which Rs.20.00 lakh and Rs.5.00 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

### **22. Mysore Medical College and Research Institute**

Rs.150.00 lakh are provided for this scheme as grant-in-Aid towards salary and maintenance, out of which Rs.6.00 lakh and Rs.2.00 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

### **23. Government Dental College and Research Institute Bangalore**

Rs.150.00 lakh are provided for this scheme as grant-in-Aid towards salary and maintenance, out of which Rs.6.00 lakh and Rs.2.00 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

### **24. Establishment of Super Speciality Health Complex at Ramanagar**

Rs.50.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The budget provided will be utilised for establishment of super speciality health complex at Ramanagar.

### **25. Establishment of Dental College at Bellary**

Rs.500.00 lakh are provided for this scheme for construction of building and purchase of equipment.

### **26. Finance Assistance for Conferences, Workshops, Meeting, Seminars & Exhibitions**

Rs.5.00 lakh are provided for this scheme for conducting seminars, conferences and exhibitions.

### **27. Trauma & Emergency Block – Capital**

Rs.1300.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount will be utilised for major construction works for Trauma and emergency care units at Victoria hospital Bangalore and Bowring & Lady Curzan hospital Bangalore, out of which Rs.173.29 lakh and Rs.86.71 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

### **28. GIA to SDS & Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Chest Diseases**

Rs.1010.00 lakh are provided for this scheme as grant-in-Aid towards completion of building, out of which Rs.200.00 lakh and Rs.100.00 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

### **29. Super Specialty Hospital Bellary**

Rs.500.00 lakh are provided for this scheme for establishment of the Super Speciality Hospital at Bellary under PPP.

### **30. Additional Facilities in existing Medical colleges**

Rs.3500.00 lakh are provided for this scheme as grant-in-Aid for additional facilities in existing medical colleges to enhance the seating capacity, out of which Rs.1400.00 lakh and Rs.709.10 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

### **31. Pradhana Mantri Swastaya Suraksha Yojane –Super Speciality Hospital, Bangalore (PMSSY)**

Rs.1430.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.10.73 lakh and Rs.3.58 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively. This new scheme is provided for the construction of Super Speciality Hospital at the Victoria Hospital Complex, B'lore.

### **32. Hassan Medical College**

Rs.1226.85 lakh are provided for this scheme as GIA towards salary and maintenance, out of which Rs.35.00 lakh and Rs.15.00 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

### **33. Shimoga Medical College**

Rs.2308.54 lakh are provided for this scheme as GIA towards salary and maintenance, out of which Rs.42.00 lakh and Rs.18.00 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

### **34. Mandya Medical College**

Rs.782.38 lakh are provided for this scheme as GIA towards salary and maintenance, out of which Rs.35.00 lakh and Rs.15.00 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

### **35. Bidar Medical College**

Rs.865.75 lakh are provided for this scheme as GIA towards salary and maintenance, out of which Rs.38.50 lakh and Rs.16.50 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

### **36. Belgaum Medical College**

Rs.2515.70 lakh are provided for this scheme as GIA towards salary and maintenance, out of which Rs.52.50 lakh and Rs.22.50 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

### **37. Raichur Medical Colleges**

Rs.979.08 lakh are provided for this scheme as GIA towards salary and maintenance, out of which Rs.42.00 lakh and Rs.18.00 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

## **f) New Schemes**

### **1. Six new medical colleges**

Rs. 6000.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme for establishment of six new medical colleges at Karwar, Koppal, Kodagu, Chamarajanagar, Gadag and Gulbarga.

### **2. Establishment of Trauma Centre at Mysore Medical College Research Institute, Mysore and Gulbarga.**

Rs. 1000.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme for establishment of Trauma Care Centre at Mysore Medical College and Research Institute, Mysore and Gulbarga to meet expenses viz., the capital expenditure of hospital.

**3. Establishment of Super speciality hospital at Gulbarga, Belgaum and Mysore Govt. Medical College.**

Rs. 600.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme.

**4. Modernization and expansion of Govt. Maternity hospital, Gadag.**

Rs. 200.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme.

**5. Construction of hospital buildings- NABARD**

Rs. 10033.13 lakhs are provided for this scheme.

**6. Establishment of New Medical Colleges**

Rs. 7133.00 lakhs are provided for capital expenses of new medical colleges at Karwar, Koppal, Kodagu, Chamarajanagar, Gadag and Gulbarga.

**B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

**C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

**a) Special Development Plan**

There are no schemes.

**b) Special Component Plan**

Rs.6350.24 lakhs are provided for this scheme.

**c) Tribal Sub Plan**

Rs.2560.58 lakhs are provided for this scheme.



## ABSTRACT

	<b>(Rs. Lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	600.00	200.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	35920.43
New Schemes	-	24966.13
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>61086.56</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>61086.56</b>

## INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

The Department of AYUSH renders health services and Medical Education through Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy, Nature cure, Yoga and Siddha systems.

There are 121 hospitals and 660 dispensaries comes under Zilla Panchayath and 7 Government Colleges along with Teaching Hospitals under different systems of AYUSH in the state.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	<b>(Rs. lakh)</b>	
	<b>Outlay (BE)</b>	<b>Anticipated Expenditure (RE)</b>
Indian Systems of Medicine	5976.19	5718.00

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

Rs. 5019.09 lakh under State sector and Rs. 966.63 lakh under District sector is provided.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

##### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

##### e) Other Ongoing Schemes

#### 1. Strengthening -Directorate ( Including Building )

Rs.1484.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.509.50 lakh and Rs.190.70 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively. The amount provided will be utilised for the construction and strengthening of Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries and other AYUSH Institutions in the State.

## **2. Directorate and Divisional Offices under ISM**

Rs.190.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount provided will be utilised for new developmental programmes at the Directorate and strengthening of 5 District offices.

## **3. Colleges with Attached Hospitals**

Rs.1210.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.207.52 lakh and Rs.84.00 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively. The amount provided will be utilised for salary and maintenance of the Colleges and attached hospitals.

## **4. Maintenance & Development of Government Central Pharmacy Bangalore (Including Drugs Testing Laboratory)**

Rs.60.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. Government Central Pharmacy manufactures Ayurveda and Unani Medicines and supplies to all Govt. AYUSH Hospitals and dispensaries in the State.

## **5. Development of Medical Plants (Herberium)**

Rs.85.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount provided will be utilised for development and maintenance of 4 herbarium attached to 4 government ayurveda colleges, 1 dhanvantrivana and other medicinal plant developmental programmes.

## **6. Government Homoeopathy Medical Colleges with Hospital**

Rs.66.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount provided will be utilised for the maintenance and other developmental activities.

## **7. Unani College, including GIA to National Institute of Unani Medicine**

Rs. 30.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount provided will be utilised for the developmental activities of Government Unani Medical College.

## **8. Nature Cure Colleges and Development of Yoga**

Rs.45.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount provided will be utilised for three Yoga wings at Bangalore, Mysore and Bellary and one Nature Cure Degree College at Mysore. It is proposed to strengthen the newly started Nature Cure Degree College at Mysore.

## **9. P.G. Education in ISM- Rasashastra and Bhysajyakalpana**

Rs.180.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount provided will be utilised for salary and stipend of Post Graduate students.

## **10. Opening of ISM units in Districts and Private Hospitals**

Rs.870.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount provided will be utilised for salaries of CSS AYUSH Units in District Hospitals and for other expenditure.

## **11. AYUSH Health & IEC Programmes**

Rs.101.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.22.39 lakh and Rs.11.20 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively. The amount provided will be utilised for conducting yoga teacher training programmes, Health camps, Home remedy programmes, Anemia programmes, workshops, seminars, conferences, mela's etc and IEC publications.

## **12. Opening and Maintenance of Taluk and District level Hospitals**

Rs.181.09 lakh are provided for this scheme. There are 52 taluk level hospitals working in the State. There is a need to upgrade Taluk Hospitals to referral hospitals.

## **13. Land and Building for Department of AYUSH**

Rs.100.00 lakh are provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.17.15 lakh and Rs.6.15 lakh are provided for SCP and TSP respectively. The amount provided will be utilised for the purchase of Lands, maintenance and strengthening of colleges, Hospitals ,Dispensaries and other Ayush Institution Buildings.

## **14. Incentive for Investment by Ayush Medicine Manufacturing units.**

Rs.10.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The amount provided will be utilised to provide incentive for the establishment of Ayush Medicine Manufacturing units.

## **15. Mobile Ayush Units in all Districts**

Rs.90.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.

## **16. Ayush University**

Rs.5.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.

## **17. Establishment of 10 bedded Ayush units in all CHS in all Districts**

Rs.312.00 lakh are provided for this scheme.

## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

### **a) Central Plan schemes**

There are no schemes.

**b) Centrally sponsored schemes**

There are no schemes.

**c) Other Ongoing Schemes**

Rs.966.63 lakh are provided for this scheme for the following District Sector Schemes:

1. District hospitals of ISM & H and GIA to private hospitals
2. Buildings
3. Opening and maintenance of Unani dispensaries

**C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

**a) Special Development Plan**

There are no separate programmes for SDP.

**b) Special Component Plan**

Rs.756.56 lakh are provided for this scheme.

**c) Tribal Sub Plan**

Rs.292.85 lakh are provided for this scheme.

**ABSTRACT**

<b>State Sector</b>	<b>(Rs. lakh)</b>	
	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	5019.09
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>5019.09</b>
<b>District Sector</b>	-	-
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	966.63
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	<b>966.63</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>5985.72</b>

## EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE

The ESI Scheme is a multi-dimensional Social Security Scheme implemented in accordance with ESI Act 1948 and the rules and regulation framed there under. The scheme provides two types of service, namely, medical and non-medical. Medical Services are rendered by the ESIS (M) Services, department which is under the control of State Government Labour Secretariat. The non-medical Services (cash benefit) rendered through ESI Corporation, which is under the control of Central Government.

The ESI Act 1948 envisages the seven following benefits to the Insured persons and their family members.

1. Full medical care
2. Sickness benefit
3. Maternity benefit
4. Disablement benefit
5. Dependent benefit
6. Funeral benefit
7. Rehabilitation facility.(Rajiv Gandhi Sharmac Yojane)

In Karnataka full medical care is being extended to Rs.18.56 lakh of Insured persons and about Rs.100.00 lakh of their family members through a network of 09 E.S.I. Hospitals (including ESIC. Model Hospital, Rajajinagar) 03 ESI Annex Hospitals, 106 ESI Dispensaries, one Diagnostic Centre and 04 Insurance Medical Practitioner system(Panel system) in the state.

The State Government has entered an agreement with ESI Corporation to provide full medical care to the insured persons and their family members for which ESI Corporation reimburse 7/8<sup>th</sup> share of the total expenditure made by the department subject to the ceiling limit prescribed from time to time and the State Government bears 1/8<sup>th</sup> share of the expenditure. The State Government initially bears the expenditure of the department and then gets reimbursed from ESI Corporation.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Employees State Insurance	650.00	650.00

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

Rs.650.00 lakh are provided during 2014-15.

## **A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

### **a) Central Plan schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **b) Centrally sponsored schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no schemes.

### **e) Other Ongoing schemes**

#### **1. Hospitals and Dispensaries**

Rs.650.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The budget provided will be utilized for salary of staff of Hospitals, Diagnostic centre and Dispensaries.

### **f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

### **C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

#### **a) Special Development Plan**

There are no schemes.

#### **b) Special Component Plan**

There are no schemes.

#### **c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no schemes.

## ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	650.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>650.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>650.00</b>



### RURAL WATER SUPPLY

The National Goal is to provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis. This basic requirement should meet minimum water quality standards and be readily and conveniently accessible at all times and in all situations.

#### Vision and Objectives

- 1) Creating infrastructure for Providing Safe Drinking Water to all rural habitations including schools.
- 2) Creating Infrastructure for providing sanitation facilities

#### Success Indicators

- Providing water supply through Borewells/ Mini Water Supply scheme/ Piped Water Supply Scheme/Multi Village Scheme
- Providing water supply to Schools & Anganwadies
- Sustainability (Recharging ground water)
- No. of lab tests conducted (pre monsoon & post monsoon tests of sources)
- Decline in communicable diseases in rural areas and obtain Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) awards
- % of household covered
- Construction of School Toilets
- Construction of Anganawadi Toilets
- Construction of community sanitary complexes
- Achievement of Solid & liquid waste management in NGP GPs

Provision of 55 litres per capita daily (LPCD) of safe drinking water to all 59,753 rural habitations is of utmost importance and priority of the state among basic minimum services. Access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation are dire prerequisites for realizing improved human health and welfare. Out of these 59753 habitations, 5581 habitations are fully covered (FC) and 50965 are partially covered (PC) with water supply. 3207 habitations are affected with the water quality problems. As per the present National Rural Drinking Water Programmes (NRDWP) the concepts of fully covered and partially covered have been modified from conventional lpcd to percentage of population covered by water supply schemes. Accordingly there are 5223 habitations with > 0 and < 25% population coverage, 16161 habitations with  $\geq 25$  and < 50% population coverage, 19469 habitations with  $\geq 50$  and < 75% population coverage, 10112 habitations with  $\geq 75$  and < 100% population coverage, 5581 habitations with 100% population coverage, 3207 habitations are found to be affected with the water quality problems.

The drinking water schemes of the State consists of 216828 borewells fitted with hand pumps, 29640 piped water supply and 40715 mini water supply schemes.

### Rural Water Scenario

Service levels of water (lpcd)	No.of habitations	Percentage
55& above	5581	9.35
Less than 55	50965	85.29
Quality Affected	3207	5.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>59753</b>	<b>100</b>

Norm for Rural Area 55 lpcd

### Water Supply Coverage under NRDWP programme

Year	Total Coverage	Coverage of Habitations (Percentage)					Above 100%	Quality Affected
		0-25%	25-50%	50-75%	75-100%			
2008-09	1078	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2009-10	7668	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2010-11	6130	120	1146	952	1204	2708	-	
2011-12	8757	885	2237	761	596	2783	1495	
2012-13	13284	1338	4197	1213	637	3876	2023	
2013-14*	3015	331	743	947	446	201	347	

\*(Up to Oct 2013)

### Financial Target and achievement under NRWDP

Year	(Rs.crore)	
	Target	Achievement
2008-09	1013.66	827.74
2009-10	1072.25	860.06
2010-11	1167.07	947.53
2011-12	1656.74	1118.52
2012-13	1865.65	1807.11
2013-14*	959.12	580.37

\*Up to Oct 2013

### Water Quality – Alternate Measures

The main source of water supply for drinking water needs is groundwater in the State. In view of over exploitation of groundwater for various uses, conservation of water by conventional and non-conventional measures for improving drinking water sources was taken by the State. Action has been initiated to install 100 defluoridation units at a cost of Rs.10.2 crore. It has been intended to provide defluoridation filters to about 50,000 families of which 28,207 families have already been covered.

## Rain Water Harvesting

The State has given impetus to Rain Water Harvesting. RWH technique is encouraged as the best method of conserving water especially in public buildings such as schools, colleges, offices etc. In this direction RWH facility has been provided to 23,683 schools. 5603 Rain Water Harvesting structures have been installed in the problematic 115 habitations.

## Water Quality and Surveillance

The State has set up 30 district level laboratories to check the quality of ground water for meeting drinking water standards. About Rs. 134.28 lakh worth of Field Water Testing Kits have been procured for distribution to all the 5628 Gram Panchayats. These kits are used to test all the ground water sources both in pre-monsoon and post-monsoon seasons. If the water sample parameters are beyond the permissible limits the values are confirmed at the District Level Laboratory by sending the affected water sample. Training is also given to V.W.S.C. for testing water quality using Field Water Testing Kits.

During 2013-14 under the WQM&S programme Rs.91.51 crore has been allocated. Details are as follows:

			Rs.crore
Sl.no	Activity	Allocation	
1	HRD Activities	7.05	
2	IEC Activities	14.96	
3	Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance	35.55	
4	MIS	5.54	
5	R&D Project	15.60	
6	Establishment Charges	12.81	
<b>Total</b>		<b>91.51</b>	

## Borewells with Hand pumps

Borewells fitted with hand pumps are the major source of potable drinking water in rural areas. Since inception 216828 borewells have been drilled in the State up to the end of October 2013. Rs.1000 per borewell is being provided for the annual maintenance of borewells entrusted to the gram panchayats.

## Mini Water Supply Scheme

Under this scheme water is pumped to a small tank (Cistern) fitted with 3 - 4 taps, from where water can be collected by households. Since inception of the programme up to the end of October 2013, 40715 Mini water supply schemes have been completed and commissioned. Gram Panchayaths are maintaining these Schemes at a cost of Rs.3500 per annum per scheme

## Piped Water Supply Scheme

Under this programme, 29640 Piped Water Supply schemes have been completed and commissioned (since inception to the end of October 2013) both under Central and State sectors. Gram Panchayatis maintain Piped Water Supply Schemes at an AMC of Rs.8000 per Scheme per annum.

## Desert Development Programme (DDP)

Water supply schemes in drought prone districts of Bagalkot, Bellary, Bijapur, Davanagere, Raichur and Koppal are being implemented through this programme. It has been contemplated to provide 70 LPCD of water for people and cattle in these drought affected districts. Works under PWS, MWS and bore wells are being taken up under this programme. Water supply to rural schools and de-silting of tanks are also additional components under the programme.

Financial and Physical progress achieved under this scheme during the last 5 Years is as below:

Year	(Rs. crore)							
	Financial		Physical (Nos.)					
	Target	Achievement	Target		Achievement			
		PWS	MWS	Bore well	PWS	MWS	Bore well	
2008-09	28.61	23.81	245	310	323	117	188	165
2009-10	38.21	25.33	202	260	300	173	243	296
2010-11	68.60	48.60	272	212	78	156	120	78
2011-12	137.80	103.30	628	286	48	440	215	48
2012-13	268.11	211.64	746	416	119	589	328	119

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress during Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Rural Water Supply	126452.21	111091.21

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

A sum of Rs.189146.43 lakh has been provided for 2014-15 for implementing various programmes under rural water supply sector.

## **A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no Schemes

### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

#### **1) Panchayat Raj Engineering Department**

A sum of Rs. 360.00 lakh has been provided for 2014-15 towards the administrative cost of the department

### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

#### **1) Integrated Rural Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation Project – JalNirmal**

The World Bank Assisted Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation - “JalNirmal” and the Additional Financing projects are being implemented in the State for providing safe drinking water and sanitation facilities to cover the rural populace. The JalNirmal project was launched on 18<sup>th</sup> December 2001. The Karnataka Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Agency is the nodal agency implementing the project from 11th February 2002. The project is completed during June 2010.

#### **World Bank Assisted JalNirmal Additional Financing Project**

Jalnirmal Additional Financing project is also a demand driven project taken up with similar objectives, principles, components and parameters. Here 517 water supply schemes and 481 internal road and drain works are taken up for implementation from July 2010 at an estimated cost of Rs.816.18 crore for a period of 3 years in the existing 12 districts (erstwhile 11 districts) of Northern Karnataka and water quality affected habitations in a few other districts.

Under the Project 499 Water Supply Schemes have been taken up and 178 of these have been completed during 2012-13 (as at the end of January-2013), excluding 18 Multi Village Schemes. 302 Water Supply schemes have been completed since inception. Under Roads & Drain works, 481 Roads & Drain works have been taken up and 23 works have been completed during the 2012-13. 477 Roads & Drain works have been completed since inception. 18 long term Multi Village Water Supply Schemes has been taken up and all the 18 Multi Village Water Supply Schemes have been tendered and awarded and are under different stages of progress.

Schemes completed under World Bank JalNirmal Additional Financing Project since inception (As of September-2013)

Sl. No.	District	Water Supply		Roads & Drains	
		Schemes Takenup	Schemes Completed	Schemes Takenup	Schemes Completed
1	Bagalkote	23	19	33	33
2	Belgaum	20	19	51	51
3	Bidar	23	08	85	85
4	Bijapur	43	40	00	00
5	Dharwad	11	11	13	13
6	Gadag	05	04	35	35
7	Gulbarga	101	82	125	125
8	Yadgir	31	24	15	15
9	Haveri	08	08	03	03
10	Uttarakannada	167	152	51	51
11	Koppal	3	01	27	27
12	Raichur	60	36	43	43
<b>Total</b>		<b>495</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>481</b>

During 2013-14 Rs.27500.00 lakh has been provided and an expenditure of Rs.9591.00 lakh has been incurred as at the end of September 2013. Rs.54967.00 lakh has been spent since inception, of which Rs.41361.00 lakh has been reimbursed.

A sum of Rs.5000.00 lakh has been proposed to continue the project during 2014-15.

#### e) Other Ongoing Schemes

##### 1) Rural Water Supply Schemes - NRDWP

Rs.70620.00 lakh has been proposed for taking up water supply schemes under NRDWP.

#### f) New Schemes

There are no new schemes.

### B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

#### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

##### 1) Nirmal Bharath Abhiyan

Nirmal Bharath Abhiyan/Total Sanitation Campaign is a flagship programme of the Centre aiming at eradication of open defecation particularly in rural areas. The scheme was

introduced on the 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2005. It is a time bound scheme and has to end by 2017, thereby ensuring cent per cent coverage of sanitation.

The objective is that every household in rural areas and schools and anganwadis should have access to toilets, that there should be no open defecation, villages should be clean and solid and liquid waste should be managed efficiently. The scheme aims at creating awareness among public about the disadvantages of unclean habits and motivate them to construct the use of toilets and keep their environment clean. It also aims at inculcating clean habits among school and anganwadi children and gives them access to toilets. It aims to educate people about proper management of solid and liquid waste and create clean villages.

The main objectives of NBA are:

- Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas
- Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas
- Generate felt demand for sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education
- Cover schools in rural areas with sanitation facilities and promote sanitary habits among the students
- Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies in sanitation
- Endeavor to reduce the incidence of water and sanitation related diseases

### **Main components of the NBA:**

#### **Individual Household Latrines**

All Households should have access to toilet facilities. BPL families are given Rs.4700 as incentive amount for construction of toilets.

#### **School and Anganwadi Toilets**

As per the revised guidelines schools and anganwadis are given incentive of Rs.35000 and Rs.8000 respectively for construction of toilets.

#### **Solid and Liquid Waste Management**

As per the revised guidelines each GP get 20.00 Lakh amount for solid and liquid waste management and the expenditure on this count is to be borne in the proportion of 70% by the Centre and 30% by State .

### Physical Performance under Nirmal Bharath Abhiyan

Sl. No.	Item	Target	Performance	Percentage (%)
1	BPL IHHL	2889224	2330038	81
2	APL IHHL	2981691	2285225	77
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5870915</b>	<b>4615263</b>	<b>79</b>
3	School Toilets	39267	44057	112
4	Anganwadi Toilets	26353	29150	111
5	Sanitary Complex	1305	996	76
6	RSM	290	219	
7	PC	6	15	79

(Up to October 2013)

### Nirmal Gram Puraskar

Government of India with a view to encourage 100 per cent coverage of total sanitation has instituted Nirmal Gram Puraskar at Gram Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat levels. The criterion for such a puraskar is that 100% toilet construction and usage by households as well as schools and anganwadis and efficient management of solid and liquid wastes. 1069 Gram Panchayats, 6 Taluk Panchayats and One Zilla Panchayat have been awarded with Nirmal Gram Puraskar.

### Nairmalya Awards (State Awards)

The progress of TSC in the State has not reached the expected level. Though Coastal and Malnad districts have achieved considerable progress, other districts have still to rise to the desired level. To encourage Gram Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats and Zilla Panchayats to evince keen interest, the State has instituted a State award viz., Nairmalya. The award is given for two categories viz., Acceleration and Sustainability.

There are four levels of awards 'Nairmalya' at Taluk level, 'Rajatha Nairmalya' at district level, 'Swarna Nairmalya' at divisional level and 'Nairmalya Ratna' at the State level. The award ranges from Rs.1 lakh to Rs.19 lakh for gram panchayats, Rs.10 to Rs.20 lakh for taluk panchayats and Rs.30 lakh for districts. Rs.491 lakh have distributed as prize money to gram, taluk and zilla panchayats for achieving the earmarked goals.

Rs. 16152.43 lakh has been provided to construct individual household latrines, during 2014-15.

### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

### d) External Aided Projects

There are no projects.



## **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

### **1) Finance Commission Grants for Drinking Water**

Rs. 7500.00 lakh has been proposed for various drinking water projects under the Finance Commission grants.

### **f) New Schemes**

There are no new schemes.

## **C) Provided Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

### **a) Special Development Plan**

#### **1) Rural Water Supply - SDP**

Rs. 9000.00 has been allocated to take up special works under rural water supply sector in the identified 114 backward taluks by the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances

#### **b) Special Component Plan**

In accordance with the instructions from the Centre to earmark outlay for Scheduled Castes Sub Plan component, an amount of Rs.32056.00 has been proposed for taking up activities exclusively benefiting these categories. Allocations have been proposed under National Rural Drinking Water Programme apart from the District sector programmes viz., Total Sanitation campaign and Maintenance of Bore wells as per the guidelines.

#### **c) Tribal Sub Plan**

In accordance with the instructions from the Centre to earmark outlay for TSP component an amount of Rs.10957.00 lakh has been allocated for taking up activities exclusively benefiting these categories. Allocations has been proposed under National Rural Drinking Water Programme apart from the District sector programmes viz., Total Sanitation campaign and Maintenance of Bore wells as per the guidelines.

## ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	5000.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	160494.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total : State Sector</b>	-	<b>165494.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	16152.43
Other Ongoing Schemes		7500.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total : District Sector</b>	-	<b>23652.43</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>189146.43</b>

## URBAN WATER SUPPLY

Karnataka, with 34 percent of the share in urban population is one of the states where the proportionate share exceeds the National average of 28 percent. Increasing urbanization has multiplied the demand for drinking water and proper management of drainage and disposal of sewerage. The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) handles water supply and sewerage works in Bangalore. BWSSB is committed to providing drinking water of unquestionable quality in sufficient quantity and to treat the sewage generated to the required parameters. The BWSSB is presently supplying 910 mld of water to Bangalore. The BWSSB implements water supply and UGD facilities to the newly added areas of 110 villages of BBMP at a cost of Rs.2379crore. The project is implemented with JICA funding of Rs.2023crore and equal contribution from State Government & BWSSB of Rs.178crore.

The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWS&DB) is implementing water supply and underground drainage schemes in 213 urban areas of the state excepting Bangalore city. It has the responsibility for formulation and implementation of water supply and drainage system in these areas.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan, 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Urban Water Supply	77990.00	52990.00

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

A sum of Rs. 61000.00 lakh has been provided for 2014-15 for implementing various programmes under urban water supply sector. Of this, Rs.31000.00 lakh has been provided to Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board and Rs.30000.00 lakh to Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board for augmenting water supply.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes

### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

### d) Externally Aided Projects

#### **Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board**

The BWSSB is implementing projects relating to water supply and sewage in Bangalore Metropolitan Area. Cauvery Water Supply Scheme – Stage IV, Phases I to IV are being implemented to supply 810 MLD of water to about 6 lakh connections. The following major projects are being implemented:

- **CWSS Stage-IV, Phases-I and II**
- **Mega City Works**
- **Infrastructure Mapping,**
- **Recycling Treatment Plants**

Cauvery Water Supply Stage IV - Phase II

Funding Agency: Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA).

Implementing Agency: Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Board.

Objectives	To reduce the gap between the demand and supply by 2012-13 And to meet water supply demand of 7 CMCs and I TMC In and around Bangalore at the rate of 150 LPCD>
Area of Operation	Bangalore City, 5987 Sq. Kms.
Date of Commencement	July 2005, 2006.
Date of Completion	July 2015, 2016.
Project Cost	Rs. 338370.00 lakh.
Loan	Rs. 283070.00 lakh.

The Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage IV Phase II was taken up with the Financial Assistance from JICA to augment 500 MLD of Water at an estimated cost of Rs. 338370.00 lakh. The scheme consists of 13 Water Supply Contract Packages and 18 Sewerage Contract Packages, which included establishing of 11 Sewage Treatment Plants with 5 intermediate sewage pumping stations at selected locations in the city to treat 339 MLD of sewage water. The scheme also consists of Distribution Improvement Component (UFW), Management Improvement Component and Slum Development Component.

#### **The following projects are implemented:**

- Water supply component of the CWSS stage IV phase II consisting of 11 contract packages covering the work of raw water transfer system from forbessagar to TK

Halli, construction of 500 MLD water treatment plant at TK Halli, supply erection and commissioning of electro- mechanical equipments and construction of clear water tanks/pump houses at TK Halli, Harohalli and Tataguni, providing and laying MS transmission main from TK Halli to Bangalore City, providing and laying MS Trunk mains in the city was commissioned by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka on 31/10/2012. Presently, 225 to 250 MLD of water is being supplied to the city.

- Replacement /rehabilitation of existing Sewerage system in Bangalore-Environmental Action Plan-B(EAP-B) under JICA has been taken up. Out of 10 contract packages 7 works have been awarded and overall progress is 48%. For the balance 3contract packages are under various stages of bidding process.
- Under construction of Sewerage treatment plants in the city, out of 7 contract packages tender for the work of construction of 60 MLD capacity, STP is awarded during November 2012 with the completion period of 30 months. Tender process for the balance 6 contract packages are under various stages of bidding process.
- Contracts for procurement of sewer cleaning equipments and truck awarded during July 2012 and January 2013 respectively.
- Under distribution improvement component (UFW)- out of 3 contract packages, contract is awarded for the South Water Supply division during May 2012 and the tender process is in progress for the balance 2 contract packages.
- Under Slum Development Component – under phase I of the component, implementation of water supply and sanitary facilities in 96 slums was awarded under 4 contract packages on 12-2- 2013 with completion period of 12 months.

A sum of Rs.30000.00 lakh has been provided for 2014-15 for the implementation of ongoing projects.

#### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

#### **Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board**

KUWSDB is responsible for providing drinking water and underground drainage facilities to 213 Urban cities of Karnataka except Bruhat Bangalore MahanagaraPalike. The Board has commissioned 502 water supply and 51 underground drainage scheme up to march 2013 since inception.

Water supply and sewerage works executed are as follows:

#### **Urban Water Supply Schemes**

During 2012-13,there are 41 on-going schemes and 47 new water supply schemes with a budgetary allocation of Rs.17597.00 lakh and it is proposed to commission 9 schemes. 3schemes are commissioned by October 2013 and remaining schemes are in progress.

The funding pattern for water supply schemes in urban areas shown below:

Category	Financial Institution Loan	State Govt. Grant	Local Body Contribution
a)City Corporation	50%	40%	10%
b) City Municipal Council	30%	60%	10%
c) Town Municipal Council	20%	75%	5%
d)Town Panchayath	-	95%	5%

Sl. No.	Year	Financial (Rs. in crore)		Physical	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
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*	95.30	109.63	6	3

\*Up to Oct 2013.

A sum of Rs. 6000.00 lakh has been proposed for taking up water supply schemes.

#### Under Ground Drainage Schemes

All urban areas irrespective of population come under this category. These schemes aim at providing the underground drainage system in urban areas. The funding pattern for UGD schemes is as follows:

Category	Funding Pattern		
	Loan From Financial Institution	Govt. Loan	Local Body Contribution
Corporations	50%	20%	30%
City Municipal Council	50%	25%	25%
Town Municipal Council and Town Panchayath.	50%	30%	20%

During 2013-14, there are 55 on-going schemes and 42 newschemes have been proposed for sanction with a budgetary outlay of Rs.10992.00 lakh. It is planned to commission 9 schemes during the year 2013-14.

Year	Financial (Rs. in Crore)		Physical	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2008-09	117.45	39.02	4	--

Year	Financial (Rs. in Crore)		Physical	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2009-10	139.93	63.49	6	1
2010-11	97.10	72.52	8	1
2011-12	84.01	64.31	7	1
2012-13	68.10	41.63	0	0
2013-14 (Up to Oct-2013)	63.00	47.40	1	0

#### Schemes Commissioned (Cumulative)

Year	Urban Water Supply Schemes	Board Water Supply Schemes	Under Ground Drainage Schemes
2005-06	149	20	41
2006-07	151	20	42
2007-08	155	20	46
2008-09	168	20	46
2009-10	171	20	48
2010-11	177	20	49
2011-12	186	20	50
2012-13	189	20	50
2013-14 (Oct 2013)	485	20	51

A sum of Rs. 5000.00 lakh has been proposed for taking up underground drainage schemes.

The State has to provide water supply and sewerage facilities to 213 urban areas excepting urban areas of Bruhath Bangalore MahanagaraPalike. The State is implementing 14 schemes for shifting the source of water from ground water to assured surface source of water. All these schemes would be completed by 2014. However, by 2014 only 9 urban areas will be left with sub-surface water as source.

At present 43 urban areas are provided with UGD facilities. In most of the urban areas the sewerage system is covered in core areas. The newly developed areas are not provided with Sewerage system. A plan for Rs.14508.70 crore has been prepared for providing UGD scheme to all the urban areas of the State. It is intended to provide UGD facilities to all urban areas in a phased manner.

The following reforms have been introduced to increase the efficiency.

1. Management Information System is implemented in the Board.
2. ISO 9001-2008 certification has been awarded to the Board.
3. e-tendering is in place
4. e-payment is in practice
5. Water & waste water center has been setup at Yelahanka, Bangalore to train Board employees, Local Body authorities and public.
6. Third Party inspection of works and materials is in place to ensure quality.

**f) New Schemes**

No new schemes have been proposed

**B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

**a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no projects.

**e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**C) Provided Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

**a) Special Development Plan**

There are no schemes



## b) Special Component Plan

A sum of Rs. 6795.00 lakh has been earmarked for taking up Piped water supply and sewerage programmes.

## c) Tribal Sub Plan

A sum of Rs.2635.00 lakh has been earmarked taking up Piped water supply and sewerage programmes under Tribal sub-Plan.

### ABSTRACT

State Sector	(Rs. lakh)	
	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	30000.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	31000.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total : State Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>61000.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total : District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>61000.00</b>

## **HOUSING**

Housing has evolved as a prime component over the period of time not only in providing shelter but also in providing employment opportunities as well as development of locations. To meet the ever increasing demand for housing, the State government has been pro-active in its policies. Housing for the poor and down-trodden assumes greater importance both in rural and urban areas. Greater emphasis has been made to solve the problem of scarcity of housing through increase in budgetary allocations.

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

The Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited has been established by the State to implement various housing schemes for economically weaker sections of the society both in rural and urban areas with the following objectives:

- To provide affordable housing for economically weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) people.
- Partnership with Gram Panchayaths and NGOs in rural areas,
- Speedy implementation of the schemes
- Transparency in implementation,
- Ensure Smooth and timely flow of fund to the ultimate beneficiaries.
- To encourage the use of cost effective technology in construction of houses through District Nirmithi Kendras
- Strengthening of Nirmithi Kendras
- Friendly recovery of loans from the beneficiaries, etc.

### **Housing demand survey**

During the year 2009 a survey of hut dwellers has been conducted to provide housing to them on priority basis and make the State hut less. The survey has identified 10.50 lakh hut dwellers in the state.

### **Unit Cost**

The unit cost of the houses has been kept increasing over a period of time considering the inflationary trend. The details are as furnished below:

(In Rs.)

Year	Rural Ashraya*	Rural Ambedkar	IAY	Urban Ashraya*
2000-01 to 2003-04	20000	20000	20000	25000
2005-06	25000	20000	25000	25,000
2006-07	30000	No target	25000	No target
2007-08	No target	30000	35000	No target
2008-09	40000	40000	35000	No target
2009-10	No target	40000	40000	No target
2010-11*	63500	50000	No target	50000
2011-12	No target	50000	50000	No target
2012-13	75000	No target	75000	75000
2013-14	120000	No target	120000	120000

\*Rural Ashraya Scheme has been renamed as BasavaVasathiYojane and Urban Ashraya Scheme has been renamed as Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme.

Details of houses constructed under various schemes and house sites distributed are as below:

<b>Details of Houses Constructed</b>						
<b>Houses Constructed under Housing Schemes</b>						
Year	Rural Ashraya**	Rural Ambedkar	Urban Ashraya**	Urban Ambedkar	IAY	Total
2000-01	71794	17619	28702	2999	-	121114
2001-02	136886	26489	34274	3058	-	200707
2002-03	115267	18415	20020	1727	-	155429
2003-04	108747	16274	17966	1121	-	144108
2004-05	87382	9054	11905	351	34104	142796
2005-06	78005	6507	8961	118	51339	144930
2006-07	113676	6736	5488	182	47779	173861
2007-08	227858	11628	1452	*	39656	280594
2008-09	192858	13430	2317	*	85459	294064
2009-10	157217	15876	4135	*	155744	332972
2010- 11	48422	3692	685	*	95311	148110
2011-12	69529	4722	4071	*	26769	105091
2012-13	158422	5938	8985	*	108493	281838
2013-14***	112972	3285	4977	*	58741	179975
<b>Total</b>	<b>1679035</b>	<b>159668</b>	<b>153938</b>	<b>9556</b>	<b>695866</b>	<b>2705589</b>

Note: \* Scheme discontinued; \*\* Rural and Urban Ashraya schemes have been renamed as BasavaVasathiYojane and Vajpayee Urban Scheme from 2010-11.\*\*\*Up to Dec- 2013.

### Details of House Sites Distributed

	Rural	Urban	Total
2000-01	13039	16901	29940
2001-02	19784	18167	37951
2002-03	21397	1526	22923
2003-04	7392	3829	11221
2004-05	4762	2379	7141
2005-06	6814	3160	9974
2006-07	2280	3566	5846
2007-08	1191	2066	3257
2008-09	1007	1173	2180
2009-10	34765	2519	37284
2010-11	22992	16983	39975
2011-12	24334	16861	41195
2012-13	13737	16270	3007
2013-14*	2256	6248	8504
<b>Total</b>	<b>143944</b>	<b>111648</b>	<b>287398</b>

\*Up to Dec 2013

### Housing Programmes

Details of achievement against the target under various housing schemes are given below:

#### Target and Achievement under Different Schemes

##### Houses:

Year	Rural Ashraya		Ambedkar Housing		Urban Ashraya		IAY	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2010-11	176500	48422	12000	3692	26500	685	85000	95311
2011-12	130000	69529	8000	4722	32000	4071	100000	26769
2012-13	125000	158422	10000	5938	15000	8985	100000	108493
2013-14*	180000	112972	5000	3285	15000	4977	100000	58741
<b>Total</b>	<b>611500</b>	<b>389345</b>	<b>35000</b>	<b>17637</b>	<b>88500</b>	<b>18718</b>	<b>385000</b>	<b>289314</b>

Note:\* Up to Dec. 2013.

## 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	( Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Housing	148811.00	153663.84

## 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

An Outlay of Rs. 243696.80 lakh has been allocated for 2014-15 for implementing various programmes under housing sector. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 141698.00 lakh has been provided to state sector programmes and Rs.101998.80 lakh to the panchayati raj sector. Apart from this an amount of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been provided under Central Sector.

### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

#### a) Central Plan Schemes

##### HBA to All India Service

Fully assisted by Government of India Rs. 500.00 lakh has been budgeted for payment of differential interest on house building loans to All India Service Officers.

#### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes

#### e) Ongoing Schemes

##### 1) Rural Ashraya Scheme /Basava Vasathi Yojane

This scheme was introduced during 1991-92 for providing housing to rural house less poor. Earlier the annual income of the beneficiary was limited to Rs.11,800/-. Presently it has been enhanced to Rs. 32,000/-. The beneficiaries are selected by Gram Panchayaths through Gram Sabhas in accordance with the Panchayat Raj Act. 50% of the target is

reserved for SC/ST and 50% is for general categories. During 2010-11 this scheme has been renamed as BasavaVasathiYoajne.

With effect from the financial year 2013-14 the Government has fixed unit cost at Rs 1.50 lakh under this scheme. Out of which a sum of Rs. 1.20 lakh is subsidy from the State Government and the remaining amount of Rs. 30,000/- is either beneficiary contribution or loan from the bank.

In the last 3 years, 2, 76,373 houses have been completed as against the target of 4,31,500 houses. For the year 2013-14 it is targeted to complete 1.80 lakh houses including backlog. Against which 1, 12,972 houses have been constructed up to end of December 2013. Rs. 63022.00 lakh has been budgeted for the financial year 2014-15.

## 2) House Sites for Weaker Sections in Urban and Rural Areas

This scheme was introduced during the year 1992-93. House sites are distributed free of cost to site-less poor both in urban and rural areas. Beneficiaries whose annual income is less than Rs.32, 000 are eligible to avail the benefit under this scheme.

During the years 2000-01 to 2012-13, a total of 2, 78,894 sites have been distributed (1,41,688 in rural and 1,05,400 sites in urban areas and 31,806 sites in flood affected areas). For the year 2013-14 it has been targeted to distribute 20,000 sites (10,000 in rural and 10,000 in urban areas). Against this 8,504 sites have been distributed till December 2013.

### Progress of House Site Scheme

#### Sites:

Year	House Sites - Rural			House Sites - Urban			Total		
	Target	Ach.	% of Ach.	Target	Ach.	% of Ach.	Target	Ach.	% of Ach.
2007-08	10000	1191	11.91	10000	2066	20.66	20000	3257	16.29
2008-09	10000	1007	10.07	10000	1173	11.73	20000	2180	10.90
2009-10	10000	2959	29.59	10000	2519	25.19	20000	37284	186.42
2010-11	200000	22992	11.50	50000	16983	33.97	250000	39975	15.99
2011-12	150000	24334	16.22	50000	16861	33.72	200000	41195	20.60
2012-13	30000	13737	45.79	20000	16270	81.35	50000	30007	60.00
2013-14*	10000	2256	22.56	10000	6248	62.48	20000	8504	42.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>420000</b>	<b>65495</b>	<b>15.59</b>	<b>160000</b>	<b>62120</b>	<b>38.82</b>	<b>580000</b>	<b>126715</b>	<b>21.84</b>

Note: \* Up to Dec- 2013.

A Sum of Rs. 2000.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2014-15 for this scheme. Out of which Rs.1000.00 lakhs for rural areas and Rs.1000.00 lakhs for Urban areas.

## 3) Police Housing Corporation

Karnataka State Police Housing Corporation Limited (KSPHCL) was set up to cater to the housing requirements, both residential and non-residential, for Police, Fire Force, and Prison and other auxiliary services coming under the Home Department.

A Sum of Rs. 7090.00 lakh is provided for construction of new Police Stations, Armed Police Training Schools, Residential quarters and Administrative Blocks.

#### **4) Sainik Welfare Buildings**

A Sum of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been allocated for construction of rest houses for Sainik personnel.

#### **5) Subsidy to HDFC on House Building Loans to Government Servants**

A Sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for the payment of differential interest to HDFC on account of house building advances to state Government servants.

#### **Slum Improvement Programmes**

Improvement of the environmental conditions of slums through the for the well being of the slum dwellers, provision of basic amenities like drinking water, toilets, drainage, roads, streetlights, etc., are being taken up through the Karnataka Slum Development Board. 2722 slums having a population of 40.50 lakh covering 6.18 lakh households have been identified.

The Centrally sponsored scheme of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) is being implemented in both Bangalore and Mysore cities to construct houses for slum dwellers and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) provides housing to slum dwellers and also improve the environmental conditions of the slums. The Board is implementing the schemes such as Slum Improvement Programme; Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) - Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

#### **6) Slum Development Board - Establishment Charges**

A Sum of Rs. 690.00 lakh has been provided for meeting the administrative expenses of the Board for the year 2014-15.

#### **7) Slum Improvement Programme**

In order to provide basic facilities in slum areas, the Slum Improvement Programme has been implemented since 2002-03. In the first phase, 260 slums in 21 Class-I cities and in the second phase 265 slums of 17 Class-I cities of the state have been taken up to provide basic amenities to the slum dwellers. A Sum of Rs. 8392.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2014-15.

#### **8) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)**

**Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) is one of the Component of JNNURM**

The Housing and Slum up gradation programme in Non-BSUP cities is being taken up through IHSDP from December 2005 by integrating the ValmikiAmbedkarAwasYojana

(VAMBAY) and National Development Programme (NSDP) with the objective of ameliorating the conditions of the slum dwellers who do not possess adequate shelter and basic facilities to strive for slumless cities with a healthy living and good environment and enhance public and private investment in housing and infrastructure development in urban areas.

The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) has sanctioned 34 projects for Karnataka in 2 phases with a revised cost of Rs. 410.80 crore for constructing 17237 houses to be shared in the proportion of 4:1 between the Centre and the State. Of the state's share, beneficiary contribution is 10%. As at the end of October 2013, construction of 16280 houses have been completed, 957 houses are in different stages of construction. Details of the progresses achieved under IHSDP are as below:

#### **Progress of Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme**

No. of City/Town	No. of houses sanctioned	Revised Project Cost	Amount released	Expenditure	(Rs. lakh) No. of houses completed
25 City/ towns	13053	27790.00	27152.00	23426.00	12404
8 City/ Towns	4184	13290.00	12476.00	10649.00	3876
<b>Total</b>	<b>17237</b>	<b>41080.00</b>	<b>39628.00</b>	<b>34075.00</b>	<b>16280</b>

A Sum of Rs. 358.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2014-15 for providing basic amenities and to complete the spill over works.

#### **9) Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme**

Urban Ashraya is implemented for urban poor and introduced during the year 1991-92. Earlier the annual income of the beneficiary was limited to Rs.11,800/-. Presently it has been enhanced to Rs. 32,000/-. The beneficiaries are selected through Ashraya Committees comprising both the official and non official members headed by the local MLA. The unit cost under this scheme is Rs.30,000/- of which Rs.25,000/- is loan and Rs. 5,000 being beneficiary contribution. The loan provided is recoverable in 180 monthly installments.

During 2010-11 the Government of Karnataka has renamed the Urban Ashraya Scheme as Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme. From year 2013-14 the Government has fixed the unit cost of Rs.2.00 lakh per house under this scheme. Of which Rs. 1.20 lakhs is subsidy from the State Government, Rs. 30,000/- is compulsory beneficiary contribution and balance Rs. 50,000/- is the bank loan or the beneficiary contribution.

During last 3 years the RGRHCL has constructed 13,741 houses as against the target of 73,500 houses and in 2013-14 till December 2013, 4977 houses have been completed as against the target of 15,000. A Sum of Rs. 10000.00 lakh is budgeted for the year 2014-15.



## **10) Indira Awas Yojane**

A Sum of Rs. 42800.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2014-15.

## **11) Infrastructure facilities for new layouts by RGRH L**

A sum of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2014-15

## **12) Construction of Anganwadi Buildings**

A sum of Rs. 7195.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2014-15.

### **f) New Schemes**

There are no new schemes.

## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

#### **1) Indira AwasYojana**

This scheme was introduced in the year 1989-90 and being implemented since then to cater to the housing requirement of people who are below poverty line in rural areas. 60% of the target is earmarked for SCs/STs, 15% is for minority and remaining for others.

From 2013-14 the Government of India has enhanced the subsidy per house to Rs.70,000/-. Further, the State Government has enhanced the unit cost to Rs. 1.50 lakh. Out of this Rs. 52,500/- is subsidy from Central Government, Rs. 67,500/- is subsidy from State Government (total subsidy is Rs. 1.20 lakh) and remaining Rs. 30,000/- is the beneficiary contribution or the bank loan.

During last 3 years the Company has constructed 2,30,573 houses as against the target of 2,85,000 and the year 2013-14 till December 2013, 58,741 houses have been completed as against the target of 1,00,000. A Sum of Rs. 1, 01,998.80 lakh is provided for 2014-15 as State's share.

### **d) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes

### **e) External Aided Projects**

There are no projects.

**e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

There are no schemes

**f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**C) Provided Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

**a) Special Development Plan**

**1) Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme**

A Sum of Rs. 1080.00 lakhs is budgeted for the year 2014-15.

**2) Rural Ashraya Scheme /BasavaVasathiYojane**

A Sum of Rs. 4320.00 lakhs is budgeted for the year 2014-15.

**3) Construction of Anganwadi Buildings**

A sum of Rs. 1800.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2014-15.

**b) Special Component Plan**

A Sum of Rs. 49398.00 lakh has been allocated for taking up activities exclusively benefiting this category of population under different Housing and Slum Development programmes. The benefits would be provided under Basavavasati / Ashraya, Vajpayee Urban Housing and Indira AwasYojana programmes in accordance with the guidelines.

**c) Tribal Sub Plan**

A Sum of Rs. 15266.00 lakh has been proposed for 2014-15 for taking up activities exclusively benefiting this category of population under different Housing and Slum Development programmes. The benefits would be provided under BasavaVasati / Ashraya, Vajpayee Housing and Indira AwasYojana programmes in accordance with the guidelines.

## ABSTRACT

	<b>(Rs. lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	500.00	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	141698.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total : State Sector</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>141698.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	101998.80
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total : District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>101998.80</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>243696.80</b>

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Urbanization is an index of transformation from traditional rural economies to modern industrial one. It is a long term integral process of economic growth. About 375 million people in India live in urban areas, accounting to one third of our population. With the present growth of about 2%, our cities and towns will contribute to nearly half of India's population by 2030. In the last three decades, urbanization in Karnataka increased from 22% in 1951 to 38% in 2011. On an average the State's urban population witnessed 37% decadal growth. This trend declares the state as fifth most urbanized state in India and is estimated to stand in same position by 2030 after Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Punjab.

Under Urban Development Sector the State aims at creating and fostering democratically vibrant urban local bodies and providing policy framework for achieving sustainable, efficient and equitable urban areas of the State through inclusive urban growth by working collaboratively with urban local bodies and other stakeholders. It also ensures smart, efficient, affordable and sustainable towns and cities that meet development, social and environmental needs of all.

As per 2011 Census, urbanization has increased faster than expected. This has reversed the declining trend in the growth rate of the urban population observed during the 1980s and 1990s. Also, for the first time since independence, the absolute increase in urban population was higher than that in rural. This has huge implication for providing infrastructure and other civic amenities in urban areas.

Of late, there has been a change in the thinking of policymakers about urbanization. The Eleventh Five Year Plan argues that urbanization should be seen as a positive factor in overall development as the urban sector contributes about 62% of the GDP. In the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017), urban transition is considered as one of the major challenges requiring a massive expansion in urban infrastructure and services. With this backdrop, the results of the 2011 Census assume enormous significance in enhancing our understanding of the magnitude, growth and interstate variation in the levels and tempo of urbanization in the country.

Demographically the level of urbanization is measured by the percentage of population living in urban areas. In order to have a better understanding of the urbanization process, it would be appropriate to examine which settlements are treated as urban by the Census of India. There is no standard definition of urban; it varies from country to country (United Nations 2009). India's urban areas are defined on the basis of two criteria. **First**, the State Government grants municipal status – corporation, municipal council, notified town areas committee or nagar panchayat, etc – to a settlement. Such settlements are known as statutory or municipal towns in the census definition of urban areas. **Second**, if a settlement does not have an urban civic status, but satisfies demographic and economic criteria, like a population of more than 5,000, a density of 400 persons per square kilometer and 75% male workforce in the non-agricultural sector, it can be declared urban. Such urban areas are termed census towns.

It is important to note that India's urban definition is very broad-based and closely reflects levels of development unlike several other developing countries. For example, in south Asia, Nepal defines urban areas on the basis of population size only: a settlement with a Population of more than 9,000 is declared urban. On the other hand, countries such as Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Pakistan apply only the civic status criterion to declare a settlement as urban.

In each census, the rural-urban framework is prepared based on the above definition of urban. Many new towns are added and some existing towns revert to rural status if they do not satisfy the criteria. Thus the rural-urban classification used in India is a dynamic process, although there is some limitations to the definition.

### **Trends in Urbanisation**

As per the population census 2011 the projected population of the urban area is 358 million. The growth rate of the urban population has declined from 2.75% observed during 1991-2001 to 2.23 during 2001-2011. Urban experts also believed that India's urbanisation would slow down because of its exclusionary nature and its inability to spur rural-to-urban migration. However, the 2011 Census shows some unexpected results.

According to the 2011 Census, the urban population grew to 377 million showing a growth rate of 2.76% per annum during 2001-2011. The level of urbanisation in the country as a whole increased from 27.7% in 2001 to 31.1% in 2011 – an increase of 3.3 percentage points during 2001-2011 compared to an increase of 2.1 percentage points during 1991-2001. It may be noted that the Indian economy has grown from about 6% per annum during the 1990s to about 8% during the first decade of the 2000s. This clearly reflects the power of economic growth in bringing about faster urbanisation during 2001-2011.

### **Components of Urban Growth**

The natural increase, net rural-urban classification and rural-to-urban migration are components of urban population growth. An assessment of their relative contributions is very Important to understanding the dynamics of urban population growth. The contribution of natural-urban classification and rural-to-urban migration has increased from 42% in 1991-2001 to 56% in 2001-2011. The available data from the 2011 Census at the moment does not allow for the separation of these two factors, but it does show the emergence of a large number of new towns in 2011. The number of towns at the national level increased from 5,161 to 7,935– a net addition of 2,774 towns (2,532 census towns and 242 statutory towns) in 2011 compared to the 2001 Census. As there has been no change in the definition of the urban between the 2001 and 2011 censuses, this has contributed significantly to faster urbanisation in spite of several metropolitan cities showing a huge decline in their growth rates. On the other hand, the contribution of natural increases in urban population growth has declined from a peak of 62% during 1981-91 to 44% during 2001-2011. Yet the natural increase added a huge population of about 40 million in the urban areas during 2001-2011. In the study of India's urbanisation, the contribution of natural increases has not received as much attention as rural to-urban migration. This has led to the popular belief that the urban population is increasing solely due to migration.

### Trends in urbanisation in India (1961 – 2011)

Year	India's total Population (in lakhs)	% Urban Population in India	Karnataka's total Population (in lakhs)	% of Urban Population in Karnataka
1951	3611	17.28	194	22.95
1961	4392	17.96	236	22.33
1971	5982	18.24	293	24.31
1981	6833	23.34	371	28.29
1991	8443	25.73	448	30.91
2001	10270	27.79	527	33.98
2011	12102	31.16	611	38.57

#### Urban Centres

City Corporations (> 3 lakh population)	8
City Municipal Councils (population ranging from 0.50 to 3 lakh)	44
Town Municipal Councils (0.20 to 0.50 lakh)	94
Town Panchayaths (0.10 to 0.20 lakh)	68
Notified Area Committees	5

The Urban Development Department comprises of the following Boards/Corporations/Departments/ UDAs /ULBs:-

- Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) and other 7 City Corporations
- Bangalore Development Authority (BDA)
- Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Board (BWSSB)
- Karnataka Urban Water Supply & Drainage Board (KUWS&DB)
- Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA)
- Directorate of Urban Land Transport (DULT)
- Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority (BMRDA)
- Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL)
- Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development & Finance Corporation (KUIDFC)
- Directorate of Town & Country Planning (DTCP).
- City Corporations - 8
- City Municipal Council - 44
- Town Municipal Council - 94
- Town Panchayats - 68
- Other UDAS - 29

### **For all the cities/towns other than Bangalore**

1. **Directorate of Municipal Administration:** monitoring and managing the overall cities /town's administration and governance in 213 urban local bodies other than Bangalore.
2. **Directorate of Town Planning:** Developing strategic plans integrating spatial planning for 213 cities/towns.
3. **Karnataka Urban Water Supply & Sewerage Board:** Providing drinking water and underground drainage facilities to 213 urban cities of Karnataka.

### **For the mega city Bangalore**

1. **Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike:** catering basic services/ obligatory functions; managing the city administration and governance.
2. **Bangalore Water Supply & Drainage Board:** Providing drinking water and underground drainage facilities within the city.
3. **Bangalore Development Authority:** Developing strategic plans integrating spatial planning and planned area development within BBMP area.
4. **Bangalore Metropolitan Regional Development Authority/ Bangalore Metropolitan Land Transport Authority (BMTLA)/ Bangalore Mysore Infrastructure Corridor Area Planning Authority (BMICAPA)** Developing strategic plans integrating spatial planning and area beyond BDA's jurisdiction.
5. **Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited:** implementation of a Mass-Transit Rail System for the city.

### **For all the cities/towns in the state**

1. **Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development & Finance Corporation:** implementing Externally Aided Urban Infrastructure Projects
2. **Directorate of Urban Land Transport:** First state to have a dedicated agency to facilitate coordinated planning and implementation of projects relating to urban transport in seven city corporations

The state has taken numerous initiatives aiming for improvement of urban governance & citizen responsiveness, development of basic infrastructure, improving service delivery standards, betterment of unemployment youth & women, at the one end. On the other end, it is striving to introduce accountability & responsibility among the municipal staff, strengthening local bodies' capabilities, streamline and standardize procedures, for transparent and better administration.

### **Governance initiatives**

Good governance is very essential for urban local bodies to function in an efficient and effective manner. The GIS based Property Tax Information System has been introduced bringing 17 lakh unassessed properties in all 214 ULBs in tax net. The most important internal process like web based project monitoring, Payroll, Personnel Information System, procurement process, payment of bills, file movement, court case monitoring, and fund

based accounting System as per Karnataka Municipal Accounting & Budgeting Rules (KMABR) 2006 have been computerized enhancing transparency and administration.

The state has established an exclusive cell ‘Municipal Reforms Cell’ to drive e-Governance related reforms and computerization in ULBs.

The Bangalore has been introduced with automatic meter reading, Computerized Water bill collection system and SCADA for Water Treatment Plants. The BWSSB has bagged National Urban Water Award for highest and sustained revenue collection. The Water theft cases are being booked for the first time in Bangalore with six month imprisonment.

The Cadre and Recruitment Rules have been revised in 2005 for ULBs and 2010 for City Corporation. 92 posts have been rationalized to 40. New technical posts like environmental engineer, accountants, IT Staff etc. are introduced. The municipal employees from Group A to D and elected representatives are undergoing period and regular trainings/workshops programs being conducted by the dedicated Cell – “State Institute for Urban Development’, Mysore.

ULBs are been geared to improve their service delivery levels against the set benchmarks on yearly basis. An online application –“Tulana”, ‘First of its kind’, has been launched to disclose performance levels with 49 indicators in seven sectors from 213 ULB’s other than Bangalore. Bangalore is presently working to establish the online system for 4 sectors with 32 Indicator.

The Master Plans are approved for 99 cities/towns including Bangalore. A large scale Urban Mapping project has been taken up for the preparation of scientific base maps for 31 cities and towns by using Satellite image, Arial photography and Total Station Survey at a cost of Rs. 23.00 crores The Total Station Survey even for properties within BDA’s jurisdiction is under progress.

The state has set up an Urban Transport Fund of Rs. 10 crore for Bangalore and Rs. 5 crore for Mysore cities as a part of JnNURM reform. This fund to be utilized for the improvement of public & non-motorised transport, pedestrian facilities, parking infrastructure and capacity building including research for ULBs/UDAs and DULT.

Some Legislative Reforms have been introduced by the state under JnNURM. The Right to Information (Disclosure of Information by Authorities Providing Municipal Services) Rules, 2009 has been notified mandating periodic voluntary disclosure of municipal service related indicators. All 213 ULBs have started disclosing the prescribed information. The formation of Area Sabhas and Ward Committees in City Corporations is mandated under Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act to institutionalize community participation.

### **Initiatives to improve response to Citizens**

The state is increasingly working to enhance the citizen responsiveness bridging the gap. The state has hence felt the need for online and computerized services to improve their service quality. The websites for all 213 ULBs have been launched which act as a gateway for information to citizens. The key service, registration of birth and death has been computerized in 213 ULBs, reducing the issue time from one week to two days. The Web based Public Grievances system has been enabled through which the citizen can lodge



complaints by various modes like phone, paper or internet and track the status of redressal of their grievances. The trade license issue and Building Plan approval have been computerized in Bangalore and Mysore thereby making the service more efficient.

24x7 Call Centre has been established in Bangalore which is unique as consumer satisfaction is a must to close the complaint. The water board in Bangalore has introduced Spot Billing of consumer bills with on spot validation. An exclusive Sir M.V. Rainwater Harvesting Theme Park has been developed to create awareness about water saving and harvesting. In Bangalore and few tiers II cities have introduced online property tax payment assist citizens for property tax form filling. GIS based Property tax information system in final stages

### **Initiatives for Poverty Alleviation**

Nearly 25% of the population is poor in Karnataka and 1/3rd of them reside in urban areas. Providing Infrastructure facilities like Sewage, Water, sanitation, roads and housing is a big challenge due to the financial constraints. Further identification of urban poor and weaker sections is a big question in all poverty alleviation efforts.

The State has initiated programs for poverty alleviation such as increase in the funds from 18% to 22.75% out of all funds for SC/ST and similarly providing a budget of 7.25% exclusively for poor from other communities.

Under the Nirmala Ganga Program, 22.75% of the funds have been provided by the ULBs to provide free water supply and sanitation to SC/ST households. The Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara palike has initiated specific housing scheme for the slum dwellers called 'Pandit Deen Dayal Housing Scheme' which envisages construction of 5000 houses at the rate of 25 houses/ward at a total cost of Rs. 150 Crore. Similarly under the Vajpayee Arogyashree is a Health Insurance Scheme for the BPL families living in the state. This program will improve access of BPL families towards quality medicare.

Slum development is an integral part of all major investment projects like JNNURM1, RAY, NKUSIP2, KMRP3 etc. Under JNNURM, a total of 45355 dwelling units are being approved for construction benefiting 226775 slum dwellers in 245 slums across 34 cities/towns.

The state has completed slum survey in all the 219 ULBs and the data is compiled through a web based application –“Asha Kiran Mahithi”. This initiative has bagged bronze in National Award for E-governance for government process. The socio economic analysis for 10 cities under RAY has been completed. A comprehensive survey of shelter less people has been completed in 8 city corporations to address their special needs. An online application has been launched for effective implementation and monitoring of the survey.

The state is one among the top states in implementation of the centrally sponsored scheme ‘Swarna Jayanthi Sahari Rozgar Yojana’ (SJSRY), which aims to provide skilled training and loan support for unemployed youth and women through their empowerment. More than 3 lakh urban poor would have been benefited under this program in the state. The state has mobilized communities to get central funding support for infrastructure development & maintenance with communities’ involvement under Community Participation Fund (CPF) and Community Development Network (CDN) components under JNNURM.

### **Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation**

Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation, Limited (KUIDFC) has been established, as a Public Limited Company under Company Act to assess the infrastructure needs of urban areas, formulate projects, to act as a nodal agency in implementing urban development programmes, to mobilize financial resources. The authorized share capital of the Company is Rs.100 million divided into one million equity shares of Rs.100/- each. The paid up equity capital is Rs.80.64 million. The shareholders of the Company comprise the Governor of Karnataka, Principal Officers of the Government of Karnataka and the Chief Executive officers of developmental authorities established by the State.

**Details of the projects implemented are as follows:**

#### **Externally aided projects**

- ADB assisted Karnataka Urban Development and Coastal Environmental Management Project (KUDCEMP)
- World Bank assisted Karnataka Urban Water Supply Improvement Project (KUWASIP)
- ADB assisted North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Programme (NKUSIP)
- World Bank assisted Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project (KMRP)

#### **Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

- Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

### **1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14**

#### **Financial Progress under Annual Plan 2013-14**

	<b>Outlay BE</b>	<b>Rs. lakh Anticipated Expenditure RE</b>
Urban Development	458250.00	429950.00

## **2. Annual Plan, 2014-15**

A sum of Rs. 517795.00 crore has been budgeted for 2014-15 for implementing various programmes under urban development sector.

### **A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

#### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

##### **1) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) - Urban Infrastructure**

JNNURM was launched to encourage cities to initiate steps to bring about improvement in the existing services levels in a financially sustainable manner. This is a 7 year Mission comprising two sub-missions viz., the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP). The objective of the JNNURM is to create economically productive, efficient, equitable and responsive cities.

The Mission focuses on:

- Integrated development of infrastructure services;
- Securing linkages between asset creation and maintenance for long run project sustainability
- Accelerating the flow of investment into urban infrastructure services
- Planned development of cities including the peri-urban areas, outgrowths, and urban corridors;
- Renewal and re-development of inner city areas
- Universalisation of urban services so as to ensure their availability to the urban poor.

Bangalore and Mysore cities have been identified for the project implementation. The prerequisite for assistance under the scheme is the preparation of City Development Plan (CDP), Detailed Project Report (DPR) and drawl of timelines for the implementation of urban sector reforms. A State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister has been constituted to identify, prioritize and recommend the project proposals under JNNURM as per the guidelines. A State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary is constituted to facilitate timely decisions on project approvals and achieve co-ordination of the various agencies and departments under JNNURM.

State Government has appointed Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development & Finance Corporation (KUIDFC) as the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for JNNURM to assist Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), place proposals to SLSC for approval, manage grants,

release funds to ULBs, maintain revolving fund and monitor the physical & financial progress and implementation of reforms as committed in the Memorandum of Agreement.

Two Sub-Missions- UIG and BSUP, function under separate Ministries to consider project proposals under JNNURM and have different funding pattern as detailed below:

### **Funding pattern**

City	Funding Pattern (Per cent)				
	Urban Infrastructure & Governance			Basic Services to the Urban Poor	
	Centre's Share	State's Share	ULB Share	Centre's Share	State/ULB Share
Bangalore	35	15	50	50	50
Mysore	80	10	10	80	20

Funds under the Mission would be released by the Central Government to the State Level Nodal Agency, which in turn would release to the Implementing Agency in the form of loan, soft loan-cum-grant or grant.

### **City Development Plans**

City Development Plan (CDP) for Bangalore and Mysore cities have been prepared and approved by the Government of India. The estimated capital investments for Bangalore as per the CDP are Rs. 22,536.00 crore. The revised CDP after merging the surrounding 8 urban local bodies and 110 villages has also been prepared. The estimated capital investment for Bangalore city as per the revised CDP is Rs. 71723 crore (Planning Horizon 2007-12). The CDP for Mysore indicates projects with an estimated capital investment worth Rs.1969 crore.

For these two Mission cities together, 67 projects with an investment of Rs.4624.87crore have been approved so far. (49 projects under UIG with an investment of Rs.3781.20crore and 18 Projects under BSUP with an investment of Rs. 843.68 crore).

Under UIG Sub-Mission, urban infrastructure works such as roads, sewerage & drainages, water supply, heritage etc are taken up. Under this Sub-Mission, 49 projects (39 projects in Bangalore and 10 projects in Mysore) are being implemented. These projects are implemented by BBMP, BWSSB, KUWSDB, Zoo Authority of Karnataka (ZAK), Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC), Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTCL), Mysore City Corporation (MCC) and Mysore Urban Development Authority (MUDA).

## **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)-Basic Urban Services**

### **The objectives of the Mission are:**

- a) Focused attention to integrated development of infrastructure services in the cities covered under the Mission.
- b) Secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management so that the infrastructure services created in the cities are not only maintained efficiently but also becomes self-sustaining over time.
- c) Ensure adequate investment of funds to fulfill deficiencies in the urban infrastructure services.
- d) Planned development of identified cities including peri-urban areas, out growths, urban corridors, so that urbanisation takes place in a dispersed manner.
- e) Scale up the delivery of civil amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to the urban poor.
- f) To take up urban renewal programme, i.e. redevelopment of inner (old) cities area to reduce congestion and

Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery of other already existing universal services of the government for education, health and social security. The following programmes are being implemented;

- Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)
- Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

### **Basic Services to Urban Poor**

This programme was launched to assist cities & towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor. 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 KSDB as the implementing agency in the state. The main objective of this programme is to provide basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery of other already existing universal services of the Government for education, health and social security.

The 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 crore and 6328 houses in Mysore city with an estimated cost of Rs. 203.97 crore on different CSMC meetings. 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 to be borne by GOK. For the first time in the country, KSDB has adopted Cost effective and Fast Track Construction Technology called “Foam Technology” for a ground floor houses and for

G+3 houses Monolithic Shear wall Technology on pilot basis for construction of dwelling units with infrastructure works under JNNURM-BSUP. This technology is eco-friendly, results in reduction in construction cost by 10% and time by 25%, more stable and long lasting, user friendly and conventional bricks and cement blocks are totally avoided. Since inception of BSUP programme, out of 24508 houses 19996 houses are completed and 2607 houses are at various stages of construction up to end of October 2013.

#### **Phase wise details of the BSUP and expenditure (Rs. Crore)**

<b>Sl No</b>	<b>Name of City</b>	<b>No. of Houses Sanctioned</b>	<b>Total Project Cost (Revised)</b>	<b>Amount released</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>No. of houses completed</b>
<b>1</b>	Bangalore City	11603	261.17	223.58	236.51	10261
<b>2</b>	Mysore City	2788	65.27	64.61	57.92	2558
<b>Phase-II</b>						
<b>1</b>	Bangalore City	3151	124.27	80.13	77.70	2107
<b>2</b>	Mysore City	2500	90.93	81.20	65.49	2380
<b>Phase-III</b>						
<b>1</b>	Bangalore City	3426	136.79	57.93	65.92	1650
<b>2</b>	Mysore City	1040	47.76	30.70	33.72	1040
<b>Total</b>		<b>24508</b>	<b>728.52</b>	<b>538.15</b>	<b>537.26</b>	<b>19996</b>

A sum of Rs. 33317.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2014-15.

### **2) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana**

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana seek to provide gainful employment to the Urban Poor through encouraging setting up of self-employment ventures or provision for wage employment. The SJSRY consists of Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) and skilled training for Employment promotion for urban poor. A sum of Rs.3267.21 lakh has been provided for 2014-15

### **3) Rajiv Awas Yojana**

Government of India has introduced a new scheme called “Rajiv Awas Yojana” on the lines of Indira Awas Yojana in 2009-10 budget to make the country slum free by providing infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers.

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 and training, capacity building and environmental to slum dwellers.

Under this programme Karnataka has been selected to make slum Free State by 2017. This project was launched during 2009-10. Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA) is appointed as Nodal Agency for the survey work. DMA has already started the survey work. In the first phase, total 10 City/Towns has been sanctioned; the preparation of detailed project reports (DPR) is in progress.

In the first phase cities population having more than 3 lakhs covered under CMC like Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Tumkur, Shimoga, Davanagere, Hubli- Dharwad, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Bellary are selected providing housing and basic amenities. It has been intended to provide housing and basic amenities under this project to these slum dwellers. At present 5 projects have been sanctioned Rs. 314.84 crores by the Central Government to construct 5549 houses including basic amenities in Bangalore, Tumkur, Hubli-Dharwad and Gulbarga of the state. Apart from this, 13 other DPRs have been approved by State Level Empowered Committee at the cost of State Level Empowered Committee at the cost of Rs. 647.17 crore to construct 13029 houses. The same has been submitted to the Govt. of India for approval. Under this programme Rs. 34800.00 lakh has been provided.

### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

#### **1. Northern Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Programme**

NKUSIP is the third Asian Development Bank (ADB) assisted urban development project. The expected impact of the Investment Program is improved urban infrastructure and services resulting in overall improvement of quality of life in the urban areas, 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 rest of the state. There are 25 towns covered under this program. The project cost is Rs. 1980 crore out of which, ADB loan is Rs. 1188 crore and the State Government share is Rs. 792 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 and lake development.

ADB's Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) is adopted for the program. Till date, three tranche loans have been signed and made effective. 12 contracts are completed, 57 contracts are in progress, 3 contracts have been terminated, procurement for 9 contracts is in progress and 4 packages are to be tendered. The fourth and final Tranche loan is being negotiated. The tranche 4 lays emphasis on provision of 24X7 water supply in 12 Program ULBs apart from sewerage works in 3 ULBs, road improvement works in 2 ULBs and lake improvement works in 1 ULB. Advance action has been taken under Tranche 4 and tendering for three packages has been commenced. The overall financial progress in 2013-14, up to September 2013, is Rs.7039.00 lakh as against the budget allocation of Rs. 30000.00 lakh. Rs.30000.00 lakh has been proposed for 2014-15.

## **2. Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project**

Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project (KMRP) aims at improving the quality of life of citizens by improving the delivery of urban services and promoting good governance among the urban local bodies (ULBs). Conceived in the context of the 74th Amendment to the Indian Constitution, KMRP addresses the need for strengthening the urban local bodies through legation and decentralization of powers.

### **Objectives**

- Enhance the capacity of ULBs to assume their functions in accordance with the 74th Constitutional Amendment with greater sustainability and accountability.
- Strengthen institutional and financial frame works in urban services delivery at ULB and state level.
- Make ULBs need-sensitive, demand-responsive and self-reliant.
- Introduce better accounting and financial management practices.
- Improve the road system in Bangalore and the sanitary conditions in the 8 ULBs surrounding Bangalore city.

During 2014-15, A sum of Rs.33000.00 lakh is proposed under the project.

### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

#### **1) Management Fee to KUIDFC**

A sum of Rs. 650.00 lakh has been allocated for the maintenance of this financial intermediary organization implementing various urban development programmes.

#### **. 2) Construction of Office Buildings**

A sum of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been budgeted for the Construction of Office Buildings of DMA at the district headquarters.

#### **3) Bangalore Metro Rail Project – Waiver of taxes and duties**

Bangalore Metro Rail, also known as Namma Metro (Our Metro), is a Mass-Transit Rail System for the city of Bangalore. The agency responsible for its implementation is the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (BMRCL).

There are two Phases under the project viz. Bangalore Metro Rail Project, Phase-1 which is being implemented and Bangalore Metro Rail Project, Phase-2 - awaiting approval of the Centre.

##### **a) Bangalore Metro Rail Project – Phase- 1**

- Bangalore Metro Rail project – Phase 1 , 42.3 km with 40 stations , consists of Standard gauge double line, 750V DC Third Rail Electrified North- South and East – West Corridor / weaving through the bustling commercial and residential areas of the city.



- The East-West corridor is 18.10 km. long, starting from Baiyappanahalli and terminating at Mysore Road terminal.
- The North-South Corridor is 24.20 Kms long starting from Hessarghatta Cross terminal and terminating at Puttenahalli Cross.
- Out of the 42.3 km., 8.82 km. will be underground near City Railway Station, Vidhana Soudha, Majestic, Chickpete and City Market and the rest will be elevated ramping down to ground level at Baiyappanahalli Station. There will be 7 Underground, 32 Elevated and 1 At-Grade Stations.
- Total completion cost of the project is Rs 11609 crore.
- Commercial operations in respect of Reach-1 (Baiyappanahalli to MG Road- 6.7 Kms) commenced on 20/10/2011. Operations are running smoothly. The Public and the Press response is positive.
- The entire Project is planned to be completed by end of March 2015.

#### b) Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Phase-2

Phase-2 of the Project envisages two new lines and four extension lines with a total length of 72 km and 61 Stations. The proposed two new lines and four extension lines traverse through some of the densest and traffic congested areas of Bangalore. These lines are planned to provide connectivity to the Information Technology and Bio-Technology Industry besides giving the much needed last mile connectivity to the commuters and also optimize utilization of Phase-1. Both phases together, with a network of 114 km and 101 Stations, are expected to bring about a total transformation in the city's urban transportation scenario.

As such the network will be capable of carrying 14.80 lakh passengers per day on completion. Total completion cost of Phase 2 is estimated to be Rs. 26405 crore. Details are as follows:

Corridor	(Rs. in Crore)	
	Length (KM)	Completion Cost
Hessarghatta Cross to Bangalore International Exhibition Centre (BIEC) on Tumkur Road	3.77	1168
Puttenahalli to Anjanapura Township (Nice Road)	6.29	1766
Mysore Road Terminal to Kengeri on Mysore Road	6.46	1868
Extension of East West Line from Baiyappanahalli to ITPL	15.5	4845
North-South line from Gottigere Nagavara/ IIMB	21.25	11014
R.V. Road Terminal to Bommasandra	18.82	5744
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.095</b>	<b>26405</b>

The period of implementation of the Phase-2 is 60 months from the date of approval from the Government of India. In view of the advance pre-project activities undertaken by BMRCL. An amount of Rs. 65000.00 lakh has been provided as Cess to BMRC.

#### 4) State Directorate of Urban Land Transport

As per the recommendations of the National Working Group on Urban Transport for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the guidelines of the National Urban Transport Policy, Directorate of Urban Land Transport [DULT] has been set up. The key objective of the DULT is to ensure integration and coordination of land-use planning and development of transport related infrastructure in urban areas. One of the key functions is to take up Comprehensive Traffic and Transportation Studies [CTTS] for all urban areas in a phased manner.

#### Functions of DULT

Functions of the DULT are as below:

- Periodic assessment of travel demand and determination of level of public transport required on different corridors and the type of Transport system required in a given area through CTTS and other studies.
- Provision of necessary hand-holding support for conceptualizing and implementing mass transit/Public transport /NMT projects.
- Carrying out in-house studies on emergent issues relating to traffic management etc.
- Conducting capacity building workshops.
- Formulating policies on urban transport issues.
- Taking up awareness programmes in association with other stakeholders.

Sl. No.	Studies
1	Focus on tier-2 cities with reference to up gradation of Urban Transport Infrastructure for all modes.
2	Preparation of model parking policies for eight cities. Implementation of parking action plan in co-ordination with BBMP and traffic police.
3	Preparation of comprehensive mobility plans for 9 remaining cities with population greater than one lakh.
4	Establishing a transport modelling lab in DULT and training officials from ULBs
5	Implementation of BRT in Bangalore on the outer ring road.
6	Creation of PPP cell in DULT, Implementation of identified PPP projects.
7	Initiating action on implementation of projects identified in CMPs in association with concerned stakeholders.
8	Statutory status for BMLTA

A sum of Rs.725.00 lakh is provided for Directorate of Urban Land Transport for the year 2014-15.

Towards setting up of State Urban Transport fund Rs. 5600.00 lakh has been budgeted for 2014-15.

## **Projects in planning and project implementation stage**

- BRTS for Bangalore, estimated cost Rs. 542.40 crore Length 30 Km ( From Hebbal to Central Silk Board along eastern stretch of ORR) The Feasibility Report has been received.
- Commuter Rail System for Bangalore estimated cost Rs. 8759 crore for a length 440.8 KM. An assessment report for implementation of Commuter Rail System for Bangalore has been received.

### **5) Bus Rapid Transit System at Hubli- Dharwad**

Hubli and Dharwad cities are about 20 km apart, and on account of the fact that Dharwad is the seat of education and is the district headquarters and Hubli is an important commercial centre, about 1,70,000 trips happen between the twin cities. Buses are the most preferred mode of travel carrying about 70% of the travelers along this corridor though the number of buses is only about 7% of the total number of vehicles. The number of motorized vehicles in Hubli-Dharwad is 3,38,481 and this number is growing at an average rate of 14% per annum. The high percentage of personal vehicles in the city has led to congestion along the road between Hubli-Dharwad. The travel time between the cities is about 45 min during off peak hours and it takes about 60 min during peak hours to travel a stretch of 20 km.

NWKRTC is a State-owned company running public transport services within Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Corporation. The modal share in favour of public transport in Hubli-Dharwad is 30% at present. According to projections made in Comprehensive Traffic & Transportation Plan (CTTP) prepared for Hubli-Dharwad, if nothing were done to improve the public transport by way of introducing measures like mass transit/augmentation of buses etc, the share of public transport would come down drastically by 2028. The CTTP also recommends for implementation of BRTS for about 70 Kms in Hubli–Dharwad in a phased manner.

A project has been formulated for the introduction of Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) in Hubli – Dharwad to improve public transport in the twin cities. BRTS gives scope for both low and high-density passenger movement; high quality, customer oriented transport and low cost urban mobility. The objectives of BRTS are reduction in private vehicle dependence; reduction in travel time; increased passenger safety and comfort; high reliability and high quality infrastructure.

A pre-feasibility study was done and based on the recommendations, the above project was proposed for assistance under World Bank GEF-SUTP (Global Environment Facility – Sustainable Urban Transport Project) and has received in-principle clearance from Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2011. The work of “Preparation of detailed feasibility report and implementation plan for introduction of BRTS in Hubli- Dharwad” was assigned to CEPT University, Ahmadabad. The DPR has been finalized.

The proposed BRTS corridor length is 22.25 km with cross sections ranging from 44 m to 35 m in between and within the cities’ limits respectively. The project includes

segregated bus ways with central bus lanes and median bus stops; trunk and feeder system; accessible and comfortable bus stations with level boarding and external ticketing; improved fleet; traffic management centre for Hubli – Dharwad etc. The corridor will be a closed system i.e., no other vehicle except BRTS buses will be allowed in the corridor. There will be two kinds of services - regular and express services to cater to the requirements of different section of commuters. Foot over bridges is proposed at seven locations, PELICAN signals and synchronized signal management are proposed to facilitate easy approach of passengers to bus stations.

The project also includes improvements to transit infrastructure like terminals, depots and interchanges and improvements to non-motorized transport infrastructure for about 60 Km. The project cost is estimated at Rs 692 crore, out of which US\$ 47 million is the anticipated assistance from the World Bank–GEF assisted SUTP. In addition, a grant of US\$ 1.9 million will be the technical assistance which is proposed to be used for city bus route rationalization study, parking management plan, integrated transport and land use plan etc.

BRTS project results in substantial benefits for the people of Hubli–Dharwad and the region and the viability of such system has been well established through a process of detailed study. The State has committed to finance the project. For implementation of the BRTS and monitoring the bus operations, a separate company: “Hubli – Dharwad BRTS Company Ltd” has been set up under Companies Act.

#### **Project Financing**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Amount (Rs. in Cr.)</b>
<b>1</b>	1 Loan from World Bank (\$47.08m)	247.19
<b>2</b>	Grant from GEF (\$1.9m)	9.98
<b>3</b>	State Urban Transport Fund	100.00
<b>4</b>	Other funding from GOK Funding from NWKRTC for	129.74 85.10
<b>5</b>	Rolling Stock Mobilization under Section 18	120.00
<b>6</b>	and 18A of KTCP Act	
<b>Total</b>		<b>692.01</b>

### Implementation Plan

Tasks	Tendering Process	Imple- mentation	Implementation Completion
	Start		
BRT Mixed Traffic Lane		Jan 2013	
BRT Stations	Aug 2013	Dec 2013	
BRT Depots	Dec 2013	March 2013	March 2014
ITS/ATCs	Feb 2013	April 2013	April 2014
Terminal/Workshop	Dec 2012	March 2013	March 2014
Depot and Regional Terminal at Hosur Road	Aug 2013	Oct 2013	April 2015
Rolling Stock	Dec 2012	Feb 2013	May 2014
<b>BRT Project completion date : January, 2015</b>			

A sum of Rs.20000.00 lakh is budgeted for providing Bus Rapid Transit System to Hubli-Dharwad.

#### 6) Karnataka Integrated & Sustainable Water Resources Management Investment Programme

Towns selected under Tranche-1: A cluster of 4 towns viz., (i) Davanagere (ii) Harihar (iii) Ranebennur and (iv) Byadagi. Approximate investment for UWSS under Tranche-1: Rs.445 crore (US\$ 80 M). It is proposed to provide 24x7 water supply in the 4 towns and to improve sewerage facilities. Draft Feasibility Reports submitted by consultants under review. Proposal seeking an assistance of \$150 M from ADB has been sent to the Centre. A sum of Rs.5200.00 lakh is provided for 2014-15.

#### 7) Lake Development Authority:

Rs. 4000.00 lakh has been provided for development of lakes.

#### 8) Administrative Charges & Establishment Charges

Rs. 50.00 lakh has been provided towards Administrative Charges & Establishment Charges

#### 9) BBMP

Rs.50000.00 lakh has been provided as IEBR

#### 10) KUIDFC

Rs.30000.00 lakh has been provided as IEBR

**11) Mukhya Mantrigala Nagarothana Yojana**

Rs.195885.79 lakh has been provided.

**12) NULM**

Rs.2500.00 lakh has been provided.

**f)New Schemes**

1. Cluster City Project:Rs.200.00 lakh is provided.
2. Implementation of Water Supply & UGD in 16 towns: Rs. 1000.00 lakh is provided
3. Poura Karmika's Housing Scheme: Rs. 2500.00 laks is provided.

**C) Provided Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

**a) Special Development Plan**

**1) Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project**

During 2014-15, A sum of Rs.10800.00 lakh is proposed under the project.

**1) Northern Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Programme**

A sum of Rs.9000.00 lakh is proposed under the project.

**c) Special Component Plan**

A sum of Rs. 24216.00 lakh has been allocated for taking up activities exclusively benefiting this category of population. Various programmes under the JNNURM and State Capital projects would be taken up.

**d) Tribal Sub Plan**

A sum of Rs 9813.00 lakh has been allocated for taking up activities exclusively benefiting this category of population. Various programmes under the JNNURM and State Capital projects would be taken up.

## ABSTRACT

	<b>(Rs. lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes		71384.21
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	63000.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	383410.79
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>		<b>517795.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total : District Sector</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>517795.00</b>

## INFORMATION

Information is an essential input for socio-economic development and justice and empowers the people both for individual & collective upliftment. The Department is playing a vital role by exploiting all the available media in keeping the people informed about the developmental plans of the Government and progress. It is playing equally a major role in keeping the Government informed about the complaints, comments and grievances of the public, by which it is assisting the Government to find suitable solution to the issues.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Information	3513.59	3213.59

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

An amount of Rs. 3520.61 lakh is provided for 2014-15

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

#### C) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

##### e) Other Ongoing Schemes

#### 1) Production of Films

Rs.275.00 lakh is provided for the scheme. Out of which Rs. 38.50 lakh and Rs. 8.25 lakh for SCP and TSP respectively. This amount will be utilised for wide coverage of functions organised by the government and also to produce documentaries, of important



personalities and subjects belongs to Schedule caste & Schedule tribes and others also for Production of TV Spots on people oriented Government schemes.

## **2) Direction and Administration**

Rs.125.45 lakh is provided for salaries of newly created districts such as Ramnagaram, Chikkaballapur & Yadgiri, Purchase of New Vehicles, Computer Accessories and other recurring expenses and to organise Mahatma Gandhi Jayanthi throughout the state as Government programme.

## **3) Information Centres**

Rs.230.00 lakh is provided for maintenance of existing information centres and salaries of librarians at Information Centre at New Delhi. The Department has two information centres one each at Hubli and New Delhi. The Karnataka Information Centre at New Delhi publicises the Government's programmes and plans by issuing Press notes about the programmes of Chief Minister and other dignitaries, arranging Press conferences, Film Shows, Exhibitions and Seminars at New Delhi and to organise Kannada Rajyotsava in outside states.

## **4) Press and News Services**

Rs.100.00 lakh is provided for the scheme. The amount will be utilised for organise Press conferences, Seminars, workshop, and district level press tours through Head Office and 30 district offices to publicise the Government programmes and the amount will be spent to organise professional training to students belongs to Schedule casts and Schedule tribes.

## **5) Mass Communication and field publicity**

Rs.685.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. out of which Rs. 171.00 lakh and Rs. 19.00 lakh for SCP and TSP respectively. to organise publicity programmes through folk media and mobile media, to participate with tableau in the Republic Day, Mysore Dasara and to organise exhibition in Mysore Dasara & important fair/jatras and Sound & Light programme on Dr B R Ambedkar about his life and achievements. Amount will be utilised for Anchoring, Professional Training to Degree and post graduation students belongs to Schedule caste & Schedule tribes students.

## **6) Publications**

Rs.1043.41 lakh is provided for this scheme. out of which Rs. 43.70 lakh and Rs. 40.00 lakh for SCP and TSP respectively. publication of booklets, pamphlets and to erect highway hoardings and renovate with Venile paintings on highway hoardings highlighting the people oriented programmes of the Government and progress of the State.

## **7) Welfare Measures to Journalists**

Rs.100.00 lakh is provided for organising the function to confer Sri. T.S.Ramachandra Rao award and for providing facilities like KSRTC Smart cards to accredited journalists in the state and also to arrange talks and seminars.

**8) Kannada Film Amruthmahotsava Bhavana**

Rs.250.00 lakh is provided for the scheme.

**9) Building – Capital outlay**

Rs.300.00 lakh is provided for the scheme. Amount will be utilised for construction of well equipped and Modern Information centre at Vartha Bhavana Head Office of the Department situated at Bhagvan Mahaveer Road, Bangalore and also amount will be earmarked for construction of Multi flex film theatre at Amrutha Mahotsava Bhavana premises located at Nandini Layout.

**10) Establishment of a memorial in honour of late Dr. Rajkumar**

Rs.25.00 lakh is provided for the scheme.

**11) Kannada Film Academy**

Rs.120.75 lakh is provided for Film Academy as Grant-in-Aid.

**12) Patrika Bhavana**

Rs.5.00 lakh is provided for the Scheme.

**13) Assistance to Dr.Vishnuvardhan Museum**

Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided for the scheme.

**14) Film Artist Welfare Fund**

Rs.1.00 lakh is provided for the scheme.

**15) International Film Festival**

Rs.250.00 lakh is provided to organise Children Film Festival & International Film Festival at Bangalore.

**16) Kanteerava Studio**

Rs.5.00 lakh is provided for Rejuvenate the Kanteerava Studio floors for film shootings.

**f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

### C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15

#### a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

#### b) Special Component Plan

There are no separate schemes.

#### c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no separate schemes.

<b>ABSTRACT</b>		
	<b>(Rs. lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	3520.61
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>3520.61</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>3520.61</b>

# LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

## Employment and Training

The major activities of the Department is to assist the unemployed in securing placements, studying the employment market, guiding job seekers in taking up employment through various guidance services, training skilled manpower required by industrial units, undertakings and implementation of the Apprenticeship Training Scheme as per the Apprentices Act, 1961, are the major activities of the Department of Employment and Training. There are 158 Govt. ITI's, 196 private aided ITI's, 1142 private unaided ITI's, 30 District Employment Exchanges, One Special Employment Exchanges for the physically handicapped and One for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There are six University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau to provide vocational guidance and to take up related activities.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Employment & Training	23859.86	25970.56

### 2. Annual Plan 2013-2014

An amount of Rs. 37208.82 lakh is provided during 2014-15, out of which Rs. 37166.00 lakh as State sector share and Rs.42.82 lakh as district sector share.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

#### 13)Karnataka German Multi Skill Development Corporation.

Rs. 5560.00 lakh is provided for the scheme, as Rs.2780.00 lakh is Central share and Rs. 2780.00 lakh is State share. Out of which Rs.1140.00 lakh and Rs.348.00 lakh for SCP & TSP respectively.

Vocational Education & Training enables skills and knowledge which in turn drives economic growth and social development of the country. A comprehensive approach is required to integrate young population in the Labour market and enhance their skills by quality skill training.

The Government of India & Government of Karnataka have taken a lot of initiatives, to enhance the Vocational Education & Training system both qualitatively and quantitatively to meet the requirement of the industries which is continuously changing. During 2011-12, 2 Multi Skill Development Centers (Medics) have been established at Bangalore & Gulbarga and have started imparting training. A budget of Rs. 80.85 crore has been allocated to this project. During 2012-13, 3 more Centers at Hubli, Belgaum & Mangalore have been established and every year 2 centers will be established across the state in different sectors. The 1100 number of candidates are trained in the year 2012-14 and 2013-14. It is proposed to establish 2 more MSDCS at Mysore and Hoovina Hadagali at Bellary Dist.

**c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no schemes.

**e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

**1) Director of Employment and Training**

Rs.12223.00 lakh is provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.4233.00 lakh is Central share and Rs. 1710.00lakh is State share.

The budget will be utilized towards AMC of Computers, Xerox Machines, Fuel Expenditure for diesel generator sets, Telephone & Electricity bills, general stationery, tour programmes, menial staff and security guards salary, computerization of the Directorate office and other annual maintenance.

**2) Industrial Training Institute\Centers**

Rs.7373.00 lakh is provided for the scheme. The main objectives of the Industrial training Institute is to ensure steady flow of skilled workers to the industries, to enhance the quality of industrial production by systematic training and retraining of skilled workers. The budget will be utilized for salary and other maintenance of 48 Plan Industrial Training Institutes and Plan component in 43 non plan ITI s. It is also utilize for providing GIA to 196 state sectors private Industrial Training Institutes. Total student strength in government Industrial Training Institutes is 51198 and 35706 in GIA Industrial Training Institutes.

**3) Instructor Training Wing (ITW) Renamed as ITOT**

Rs.750.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15. Instructor Training Wing has been renamed as Institute for Training of Trainers (IToT). The institute is being established to cater to the growing need for providing advanced/latest training to faculty of Center of Excellence sectors, 22 Craftsmen Training Scheme trades and more than 5000 Junior Training Officers (JTO) working in various Government, Private and Aided ITIs are expected to benefit from this initiative. It has been envisaged to provide JTOs the latest technology being used in the industries as on date which in turn will be passed on to the ITI trainees. The approved project cost of Rs.350 lakhs as World Bank Guidelines, but to create

necessary infrastructure for Four trades. During the recent review meeting held at DGET, New Delhi, it was informed that new guidelines will be issued in the month Feb-2013 for setting up IToT.

The budget will be utilised for construction of new hostel building and for payment of hostel building rent until the construction of own hostel building is completed. Construction of additional IToT Administrative block, Workshops, Classrooms, Auditorium, procurement of small tools, consumables, library books, learning resources, teaching aids, building maintenances and office expenditures and guest faculty remuneration.. Introduction of new groups like 1. Fitter, 2. Turner, 3. Electronic Mechanic, 4. Diesel Mechanic to train the teaching staff. Every year 600 teaching staff is to be trained in IToT.

#### **4) Up gradation of ITIs into Centre of Excellence**

Rs.2190.00 lakh is provided for the scheme, out of which Rs. 1198.00 lakh and Rs. 799.35 lakh for SCP and TSP respectively.

Upgradation of government Industrial Training Institutes into Centres of Excellence (COE) is one of the schemes among the various schemes for promoting skill development, both in organized as well as unorganized sectors. Centres of Excellence will produce workers with world class skills to enable them to compete in Global Labour Markets. The new ITI's will have multi skilled course, specialized advance modular courses and multi options to upgrade their skills as and when situation demands. Under COE infrastructure such as modern machinery, tools & equipments, furniture and computers are provided. Construction of a separate COE Block is also taken up. All the 36 Industrial Training Institutes with student strength of 8540 have been upgraded into Centres of Excellence.

#### **5) Establishment of STARC**

Rs.100.00 lakh is provided for the scheme during 2014-15. Staff Training and Research Center at Malavalli has been established during the year 2008-09, to cater the needs of the training and re-training of Instructional staff of both Government and Private ITI's, in order to improve the quality of training at ITI's in view of rapid technological changes and global market competition. The main objective is to improve the performance of the ITI trainers by creating facilities for their training in developing teaching materials, transparencies and to translate the existing curriculum, teaching material in regional languages, to conduct short term and tailor made course for both administrative and technical staff to update their knowledge.

#### **6) Modular Training**

Rs.1000.00 lakh is provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.221.60 lakh, Rs.101.60 lakh Rs.300.00 lakh and Rs.200.00 are provided for SCP, TSP, SDP and HKRDP respectively. To provide employable skills to school dropouts exiting workers and ITI graduates are the main objective of this scheme. Existing skills of the persons can also be tested and certified under this scheme. Priority will be given to covering those who are above the age of 14 years who have been or withdrawn as child labour to enable them to learn employable skills in order to get gainful employment. Design, development & implementation of short-term skill training programme for school dropouts, modular courses

on emerging demand driven skills, training in multiskill, testing & certification through Karnataka Vocational Training & Skill Development Corporation.

### **7) State Project Implementation Unit**

Rs.10.00 lakh is provided for State Projects Implantation units during 2014-15. The budget will be utilized for salary of staff of State Project Implementation Units.

### **8) Manpower development Corporation.**

Rs 10.00 lakh is provided for the scheme. The budget provided under this head will be utilised for recurring charges and training expenses of motor driving and training school attached to ITI's.

### **9) New ITI in 10 Taluks**

Rs 7766.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15, for the salary of Staff, procurement of tools and equipments. Out of which Rs.842.34 lakh, Rs.280.00 lakh Rs.600.00 lakh and Rs.400.00 are provided for SCP, TSP, SDP and HKRDP respectively.

During the year 2007-08 to 2009-10, 47 new ITI's have been started to provide training for youth of rural areas. Trades like Fitter, Electrician, Electronic Mech., Turner, etc have been started in these ITIs. During the year 2014-15, it is provided to strengthen these ITI's by providing tools & equipment. It is also taken up the construction of buildings for these ITI's.

### **10) Student Centric GIA**

Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. As per the recommendation of expert committee constituted to study the GIA system in Private ITIs, New system Students Centric GIA scheme was introduced during the year 2012-13. Under this scheme, unaided ITIs affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training which are existing for five years prior to 31-06-2010 are eligible to get Rs. 6000.00 per student per year as grant with certain conditions laid down.

### **11) New Private ITI's**

Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Government has introduced new scheme of providing 25% backend investment subsidy with a ceiling of Rs.25.00 lakh for establishing new ITI and additional subsidy of 10% limited to Rs.10.00 lakh for establishing new ITI in backward taluks identified by Dr. Nanjundappa Committee.

### **12) Constructions of I T I Buildings (capital) NABARD**

Under NABARD Rs.2830.00 lakh is provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.481.00 lakh, Rs.198.00 lakh Rs.420.00 lakh and Rs.280.00 are provided for SCP, TSP, SDP and HKRDP respectively.

At present there are 158 Govt. ITIs, which are functioning in the State, out of which only 73 ITIs are having own building, 86 ITIs are functioning in rented buildings while 4 ITIs are functioning in rent free Govt. & other buildings. As per norms of DGE&T, to get

affiliation the ITIs should have land and building, power, staff, Tools and Equipments Workshops and Laboratories prescribed by DGE&T. To construct the ITI Building under NABARD RIDF.- XIII-2 projects, under RIDF XV- 15 projects, under RIDF XVI- 5 projects sanctioned. Out of 22 projects 10 projects have been completed and taken over by the department. Remaining projects under progress. Under RIDF XIX -6 Projects have been sanctioned in the first phase and 29 projects yet to be sanctioned in the second phase.

### **13) General Employment exchanges**

Rs.30.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The budget will be utilized for performing the activities as per the guidelines of National Employment Service laid down by the Directorate General of Employment & Training, New Delhi, having national uniformity. Employment Exchanges are bridge between unemployed youth and employers which is a free service. Expenditure will be incurred towards new schemes like Vocational Guidance, Employment Market Information (EMI), Study Circles, Computerization & creation of Web portal and Udyoga Mela /Rallies.

### **14) Upgradation of ITIs through PPP.**

Rs 2.00 lakh is provided for the scheme. 76 Government ITIs are taken up for upgradation through PPP by obtaining Rs. 250.00 lakh per ITI from Government of India as a soft loan. Each ITI is to be registered as Society called “Institute Management committee” and is headed by an industries representative. This is Government of India scheme with 100% funding; only 12% of money has been spent since inception. Hence to implement the scheme at faster rate, State Government has passed an order to take the technical assistance from German International Cooperation-International Services (GIZ-IS) for realizing the expected results. Government has already provided a budget of Rs. 375.00 lakh during 2011-12 & 2012-13. Under this scheme GIZ-IS will act as per the MOU for implementation at a cost of Rs.3000.00 lakh for three years. Hence Rs. 750.00 lakh is to be paid to GIZ-IS every year, out of which state share is Rs.375.00 lakh per year while Institute Management Committee’s share will be remaining 50%.

### **f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

### **a) Central Plan schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **b) Centrally sponsored schemes**

There are no schemes.



**c) Other ongoing schemes**

**1. Training programme for SC/ST**

Rs.42.82 lakh is provided for the scheme.

**d) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**C) Provided Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

**a) Special Development Plan**

There are no separate programmes.

**b) Special Component Plan**

There are no separate programmes.

**c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no separate programmes.

**ABSTRACT**

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	2780.00	2780.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	34386.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total State Sector</b>	<b>2780.00</b>	<b>37166.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	42.82
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42.82</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2780.00</b>	<b>37208.82</b>

## **Factories and Boilers**

The department of Factories and Boilers is assigned with the responsibility of maintaining industrial safety and improvement in the working conditions of industrial labour. It enforces legal provisions connected with the working conditions of workers, identifies hazardous chemicals and advises industries on their implication and supplies technical information and advice to employers and workers on safety and health promotional activities.

The department has two wings, the factory and the boiler wings. Its responsibility is to ensure a safe working environment for about 14.84 lakh workers employed in about 14190 registered factories and 4025 registered boilers. The State has nearly 1072 hazardous industries, out of which 74 are classified as Major Accident Hazard Units. The main aim and objective of the department is to secure Safety, Health and Welfare facilities to the working class. It is basically a regulatory in nature but over the years it has changed itself as service provider to meet the present day demand of the industrial captains in the changed industrial scenario. While doing so, it has not compromised keeping the aim and objective of the legislations enforced by the department.

### **1. Review of Annul Plan 2013-14**

#### **Financial Progress in annual Plan 2013-14**

		(Rs. lakh)
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Factories & Boilers	110.00	110.00

### **2. Annual Plan 2014-2015.**

Rs.128.95 lakh is provided as State share for Factories and Boilers.

#### **A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

##### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes

##### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are no schemes.

##### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes

##### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no projects

**e) Other Ongoing Schemes.**

**1. Inspector of Factories**

Rs.128.95 lakh is provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.25.79 lakh and Rs.8.12 are provided for SCP and TSP respectively. The amount will be utilised to meet the salaries, other expenses and to protect the rights and responsibility of women workers employed in the registered factories and to ensure safety at workplace, to provide social security and prevent exploitations of women workers engaged in the organized sectors.

**f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

**C) Provided Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

**a) Special Development Plan**

There are no separate programmes.

**b) Special Component Plan**

There are no separate programmes.

**c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no separate programmes.

**ABSTRACT**

	<b>(Rs. lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	128.95
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total State Sector</b>	-	<b>128.95</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>128.95</b>

## Labour

The maintenance of industrial peace and harmony in the state by preventing strikes, lockouts and the settlement of industrial disputes through conciliation and mediation, enforcing about 27 central and state and enactments, ensuring social and economic justice to the working class in the organized and un-organized sectors, periodical fixations and revisions of minimum wages for about 73 scheduled employments under the Minimum Wages Act. The implementation of the wage board recommendations and awards of labour courts and industrial tribunals, training rural workers under the Rural Workers Training Programme at block level, implementation of the ILO convention ratified by Govt. of India and film shows concerning health safety, welfare and enforcement of the provisions of the child welfare (Prohibition and Regulation) (Karnataka), Rules 1996 are the main areas of activity.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Labour & Labour Welfare	2806.00	2972.00

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

A sum of Rs. 9964.44 lakh is provided during 2014-15, out of which Rs. 9713.44 lakh as State sector share and Rs. 251.00 lakh in District Sector.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes

##### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes

##### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

## **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

### **1) Enforcement of Labour Laws**

Rs.350.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The budget proposed will be utilized for enforcement machinery constituted with 66 posts. Salary & non-salary expenses are met under this scheme.

### **2) Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Contribution**

Rs.270.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The amount will be utilised to make payment to the Karnataka Labour Welfare Board as State contribution in the ratio of 6:12:6 by the workmen, employer and the State Government respectively to take up welfare schemes to unorganised workers.

### **3) Child Labour Rehabilitation (Eradication of Child Labour)**

Rs.600.00 lakh is provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.127.68 lakh and Rs.102.12 lakh for SCP and TSP respectively. The budget will be utilized to rehabilitate the identified child labour.

### **4) Rashtriya Swastha Bima Yojana**

Rs.6400.00 lakh is provided for this scheme, Out of which Rs.5760.00 lakh and Rs.640.00 lakh is provided for SCP and TSP respectively.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, a Health Insurance Scheme for the Below Poverty Line families of Unorganized Sector workers is being implemented from 2009-10 in 5 districts-viz Bangalore Rural, Dakshina Kannada, Belgaum, Mysore and Shimoga. The Government of India and the Government of Karnataka shall share the contribution of the Health Insurance premium amount in the ratio of 75 and 25 percent. From the year 2012-13, the Scheme has been extended to all 30 districts and covers about Rs.40.00 lakh unorganized sector workers of BPL Families of various categories as under:

- i. Rural BPL & MGNREGA Workers
- ii. Urban BPL Family Workers
- iii. Licensed vendors, porters, hawkers
- iv. Construction workers
- v. Beedi workers
- vi. Domestic workers/ Street vendors

The Beneficiary data of Rural and Urban BPL Family Workers and MGNREGS was sent to GoI for validation and the same has been used for the enrollment of beneficiary families. The remaining category of workers will be taken up for enrollment under the scheme from the year 2014-15.

#### **5) Labour Welfare Board(Grant-in-Aid)**

Rs.5.75 lakh is provided for said Board for Grant-in-Aid this scheme. The budget will be utilized for providing social welfare benefits to the unorganized workers.

#### **6) State Institute for Labour Studies in Association with National Law School.**

Rs.100.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. It is proposed to build well-equipped institute for training of Department officers, trade union leaders, NGOs & other stakeholders. One acre of land is available at Bagalakunte of Peenya. The said grant has to be released under Capital Head.

#### **7) Karnataka State Un-organized Labour Social Security Board.**

Rs.100.69 lakh is provided for this scheme. The budget will be utilised to establish un-organized workers welfare board covering different segments of labour force like 43 unorganised sector.

#### **8) Insurance for Drivers**

Rs.700.00 lakh is provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.105.00 lakh and Rs.35.00 lakh for SCP and TSP respectively. This scheme was implemented in the year 2012-13. Now, tenders have been finalised to cover all kinds of injuries including hospitalization. It is expected to cover 5 lakh workers under this scheme. The proposed budget included development of software, registration of service, administration and other programmes.

#### **9) Contribution for New Pension scheme for un-organized workers**

Rs.700.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. During the year 2013-14, unorganized workers like tailors, dhobis, hamalis, small hotel workers, private bus & lorry drivers, domestic & automobile workshop workers were covered under the scheme. Recently another 32 categories have been included under this scheme. Totally, 43 categories of unorganized workers will be covered during the year 2014-15, approximately about 50000 beneficiaries will be covered.

#### **10) Construction of Karmika Bhavan ( capital Outlay )**

Rs.500.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15.

### **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

#### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no Schemes

#### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

##### **1. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour.**

Rs.422.00 lakh is provided for this scheme during 2014-15, of which Rs. 251.00 lakh is State share and Rs.171.00 lakh is Central share.

**c) Other Ongoing Schemes**

There are no schemes

**d) New Schemes**

There are no schemes

**C) Provided Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

**a) Special Development Plan**

There are no separate programmes.

**b) Special Component Plan**

There are no separate programmes.

**c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no separate programmes.

**ABSTRACT**

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	9713.44
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total State Sector</b>	-	<b>9713.44</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	171.00	251.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>171.00</b>	<b>251.00</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>171.00</b>	<b>9964.44</b>

## EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE

The ESI Scheme is a multi-dimensional Social Security Scheme implemented in accordance with ESI Act 1948 and the rules and regulation framed there under. The scheme provides two types of service, namely, medical and non-medical. Medical Services are rendered by the ESIS (M) Services, department which is under the control of State Government Labour Secretariat. The non-medical Services (cash benefit) rendered through ESI Corporation, which is under the control of Central Government.

The ESI Act 1948 envisages the seven following benefits to the Insured persons and their family members.

1. Full medical care
2. Sickness benefit
3. Maternity benefit
4. Disablement benefit
5. Dependent benefit
6. Funeral benefit
7. Rehabilitation facility.(Rajiv Gandhi Sharmac Yojane)

In Karnataka full medical care is being extended to 20.50 lakh of Insured persons and about 100 lakh of their family members through a network of 09 E.S.I. Hospitals (including ESIC. Model Hospital, Rajajinagar) 03 ESI Annex Hospitals, 106 ESI Dispensaries, one Diagnostic Centre and 11 Insurance Medical Practitioner system(Panel system) in the state.

The State Government has entered an agreement with ESI Corporation to provide full medical care to the insured persons and their family members for which ESI Corporation reimburse 7/8<sup>th</sup> share of the total expenditure made by the department subject to the ceiling limit prescribed from time to time and the State Government bears 1/8<sup>th</sup> share of the expenditure. The State Government initially bears the expenditure of the department and then gets reimbursed from ESI Corporation.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Employees State Insurance	650.00	650.00

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

Rs.650.00 lakh are provided during 2014-15.



## **A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

### **a) Central Plan schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **b) Centrally sponsored schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no schemes.

### **e) Other Ongoing schemes**

#### **1. Hospitals and Dispensaries**

Rs.650.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The budget provided will be utilized for salary of staff of Hospitals, Diagnostic centre and Dispensaries.

### **f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

### **C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

#### **a) Special Development Plan**

There are no separate programmes for SDP.

#### **b) Special Component Plan**

There are no schemes.

#### **c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no schemes.

## ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	650.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>650.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>650.00</b>

## WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

The National Perspective Plan for Women aims at economic development, integration of women into the mainstream economy, and equity and social justice. All round development of women is to be achieved by treating them not merely as providers and producers, but also as individuals with a right to human dignity. Hence, the Department of Women and Child Development has changed its focus from welfare to development. To ensure that children get protection against neglect, abuse and exploitation, the Department has taken up schemes and programmes to guarantee their basic human rights including survival, development and full participation in social, cultural, educational and other endeavours necessary for their individual growth and well-being.

### Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

	<b>(Rs. in Lakh)</b>	
	<b>Outlay BE</b>	<b>Anticipated Expenditure RE</b>
Women and Child Development	<b>91327.92</b>	<b>90425.29</b>

### Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

Item	Unit	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement
Attendance scholarships for girls	Nos.	30000	30000	100.00
Bhagylakshami	Nos.	175000	175000	100.00
F.A. Law graduates	Nos.			
Hoysala and Keladi Chennamma Awards	Nos.	260	260	100.00
Hostel for Girls	Nos.	44	44	100.00
Santwana	Nos.	171	171	100.00

### 1. Annual plan 2014-15

An allocation of Rs. 63502.79 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan under State Sector including Central and Rs. 96785.21 lakh is in the District Sector.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan schemes

##### i) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABALA)

Nine backward districts of Karnataka have been selected for implementing the Sabala scheme on a pilot basis, which would replace the NPAG and KSY programmes. These districts have been selected on the basis of a composite index based on indicators relevant to the conditions of adolescent girls.

Vide GOI. letter No. 6-12/2010-RGSEAG dt. 27.9.2010, the NPAG scheme was merged with Kishori Shakthi Yojana under a new name “Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABALA)”. This scheme is a central Plan scheme with 100% assistance from GOI. An amount of Rs. 433.87 lakh is earmarked in the Annual plan 2014-15.

## **b) Centrally sponsored schemes**

### **i) Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (Cell at Head Office)**

ICDS programme, a centrally sponsored scheme, is a flagship programme, which provides a package of six services viz., supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, nutrition and health education for mothers and non-formal pre-school education for children between 3-6 years. Eligible beneficiaries covered under this programme are children below six years of age, pregnant women, nursing mothers and adolescent girls. A package of services is provided to the beneficiaries through the Anganwadi Centres managed by an Anganwadi Worker and Helper at the village level and in urban slums.

Rs. 1671.74 lakh (Rs. 284.19 lakh as State Share and Rs. 1387.55 lakh as Central Share) is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for the ICDS cell at Head Office in order to meet the salaries and to monitor the implementation of the ICDS programme, which will be shared by GOI and State Government on 83:17 basis.

### **ii) Training for Anganwadi Workers**

Under ICDS training of functionaries like Supervisors, Anganwadi Workers / Helpers is taken up by the State Government with Central/ State funding.

An amount of Rs. 1127.70 lakh (Rs. 112.77 lakh as State Share and Rs. 1014.93 lakh as Central Share) is earmarked in the Annual plan 2014-15 for training Anganwadi workers/ helpers through recognized NGOs. The budget will be shared on 90:10 basis between GOI and State Government.

### **iii) Integrated Child Protection Scheme**

This scheme is implemented in the State with the emphasis on civil society partnership and deals with both children in need of care and protection and those in conflict with law. An MOU with MWCD was signed on 23.3.2010. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, a Central Act, came into force with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2001. The Act was amended in 2006 and published in the official gazette on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2006. Government of India has formulated Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2007 which have been notified in the Karnataka Gazette on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2008. The State Rules were notified in the Karnataka Gazette on 30.12.2010.

As per the provisions of the Act, 31 Child Welfare Committees have been constituted in 30 districts, and 30 Juvenile Justice Boards constituted for the functioning of 16 Observation Homes in the state. 56 Children’s Homes are functioning, and 39 Special Juvenile Police Units have also been set up. The State Child Protection Society was registered on 5.2.2011.

A provision of Rs. 7723.46 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual plan 2014-15, out of which Rs. 5174.72 lakh is the State Share and Rs.2548.74 lakh is the Central Share.

#### **iv) Indira Gandhi Mathrutva Sahayoga Yojane**

This Scheme has been launched in the State with 100 percent central assistance to improve the health and nutrition status of pregnant and lactating women, and also infants by promoting appropriate practices, care and service utilisation during pregnancy, delivery and lactation. An amount of Rs. 2369.75 lakh is earmarked in the Annual plan 2014-15.

Rs. 2369.75 lakh (Rs. 592.44 lakh as State Share and Rs. 1777.31 lakh as Central Share) is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 shared by GOI and State Government on 75:25 basis.

#### **c) Additional Central Assistance schemes**

There are no schemes

#### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no Schemes

#### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

##### **1) Direction and Administration**

Rs. 500.00 lakh has been earmarked under this head in the Annual Plan towards salary of the staff of Project Officer, and Child Marriage Prohibition Cell and modernisation. Provision is also made for Information, Education and Communication under various schemes.

##### **2) Financial Assistance to Recipients of Bravery Awards and Conduct of Children's Day Celebrations and International Women's Day Celebrations - Bal Bhavan Scheme**

Rs. 400.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan to give educational incentives to children who are the recipients of bravery awards and provide financial assistance to voluntary organisations to organise Children's Day celebrations, celebrate International Women's Day, and provide Kittur Rani Chennamma Awards, and GIA to BAL Bhavan society for development activities.

##### **3) Buildings**

Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan to take up repairs, additions, alterations and maintenance of buildings owned by the Department.

#### **4) Prevention of Trafficking of Women & Child**

Rs. 100.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan to give training and awareness through Jathas, street plays etc to Gram Panchayat Members in order to prevent trafficking of women and children.

#### **5) Rehabilitation of Devadasis**

The Government of Karnataka entrusted KSWDC with the task of rehabilitating ex-Devadasis in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Bagalkot. This was extended to the districts of Koppal, Bellary, Raichur, Gulbarga, Dharwad, Haveri and Gadag during 2004-05. Under this programme, KSWDC rehabilitates the Ex-Devadasi women by taking up Income Generating activities. An amount of Rs.500.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual plan.

#### **6) Administrative Expenses (WDC)**

Rs. 550.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual plan towards staff salary and office expenses.

#### **7) Training Programme for Women for Self-employment through WDC**

This scheme provides various job-oriented skilled training programmes to the women belonging to lower income group, widows, destitute women and physically handicapped women. These training programmes aim at economic empowerment and enable women to become self supportive. Training programmes are organized through government / semi government / non-government Training and Technical Institutions.

Rs. 360.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual plan for training programmes for economically backward women to facilitate them to pursue various technology oriented courses of six months duration and also provide a stipend of Rs 500.00 per month per candidate.

#### **8) State Resource Centre and Marketing Assistance (WDC)**

**An Amount of Rs. 220.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual plan.**

#### **9) WDC-Investments**

Rs. 65.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual plan as share capital in order to supplement the assistance required for different schemes undertaken by the KSWDC.

#### **10) Buildings Construction**

Rs. 350.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual plan for constructing buildings for correctional institutions, staff quarters and office buildings.

#### **11) Udyogini-WDC**

This scheme assists women to take up Self Employment / Income Generating activities by providing loans through banks and subsidy from the KSWDC. Under this

scheme, a maximum unit cost of Rupees one lakh is fixed with a subsidy from KSWCD and loan from banks/ financial institutions. Women in the age group of 18-45 years and annual family income not exceeding Rs 40,000 are eligible to avail assistance under this scheme. There is no income limit for widows, physically handicapped and destitute women. For General Category women 20% of the project cost is provided as subsidy, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500, whichever is less. For Special Category women 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000, whichever is less, is provided as subsidy by the Corporation.

Under Udyogini Scheme, the KSWDC organizes three days Entrepreneurship Development Training for the beneficiaries who have been sanctioned the bank loan. This is a unique training, which is imparted to the beneficiaries after the sanction, but before the release of loan. This training includes confidence building and the sense of prompt repayment of loan. Rs. 1030.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual plan to give financial assistance to poor women to take up business and trading activities under this scheme.

## **12) Micro Credit Financing for SHGs (WDC)**

Rs. 330.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual plan 2014-15.

## **13) Bhagyalakshmi**

The bias against the girl child is reflected in the fall of child sex ratio (0-6 years) which has declined from 960 in 1991 to 949 in 2011. To correct the adverse sex ratio and to give moral courage to BPL families and also to eradicate the social evils such as child labour, female foeticide, child marriage, child trafficking and promote overall development of girl child in the fields of health, education, nutrition care etc., the Bhagyalakshmi scheme was introduced in 2006-07.

The scheme is partially modified vide Government Order dated: 14.08.2008 and now includes:

As per this the Girls born on or after 01.08.2008 are eligible for a fixed payment which will be Rs. 1.00 lakh on maturity on attaining 18 years of age.

Instead Rs. 10,000/- an amount of Rs. 19,300/- is deposited in the name of the 1<sup>st</sup> girl child and Rs. 18,350/- for the 2<sup>nd</sup> girl child as an initial deposit in the financial institution.

On completion of 18 years the 1<sup>st</sup> child will be eligible for Rs. 1,00,097/- and 2<sup>nd</sup> child will be eligible for Rs. 1,00,052/-

On completion of SSLC and 15 years age, if the beneficiary wishes to pursue higher education, the bond can be mortgaged in a recognized bank and a maximum loan up to Rs. 50,000/- can availed.

If the parents or the guardians belong to rural land less family they will be eligible to avail benefit under Jana Shree Bima Yojana.

If the beneficiary does not complete 8<sup>th</sup> standard, and is married before completion of 18 years of age she will not be eligible for benefits.

If the beneficiary dies before 18 years, the benefit will be forfeited.

Scholarship and Medical insurance coverage is discontinued.

BPL card has been made mandatory for the family of the children born on or after 1.4.2011 to avail assistance under the scheme.

An amount of Rs. 25139.19 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual plan.

#### **14) Hoysala and Keladi Chennamma Prashasthi**

Government has introduced this scheme to the children in the age group of 6-15 year for boys and girls who have shown exemplary courage in saving the life of others. Two boys from each district are identified under Hoysala Award and two girls from each district are identified under Keladi Chennamma Award. It carries a cash prize of Rs. 10,000/- and a citation. Rs. 26.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan.

#### **15) Stree Shakthi**

Stree Shakthi Project was launched throughout the State during 2000. The aim of the project is to empower women economically and socially by organizing them in self help groups. At present 1,40,000 self help groups have been formed in the state and 21 lakh women members have been registered in these groups.

An amount of Rs. 7500.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan to give training, revolving funds of Rs.5,000/- per SHG as announced in the 2013-14 Budget speech and other incentives to the self help groups.

#### **16) Suraksha–Scheme of Assistance for Victims of Acid Attack (Women’s Commission)**

Rs. 25.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan to give shelter, financial assistance, legal assistance, counselling to build up confidence for the victims of acid attack, and also provide training in economic development activities to make them self reliant.

#### **17) Constitution of Karnataka State Commission for Protection of Child Rights.**

Rs. 385.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan in order to continue the various activities of State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, such as education, eradication of illiteracy, children’s health and nutrition, protection against children’s exploitation, protection for children under difficult circumstances, right to female children, welfare of disabled children etc.,

#### **18) Construction of Marketing Outlets for Stree Shakti Products at Taluka Level**

Rs. 325.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan to complete the incomplete outlets, and construct new outlets and Stree Shakti Bhavans for marketing the products produced by



Stree Shakti Groups at all 175 Taluk level to help SHGs and federations to conduct meetings, workshops, training and organize exhibitions and marketing melas.

### **19) Bala Sanjeevini**

Under this scheme children suffering from acute diseases requiring tertiary care are treated in 21 selected hospitals.

Children belonging to below poverty line (BPL) families who are unable to get required medical treatment are covered. 21 hospitals have been recognized by Government to provide tertiary medical care for malnourished children as well as for children suffering from prolonged illness, besides providing neo-natal care and awareness to parents.

Rs. 2000.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan for this scheme.

### **20) Protection against Domestic Violence**

The Protection against Domestic Violence Act provides for protection of rights of women guaranteed under the Constitution. For effective implementation, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Rules, 2006 came into force on 26<sup>th</sup> October 2006. The Act is being implemented in Karnataka from June 2007.

Free Legal Aid Centres have been set up in the Child Development Project Offices in all districts, in association with Karnataka Legal Services Authority. In these centres experienced advocates provide legal assistance every Wednesday and Saturday.

19 Swadhar Centres, 28 Short Stay Homes and 68 Santhwana Centres are notified as Shelter Homes to provide shelter and counseling to women who are victims of domestic violence. In addition, 116 NGOs are notified as Service Providers for legal, medical and other aid and to protect the interests of women who are victims of domestic violence.

Under section 8 of the Act, the state is required to appoint one Protection Officer (Group B) for every taluk along with support staff. However, based on the study conducted by DPAR, sanction has been accorded to appoint 47 Protection Officers in 47 selected taluks of 19 districts vide G.O dt. 4.12.2010.

Rs. 800.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan for this purpose.

### **21) Welfare Programmes for Women**

#### **A) Santhwana**

Women, who are victims of atrocities such as dowry, rape, sexual harassment, domestic violence etc., are subjected to physical and mental torture besides having to face social and financial problems. With a view to counsel and rehabilitate them, the "Santhwana" scheme was launched during the year 2001-02.

The scheme not only aims at providing legal assistance, financial relief, temporary shelter, and protection to victims of atrocities, but also helps them become self-reliant by providing training in order to empower them lead a life like other women in the society.

The victims are also provided with assistance for pursuing education and vocational training for self-sustenance. In extreme cases of atrocities involving the death of the victim financial relief in the form of deposit is given to her kin, which can be encashed by her / him on attaining majority. The scheme is being implemented through NGOs. 171 Santhwana centers are functioning in the State. Rs. 800.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan.

### **B) Hostels for girls**

Girls from rural and most backward areas drop out of school at a very early age due to non-availability of suitable and safe accommodation in Hobli and Taluk headquarters to pursue education. The scheme enables girls from rural areas to avail facilities for higher education and to reduce school dropouts.

NGOs are provided financial assistance to run hostels. At present 44 girls hostels are functioning in the state (26 Pre-matric hostels and 18 Post-matric hostels). An amount of Rs. 440.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan for this purpose.

### **C) Anganwadi Workers & Helpers Death Relief Fund**

Anganwadi workers and helpers work on an honorary basis in ICDS projects. Whenever cases of death of anganwadi worker/helper occur during service, their families are given financial support. A sum of Rs. 20,000/- and Rs. 10,000/- to the legal heir of the deceased anganwadi worker / anganwadi helper respectively is paid as death relief.

In addition, financial assistance is provided to workers and helpers who are suffering from severe ailments. The same amount is given as medical relief to them. AWWs/Helpers who have completed a minimum of one year of service are eligible for financial assistance.

An amount of Rs. 60.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan.

### **22) Pension to Ex-Devadasi (WDC)**

During the year 2007-08, the Government of Karnataka sanctioned a monthly pension of Rs. 500/- through banks for ex-Devadasis who have crossed 45 years of age.

Rs. 1688.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan to provide pension to devadasi women.

### **23) Bala Vikas Academy**

Rs. 500.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan to carry out the activities of the academy.

### **24) Working Women's Hostel**

An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan.

### **25) New pension scheme for Anganwadi Workers**

A contributory pension scheme has been launched in the State for Anganwadi Workers and Helpers wherein they contribute Rs 150.00 and Rs 75.00 respectively each month, and an equal amount is contributed by the State Government. An amount Rs. 1500.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan.

### **26) Special care Centre for Children**

This programme is implemented from April 2010 for providing care and support to children who have lost their parents (orphans) due to HIV/AIDS, and those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. The Department is co-ordinating with other convergent departments like Education, Health, Social Welfare, Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society and Karnataka Health Promotion Trust etc to implement the scheme.

An amount of Rs. 700.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual plan with an intention to extend the benefit of the programme to other districts.

### **27) Pension to destitute Women**

The scheme proposed to be transferred to the Revenue Department.

### **28) Construction of Houses for Devadasis under SDP-KWDC**

An amount of Rs.1100.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan for this scheme.

### **29) Empowerment of Stree Shakti Clusters and Block Societies-SDP**

To strengthen Cluster and Block Level Societies Training Programme is taken up under Special Development Programme. An allocation of Rs. 100.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan.

### **30) Scheme of providing Honorarium to Unmarried Women**

The scheme proposed to be transferred to the Revenue Department.

### **31) Construction of Training institute for SHGs and Clusters**

The Department has constructed Training Institutes at divisional level to provide training to the members of SHGs and Clusters. Rs. 200.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan with a view to provide basic infrastructure facilities to the Training Institutes.

### **32) Trans Gender Scheme (Lingathwa Alpasankyatara Yojane) (WDC)**

There are approximately 5000 transgender (Hijidas, Kotis, Jogappas, F to M, M to F, Mangalamukhi) in Karnataka. These persons are exploited by Society. To bring them to the main stream, individual loans, training programmes and Micro Loan scheme will be implemented. A Government Order was issued vide Order No. WCD 68 WDC 2010 dt: 20.1.2010. During the year Rs. 110.00 lakh is provided for the scheme.

### **33) Sex Workers rehabilitation scheme (WDC)**

The situation of sex workers is unfortunate. KSWDC has earmarked funds to give Self Employment Training and loan facilities to sex workers. An amount of Rs. 110.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **34) Interest subsidy scheme for women through KSFC (KSWDC)**

The main objective of the scheme is to provide interest subsidy at the rate of 4% on the loan secured from women entrepreneurs through KSFC for strengthening and modernising the industries run by them. The interest subsidy is limited to a minimum of Rs. 5 lakh and a maximum of Rs. 50 lakh loan. An amount of Rs. 220.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan for this purpose.

### **35) State commission for women.**

An amount of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is proposed in annual plan 2014-15 to meet the administration cost.

### **NEW SCHEMES proposed in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

- It is proposed to provide life security through assured income scheme to Orphan and Destitute Children committed to the Government Children Homes. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is required which will be met out of the provision made under the ICPS scheme .
- During the year 2014-15, 4 High Burden Districts (H.B.D) i.e., Bagalkote, Bellary, Kolar and Gulbarga are covered under Sneha Shivir programme. Rs. 423.76 lakhs has been allocated by GOI and GOK in the ratio of 75:25. Under this scheme, 4-5 Anganwadi centers in a cluster are selected and parents and care-givers of severely and moderately malnourished children in these centers are given training for 12 days in preparation of nutritious food, feeding practices and health and hygiene.
- GOI has approved Multi sectoral nutrition programme to 4 High Burden Districts (H.B.D) viz., Bagalkote, Bellary, Kolar and Gulbarga in the state to address the Maternal and Child under-nutrition and has provided an amount of Rs. 155.32 lakhs in the ratio of 75:25 between central and state during the year 2014-15. Of which State share is Rs. 38.83 lakhs .
- Department proposed to take up maintenance of own Anganwadi buildings for which an additional amount of Rs.764.00 lakhs is proposed of which State Government share is Rs.191.00lakhs and Central Government share is Rs.573.00lakhs.

## B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

Rs. 96785.21 lakh have been earmarked for the following district sector schemes in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

- 1) Integrated Child Development Services
- 2) Child Welfare Scheme.
- 3) ICDS – District Cell.
- 4) Construction of Anganwadi Buildings.
- 5) Destitute Cottages.

### ABSTRACT

State Sector	(Rs. in lakh)	
	Central Share	State share
Central Plan Schemes	433.87	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	6728.53	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally aided projects	-	-
Other ongoing Schemes	-	54747.31
New Schemes	-	1593.08
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>7162.40</b>	<b>56340.39</b>
<b>District sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other ongoing Schemes	-	96785.21
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>96785.21</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7162.40</b>	<b>153125.60</b>

## WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Inclusive growth demands that all social groups have equal access to services provided by the State and equal opportunity for upward economic and social mobility. It is also necessary to ensure that there is no discrimination against any section of the society. In India, certain social groups such as the SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities have historically been disadvantaged and vulnerable. Further, there are other groups who may be discriminated against and suffer from handicaps. These include persons with disabilities, older persons, street children, beggars, and victims of substance abuse. The Constitution of India contains various provisions for the development of marginalized groups, for instance, Article 341 for SCs, Article 342 for STs, Article 344 OBCs, and Article 30 which provides the right to minorities to establish and administer educational institutions, and so on. Their individual and collective growth, however, cannot be ensured without improving their surroundings and providing clean drinking water, toilets and educational opportunities.

Schemes for improving the socio-economic conditions of Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are being implemented by the Commissionerate of Social Welfare, Directorate of Tribal welfare and the Karnataka SC and ST Development Corporation, as also under the budgets of development departments under the SCP and TSP. The Social Welfare Department oversees the implementation of schemes by other departments for the Welfare of SCs and STs.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

	<b>(Rs. in Lakh)</b>	
	<b>Outlay</b>	<b>Anticipated Expenditure</b>
Welfare of SC/ST (incl. Corporations)	<b>58482.33</b>	<b>57662.66</b>

### Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

<b>Item</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Anticipated Achievement</b>
Award of Pre-matric Scholarship to students in classes I to X.	Lakh	14.92	0.52*
Award of Post-matric scholarships	Lakh	6.13	0.69
Starting of new Pre-matric hostels	Nos.	5	0
Starting of new Post-matric hostels	Nos.	5	0
Starting of new Residential schools	Nos.	30	2
SC Development Corporation beneficiaries	Nos.	39211	24354

\*For awarding Pre-metric scholarships online registration is under progress. Scholarships will be released shortly.

## **Commissionerate of Scheduled Castes**

### **2. Annual plan 2014-15**

A sum of Rs. 192527.00 lakh is earmarked under the State Sector and Rs. 40748.10 lakh under the District sector.

#### **(A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

##### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

###### **1) Construction of hostel buildings.**

Rs. 25780.00 lakh as central share has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for construction of hostel buildings as per GOI plan, construction of Taluk and District social welfare offices subject to availability of sites.

###### **2) Additional Central Assisted schemes**

A sum of Rs.10000.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 2014-15 for Special Central Assistance to Special Component Sub-Plan. Which is 100% assistance from GOI which will be spent as per the guidelines of Ministry of Social justice & Empowerment.

##### **b) Centrally sponsored schemes**

No schemes.

##### **c) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no schemes

##### **d) Other Ongoing Schemes**

###### **1) Direction and Administration**

Rs. 300.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 towards payment of salary, electricity bill and vehicle maintenance of Commissionerate of Social Welfare.

###### **2) Machinery for Enforcement of Untouchability Offences Act 1955**

Rs. 540.61 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for meeting the expenses and strengthening the Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement Cell as per the provisions made under the PCR Act 1955, POA Act 1989 and POA Rules 1995.

###### **3) Research Institute under Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Birth Centenary Programme**

Rs. 100.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to meet the administrative expenses like salary payment, vehicle maintenance electricity bill etc. A part of the amount is utilized for research projects, evaluation studies, training, and maintenance of museum, publication of "Samaja Kalyana Varthe" and printing of calendar.

#### **4) Karnataka State Commission for SCs and STs**

A sum of Rs. 188.50 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 towards payment of salary, rent, vehicle maintenance, electricity bill etc.

#### **5) Coaching and Allied Scheme**

Pre-Examination Training Centres (PETC) for SCs / STs offer coaching for various Competitive Examinations conducted by the Karnataka Public Service Commission (KPSC) especially for KAS, Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) for IAS/IPS/IFS, and Other Board Examinations conducted by the Railways, Banking and Insurance Companies etc. In addition, financial assistance is provided to SC/ST candidates to obtain coaching in reputed Private Institutions in Delhi, Hyderabad and Bangalore. A sum of Rs.2600.00 lakh has been earmarked under Coaching and Allied Scheme for the year 2014-15.

#### **6) Debt on HUDCO loan**

A sum of Rs. 40.89 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2014-15 for interest payment.

#### **7) Karnataka Residential Educational Institution Societies (KREIS)**

KREIS is managing 152 Morarji Desai Residential schools and 82 Kittur Rani Chennamma Residential schools for girls. Apart from this 12 pre-university science colleges are maintained by the KREIS. A sum of Rs. 735.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2014-15 for salary of employees, rent, vehicle maintenance and other administrative expenses.

#### **8) Maintenance of Morarji Desai Residential schools Transferred from Zilla Panchayat**

KREIS is maintaining 152 Morarji Desai Residential schools, 82 Kitturu Rani Chennamma Residential schools for girls' schools and 12 PU colleges for which a sum of Rs.20534.00 lakh is earmarked for the year 2014-15 towards maintenance.

#### **9) Conducting Seminars and Workshops**

To create awareness among the public and SC/STs regarding removal of untouchability, and provisions of the PCR Act 1955 and POA Act 1989 and Rules etc., Seminars, Workshops and Street Plays will be conducted at District level / Taluk level / Hobli level and Gram Panchayat level. Rs. 500.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **10) Eradication of Untouchability**

To eradicate untouchability, the department is providing financial assistance to inter-caste married couples to encourage such marriages. For this an amount of Rs. 500.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2014-15.



### **11) Compensation to Scheduled Caste victims**

To pay compensation to Scheduled Caste atrocity victims and take up relief and rehabilitation measures, a sum of Rs. 1000.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2014-15.

### **12) Various Development Programmes for Scheduled Caste:**

An amount of Rs. 22200.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme for providing incentives to meritorious SC students for admission of SC students in prestigious schools like Ramakrishna Ashram, providing State share to Government of India post matric scholarship, for rehabilitation of atrocity victims, for opening of 100 new residential schools at hobli level, opening of new post matric hostels etc.

### **13) Repairs to hostels and Residential Schools:**

An amount of Rs. 15795.00 lakhs has been proposed under the scheme for taking up repair works in pre matric / post matric hostels and Morarji Desai Residential schools and kittur Rani Chennamma Residential schools.

### **14) Karnataka State Safai Karmachari Commission:**

An amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been proposed under the scheme for payment of salary and allowances and recurring and non recurring office expenses of the newly formed Karnataka State "Safai Karmachari commission". which is formed to look into the welfare of safai karmacharies.

### **15) Dr. Babu Jagjeevanram Leather Industries Development Corporation:**

An amount of Rs. 4500.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme for conducting training programmes for leather artisans, providing self employment, setting up of modern KIOSK, for providing rebate on sales, organizing exhibition cum sales camps, construction of "Dr. Babu Jagjeevanram Charmorhyoga Koushalya Bhavan" at Bangalore etc.

### **16) Construction of Hostel Buildings (State Plan)**

An amount of Rs. 43378.00 lakh has been earmarked for construction of 19 hostel buildings during 2014-15.

### **17. Various Development Programmes for Scheduled Caste – Capital Expenditure:**

An amount of Rs. 33300.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme for constructing a building in memory of Dalita Horatagara Late B Krishnappa at Harihara, Dalit reformer Shri Kudmal Rangarao at Bangalore, for formulating special schemes for identification and development of nomadic and semi nomadic SC people, for providing financial assistance to educational institutions run by SC religious organizations, to set up study center of lowest strata communities in the National Law School University.

### **18. Development of Banjara Community**

Rs.7500.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2014-15. It is proposed to open regional offices of Karnataka Thanda Development Corporation offices at Mysore,

Tumkur, Koppal, Dharwad and Raichur districts. Construction of complexes which will include office buildings for these offices and also community halls will be taken up under the scheme. And also providing infrastructure facilities to Thandas, conversion of Thandas into revenue villages, training programmes for Thanda dwellers etc., will also be taken up.

**Dr.B.R Ambedkar Development Corporation:**

**i) Self -employment scheme:**

This scheme is designed mainly to help unemployed, under employed SC persons to improve their economic condition by taking up gainful economic activities. The Corporation is providing financial assistance through Banks and financial institutions for setting up of self-employment activities. An amount of Rs.2000.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme during 2014-15.

**ii) GANGAKALYANA SCHEME:**

**Community irrigation/lift irrigation Scheme:**

Under this scheme, group of 8 to 15 acres of land belonging to SC land holders will be provided irrigation facility at free of cost by lifting water from the perennial rivers, streams etc. During 2014-15 an amount of Rs.19485.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme.

**iii) Micro credit to SCs through self help groups: Investment and subsidies:**

An amount of Rs.1000.00 and Rs.1020.00 lakhs respectively is proposed for the schemes under which skilled and un skilled Scheduled Castes people of semi urban and urban areas will be assisted to start their own Petty Business activities.

**iv) Dr.B.R. Ambedkar development corporation- Investment:**

An amount of Rs.5235.00 lakhs is proposed to fund the share capital and the money released for share capital will be utilized to meet the margin money component under Self-employment programme, Safai Karmacharies Rehabilitation programme etc.

**v) Dr.B.R. Ambedkar development corporation- loan waiver:-**

As the Govt. of Karnataka has waived off loan given to SCs from Dr.B.R. Ambedkar development corporation, Government of Karnataka has to repay the loan to GOI towards loan taken from NSCFDC and NSKFDC. An amount of Rs. 10000.00 lakhs is proposed during 2014-15 for the purpose.

**B) DISTRICT SECTOR**

Rs. 40748.10 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for the following District Sector Schemes.

- Direction and Administration
- Maintenance of post metric SC hostels
- Encouragement to Merit SCs students

- Book banks in Medical and Engineering colleges
- Assistance to law graduates
- Maintenance of Government pre metric hostel buildings
- Extra Boarding and Lodging charges
- Maintenance of pre metric hostels
- Pre metric scholarships to SC students
- Pre-metric scholarships to children of those engaged in unclean occupation
- Eradication of Untouchability and encouragement to inter caste marriages.
- Post metric scholarships to SC students
- Infrastructure development in SC colonies
- Assistance to SC families
- Direction and administrations

### C) Earmarked Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15

#### a) Special Development Plan.

There are no separate schemes

#### b) Special Component Plan

A sum of Rs. 9457.97 lakh is earmarked under the State Sector and Rs.2060.76 lakh under the District sector.

#### ABSTRACT

	(Rs. in lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State share
Central Plan Schemes	35780.00	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally aided projects	-	-
Other ongoing Schemes	-	192527.00
New Schemes		
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>35780.00</b>	<b>192527.00</b>
<b>District sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes		
Centrally Sponsored Schemes		
Other ongoing Schemes		40748.10
New Schemes		
<b>Total: District Sector</b>		<b>40748.10</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>35780.00</b>	<b>233275.10</b>

# Directorate of Scheduled Tribes

## 1. Annual plan 2014-15

A sum of Rs. 75392.20 lakh is earmarked under the State sector and Rs. 7729.08 lakh under the District Sector.

### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

#### a) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

##### 1) Research and Training

###### 1. Research

- a) Monographic / Ethnographic Studies for documentation of culture, customs, traditions, material culture, art and craft, traditional medicine, culture change and modernization of the STs development studies on agriculture, environment, education, women, health and nutrition.
- b) Diagnostic & Problem Oriented Studies relating to STs such as, land alienation, socio-economic bondage and exploitation, indebtedness, low literacy, ill health, mal-nutrition, infant mortality; involuntary resettlement & development, status of women, economic backwardness, poverty, impact of industrialization and urbanization, rural-urban migration, shifting cultivation, deforestation etc.,
- c) Determination of Ethnic Status of different communities claiming their inclusion in the scheduled list.

###### 2. Training

- Organization of various State Level Training Programmes for different categories of Government and Non-Government personnel working in the field of Tribal Development, Tribal Youths, Panchayat Representatives, Grain Bank Members, Artisans. The main emphasis of such training programmes is to acquaint the trainees with tribal life & culture, build awareness and orient them how to put social input in the development process.
- National and State Level Workshops and Seminars Workshops & Seminars are conducted on various issues relating to tribal development and the recommendations are sent to Government for consideration and necessary action.

Trainees and participants are provided food, accommodation and TA to non official participants. Rs.650.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 with State Share of Rs. 450.00 lakh and central share of Rs. 200.00 lakh to meet establishment expenditure of the Tribal Research Institute for research work, training and evaluation.

###### 2) Coaching and Allied Schemes

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes coming from deprived homes and disadvantaged environment compete with persons from socially and economically

advantageous positions. Hence, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the Scheme of Coaching and Allied for SCs/STs under which funds are released for Pre-Examination Training Centers (PETCs) for preparing SC/ST candidates for competitive examinations to improve their representation in various posts and services by providing them coaching for appearing for various competitive examinations held by UPSC, SSC, Recruitment Board, Commission/Committee for Public Sector Undertakings and other recruiting bodies.

The Pre-Examination Training Centres for SC/ST run by the State Governments / Universities / Private Coaching institutes are eligible. Centres imparting coaching to SC/ST candidates for competitive examinations having All India Recruitment i.e., Civil Services Examination, Banking Recruitment Services, Central Excise-Inspector, Railway Board etc., are covered under the scheme. State Government Services Examination and other Subordinate Services Examinations, limited to state Government jobs, are not covered under the scheme. Private organizations are also given Financial Assistance for conducting coaching for competitive examinations of all India nature for admission in Engineering, Medical and Management courses, but not for Technical courses, as this is already covered under the Central Ministry's NGO scheme of Aid to voluntary organizations for the benefit of SC/STs.

Rs.714.20 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to meet the training expenditure of Scheduled Tribe candidates who are appearing for various competitive examinations.

### **3) Construction of Hostels and Ashram School buildings (CSS)**

This scheme was started in 1990-91 to provide Central Assistance to the States and Union Territories on 50 per cent and 100 per cent basis, respectively.

Rs. 2000.00 lakh with State share of Rs. 1000.00 lakh and Central share of Rs. 1000.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for the construction of 15 on going and 16 new hostel buildings.

### **b) Additional Central Assistance Schemes**

#### **1. Particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups**

For the all round development like supply of drinking water, construction of CC road and drainages, street lights, housing, land development activities and financial assistance for economic activities etc., of PVTGs. Rs. 3000.00 lakh have been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **c) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no Schemes.

## **c) Other Ongoing Schemes**

### **1) Directorate of ST Welfare**

The Department of Scheduled Tribe Welfare is implementing various programmes for the educational, social and economic development of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka. The Department of Scheduled Tribe Welfare came into existence from 07.01.1999.

Rs. 1065.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to meet establishment expenditure of the Directorate of ST welfare.

### **2) Starting of New Morarji Desai Residential Schools and Comprehensive Education Complex**

To meet the expenditure towards maintenance and for starting of 10 New Morarji Desai Residential Schools Rs. 1050.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **3) Opening of New Hostels**

Rs. 620.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for starting of 10 new hostels for ST candidates.

### **4) Construction of Residential schools and Comprehensive Education Complex**

Rs. 5952.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to complete the construction of ongoing Morarji Desai Model Residential School buildings, and for the first installment of constructing educational complex.

### **5) Construction of Hostel and Ashram School Buildings**

Rs. 4467.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for the completion of ongoing hostels buildings.

### **6) Upgradation of merit of ST Students**

Rs. 1800.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to improve the education standard of ST students by providing special coaching in reputed institutions at District Head quarters.

### **7) Maintenance of Morarji Desai & Kittur Rani Chennamma Residential Schools**

For the educational benefit of Scheduled Tribes children, Morarji Desai & Kittur Rani Chennamma Residential Schools have been started. To meet the expenditure towards maintenance of establishment, the amount of Rs. 6914.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **8) Development programmes in Schedule Tribes Communities.**

Rs.35760.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual plan 2014-15.

### **e) New Schemes**

There are no new schemes.

### **B) DISTRICT SECTOR**

Rs. 7729.08 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for the following District Sector Schemes.

- Post metric scholarships to ST students
- Construction of SC/ST Government Hostel Buildings
- Book banks for ST students in Medical and Engineering colleges
- Scholarships and Financial Assistance
- District Tribal Welfare Office
- Maintenance for Hostels for ST students
- Morarji Desai Residential Schools
- Maintenance Ashrama School and Hostels
- Pre metric scholarships to ST students
- Extra Boarding and Lodging charges
- Hostels – Additions and Alterations
- Infrastructure development in ST

### **C) Earmarked Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2013-14**

#### **a) Special Development Plan**

There are no separate schemes

#### **b) Special Component Plan**

There are no separate schemes

#### **c) Tribal Sub Plan**

A sum of Rs. 12000.00 lakh has been earmarked under the State sector and Rs. 6458.30 lakh is earmarked under the District Sector.

# **KARNATAKA SCHEDULED TRIBES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

## **Self Employment Scheme**

- Self Employment Scheme
- Industries Service and Business
- Direct Loan
- Micro Credit ( small loan)

## **Land Purchase scheme**

## **Ganga kalyana Scheme**

- Lift Irrigation Scheme

### **1. Self employment scheme**

Under the scheme, unemployed Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries are assisted up to Rs. 1.00 lakh to start small business activities like petty shop, vegetable vendor, cycle shop, dairy, bullock cart etc., through their service area bank. The Corporation releases 50% of the unit cost or maximum of Rs. 25,000.00, whichever is less, as subsidy and remaining portion of the unit cost is a bank loan. An amount of Rs. 600.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual plan 2014-15.

### **2. Industries Service and Business**

Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to projects from Rs. 1.00 lakh to Rs. 10.00 lakh start small scale industries, purchase passenger or goods transport vehicles, tractor etc. The Corporation releases 33% of the unit cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 lakh as subsidy and the remaining portion of the unit cost is Bank Loan. An amount of Rs. 200.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual plan 2014-15.

### **3. Direct Loan**

This Scheme is implemented with the Term Loan assistance from the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC). Under this scheme, the project costs range from Rs. 58,500 to Rs. 10.00 lakh. Rs. 25,000.00 subsidy is released to projects with unit cost up to Rs. 1.00 lakh. The project cost comprises up to 5% Promoters contribution, 20% Margin Money subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 lakh and remaining portion is the Term Loan from NSTFDC, New Delhi. An amount of Rs. 400.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual plan 2014-15.

### **4. Micro Credit Finance (Small Loan)**

Under this scheme, financial assistance is extended to skilled and unskilled beneficiaries of the rural, semi urban and urban areas. The project cost is Rs. 10000.00 sanctioned to each beneficiary, out of which subsidy is Rs. 5000.00 and Margin Money is Rs. 5000.00 at the rate of 4% interest sanctioned by the Corporation. An amount of Rs. 200.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual plan 2014-15.



## Ganga Kalyana Scheme

### Lift Irrigation Scheme

Under this scheme, beneficiaries having dry land of 8 to 15 acres near river or perennial water sources are provided irrigation facility by laying pipeline, installation and energisation of pump sets. An amount of Rs. 2.53 lakh is fixed for 8.00 acres and Rs. 3.59 lakh fixed for 15.00 acres of land. An amount of Rs. 10,000.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual plan 2014-15.

#### ABSTRACT

State Sector	(Rs. in lakh)	
	Central Share	State share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1200.00	2164.20
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally aided projects	-	-
Other ongoing Schemes	-	72028.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>1200.00</b>	<b>74192.20</b>
<b>District sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other ongoing Schemes	-	7729.08
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>		<b>7729.08</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1200.00</b>	<b>81921.28</b>

## **WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES**

The State government has taken a number of steps for improving the socio-economic conditions of backward classes. The Department of Backward Classes provides educational facilities under Article 15(4) and job reservation under Article 16(4) of the Constitution. Further, to inculcate a spirit of self-reliance among the backward classes by providing facilities for their educational advancement and economic development, specific schemes are taken up through through the Department of Backward Classes and D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation. The most backward communities covered under category I of backward classes receive special incentives in a focused manner.

### **1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14**

#### **Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14**

	<b>(Rs. lakh)</b>	
<b>Outlay BE</b>	<b>Anticipated Expenditure RE</b>	
Backward Classes Welfare	77845.54	79523.73

### **Schemes of the Backward Classes Welfare Department**

#### **2) Annual Plan 2014-15**

An amount of Rs. 80655.93 lakh is earmarked under the State Sector and Rs. 18663.09 lakh is earmarked under District Sector.

#### **A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

##### **a) Central Plan schemes (100%)**

##### **1) Post-matric Scholarship**

The Government of India has recognized that educational and economic support for backward classes has not been adequate, and that there is disparity between them and the non-backward sections of the population at every level. It is self-evident and universally accepted that education is one of the key instruments of effective development of weaker sections.

Based on the recommendations of the Working Group on Development and Welfare of Backward Classes, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-matric Scholarship for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) students was launched.

The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Other Backward Classes (OBC) students studying at post matriculation stage, to enable them to complete their education. Rs. 10419.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15, to be funded by Government of India, to provide post-matric scholarships to Backward Classes students.

## **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

### **1) Construction of Hostel Buildings for Backward Classes (CSS 50:50)**

Some of the hostels run by the department are in rented buildings which do not have proper facilities for students. In order to provide better accommodation and environment for the students, own hostel buildings are being constructed in phased manner depending upon the availability of funds.

Rs. 200.00 lakh with state share of Rs. 100.00 lakh and Central share of Rs. 100.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to construct new hostel buildings.

### **2) Pre-matric Scholarship**

Even after 65 years of Independence and in spite of various measures taken to improve the level of education in the country, literacy levels among backward classes, particularly among women, continues to be extremely low. A number of steps have already been taken by the Government, and considerable progress has been achieved in improving the level of literacy and education during the last 65 years; nonetheless there is still a long way to go before respectable levels of literacy are achieved. In view of the same, significant efforts are required to introduce new schemes, specifically for backward classes, to provide them a level playing field in comparison to non-backward sections of the population.

The position of women in terms of literacy among OBCs population is also a cause of concern. Considering the important role of women in shaping the size of the family and outlook of its members, investment in improving education among women of OBCs communities will not only improve their social and economic status, but will also help in accelerating the socio-economic development of these communities and the nation as a whole.

Experience shows that children of OBCs from the poorer sections do not go to schools, as they often have to provide a helping hand to their parents in traditional occupations, or otherwise supplement the family income. It is considered that a scheme of Pre-matric Scholarship would be helpful in spreading education amongst such children, especially amongst the girls of weaker sections. A scheme of Pre-matric Scholarship for the benefit of children belonging to weaker sections amongst OBCs has been formulated with the above object in view. Scholarship is sanctioned in the case of students whose parents/guardians income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 44,500 per annum. Rs. 3680.39 lakh, with state share of Rs. 1840.19 lakh and Centre share of Rs. 1840.20 lakh, is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for providing pre-matric scholarships.

### **d) Additional Central Assistance schemes**

There are no Additional Central Assistance Schemes to this department.

### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no such projects to this Department.

## **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

### **1) Koushalya - Backward Classes**

Koushalya training programme will help the men and women of backward classes to acquire various skills to make them self employed. Backward classes un-employed youth are imparted training in various computer, plastic processing technology, and professional skill development courses. The training cost and the monthly stipend to the candidates is paid by the department.

Rs. 254.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **2) Construction of Devaraj Urs Bhavan for OBCs**

The Devaraj Urs Bhavan is being utilized for office accommodation etc., in Bangalore. The Commissionerate of Backward Classes, D. Devaraj Urs Research Institute and the D. Devaraj Urs Backward classes Development Corporation are functioning in this building. The auditorium in the Bhavan is used for conducting cultural and traditional functions, and is rented to other non-governmental organizations to conduct similar functions. Similarly, there are five incomplete Devaraj Urs Bhavans at various districts. It is intended to complete these buildings.

Rs. 1000.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for the maintenance of Devaraj Urs Bhavan at Bangalore and for completion of Devaraj Urs Bhavans at various districts.

### **3) HUDCO Loan for Navodaya Residential Schools for OBCs**

Under this scheme loan borrowed from HUDCO for construction of Residential Schools on Navodaya School pattern Rs. 3654.34 lakh is earmarked in Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **4) Stipend to BC Nursing Students**

The objective of the scheme is to assist backward class candidates to take up jobs in the field of Medicine. Backward class candidates undergoing training in GNM & B.Sc. Nursing, paramedical courses are provided course fee and stipend for 12 months.

Rs. 500.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to provide stipend to BC students undergoing Training in nursing and paramedical courses.

### **5) Training for Competitive Examination and Devaraj Urs Research Institute.**

Backward class candidates appearing for various competitive examinations conducted by UPSC, KPSC and Banking services benefit under this scheme. They are provided free Training in reputed institutions, and also paid stipend. Rs. 350.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **6) Starting of new Backward classes hostels and maintainance.**

350 Merited backward class students are admitted to residential schools/ PU Colleges and provided free boarding, lodging, academic facilities, expenses towards uniform, shoes, socks, medical expenses etc., under this scheme.

Rs. 7500.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for starting of new MDR Schools and maintaining Morarji Desai Residential Schools/ PU Colleges.

#### **7) New Morarji Residential Schools -BCs and maintainance.**

Merited backward class students are admitted to residential schools/ PU Colleges and provided free boarding, lodging, academic facilities, expenses towards uniform, shoes, socks, medical expenses etc., under this scheme.

Rs. 1584.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for starting of new MDR Schools and maintaining Morarji Desai Residential Schools/ PU Colleges.

#### **8) HUDCO loan and Construction of Hostel Buildings**

To provide better accommodation and environment facilities in hostels, it is necessary to have own buildings rather than housing the hostels in rented buildings. This avoids the expenditure incurred on payment of rent, and provides better facilities to students. Under this scheme, repayment of loan borrowed from HUDCO for construction of departmental hostel buildings, payment of guarantee commission repairs to the existing buildings, purchase of sites and construction of new hostel building is taken up. Rs. 3405.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **9) Construction of Morarji Desai Residential Schools under RIDF Scheme**

Construction of six Morarji Desai Residential School buildings under NABARD-RIDF has been taken up under this scheme to provide better accommodation and environment facilities for backward class students. Rs. 376.77 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **10) Construction of BC Hostels under RIDF Scheme**

Construction of 33 hostel buildings under NABARD-RIDF- XII has been taken up under this scheme.

Rs. 470.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for completion of these buildings and taking up new constructions.

#### **11) Vividha Samudhayagala Abhivridhi**

Under this scheme backward class institutions will be provided financial assistance for construction of community halls / hostel buildings for conducting social and cultural activities. Rs. 7500.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

## **12) Assistance to BCs and Nomadic / Semi-Nomadic Tribes**

There are 46 communities identified as Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes among Backward Classes. Persons belonging to Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes are sanctioned assistance for irrigation, self employment, procurement and distribution of land to the landless persons, houses to houseless, incentive scholarship to students from 5<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> standard, merit scholarships, maintenance of ashrama schools, sponsoring students to reputed institutions for providing better education upto matric level and development of Gollara Hattis'. These programmes aim at stepping up their educational, social and economic status. Integrated development of the NT/SNT colonies are taken up. Rs. 4781.56 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

## **13) Morarji Desai Residential Schools Transferred from ZP- BCs**

Merited backward classes students are admitted to residential schools and provided free boarding, lodging, academic facilities, expenses towards uniform, shoes, socks, medical expenses etc., are being met under this scheme. 130 MDR Schools are maintained under this scheme. Rs. 12000.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

## **14) Model hostels**

The Department of Backward Classes Welfare started 30 Model Hostels, at the rate of one hostel in each district head quarters. Students from all communities are admitted to these hostels for the purpose of social integration. Rs. 750.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15, for maintenance of 30 model hostels and construction of hostel buildings.

## **15) Renovation of hostels**

The Department proposes to provide Biometric attendance system, Steam Cooking, Solar Water Heater and Lighting, computers, library, bedding materials etc., in the existing departmental hostels having own buildings. This will help eliminate leakages, and provide better infrastructure facilities in the hostels. Rs. 3500.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

## **16) Taluka Backward Classes Welfare**

Rs. 800.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for strengthening of Backward Classes Welfare Taluk offices.

## **17) Food and Accomodation assistance**

Rs. 3000.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15

## **18) Karnataka Backward Classes Commission**

Rs. 1000.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15

## **New Schemes**

### **1) Starting of Residential Schools – Kendriya Navodaya Vidyalaya patron.**

Rs. 500.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15

### **g) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

Rs. 18663.09 lakh has been earmarked for the following District Sector schemes in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

- 1) Extra Boarding and Lodging Charges to BC Students
- 2) Maintenance of Backward Classes Hostels.
- 3) Maintenance of existing Tailoring Training Centers
- 4) Stipend to Law Graduates
- 5) Maintenance of Buildings
- 6) Salaries etc., to Backward Class Taluk Officers.
- 7) Executive Establishment
- 8) Scholarships to Backward Class Students.
- 9) Improvement of pre-metric and post-metric Hostels.

### **C) Earmarked Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP&TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

There are no separate programmes for SDP, SCP & TSP. However, construction of hostel buildings in backward taluks is taken up as SDP programme under the scheme Construction of hostel building.

## **D. DEVARAJ URS BACKWARD CLASSES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

### **Schemes of D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation**

D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation is implementing the following schemes for the economic upliftment of backward classes out of the budget allocation of the State Govt.

1. Share Capital Investment
2. Subsidy
3. Assistance to Traditional Artisans and Occupational groups
4. Community Irrigation scheme

### **Annual Plan 2014-15**

An amount of Rs. 13430.87 lakh is earmarked under the State sector and there are no District sector schemes.

#### **A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

##### **a) Central Plan schemes.**

There are no schemes.

##### **b) Centrally sponsored schemes.**

There are no schemes.

##### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes

##### **d) Externally Aided project Schemes**

There are no schemes

##### **e) Other ongoing schemes**

The Corporation is implementing the following ongoing schemes out of the Share Capital investment and Subsidy given by Govt.

#### **I. Loan and Subsidy Schemes**

##### **i) Chaitanya Loan and Subsidy for Self-employment through Banks/Financial Institutions**

Under this scheme the Corporation extends loan to Backward Classes upto a unit cost of Rs. 5.00 lakh to take up self employment activities under small, tiny industries, service centers, business, agricultural and allied activities, in collaboration with Bank / Financial institutions. Persons belonging to Backward Classes, whose family income is less than



Rs. 40,000 per annum, in rural areas and 55,000 per annum in urban areas are eligible to avail the loans.

The Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Member of Legislative Assembly selects the beneficiaries and recommends release of subsidy and margin money to the Corporation. The Corporation releases 30% or maximum of Rs. 10,000/- subsidy for the project cost upto Rs. 1.00 lakh. For the projects which cost above Rs. 1.00 lakh, the Corporation releases 20% margin money. The Corporation charges interest at 4% p.a. on margin money. The Bank charges interest at the prevailing lending rates of the Banks for their portion of loan. During 2014-15, it is proposed to assist 4000 beneficiaries at an outlay of Rs. 1300.00 lakh (Rs. 300.00 lakh subsidy and Rs. 1000.00 lakh loan).

#### **ii) Chaitanya Self –employment loan scheme**

The Corporation is extending financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 50000 per beneficiary consisting of 20% or a maximum of Rs. 10,000.00 subsidy and Rs. 40,000.00 loan for self-employment ventures in agriculture and allied activities, service and business sectors. During 2014-15, it is proposed to assist 5000 backward classes at an outlay of Rs. 1800.00 lakh (Rs. 500.00 lakh subsidy and Rs. 1300.00 lakh loan)

#### **iii) Micro Credit through SHGs**

The main objective of the Scheme is to meet the immediate financial requirement of skilled/unskilled persons belonging to backward classes, who are below poverty line and not having lands in rural, semi-urban and urban areas to start/develop small business activities, services like fruit and vegetable vending, saloon, cycle shop, carpentry, tailoring etc. The Corporation provides financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 15,000.00 per beneficiary consisting Rs. 5000.00 subsidy and Rs. 10,000.00 loan at 4% interest. This scheme is implemented through SHGs. During 2014-15, it is proposed to assist 4000 beneficiaries at an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh (Rs. 200.00 lakh subsidy and Rs. 300.00 lakh loan)

#### **iv) Arivu Educational loan Scheme**

The Corporation extends educational loans to backward classes belonging to category I & II A in the field of Medical, Dental and Engineering and other Professional Courses. A maximum of Rs. 1,00,000 per year is being given as loan at 2% interest per annum to Books and Stationery etc.

During 2014-15, it is proposed to assist 500 students at an outlay of Rs.375.00 lakh.

#### **vi) Interest free loan for Higher education in Foreign Universities**

The Corporation is sanctioning interest free loan up to Rs. 3.50 lakh per year and a maximum of Rs. 25.00 lakh for the course (for 3 years) to students for higher studies like Ph.D, MS, Post Doctoral in Foreign Universities.

During the 2014-15, it is proposed to assist ten Backward Class students at an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh.

1. Share Capital Investment	4225-03-190-0-01	Rs. 3000.00 lakh
2. Subsidy	2225-03-190-0-04	Rs. 1000.00 lakh

(Rs. in lakh)					
Sl. No.	Scheme	Amount allocated	Loan	Subsidy	No. of beneficiaries
1	Chaitanya Loan and Subsidy for Self employment programme	1300.00	1000.00	300.00	4000
2	Chaitanya Self employment scheme	1800.00	1300.00	500.00	5000
3	Micro Credit through SHGs	500.00	300.00	200.00	4000
4	Arivu Educational loan	375.00	375.00	-	500
5	Job Oriented Training	50.00	-	50.00	1000
6	Interest free loan for Higher education in Foreign Universities	25.00	25.00	-	10
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4000.00</b>	<b>3000.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>13510</b>

## II. Assistance to Traditional Artisans and Occupational Groups

The main object of scheme is to upgrade the professional skills and technology of the traditional artisans and occupational groups belonging to Backward Classes. The Corporation provides financial assistance upto Rs. 45,000.00 loan and Rs. 5,000.00 subsidy per artisan. During 2014-15 it is proposed to assist 7,300 artisans and persons belonging to various occupational groups at an outlay of Rs. 2930.87 lakh.

1. Assistance to Traditional Artisans	2225-03-190-0-03	Rs. 2930.87 lakh and Occupational Groups
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## III. Community Irrigation scheme

The Corporation is providing irrigation facilities for the benefit of backward classes. Individual irrigation is implemented to help the small and marginal farmers among category I and IIa of backward classes. The unit cost fixed for individual irrigation is Rs. 2.00 lakh, of which Rs. 1.50 lakh is subsidy and up to Rs. 0.50 lakh is loan. The Corporation also implements community irrigation. The unit cost fixed is Rs. 2.56 lakh to provide irrigation to 8 to 15 acres of land and 3.59 lakh to irrigate lands exceeding 15 acres. The cost includes drilling of borewells, supply of pumps and panel boards, casing pipes and cost of energization. Lift irrigation is also provided wherever a perennial source of water is available.

Rs. 6,500.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to take up 2335 individual irrigation unit at a cost of Rs. 3500.00 lakh, 579 community irrigation units at a cost of Rs. 1500.00 lakh and 50 lift irrigation units at an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh. Rs. 1000.00 lakh is earmarked for payment for energisation to the ESCOMs and extending loan to the beneficiaries who are in need of loan for completion of units.

## ABSTRACT

	<b>(Rs. lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	10419.00	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1940.20	1940.19
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally aided projects	-	-
Other ongoing Schemes	-	65856.54
New Schemes	-	<b>500.00</b>
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>12359.20</b>	<b>68296.73</b>
<b>District sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other ongoing Schemes	-	18663.09
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18663.09</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12359.20</b>	<b>86959.82</b>

## **WELFARE OF MINORITIES**

At the State level, the following organizations come under the purview of the Minorities Welfare Department:

1. Directorate of Minorities
2. Karnataka State Minorities Commission
3. Karnataka State Minorities Development Corporation
4. Karnataka State Board of Wakf
5. Karnataka State Haj Committee

The Department functions in close co-ordination with other Secretariat Departments like Finance, Social Welfare, Backward Classes, and other Corporation like Dr. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation, Karnataka Residential Educational Institutions Society and Central agencies such as National Minorities Development and Financial Corporation, National Commission for Minorities, Central Wakf Council and Haj Committee of India etc.

Minority Development Programmes are being implemented through the Deputy Commissioners, Chief Executive officers of the Zilla Panchayats and District Officers for Backward Classes and Minorities of the concerned districts. There is one FDA and one SDA post under the control of District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities to deal the subjects relating to the minorities programmes. Government has sanctioned twelve posts of District Officers of Minorities.

### **1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14**

#### **Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14**

	<b>(Rs. lakh)</b>	
	<b>Outlay BE</b>	<b>Anticipated Expenditure RE</b>
Minorities Department	42601.23	41456.44

### **Annual plan 2014-15**

An allocation of Rs. 61015.87 lakh is earmarked under the State Sector and Rs.2115.98 lakh under the District Sector.

#### **A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

##### **a) Central Plan schemes**

#### **1. Merit cum Means scholarship**

The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial assistance to poor and meritorious students belonging to Minority communities to enable them to pursue professional and technical courses.

These scholarships are available for studies in India only, and are awarded through an Agency designated by the State Government/UT Administration for this purpose. It is provided for Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist and Parsi students studying in professional courses. The student must get 50% marks, be selected through entrance / competitive examination. The annual income of the family of the students should not exceed Rs. 2.50 lakh per annum. 30% of scholarship is reserved for girls' students.

**Rate of Scholarship:** The rate of scholarship is as under;

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Type of Financial Assistance</b>	<b>Rate for hostler</b>	<b>Rate for Day Scholar</b>
1.	Maintenance Allowance (For 10 months only)	Rs. 10000.00 per annum (Rs. 1000 p.m.)	Rs. 5000.00 per annum. (Rs. 500 p.m.)
2.	Course Fee	Rs. 20000.00 per annum or Actual whichever is less	Rs. 20000.00 per annum or Actual whichever is less
<b>Total</b>		<b>Rs. 30000.00</b>	<b>Rs. 25000.00</b>

An amount of Rs.3000.00 lakh is earmarked for 2014-15, for providing scholarships to students, who pursue technical & professional courses, benefitting 9438 students.

## **2. Post Matric scholarship**

The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities was announced in June, 2006. It provides post-matric scholarship for students of minority communities.

The objective of the scheme is to award scholarships to students belonging to economically weaker sections of minority communities, provide them better opportunities for higher education, increase their rate of attainment in higher education and enhance their employability.

The scholarship is awarded for studies in India in a government or private higher secondary school/college/university, including such residential institutes of the Government and eligible private institutes selected and notified in a transparent manner by the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned. It also covers technical and vocational courses in Industrial Training Institutes/ Industrial Training Centers affiliated with the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) of classes XI and XII level.

Scholarship is awarded to students who have secured not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous final examination and the annual income of whose parents/guardian from all sources does not exceed Rs. 2.00 lakh.

30% of scholarship is earmarked for girl students. In case sufficient number of eligible girl students is not available, then the balance earmarked scholarships may be awarded to eligible boy students.

Unlike scholarship for SC and ST, there are a fixed number of scholarships for minorities. Students from BPL families, having the lowest income are given preference in the ascending order. The renewal applications should be fully exhausted before new applications are considered. Scholarships are provided for the entire course. However, maintenance allowance is restricted to a period not exceeding 10 months only in an academic year.

Actual financial assistance is provided for admission & course /tuition fee and maintenance allowance as given below subject to a maximum ceiling indicated against item concerned:

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Hosteller *</b>	<b>Day scholar</b>
1	Admission and tuition fee for classes XI and XII.	Actual subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 7000 p.a.	Actual subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 7000 p.a.
2	Admission and course/tuition fee for technical and vocational courses of XI and XII level. (Includes fees/charges for raw materials, etc.)	Actual subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 10000 p.a.	Actual subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 10000 p.a.
3	Admission and tuition fee for under-graduate, post graduate.	Actual subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 3000 p.a.	Actual subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 3000 p.a.
4	Maintenance allowance for 10 months only in an academic year (Includes expenses for study material, etc.)		
	(i) Classes XI and XII including technical and vocational courses of this level.	Rs. 235 p.m.	Rs. 140 p.m.
	(ii) Courses other than technical and professional courses at under-graduate and post graduate level	Rs. 355 p.m.	Rs. 185 p.m.
	iii. M.Phil. and Ph.D. (For those researchers who are not awarded any fellowship by university or any other authority)	Rs. 510 p.m.	Rs. 330 p.m.

An amount of Rs. 3500.00 lakh is earmarked for 2014-15, for benefitting 44068 Students.

## **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

### **1. Pre Matric scholarship & incentives**

The scholarship at pre-matric level encourages parents from Minority communities to send their children to school, lightens their financial burden on school education and sustains their efforts to support their children to complete school education. The scheme forms the foundation for their educational attainment and provides a level playing field in the competitive employment arena. Empowerment through education, which is one of the

objectives of this scheme, has the potential to lead to upliftment of the socio economic conditions of the minority communities.

The Scholarship is awarded for studies in India in a Government or private school from class I to Class X, including such residential Government institutes and eligible private institutes selected and notified in a transparent manner by the State Government and Union Territory Administration concerned.

Scholarship is awarded to the students who have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination and annual income of their parents/guardian from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1.00 lakh.

30% of scholarship is earmarked for girl students. In case sufficient numbers of eligible girl students are not available, then the balance earmarked scholarships may be awarded to eligible boy students.

As the number of scholarships for Minorities available in a year is fixed and limited it is necessary to lay down preference for selection. Inter-se Selection weightage is given to poverty rather than marks. In case of the renewal applications, such applications are to be fully exhausted before the new applications are considered.

Scholarship is provided for the entire course. Maintenance allowance is given for 10 months only in an academic year.

Actual financial assistance is provided for admission & course /tuition fee and maintenance allowance as given below subject to a maximum ceiling indicated against item concerned:

Sl. No	Item	Hosteller *	Day scholar
1	Admission fee from class VI to X	Rs. 500 p.a Subject to actuals.	Rs. 500 p.a Subject to actuals
2	Tuition fee from class VI to X	Rs. 350 p.m Subject to actuals	Rs. 350 p.m Subject to actuals
3	Maintenance allowance will be Pay able for a period not exceeding 10 months in an academic year		
	(i) Class I to V	Nil	Rs. 100 p.m
	(ii) Class VI to X	Rs. 600 p.m Subject to actuals	Rs. 100 p.m

Rs. 11260.00 lakh is earmarked for 2014-15, Rs. 2815.00 as state share and Rs. 8445.00 lakh as central share for scholarships and incentives to 811086 minority students

## 2. Multi Sectoral Development plan for Minorities

The programme aims at improving the socio-economic parameters of basic amenities for improving the quality of life of the people and reducing imbalances in the MCDs. Identified 'development deficits' are to be made up through a district specific plan for

provision of better infrastructure for schools and secondary education, sanitation, pucca housing, drinking water and electricity supply, besides beneficiary oriented schemes for creating income generating activities. Absolutely critical infrastructure linkages like connecting roads, basic health infrastructure, ICDS centers, skill development and marketing facilities required for improving living conditions and income generating activities and catalyzing the growth process are also eligible for inclusion in the plan. Minority Concentration Districts (MCD) have already been identified by government, which are relatively backward and falling behind the national average in terms of socio-economic and basic amenities indicators. These districts have a substantial minority population and are backward, with unacceptably low levels of socio-economic or basic amenities indicators, requiring focused attention and specific programme intervention. This initiative will be a joint effort of the Centre and the States/UTs for inclusive growth, accelerated development process and improved quality of life of the people. The scheme aims at focused development programmes for backward minority concentration districts to help reduce imbalances and speed up development.

### **Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for Minority Concentration Districts:**

The Central Government has been implementing development programmes like Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY)/Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) in selected backward districts and the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) in blocks bordering the international borders. These programmes target Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population including extremist affected districts and are designed to address the problems of low agriculture productivity, unemployment and to fill critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure. BADP does target the entire population living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border but then its scope is limited. The RSVY/BRGF and BADP programmes do not specifically target minorities who are one of the marginalized sections of the society. Area development schemes like BRGF/RSVY and BADP had their own target groups and priorities while the latter is aimed at overall development of the entire population in the border blocks. Likewise, the target group of the earmarked programme were the disadvantaged minorities. Comparison of the lists of districts i.e. RSVY/BRGF, MCD and BADP reveals that 46 MCDs are not included in the lists of RSVY/BRGF and 31 districts included in 90 MCDs have some BADP blocks.

The thrust of the MsDP is to address the ‘development deficits’ brought out by a baseline survey to improve the socio-economic parameters and the basic amenities parameters of the district as a whole so as to bring them at par with the national average. Critical infrastructure linkages that are required for optimizing service, economic opportunities and can act as a catalyst could also be taken up under this programme. The multi-sectoral district development plan of a district has also to be prepared in such a manner that these districts are saturated with schemes included in the Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities within the Eleventh Plan period.

Priority for location of social and economic infrastructure is given to villages/blocks/localities having a substantial population of minority communities. There would be no change in guidelines of any existing scheme under implementation in such districts for which this programme would provide additional funds. As far as possible, the focus of the programme is for providing appropriate social and economic infrastructure rather than targeting individual beneficiaries. In case schemes for individual benefits are taken up under the programme, there shall be no divergence from existing norms for selection of



beneficiaries from the list of BPL families in the district, so that benefits from the additional funds flow to all BPL families and not selectively.

### **Multi-sectoral Development Plan (MsD Plan)**

A Multi-sectoral development plan shall be prepared based on the baseline survey of the district carried out under the aegis of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi or any suitable professional agency like a university. Preparation of MsD Plan (a) The District Planning Committee/District Level Committee for implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme shall prepare an MsD plan which shall have a district profile. It shall bring out the development deficits identified by the survey, indicate the strategy for addressing the deficits, propose projects/work to fill the 'development deficits' either by topping up the funds of ongoing schemes/programmes of the Central Government or propose projects which are not catered to by existing schemes/programmes of the Central and State Governments and indicate the year-wise financial and physical phasing for implementation.

(b) The District Planning Committee/District Level Committee shall ensure that the projects included in the MsD plan have not been sanctioned or earmarked under any other scheme of the State/Central Government or any other source of funding including RSVY/BRGF and BADP in the blocks concerned. The filtering mechanism of the committee should ensure that there is no duplication with other public-funded schemes with similar objectives being implemented in the targeted districts. (c) The MsD plan shall contain concept papers on each of the prioritized projects accompanied by a socio-economic feasibility report justifying the proposal by clearly outlining the gap, its criticality, goals, strategies, outcomes and benefits, milestones, approximate cost of project with year-wise financial and physical break-up, private investment participation (if any), project location, land availability and intended beneficiaries, implementing agency, duration of project, existing and earmarked mechanism for implementation, management/operation and maintenance of the assets created.

During the 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan the Government of India, Ministry of Minority Affairs have selected two districts of Karnataka namely, Gulbarga and Bidar as Minority Concentration Districts on the basis of minority population, socio-economic and basic amenities parameters. Rs. 11000.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15, Rs. 1100.00 lakh as state share and Rs.9900.00 lakh as central share is earmarked for the MsDP of minorities in these MCDs.

#### **c) Additional Central Assisted schemes**

There are no schemes.

#### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no schemes.

## **e) Ongoing Schemes**

### **1) Directorate and Administration**

Rs. 500.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to meet the administrative charges of the department and dargas development.

### **2) Construction of Community Hall / Shadi Mahal for Minorities**

To encourage Voluntary Organizations to promote cultural activities of the religious minorities, financial assistance for construction of shadimahals / Community Hall will be sanctioned (upto Rs.100.00 lakh at District headquarters and Rs. 50.00 lakh for non-district headquarters). The application has to be given, along with the documents, to the District Officer of the Backward Classes and Minorities Department of the respective District and has to be recommended by the Deputy Commissioner. Important Conditions for grant include:

- 1) The organization should have been registered prior to date of application.
- 2) The organization should be capable of mobilizing at least 50 to 75 per cent of the project cost.

Rs. 2500.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to encourage cultural and social activities by the religious minority communities. Grants will be provided for construction of community hall / shadi mahals to Minority voluntary organizations. Assistance will be provided to construct 32 shadi mahals.

### **3) Skill Development Schemes for Minorities**

In order to make youth of Minority communities employable and economically self reliance in their life various training programmes are conducted depending on their education levels. Important trainings given are Computer Training, Call Centre and BPO training, Animation Training and Nursing Training. The annual income limit is Rs 2 lakhs. The age limit is 18 to 35 years.

Rs.350.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 as financial assistance to eligible students belonging to religious minorities who seek admission in the high end skill development courses. Nearly 6341 beneficiaries would be benefitted.

### **4) Teaching and Learning Aid to Govt. Minorities School**

Under this scheme minority schools are provided teaching and learning aids up to Rs. 10000.00 every year. The scheme is implemented at the District level by the District Officers, Backwards Classes & Minorities in co-ordination with the Deputy Directors of Public Instruction. The District Committee under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner selects the beneficiary schools; interested schools apply to the District Officer, Backward Classes & Minority Department on a plain paper indicating their requirements. Rs. 150.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to provide 500 teaching and learning aids to Government and Government Aided Minority Schools.

## **5) Incentive for Minority Students**

In order to encourage students of Minority communities to continue education and check drop-outs, financial grants as incentive in the following scale are given.

- 1) Those who complete SSLC and take admission to PUC-I & thereafter PUC-II Rs. 3000.00 per year.
- 2) Those who complete PUC-II and take admission to degree courses Rs. 4000.00 per year.
- 3) Those who complete any degree and take admission to post graduate courses Rs. 5000.00 per year.

The application is made to the District Officer, Backward Class & Minorities Department through the respective education institutes. The District Committee under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner selects the beneficiary students.

Rs. 500.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to provide incentives to the meritorious minority students who have passed with distinction at various level of education. viz., SSLC, PUC, Degree etc. 12500 students will be benefitted.

## **6) New Morarji Desai Residential Schools for Minorities**

The Department runs 50 MDRS, 5 Muslim orphanages and 3 Pre-university MDRS for minorities (to provide free Residential Education from Standards VI to X on a co-education basis). The Schools are managed through the Karnataka Residential Education Institute Society and the Zilla Panchayats. The selection of students is done through local advertisements and tests/interviews organized at the district level. In each district the District Officers, Minorities is the Nodal Officer. Rs. 400.00 lakh have been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for the maintenance of 480 New Morarji Desai Residential Schools and PU colleges on the Navodaya pattern.

## **7) Opening of New Hostels for Minorities**

Upto 2006-07 there were only 23 Government Hostels under the Minorities Department to help the educational upliftment of the Minorities. Between 2007-08 and 2009-10 Government has sanctioned 101 new Hostels for the Minorities in several Districts. The District Officer, Backward Classes & Minorities is the Nodal Officer to start these Hostels and to pursue action for admitting the students. The District Officer, Backward Classes & Minorities issues local advertisements inviting applications from eligible and intending students. Those students who are desirous of seeking admission in these hostels apply or contact the District Officer of the Backward Classes & Minorities Department. During 2013-14 36 New Post Matric Boys/Girls Hostles opened.

Rs. 1696.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to start 70 pre and post-matric hostels for Boys and Girls in areas with concentration of Minority population.

## **8) Morarji Desai Residential School Maintenance**

In order to provide quality education to Minority children studying from 6<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> standard, Morarji Schools have been started. In these schools free education, food, accommodation and other facilities are provided.

Rs. 2000.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for the maintenance of 12100 Morarji Desai Residential school for Minority Student.

## **9) Coaching for Minorities for Competitive Exams**

Taking into consideration of competitive Examination conducted by UPSC/KPSC, PU Board (CET) Police recruitment and other examination authorities the government of Karnataka has taken up the pre examination coaching /training programme through prestigious institutions . Conditions are as below.

- Annual income should not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs.
- The training fee and stipend of the selected candidates will be sanctioned/released by Directorate.

An amount of Rs. 250.00 lakh have been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for providing training in prestigious training institutions to minority candidates appearing for competitive examinations conducted by UPSC/KPSC 130 Candidates will be benefitted.

## **10) Tuition fees for minorities students (Remedial Languages Coaching)**

Directorate of Minorities has launched a unique educational programme of Remedial Coaching in urdu schools which ensures supplementary learning for the students of urdu medium to overcome difficulties in understanding of English language, Mathematical terminology definitions of scientific terms etc which enables them to sail smoothly to English medium learning.

Rs.300.00 lakhs have been earmarked in Annual Plan 2014-15 for providing Remedial Coaching to Minority Community students who are studying in Urdu Medium as they are facing inconvenience to take-up education in English Medium after 7<sup>th</sup> standard and 10<sup>th</sup> standard, and many dropouts are being noticed.

## **11) Working Women Hostel for minorities**

Rs. 57.50 lakh have been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for providing hostel facilities to the working women of the minority communities who are working in Government and non-government organizations benefitting 10 organisations.

## **12) Construction of Minority Hostel Buildings**

Under this scheme Government Hostels under Special Development Programme in the Backward Taluks as per Dr. Nanjundappa Commission report are constructed through the Deputy Commissioner or the Zilla Panchayats to provide better learning environments for poor and needy minorities students. The selection of the Hostellers is done at the District level. The District officer, Backward Class & Minorities of the district is the Nodal Officer.

At present 124 hostels are being run by the Department. Most of the Hostels are in rented Buildings. Construction of own buildings is taken up in a phased manner. In order to provide better environment and facilities to students, so far 59 hostel buildings have been completed and are in use. Government grants have been released for 35 hostel construction, which are under progress in various stages. Rs. 1800.00 lakh have been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for the construction of 100 hostel buildings.

### **13) Construction of Morarji Desai Residential Schools- HUDCO loans**

Morarji Desai residential schools are being maintained for providing free higher primary and high school education along with hostel facilities.

Rs. 3317.37 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for loan raised by Residential Schools by Karnataka Residential Educational Institutions Society and for construction of 4 MDR Schools.

### **14) National overseas Scholarship for minority students**

Minority students who opt to pursue higher studies abroad in prestigious foreign universities after their degree course are provided with National Overseas scholarship by Government of Karnataka at rate of Rs. 5.00 lakhs per year 2 years.

Rs. 200.00 lakh have been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for pursuing higher studies abroad for Minority students, 40 students will be benefitted.

### **15) Protection of Wakf Property in Karnataka**

Rs.1000.00 lakh have been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to provide protection of Wakf properties in Karnataka State, as most of the Wakf properties in the state are not fenced /compounded.

### **16) Remuneration to Pesh Imames & Muazzans of Wakf institutions**

As per the Supreme Court judgment, a provision of Rs. 4680.00 lakh have been earmarked in the annual plan 2014-15 to give remuneration to pesh Imames & Muazzans etc., of Wakf institutions.

### **17) Christian Development**

Under this comprehensive Christian development programme Rs.100 crores have earmarked for the following.

- Assistance for repair and renovation for churches.
- Construction of community hall.
- Grant-in-aid to orphanages and old age homes.
- Skill Development programme.
- Incentive for Christian student.

Rs. 10000.00 lakhs have been earmarked in annual plan 2014-15 for this scheme benefitting 3589 institutions/candidate/students.

### **18) Karnataka urdu Academy**

An amount of Rs.55.00 lakhs has been earmarked in the Annual plan 2014-15.

### **19) Improving Infrastructure at Minority Pilgrimage Places**

An amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs has been earmarked in the Annual plan 2014-15.

### **20) Scholarship to Jain Community Students**

The Government of Karnataka has implemented pre-matric and post-matric scholarship scheme from 2012-13 to students belonging to the Jain minority community on the pattern of centrally sponsored pre-matric and post-matric schemes to minorities vide MWD/283/MDS 2012 Bangalore dated 05-01-2013. Rs. 100.00 lakhs have earmarked in annual Plan 2014-15.

### **21) Bidaai Scheme for financial assistance to poor minority women/divorcees and widows belonging to muslim , Christian,jain, Buddhist and Parsi community of the state for their marriage purpose.**

As per the Government Order No. MWD 533 MDS 2013 dated 13-11-2013, Bidaai sheme is being implemented to dole out Rs.50000.00 to the poor muslim , jain,Christian, Buddhist, Sikhs and parsi women /divorcees and widows at the time of marriage for purchasing essential commodities.

- The annual income of the family should not exceed Rs. 1.5lakhs.
- This benefit availed only once in life time.
- The bride who gets this benefit should attain 18 years and bride groom 21 years.
- Beneficiaries will be given Rs. 50000.00 under this scheme.

Rs.2000.00 lakhs have been earmarked in the annual plan 2014-15 for this scheme, which covers 1000 beneficiaries.

### **B) New Schemes:**

#### **1) Skill Development and Training for Minority Women**

Rs.200.00 lakhs have been earmarked in the annual plan 2014-15 for this scheme.

### **DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES:**

Rs. 2115.98 has been earmarked for the following district sector schemes in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

- 1) Training and Stipend to Law Graduates to Minorities.
- 2) Hostels for Minorities.(Pre-matric and Post-matric)
- 3) Stipend to Trainees of ITI / Diploma Students.
- 4) Occupational training for Minorities.
- 5) Executive Establishment.

**C) Earmarked Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2013-14**

**a) Special Component Plan**

There are no separate programmes

**b) Special Development Plan**

An amount of Rs. 4000.00 lakh has been earmarked for Construction of hostel Buildings for Minorities under SDP

**c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no separate programmes

## KARNATAKA MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Limited was established on 07.02.1986 by the Government of Karnataka for the upliftment of religious Minorities i.e., Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis, Jains and Buddhists. As per 2001 Census, the total population of religious minorities in Karnataka is 15.69 percent i.e., 82,93,576.

The Corporation is implementing Swavalambana Margin Money Loan scheme, Subsidy scheme, Arivu (Education Loan) scheme, Ganga Kalyana scheme, Shramashakthi scheme, Micro-loan scheme, Land Purchase Scheme & National Minority Development and Finance Corporations District loan scheme.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Minorities Corporation	15021.00	15021.00

#### Annual plan 2014-15

An allocation of Rs.16056.00 lakh is earmarked under State Sector.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes

##### c) Additional Central Assisted schemes

There are no schemes.

##### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

##### e) Other Ongoing Schemes

#### 1) Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation-Investment Swavalambana Margin Money Loan Scheme

Loan facilities are provided through various Nationalized Banks / Financial Institutions for business, services, industries and agriculture based activities for the maximum



project cost upto Rs. 5,00,000.00. 20% of the project cost is sanctioned by the Corporation as Margin Money loan @ 6% interest. The balance is provided by Banks / Financial institutions. A subsidy upto Rs. 25,000.00 is also provided by the Corporation. The Corporation allocates physical and financial targets based on allocation made in the budget and population. The District Managers of the concerned districts invite applications through newspapers. The application received are scrutinized and forwarded to the concerned bank for sanction of loan. The concerned banks verify the feasibility and viability of the project and send the proposal for release of Margin Money loan to the District office. The District Manager places the proposal before the District Level Committee headed by Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayat. The Committee selects the beneficiaries, and the same is forwarded to the Head Office for release of Margin Money loan and Subsidy to the Bank. Rs. 2835.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **Arivu (Education Loan) Scheme**

The Govt. of Karnataka has introduced “Arivu” (Education loan) scheme to help the Minority students with financial assistance from Rs. 5000.00 upto Rs. 50,000.00 per year till completion of the course, for the professional courses like Medical, Engineering, Dental, Master Degree Courses, Diploma Courses, Nursing, B.Ed, D.Ed, ITI etc., The loan has to be repaid after completion of the course with 2% interest. The Corporation allocates the physical and financial targets based on allocation made in the budget and population. The District Managers of the concerned District invites applications through newspapers. The applications received are scrutinized and placed before the District Committee headed by Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayat. The Committee selects the beneficiaries and forwards the proceedings to the head office for release of loan to the beneficiaries. However, for the first installment of the loan, the loan is sanctioned directly by the Managing Director to eliminate delay at the district level.

Rs. 5,600.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 as share capital to cover 20,000 persons belonging to religious minorities with an annual family income below Rs. 22,000.00 to take up income generating activities under the Swavalambana self-employment programme and 15,000 candidates belonging to religious minorities with an annual income (family income) below 4.5 lakh under Arivu Scheme to help the minority students with financial assistance upto Rs. 5,000.00 to 50,000.00 per year for professional courses like medical engineering courses and other skilled and other Technical Courses for the educational development of the Minority community.

### **2) Job-oriented Training Programmes (Shrama Shakthi)**

Under this scheme, the minority artisans are trained to upgrade their artistic and technical skills, and loan of Rs. 25,000.00 (maximum) is provided at lower rate of interest to improve their business. The Corporation allocates the physical and financial target based on allocation made in the budget and population. The District Managers of the concerned District invites applications through newspapers. The applications received are scrutinized and placed the before the District Committee headed by Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayat. The Committee selects the beneficiaries and forwards the proceedings to the head office for release of loan to the beneficiaries.

Objective of the scheme is to train the minority artisans in order to upgrade the artistic and Technical skill and also to provide loan of Rs. 25,000.00 @ the rate of 4% to improve and setup business.

Rs. 2521.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for training 9084 persons in different trades for up gradation of their Artistic and Technical Skill.

### **3) Community Irrigation Scheme for Minorities (Ganga Kalyan Scheme)**

**A. Community Irrigation:** The beneficiaries should be small and marginal farmers. Those who have totally eight acres of land comprising three beneficiaries will get two borewells. Those with 15 acres of land comprising five beneficiaries will get three borewells and each beneficiary should have 2 to 3 acres of land. Borewells are drilled underground, submersible pumpsets are installed and energisation for the borewell is taken up by the Corporation. This scheme is entirely a subsidy scheme.

**B. Individual Borewell:** On sanction by the Competent Authority, under individual borewell scheme, for the beneficiary holding 2 to 5 acres of land, one borewell will be drilled and pumpset will be supplied. The total expenditure is Rs. 2,00,000.00 (Grant of Rs. 1,50,000.00 & loan of Rs. 50,000.00) includes energisation charges. The Corporation allocates the physical and financial target based on allocation made in the budget and strength of population. The District Managers of the concerned District invite applications through newspapers. The applications received are scrutinized and placed before the Taluk committee headed by the concerned MLA. The Committee selects the beneficiaries and forwards the proceedings to the head office.

Rs. 2,700.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to assist 1800 farmers under community irrigation schemes and individual irrigation wells of small and marginal farmers belonging to minority communities.

### **4) Micro Credit to Minorities through Self Help Groups-subsidy**

Rs. 1200.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 towards subsidy to assist 24,000 beneficiaries belonging to minority communities.

### **5) Micro Credit to Minorities through Self Help Groups-Loan and subsidy**

The religious Minority people living in city and rural areas, are mostly illiterate. They are doing petty business like vegetable/fruit vending through push carts, kallai making, bed making, pan shop, groundnut selling, cycle repairing, gas/arc welding, vulcanizing, fish selling, tea shop etc., The Corporation provides a loan of Rs. 10,000.00 5% rate of interest under this scheme. A subsidy element of 50% of the unit cost or maximum amount of Rs. 5,000.00 is released to the beneficiaries as backend subsidy, so that they can earn their regular income for livelihood. The Corporation allocates the physical and financial target based on allocations made in the budget and population. The District Managers of the concerned District invite applications through newspapers. The applications received are scrutinized and placed before the District Committee headed by Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Panchayat. The Committee selects the beneficiaries.

Rs. 1200.00 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to provide loans to 24,000 beneficiaries belonging to minority communities.

## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no Schemes.

## **B) Earmarked Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

### **a) Special Component Plan**

There are no separate programmes

### **b) Special Development Plan**

There are no separate programmes

### **c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no separate programmes

## **ABSTRACT**

<b>State Sector</b>	<b>(Rs. Lakh)</b>	
	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	6500.00	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	18345.00	3915.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided projects	-	-
Other ongoing Schemes	-	48111.87
New Schemes	-	200.00
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>24845.00</b>	<b>52226.87</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other ongoing Schemes	-	2115.98
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2115.98</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>24845.00</b>	<b>54342.85</b>

## SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

Social Security is defined as the security that society furnished through appropriate organisations against certain risks to which its members are perennially exposed. These risks are essentially contingencies against which an individual of small means cannot effectively provide by his own ability. These contingencies are sickness, medical care, maternity, unemployment, invalidity, injury, old-age, widowhood, and death.

This sector consists of the following components.

- i. Programmes for the welfare and betterment of the disabled implemented by the Directorate of Welfare of the Disabled.
- ii. Supply of sarees and dhotis to the poor at subsidized rates implemented through the Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation.
- iii. Welfare of the Disabled

The Department of Welfare of the Disabled takes up welfare and rehabilitation measures for disabled persons by providing education, training and self-employment programmes.

### Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

Dept	Outlay BE	(Rs. in Lakh) Anticipated Expenditure RE
Social security and welfare	13346.82	13351.79

#### Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

Item	Unit	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement
Scholarship and Incentives	Beneficiaries	1250	1250	100
Assistance to Self Employment	Beneficiaries	3900	3900	100
Aids and Appliance for Physically handicap	Beneficiaries	2000	2000	100

### Annual Plan 2014-15

An allocation of Rs. 18355.24 lakh is provided under the State Sector and Rs. 1049.36 lakh under the District Sector.

## **(A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

### **b) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes

### **c) Centrally sponsored schemes**

There are no schemes

### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no schemes

### **d) Additional Central Assisted schemes**

There are no schemes

### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

#### **1) Directorate for Disabled Welfare**

Rs. 50.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for this purpose.

#### **2) Social Service Complex**

For maintenance of staff of Social Service Complex Rs. 25.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual plan 2014-15

#### **3) Scholarship to Disabled students**

To encourage disabled students, scholarship of Rs. 270.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-145for the purpose.

#### **4) Commissionerate for person with Disability Act:**

Rs. 74.73 lakh have ben provided in the annual plan 2014-15 to meet established charges of the office of he Commissionerate for implementation of the persons with disabilities (Equal Opportunities & protection of rights and full participation ) Act 1995.

#### **4) Welfare of Physically and Mentally Challenged**

The schemes of the Department including State Award for the best work done for the welfare of the disabled, observance of World Day of the Disabled, Louie Braille Day, public awareness, insurance scheme for mentally retarded, issue of identity cards to disabled persons, assistance for self employment to disabled persons - Adhara, Scheme of promotion of cultural activities and sports to disabled persons, Office expenditure of all sub offices, counseling and placement service centre, implementation of programme for rehabilitation of disabled persons (State Referral Centre) Medical relief Fund and teachers training centre and

setting up of new DDRCs and continuation of five DDRCs are merged under this head of account and Rs. 1012.50 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for the purpose.

#### **5) Senior Citizens Policy**

Rs. 393.36 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for the Welfare of Senior Citizens and to implement Day Care Centers and Helpline for the benefit of senior citizens and to celebrate Senior Citizens day.

#### **6) Building**

Rs. 300.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for the repairs/construction of offices, disabled schools, hostels and other sub offices.

#### **7) Aids and appliances for physically handicapped**

Rs. 1200.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 towards supply of Aids and appliances to the Disabled persons.

#### **8) Grameena Punarvasathi Yojane**

The Scheme is implemented to provide jobs to the eligible disabled on honorarium basis. As per GO No. WCD/150/PHP/2012 Bangalore, dated 20.12.2012 honorarium for VRWs and MRWs was revised from Rs. 750 to Rs 1500 and Rs 2000 to Rs 4000 respectively. The objective of the scheme is to provide benefits to the disabled at their door steps. Rs. 1000.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for meeting the expenditure towards honorarium of VRWs and MRWs, training to the VRW and MRWs, District Level Officers and other expenses.

#### **9) Maintenance allowance to the Disabled**

As per Government order No. RD.35/DSP/2011/Bangalore dated: 24-05-2011, persons with disabilities from the age of 16 years and above whose family annual income of Rs. 12,000/- and Rs 17,000/- or less in rural and urban areas respectively are eligible to get monthly maintenance of Rs. 400/- per month.

Subsequently vide order No. RD/74/DSP/2013 dt:30.08.2013, Government has enhanced the Maintenance Allowance to Rs. 500.00 per month and Rs. 1200 per month in to those disabled person having 40% and more than 75% disability respectively.

In order to get monthly Maintenance allowance, the family income of the beneficiary should be less than Rs. 12000.00 per annum. This scheme is being implemented by Revenue Department and beneficiaries are getting Maintenance Allowance in the form of Cheque through the concerned taluk Treasury.

During 2013-14 6.42 lakh beneficiary were received benefits, out of this 2.2 lakh beneficiaries are getting maintenance allowance of Rs.1200 per month.

This Programme is being implemented with an objective of providing Social Security to the disabled persons and eligible disabled persons are getting financial Assistance through this programme. During 2014-15 Rs.9500.00 lakh has been provided.

#### **10) Financial Assistance to NGOs for running Special Schools:**

Rs. 4239.65 Lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to provide financial assistance to NGOs under Child Centric Scheme.

#### **11) Placement Cell for the Differently Abled**

To facilitate the differently abled persons by providing the present employment facility information and to improve their working skills training programmes are organized, and private sector companies contacted to provide job opportunities to these candidates. Rs 290.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to provide financial assistance to NGOs for running placement cell for the differently disabled.

#### **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

Rs. 1049.36 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for the following district sector schemes.

1. Non-Government institutions for physically handicapped.
2. Voluntary organization for the care of old infirmed disabled.

#### **ABSTRACT**

<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>(Rs. lakh) State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally aided projects	-	-
Other ongoing Schemes	-	18355.24
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>18355.24</b>
<b>District sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other ongoing Schemes	-	1049.36
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	<b>1049.36</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>19404.60</b>

## NUTRITION

In order to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of children, pregnant women and nourishing mothers the state Government is implementing various schemes under the nutrition programme.

The programme consists of the following components:

1. Supplementary Nutrition programme under ICDS
2. Supply of food-grains to the poor at the subsidised rates
3. Midday Meal Scheme

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Nutrition	27335.00	17335.00

### 2. Annual plan 2014-15

A sum of Rs. 32378.27 lakh has been provided during the year 2014-15 under District Sector.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes

##### c) Additional Central Assisted schemes

There are no schemes.

##### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

##### e) Other Ongoing Schemes

There are no schemes.



#### **f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

#### **a) Central Plan schemes**

There are no Schemes.

#### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are no Schemes

#### **c) Other Ongoing Schemes**

### **Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)**

Under ICDS supplementary nutrition is provided with an objective of to providing 500 calories of energy and 12-15 grams of protein for children in the 0-6 age group; 600 calories of energy & 18-20 grams of protein to pregnant women, lactating mothers / adolescent girls; 800 calories of energy and 20-25 grams of protein to severely malnourished children as a supplement to their normal intake, as envisaged in the schematic guidelines. Supplementary nutrition is given for 300 days in a year at a cost of Rs. 4.60 per beneficiary per day for normal children and Rs. 5.75 per beneficiary per day for pregnant women / nursing mothers/adolescent girls and Rs. 6.90 to severely malnourished children through MSPTC (Mahila Supplementary Nutrition Production and Training Centre). Ready to eat / cooked food is provided to all beneficiaries for all 6 days. Children in the age group of 3-6 years are provided milk, bread on all days in two urban projects of Bangalore urban districts.

Under this programme supplementary nutrition is provided to children below 6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers in rural areas, urban slums and tribal blocks in the existing 185 ICDS projects. Supplementary nutrition in 94 projects started prior to September 1989 is being met outside the plan. Rs. 32378.27 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2013-14 for providing supplementary nutrition to children below 6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers

#### **d) New Schemes**

There are no Schemes.

### **C) Earmarked Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

#### **a) Special Development Plan**

There are no separate programmes for SDP.

## b) Special Component Plan

Various studies indicate that among the social groups the nutritional level of the Scheduled Caste is the lowest. Therefore, in order to tackle the problems and for the all-round development of Scheduled Castes several development departments are implementing their schemes. Under this scheme nutritious food is being supplied to SC children. Rs. 5700.65 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

## c) Tribal Sub Plan

Various studies indicate that among the social groups the nutritional level of the Scheduled Tribe is the lowest. Therefore in order to tackle the problems and for the all-round development of Scheduled Tribes several developments departments are implementing their schemes. Under this scheme nutritious food is supplied to ST children. Rs. 2493.32 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally aided projects	-	-
Other ongoing new Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	-
<b>District sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other ongoing new Schemes	-	32378.27
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>32378.27</b>

## PLANNING MACHINERY

Assistance is given to strengthening Planning Machinery at the State level.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. in lakh)	
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Planning Machinery	1020.00	945.00

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

#### A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no Schemes.

##### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no Schemes.

##### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no Schemes.

##### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no Schemes.

##### e) Other Ongoing Schemes

##### 1) Studies

Rs.100.00 lakh are provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2014-15.

### 2. Karnataka Evaluation Authority and its activities

Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) was set up as a society by replacing the Evaluation Division within the state Planning Department in July, 2011. It was registered in September, 2011 and has begun to function shortly thereafter. To begin with one Administrative Officer and some supporting staff were posted on deputation to KEA. An independent officer in the pay scale of Principal Secretary to Government of Karnataka was posted as the Chief Evaluation Officer to head the society in June, 2012.

The key role of KEA is to streamline and support the internal evaluation of the line departments. So far, ten studies have been given technical support and they are at various stages of progress. KEA also takes up external evaluation of some of the flagship programs of the government in consultation with the line department concerned; four such external evaluations – (Secondary Education Sector, NRHM, JNNURM and SAKALA) were taken up and one has been completed. The rest are in progress. Two more evaluations (HRMS and Suvarna Grama Yojane) are likely to be launched soon. In addition, KEA also supports compilation of District and State Human Development Reports of the Planning Department. Two additional studies needed for the Planning Department (on RFD and Devolution of Central Funds) were also undertaken by through KEA.

KEA has been attempting to set itself as a full-fledged entity. Five manuals are being drafted. Guidelines on key evaluation activities like preparation of a medium term plan for evaluation of all schemes by each one of the secretariats, framing of ToRs, inception reports etc., are also drafted. One five day training program for 25 inter-departmental officers was held in January, 2013. A series of one day workshops will be held shortly to disseminate the new policy and evaluation guidelines widely to other departments. Two General Body meetings were held under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. Two Governing Body meetings were held under the Presidentship of the Principal Secretary to the Planning Department. One Technical Committee meeting was held to review evaluation proposals recently. KEA will emerge fully functional by next year. Rs.300.00 lakh have been provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2014-15 for taking up of the evaluation studies by Karnataka Evaluation Authority.

### **3. Result Framework Document**

Karnataka is among the few states to start the outcome based monitoring through the *Result Framework Document* developed by the Government of India. Ad-hoc Task Forces comprising former Chief Secretaries, ACS and Principal Secretaries/Secretaries along with domain experts set up by the Government have already evaluated the performance of the departments for 2011-12 and 2012-13 and also fix the target for 2013-14 after due deliberations with administrative departments. This would go a long way to ensure that the public money is spent on-time and on the stated priorities and also making the departments accountable as per their vision and mission. An allocation of Rs. 100.00 lakh is earmarked in the Annual Plan under state sector.

#### **f) New Schemes**

There are no new schemes.

### **B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

#### **1) Block Grants**

Rs. 1748.19 lakh has been provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2014-15 for establishment of District Planning Committee, vehicular support to Chief Planning Officers and Publication of district of a glance literature and construction of quarters.

### C. Provided programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15

#### a) Special Development Plan

There is no separate scheme.

#### b) Special Component Plan

There is no separate scheme.

#### c) Tribal Sub Plan

There is no separate scheme.

#### ABSTRACT

State Sector	(Rs. in lakh)	
	Central Share	State Share
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	500.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	1748.19
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2248.19</b>

# SURVEY AND STATISTICS

Schemes under this head are operated through the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. This Directorate collects, analyses and publishes statistical data relating to the State's economic and social development, conducts surveys for the State and Central Governments and offers technical advice to the State Government departments.

## 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. in lakh)	
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Survey & Statistics	400.00	400.00

## 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

### A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

#### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no Schemes.

#### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

#### India Statistical Strengthening Project

Karnataka Statistical System Development Agency (KSSDA) is implementing Karnataka State Strategic Statistical Plan (KSSSP) under India Statistical Strengthening Project, a centrally sponsored scheme. The objective of the KSSSP is to strengthen state statistical system and focus on 20 key statistical activities to provide, reliable, credible and timely statistics. The plan is being implemented since 2010-11. Substantial progress has been made since then and achieved the targets as per the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between Government of Karnataka and Government of India.

In addition, KSSDA is also implementing Public Asset & Beneficiary Mapping and Monitoring System as a pilot project in five districts of Tumkur, Bellary, Dakshina Kannada, Shimoga and Dharwad. This project will provide a common platform and database for all the Government Departments, Panchayat Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies and Boards & Corporations, whose assets and beneficiaries are covered.

A pilot project namely Crop Inventory and Updating System is also being implemented in Nallur gram panchayat of Gubbi Taluk in Tumkur district. Mapping and documentation of individual crop plots and land use pattern in all the villages of Nallur gram panchayat is taken up using GPS-GIS technology and correlate the same with RTC records and build a real time mechanism for regular crop area inventory to improve the statistics.

The above two pilot projects will be replicated in the state after their successful completion. An amount of Rs. 900.00 lakh has been provided for this scheme during 2014-15 under State Sector.

**c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no Schemes.

**d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no Schemes.

**e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

**1) Sample Survey on Development Schemes and Other Programmes**

Rs.20.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics prepares and publishes several statistical indicators like Consumer Price Index, State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income, in addition to estimation of area and production of agricultural and horticultural crops every year. Scanning, digitising and archiving of civil registration system (Birth & Deaths documents) records of around 5 to 6 selected districts will be taken up under this scheme.

There is also need to take up sample check on Development Programme. The sample checks of selected Development Programmes in all 30 districts of the State to cross check the physical verification of assets created, benefits given to the beneficiaries will be taken up by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and reported to Government.

**C. Provided programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

**a) Special Development Plan**

There is no separate scheme.

**b) Special Component Plan**

There is no separate scheme.

**c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There is no separate scheme.

## ABSTRACT

	<b>(Rs. in lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	900.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	20.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>920.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>920.00</b>



# TOURISM

Karnataka “One State Many Worlds” is becoming Hub of tourist attraction of South India. The IT & BT Centres Bangalore has received more tourists in the recent past. There is phenomenal growth of tourist arrivals of over 300% in 2008-09 compared to 2007-08. The state known for its heritage monuments and eco-tourism destinations.

The department Tourism is aggressively taking Developmental initiatives to provide more infrastructures at all Tourism places of the state. It is also giving equal importance to participate in major Tourism markets held at National and International venues. The department is encouraging Public Private Partnership by providing wide opportunities for investment in Tourism for the Stakeholders. The department had participated in National and International Tourism meet and exhibitions for the sake of publicity of tourism destinations of the state.

## 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

		(Rs. lakh)
	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Tourism	32000.00	25921.00

## 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

Rs.39500.00 lakh are provided under state share.

### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

#### a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

#### b) Centrally sponsored schemes

#### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

## **e) Other Ongoing schemes**

### **1. Development of Beach Resorts/Tourist Centres**

Rs.1000.00 lakh are provided for the scheme. The allocation provided in this scheme is to create basic Infrastructure facilities at lesser known tourist centres which include creation of toilet and drinking water facilities, providing floodlighting, development of tourist spots, upgradation of existing tourist facilities, land purchasing, etc.

### **2. Direction and Administration**

Rs.263.38 lakh are provided for the scheme. The budget provided will be utilized for recurring expenses of directorate.

### **3. Tourist Promotion (Tourist Bureau)**

Rs.7059.62 lakh are provided for the scheme, out of which Rs.1552.41 lakh and Rs.704.55 lakh for SCP and TSP Respectively. The budget provided will be utilized for population of improvement tourist destination, training of tourist guides, development of tourist destination, etc.

### **4. Tourism as an Industry**

Rs.1000.00 lakh are provided for the scheme. The budget provided will be utilized for payment of subsidies for private investment in the tourism.

### **5. Road to Tourist places**

Rs.5800.00 lakh are provided for the scheme for NABARD works.

### **6. Tourism Infrastructure at various places -SDP**

Rs.16877.00 lakh are provided for the scheme, out of which Rs.5040.00 lakh and Rs.3360.00 lakh are provided for SDP and HKRDP respectively.

### **7. Centrally Assisted Schemes for Tourist Promotion**

Rs.2500.00 lakh are provided for the scheme. The budget provided under this head will be utilised for development of jungle camps & trails with the forest department, development of birds sanctuary, development of tourist spots, creation of infrastructure at tourist destination, development of trekking camp, promotion and development of tourist circuits, eco tourism park development etc.

## **f) New Schemes**

### **1. Implementation of Karnataka Tourism Vision**

Rs.5000.00 lakh are provided for the scheme.

## B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

## C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15

### a) Special Development Plan

There is no separate scheme.

### b) Special Component Plan

There is no separate scheme.

### c) Tribal Sub Plan

There is no separate scheme.

## ABSTRACT

State Sector	(Rs. lakh)	
	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	39500.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	39500.00
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total : District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	39500.00

## DEVELOPMENT OF HYDERABAD – KARNATAKA AREA

The inclusion of Article 371(J) in the Constitution of India for the development of Hyderabad-Karnataka area is a matter of pride. In this regard, action has been taken for providing reservation to the people of this area in employment, higher education, vocational education and to constitute Area Development Board. Provision of Rs.60,000.00 lakh has been made for this new Board for the development of this area during this year. Apart from this, provision of Rs 1037 crore has been made in the budget for the works under Special Development Plan in Hyderabad Karnataka Region.

### ABSTRACT

	<b>(Rs. lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	<b>163700.00</b>
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>163700.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total : District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>163700.00</b>

## PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Printing and Supply of stationery and sale of books are undertaken at the Government Press and sub-urban Press in Bangalore and branch presses at Dharwad, Gulbarga and Madikeri. The department to Printing, Stationery and Publication is a service department catering to the demands of government departments.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Printing and Stationery	2100.00	2100.00

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

Rs.2900.00 lakh are provided under State sector.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

#### C) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

#### e) Other Ongoing Schemes

##### 1) Government Printing Presses

Rs.250.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The budget under this scheme will be utilised for modernisation of web offset machinery, purchase of computers, perfect binding, cutting machinery, digital printing machinery and additional and alteration of Government press at Bangalore and branch presses in other places in the state.

## 2. Karnataka Text Book Society

Rs.2650.00 lakh are provided for this scheme. The budget under this scheme will be utilised for printing of textbooks.

### f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

## B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

## C) Provided Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15

### a) Special development plan

There are no schemes.

### b) Special component plan

There are no schemes.

### c) Tribal area sub plan

There are no schemes.

## ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	2900.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>2900.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>2900.00</b>

## **ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS**

The construction and renovation of government administrative buildings to accommodate government offices is undertaken by the Public Works department.

### **1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14**

#### **Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14**

	<b>(Rs. lakh)</b>	
	<b>Outlay BE</b>	<b>Anticipated Expenditure RE</b>
Administration of Buildings	70095.12	49498.12

### **2) Annual Plan 2014-15**

#### **A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

##### **a) Other Ongoing Schemes**

##### **1) Capital Outlay on Public Works**

Rs 84445.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan for 2014-15. Public Works, Infrastructure, Ports and Inland Water Transport Department is taking up the construction of departmental buildings, construction of High Court Buildings, Residential Quarters to Law Department.

##### **b) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes.

##### **c) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are no schemes.

##### **d) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

##### **e) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no schemes.

**f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

**C) Provided Programmes and outlay for SDP, SC SP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

There are no separate programmes for SDP.

**a) Scheduled Caste Sub Plan**

There are no schemes.

**b) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no schemes.

**ABSTRACT**

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	<b>84445.00</b>
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>84445.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>84445.00</b>



## **FIRE PROTECTION AND CONTROL**

Fire fighting and rescue operations are the main functions of the department. The amount proposed is meant for acquiring equipment for fire control.

### **1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14**

#### **Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14**

	<b>(Rs. in lakh)</b>	
	<b>Outlay BE</b>	<b>Anticipated Expenditure RE</b>
Fire Protection and Control	1844.00	1344.00

### **2. Annual Plan 2014-15**

Rs.3342.00 lakh has been provided for procuring fire fighting equipment, rescue vehicles, equipments, water browsers and portable pumps.

#### **A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

##### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes.

##### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are no schemes.

##### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

##### **d) External Aided Projects**

There are no projects.

##### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

###### **1) Fire Protection and Control**

Rs.764.00 lakh has been allocated for procuring 14 fire fighting vehicles, water browsers and opening of seven fire stations out of the sanctioned 44 stations.

###### **2) Karnataka State Accelerated Fire and Emergency Services**

The Fire and Emergency Services in the State has been equipped with the vehicles and fire fighting equipment to the extent of around 60 per cent of its actual requirement.

Rs. 1678.00 lakh has been provided for purchase of chassis for Mini Water Tender and water browser fire fighting equipments, besides construction of fire stations and quarters in the backward taluks as per the perspective plan to augment the supply.

**f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

**a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**c) Other Ongoing Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**d) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**C) Provided Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

**a) Special Development Plan**

Under **Karnataka State Accelerated Fire and Emergency Services** Rs. 900.00 lakh has been provided.

**b) Special Component Plan**

There are no schemes.

**c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no schemes.

## ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	3342.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total : State Sector</b>	-	<b>3342.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total : District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>3342.00</b>

## **ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE AND DISTRICT TRAINING INSTITUTE**

The Administrative Training Institute (ATI) is the apex training institute of the Government of Karnataka. The training programmes are conducted on a regular basis and include foundation courses for gazetted probationers of the state civil services, orientation courses for IAS/IFS probationers allotted to Karnataka cadre, refresher courses for senior officers, training of trainers and training on gender sensitization, financial management, legal aspects and computer applications. ATI caters mainly to the needs of Grade A & B officers. The District Training Institutes are taking care of the Group C & D employees' training needs. There are 22 District Training Institutes in the state.

### **1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14**

#### **Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14**

	(Rs. in lakh)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Administrative Training Institute	585.78	592.78

### **2. Annual Plan 2014-15**

Rs. 1636.62 lakh is proposed under State Sector.

#### **A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES**

##### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no Schemes.

##### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are no Schemes.

##### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no Schemes.

##### **d) Externally Aided Projects**

There are no Schemes.

**e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

**1) Administrative Training Institute, Mysore**

An amount of Rs. 387.62 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this programme, the budget will be utilised to take up training programmes for Government officials.

**f) New Schemes**

**1) Innovative Fund**

An amount of Rs.1249.00 lakh is provided for this scheme.

**B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no Schemes.

**C) Provided programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15**

**1. Special Development Programme**

There are no separate scheme.

**2. Special Component Plan**

There are no separate scheme.

**3. Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no separate scheme.

**ABSTRACT**

<b>State Sector</b>	<b>(Rs. in lakh)</b>	
	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	387.62
New Schemes	-	1249.00
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>1636.62</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>1636.62</b>

## REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

The Revenue Department is one of the oldest department in the state. It is the custodian of all the lands. All transactions related to land is under the department of revenue. The department is involved in maintenance of land records, collection of land revenue, survey of land and other activities pertaining to land. The department also plays a major role in providing social security to the people. The department is implementing various schemes sponsored by both central and state governments in order to provide social security. Some of the schemes are widow pensions, old age pensions, physically handicapped pensions, Aam Admi Bheema Yojane, National Family Benefit Schemes, Sandhya Suraksha yojane, Anthya Sanskara Yojane, Mass Marriage, apart from many other schemes for the welfare of the people.

The department has utilised the modern technology in computerising the land records, survey of lands, registration of lands etc.

The department also maintains the temples under mujarai.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

		(Rs. lakh)
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Revenue Administration	93617.17	82,465.17

### 1. Annual Plan 2014-15

An amount of Rs. 90,630.19 lakh including central is provided for general programmes of Revenue Department as well as welfare schemes.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

#### 1. Computerization of land records

An amount of Rs 1000.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this scheme the amount will be utilized for computerization of land records.

#### 2. Aam Admi Bheema Yojane (AABY)

An amount of Rs.2000.00 lakh is provided for this scheme under Plan. During the year 2013-14 Janashree Beema Yojane has been merged with AABY to additionally include members of 47 occupational groups under the insurance scheme. The budget under the

scheme is utilized to help insured families at distress caused due to death/disability of the main bread earner (age between 18 to 59 years). The premium amount of Rs. 200.00 per beneficiary is to be paid to the Life Insurance Corporation of India, of which Rs. 100 is paid by the State Govt and Rs. 100.00 by Govt of India. Janashree Bema Yojane is merged with AABY w.e.f 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013. The Benefit under the scheme for insured family are ; For Natural Death: Rs. 30,000, Accidental Death: Rs. 75,000, Total Disability: Rs. 75,000 , Partial Disability: Rs. 37,500 and Scholarship of Rs. 100.00 per month to two children studying in the class 9<sup>th</sup>,10<sup>th</sup>, 11th and 12<sup>th</sup> in the family. The central share is directly released to the Life Insurance Corporation. SCP & TSP components are included under this programme.

### **3. Strengthening of Revenue Administration – Updation of land records**

An amount of Rs. 500.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The amount is used for the administration purpose for updating land records.

### **4. National Land Records Management Programme (NLRMP)**

An amount of Rs. 4000.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. During the year 2008-09 Government of India under Ministry of Rural Development and Land Resources have introduced a new programme called NLRMP after merging the two Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Strengthening of Revenue Administration (SRA & ULR) (50:50 and Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) (100%) to take up land related survey matters in Revenue Department. Government of Karnataka in G.O. No. RD 135 MRR 2011 dated 5.9.2012 have approved Rs. 100.00 crore under NLRMP to implement various schemes by Revenue Department.

a) Implementation of NLRMP Projects in 5 districts: i) computerization of land records, digitisation of Cadastral Map and Integration of Textual and Spatial Data, ii) Survey/Resurvey and updating of survey and settlement records and purchase of ETS and DGPS for maintenance work in 5 districts of the state, iii) Modern Record Rooms/ Land Records Management Centres at Tahsil/Taluk/Circle/Block Level, iv) Establishment of Project Management Unit and v) Setting up of NLRMP centre / cell at two locations - are the activities taken up during the year.

b) Implementation of NLRMP projects in 25 districts: i) computerization of land records, digitisation of Cadastral Map and Integration of Textual and Spatial Data (for 142 taluks), ii) Survey/Resurvey and updating of survey and settlement records and purchase of ETS and DGPS for maintenance work in 5 districts of the state, iii) Modern Record Rooms/Land Records Management Centres at Tahsil/Taluk/ Circle/Block Level, iv) Establishment of Project Management Unit and v) Setting up of NLRMP centre / cell at two locations - are the activities taken up during the year.

## **5. Additional Central Assisted Schemes (ACS)**

### **National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)**

This programme comprises the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme, National Family Benefit scheme.

#### **i) Indira Gandhi National Old age Pension Scheme ( IGNOAPS)**

An amount of Rs. 19,700.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Govt of India has reduced the age limit of the beneficiaries to 60 years and beneficiaries aged between 60 – 64 belonging to BPL household are paid Rs. 200 as monthly pension. Beneficiaries aged between 65 to 80 years are paid Rs. 500.00 per month of which Rs. 200.00 is paid by Govt. of India and Rs.300.00 is paid by Govt. of Karnataka and Rs.750.00 per month will be paid to the beneficiaries aged above 80 years of which Rs.500 is paid by Govt. of India and Rs.250 is paid by Govt. of Karnataka. Rs.30,000.00 lakh was provided during 2013-14, out of which a sum of Rs.21,151.83 has been spent up to December 2013.

#### **ii) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme ( IGNWPS )**

An amount of Rs. 30484.74 lakh is provided for this scheme. Widows aged above 18 years belonging to BPL households are eligible to avail benefit under the scheme. Beneficiaries are paid Rs. 500.00 as monthly pension of which Rs. 300 is paid by Govt. of India and Rs.200 is paid by Govt. of Karnataka. Pension is paid until she remarries or her income limit crosses Rs. 12,000.00 (rural areas) and Rs. 17,000.00 (urban areas) per annum or till her death. At present Govt. of India is giving assistance to 4,65,363 disabled persons as against 11,48,319 beneficiaries availing pension benefit under the Scheme. Rs. 20000.00 lakh is provided for the year 2013-14, out of which Rs. 12662.81 lakh has been spent up to the end of December 2013. Remaining amount will be spent during the year. SCP & TSP components are included under this programme.

#### **iii) National Family Benefits Scheme (NFBS)**

An amount of Rs. 4000.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Funds will be utilized to help the families below poverty line, during the time of distress caused due to death of principal bread earner aged between 18 to 64 years. Central Government has raised the one time financial assistance from Rs.10,000 to Rs.20,000 paid to the family. Rs 4500.00 lakh was provided during the year 2013-14, out of which a sum of Rs. 722.58 lakh has been spent up to the end of December 2013. Remaining amount will be spent during the year. SCP & TSP components are included under this programme.

#### **a) Externally Aided projects**

There are no schemes.

#### **Other ongoing Schemes**

##### **1. Urban Property Ownership Rights Project (UPOR)**

An amount of Rs. 1501.06 lakh is provided for this scheme. UPOR project is under implementation in 4 towns of Karnataka viz., Mysore, Mangalore, Shimoga and Hubli-Dharwar. The project is under implementation of PPP mode in these four districts. Hence



the budgetary support is required for these towns as there will be no contribution from the Department.

UPOR project is provided to be implemented in selected 50 wards of Bangalore City in the year 2014-15. Department proposes to complete the work in 18 months period. The project has two activities.

- 1) Creation of Spatial Data – Maps for each property and data base of ownership in the form of Non-spatial data. This activity is undertaken by Service Providers. Two service providers – one for 25 wards is selected and approval of the Government is awaited for issuing the work order. This activity will take 18 months.
- 2) Development of Software for processing the data generated by Service provided and to generate P.R. Card by the process of Title Enquiry by the Department officers. This software development activity is undertaken by Technical Service Provider. The agency is selected for this work also and the proposal is submitted for the approval of Government before issuing the work order. This activity is provided to be completed in 9 months.

## **2. Creation of cell for compilation of reports on land**

An amount of Rs. 123.61 lakh is provided for this scheme.

### **a) Strengthening of survey training institute, Mysore and Regional Training Institute Gulbarga –**

An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakh is provided for this scheme with which about 2000 officials will be imparted training in different aspects and the amount is required for day to day maintenance of the institutes. The department officers and staff are being trained in survey matters, preparation and preservation of records and use of advanced equipments like Electronic Total Stations etc., in surveying. Besides, the officers and staff of Revenue Department are also being trained in technical matters and statutory powers and using of total station machines. An amount of Rs. 19.99 lakh has been spent and about 1964 officials were trained.

### **b) Maintenance of Project Monitoring Unit –**

An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. A project monitoring unit has been established in the head office annexe building to monitor the projects implemented by this department. One of the projects “Mojini” is being monitored online from this unit. Providing necessary infrastructure and maintenance of project monitoring unit is being taken up in this programme. Expenditure for the following items is being incurred – purchase of cartridges, A.M.C of xerox machine, computers, intercom, taxi rent, security charges, housekeeping expenses, stenographers salary, maintenance of Head Office building etc., An amount of Rs. 17.06 lakh is being spent during 2013-14.

### **c) Training of Departmental Officials and conducting of workshops**

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The departmental officers and staff are being trained regarding integrated mutation phodi, mojini and 11 (E) sketches and collabland software training is imparted to officials for Digitization of Tippans. During

the year 2013 an amount of Rs. 4.55 lakh was spent and 765 officials have been trained. During 2013-14 an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakh was provided is being spent.

### **III Other Social Services Sector**

#### **1. Sandhya Suraksha Yojane ( SSY)**

An amount of Rs. 15,000 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this programme, budget will be utilized to help persons aged above 65 years, having income less than Rs. 20,000 per annum. Beneficiaries will be paid Rs. 500 per month as pension. The beneficiary should be from the occupational group of small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, weavers, fishermen and labourers from unorganized sectors (excluding building and construction workers). For the year 2013-14 Rs. 18365.00 lakh was allocated and an amount of Rs. 37474.42 lakh has been spent up to December 2013. Excess expenditure incurred will be reconciled before closing of the financial year. Additional Budget of Rs. 28857.00 lakh has been sought from finance department for the year 2013-14. SCP & TSP components are included under this programme.

#### **2. Anthya Samsakara Yozane**

An amount of Rs. 1000.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Funds will be utilized to help the families below poverty line to perform last rites in case of death of any member of the BPL family Rs.1000 paid to the family. Rs 1000.00 lakh is provided during the year 2013-14, out of which a sum of Rs. 261.94 lakh has been, spent upto the end of December 2013. Remaining amount will be spent during the year. SCP & TSP components are included under this programme.

#### **3. Mass Marriages (Adarsha Vivaha Yojane )**

An amount of Rs. 500.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. To encourage simple and mass marriages, an amount of Rs. 10,000 (one time payment) is paid to the couple who are getting married under Adarsha Vivaha Yojane. Rs. 500.00 Lakh is provided during 2013-14, out of which Rs.29.57 lakh has been spent upto December 2013.

#### **4. Directorate of Social Security & Pensions ( DSSP )**

An amount of Rs. 1970.78 lakh is provided for this scheme. Rs.1800.00 lakh was provided for 2013-14, out of which a sum of Rs.1080.12 lakh has been spent up to December 2013

#### **5. Aradhana Scheme**

An amount of Rs. 2600.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this scheme, financial assistances provided for construction of temples, prayer halls, repairs etc., of religious institutions.

#### **6. Yediyur Development Scheme**

An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2013-14, out of which Rs. 100.00 lakh was released and the amount has been spent.

## **7. Assistance to Manasa Sarovara Pilgrims**

An amount of Rs. 500.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. For this program Rs. 500.00 lakh had been released during 2013-14. Totally 1614 pilgrims have applied for assistance, action is taken to release the amount to 833 pilgrims. The allocated amount will be spent before the end of March 2014.

## **8. Basavakalyana Development Board**

An amount of Rs. 500.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Rs. 500.00 lakh has been earmarked for the implementation of the developmental programs during the year 2013-14, out of which Rs. 375.00 lakh has been released.

## **9. Kaginele Development Authority**

An amount of Rs. 500.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Rs. 500.00 lakh has been earmarked for the construction of Temples during the year 2013-14.

## **10. Kitturu Development Authority**

An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Rs. 80.00 lakh had been provided for the implementation of the developmental programs for the year 2013-14.

## **11. Koodala Sangama Development Board**

An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. A sum of Rs.109.00 lakh was earmarked for improvement of the Temple during the year 2013-14, out of which an amount of Rs.110.00 lakh has been spent upto the end of December 2013.

## **12. Janasnehi Kendra**

An amount of Rs. 1984.98 lakh is provided for this scheme. For shifting of Directorate of Atalji Janasnehi Kendra to Kandaya Bhavan and for purchase of stationery and other requirement of the Kendra.

## **13. State Disaster Management Fund**

An amount of Rs. 7500.00 lakh is provided for this scheme, in case of natural calamities during the year.

### **New Schemes**

#### **1. Manaswini Yojane**

An amount of Rs. 3000.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Government of Karnataka has launched **New Scheme named "Manaswini" w.e.f 01.08.2013** to provide monthly pension of Rs.500 to unmarried and divorced women aged between 40 – 64 years from BPL families. 14,325 beneficiaries are identified and sanctioned pension by end of December 2013 under this scheme. During the year 2013-14 expenses under the scheme are being booked

under Destitute Widow Pension scheme head of account, request has been sent to finance department to allot separate head of account for the scheme during the year 2014-15.

## **2. Mythri Yojnae**

An amount of Rs. 1500.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Government of Karnataka has launched **New Scheme named “Mythri” w.e.f 01.08.2013** to provide monthly pension of Rs.500 to transgenders aged between 40 – 64 years from BPL families. During the year 2013-14 expenses under the scheme are being booked under Physically Handicapped Pension scheme head of account, request has been sent to finance department to allot separate head of account for the scheme during the year 2014-15.

## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

## **C) Provided programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP and TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15.**

### **1) Special Development Plan**

There are no schemes.

### **2) Special Component Plan**

There are no schemes.

### **3) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no schemes.

**ABSTRACT**

	<b>(Rs in lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	54184.74	7500.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	24445.45
New Schemes	-	4500.00
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>54184.74</b>	<b>36445.45</b>
<b>District Sector</b>	-	-
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>54184.74</b>	<b>36445.45</b>

## PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

Public Sector Enterprises is very vital for the economic development of the nation. The state level Public Sector Enterprises are spreads over various fields like manufacturing, water resources, energy, transport, finance, agriculture and veterinary, community development, tourism, etc. It is very important for any enterprise to continuously grows by utilising all the resources. In order to achieve the goal set for improvement, constant monitoring will help in measuring the performance. The Public Sector Enterprise while contributing to the growth of the economy will also facilitate as the means for local employment opportunities.

The department of Public Enterprises in order to encourage the performance of the enterprising units has set up an annual award for the best five enterprises in the name of 'Chief Minister Ratna Award'. The department is also involved in evaluating the enterprises. Imparting training to the official in enterprising sectors is also done by the department.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Department of Public Enterprises	150.00	150.00

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

An amount of Rs. 150.00 lakh is provided under state sector.

#### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a) Central Plan schemes

There are no Schemes.

##### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no Schemes.

##### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no Schemes.

##### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no Schemes

**e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

**1) Bureau of Public Enterprises**

An amount of Rs.55.00 lakh is provided under this scheme.

**i) Evaluation of State Public Sector Enterprises**

In order to know the status of the Public Sector Enterprises every year evaluation is done. The loss making PSE should strive to make profits by studying the profit making PSE success stories and the profit making PSE should become more self sustaining. Rs. 40.00 lakh is earmarked for this scheme.

**ii) Annual Chief Minister's Ratna Award for the best performing PSEs**

Rs. 15.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. The Government in order to encourage the PSEs has introduced the scheme of awarding the Annual Chief Minister's Ratna Award to the best performing PSEs from the year 2008-09. As in last year, it is proposed to give this award for the best performing three PSEs which carries an award of Rs. 5.00 lakh each.

**2) Disinvestment & Capital Public Enterprises Reforms**

An amount of Rs. 95.00 lakh is provided

**i) Training to the officers/officials of SPSEs**

An amount of Rs. 90.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. In order to improve the efficiency and to upgrade the knowledge the department has introduced this scheme. The Department of Public Enterprises has proposed to give training to all category of officers/officials working in the State Public Sector Enterprises, for the betterment of overall performance, optimum utilization of resources, profit enhancement, turn around, self sustainability, growth, improvement in marketing, awareness of law & legislations & procedures etc., These programmes are being imparted through state/national level professional institutions.

**ii) Study of best practices/success stories of Institutions of excellence within and outside the country by the officers of Karnataka SLPEs and Department of Public Enterprises.**

Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. To have exposure for better understanding to enhance the performance, this scheme has been introduced. In order to appreciate, recognize and motivate the Officers of the best performing & award winning PSU of the Annual Chief Minister's Ratna Award, the Department of Public Enterprises has introduced the scheme of Study of best practices/success stories of Institutions of excellence within and outside the country by the officers of Karnataka SLPEs and Department of Public Enterprises.

**f) New Schemes**

There are no Schemes.

**B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no Schemes.

**C) Provided Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15.**

**1) Special Development Programme**

There are no separate schemes.

**2) Special Component Plan**

There are no separate schemes.

**3) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no separate schemes.

**ABSTRACT**

	<b>(Rs. in lakh)</b>	
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Scheme	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	150.00
New Schemes	-	-
Special Component Plan	-	-
Tribal Sub Plan	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>150.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Scheme	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>150.00</b>



# ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Government strives hard to provide justice-social, economic and political, through the process of Rule of Law. Maintenance of Rule of Law is paramount importance in a democratic set up. The Law Department assists the justice delivery system in divergent ways. It takes care of the Government litigation, besides advising various Secretariat Department on a variety of legal problems arising in the course of governance. It also endeavors to see that the action of the Government is defended before various adjudicatory bodies and courts at all levels.

## 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	<b>(Rs. in lakhs)</b>	
	<b>Outlay BE</b>	<b>Anticipated Expenditure RE</b>
Administration of Justice	4044.27	4114.27

## 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

A sum of Rs.4085.52 lakhs are provided under State Sector for Administration of Justice.

### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

#### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes

#### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

## **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

### **1) Stipend to Law Graduates**

The law graduates who are going to take up legal profession would get a stipend of Rs.1000.00 per month for two years. The outlay provided for this scheme in 2014-15 Annual Plan is Rs. 450.00 lakh. An amount of Rs.77.00 lakh under SCSP and Rs.31.00 lakh under TSP will be spent.

### **2) Setting up of Lok Adalats:**

During the year 2005-06 the State Government had accorded sanction to set up six permanent Lok Adalats in the State and a sum of Rs. 200.00 lakhs had been provided for this purpose. All the six lok Adalats have started functioning. The outlay provided for this scheme during 2014-15 is Rs. 280.00 lakhs to meet other expenditure.

### **1) Karnataka State Human Rights Commission:**

The State Human Rights commission has come into existence with the appointment of the Chairman and other members of the commission and the required staff. The outlay provided for this scheme during 2014-15 is Rs. 400.00 lakhs.

### **2) Karnataka Institute for Law and Parliamentary Reforms**

Karnataka Institute for Law and Parliamentary Reform is an autonomous organization set up by the State Government with the objective of ushering in reform in the field Law and Parliamentary by promoting study and research. The outlay provided for this scheme during 2014-15 is Rs. 70.00 lakhs.

### **3) Karnataka State Law University, Hubli**

Karnataka State Law University (KSLU) was established in the year 2009 to provide quality legal education in the State. KSLU is actively participating in the National level efforts to transform legal education of the Country to meet National and Global challenges. At present, Law School is running 5 years for B.A., LLB. BBA. LLB (Honors). Infrastructure facilities are being provided in a phased manner by utilizing the State financial assistance. The outlay provided for this scheme during 2014-15 is Rs. 356.25 lakh under HOA 2014-00-105-0-13.

### **4) Karnataka State Law Commission, Bangalore**

During 2008-09, the State Law Commission was set up headed by Justice Dr.V.S.Malimath as Chairman, Justice Sri.S.R.Venkatesh Murthy has been appointed as

Member and Justice Sri.B.N.A Muchandi has been appointed as Member –Secretary of the Commission. During the year 2014-15 Rs. 160.00 lakhs is provided for the scheme.

**6) Lawyers' Welfare Fund:**

For the welfare of government pleaders amount is providing every year. During the year 2014-15 Rs. 200.00 lakh is provided for the scheme.

**7) Vigneshwara Government Law College, Marthur, Gulbarga:**

Sanction was accorded for establishment of Government Law College in Marthur Village of Chittapura Taluk. During the year 2014-15 Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

**8) Law University**

During the year 2014-15 Rs.1000.00 lakh is provided for law University.

**9) Private Aided Law Colleges**

During the year 2014-15 Rs.1159.27 lakh is provided for Grant in Aid to Private law Colleges

**B) Outlay provided for SDP, SCSP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15.**

**a) Special Development Plan:**

There are no schemes.

**b) Scheduled Caste Plan:**

Rs.77.00lakh is provided during 2014-15.

**c) Tribal Sub Plan:**

Rs.31.00lakh is provided during 2014-15.

## ABSTRACT

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
TCentral Plan Schemes		
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	4085.52
New Schemes	-	
<b>Total State Sector</b>	-	<b>4085.52</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>4085.52</b>

# BANGALORE TRAFFIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Bangalore city has witnessed a phenomenal growth in vehicular traffic. As a result, many of the arterial roads and intersections are operating beyond its capacity and average Journey speeds on some of the key roads in the Central Area are lower than 10 kmph in the peak hour. Therefore, it has become necessary to establish plans for efficient traffic management in Bangalore. In this regard, Bangalore City Police have envisaged the “Bangalore Traffic Improvement Project - B-TRAC 2010”

**B-TRAC 2010** will be first of its kind project in the country to address the issues of traffic congestion, safety etc by utilizing the latest traffic management technology and techniques, which are appropriate to our context. This will give the much-needed scope for larger infrastructure projects to be planned and implemented for improving the transportation system in Bangalore city.

## 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Bangalore Traffic Improvement	1100.00	600.00

The allocation for 2013-14 would be utilised for carrying out works such as Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) including Area Traffic Control (ATC), Variable Message Systems (VMS), Traffic Command Centre etc., for signal and VMS locations; Traffic Surveillance; monitoring and enforcement through monitoring cameras, red / speed cameras and up gradation of automated enforcement system; Provision of state-of-the art street furniture (signage, gantry direction boards etc) and road marking; Minor Junction improvement for free traffic flow; Traffic and Road Safety; Education and training activities.

## 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

A Sum of Rs.2555.00 lakh has been proposed under State Sector.

### A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

#### a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

#### b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

### **c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **d) External Aided Projects**

There are no projects.

### **e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

#### **1) Traffic Improvement**

##### **Operational Objectives**

- Reduce traffic congestion by 30% in central area
- Reduction in Pollution
- Reduction in accidents by 30%
- Improved parking management
- Set up accident reduction and trauma care system

##### **Institutional Objectives**

- Co-ordinated and planned traffic management
- Robust revenue model based on traffic fines
- Legal and institutional reforms
- Capacity Building - modern Traffic Training Institute
- Strengthening of traffic police by augmenting infrastructure

##### **Strategy**

- Set up nearly 400 signals
- Signals to be vehicle actuated, networked, adaptive and controlled/monitored by the Traffic Management Center (Area Traffic Control)
- Install 400 cameras and 20 VMS
- Set up state of the art Traffic Management Center (TMC)
- Traffic Enforcement Cameras
- Centrally Automated Traffic Enforcement Systems
- Traffic Police Mobility, Process, Communication, Modernisation
- Capacity building - development of modern Traffic Training Institute

##### **Expected Benefits**

- Traffic congestion will be reduced by 30% in the Central Area of Bangalore City
- Accidents will be reduced by 30% in the city of Bangalore
- There will be significant reduction in pollution
- Substantial compliance of Traffic laws and rules will be achieved
- Effective trauma care system will be set up
- Co-ordinated traffic management will be achieved
- Level of traffic and road safety awareness will be enhanced and
- State of the art traffic policing and regulation will lead to substantial compliance

A Sum of Rs.2555.00 lakh has been provided for taking up development of junctions, providing street furniture and enforcement cameras and taking up IEC activities.

Activities taken up/contemplated under the project are:

- Variable Message Signboards have been installed at strategic points to inform the motorists about - diversions due to natural calamities like flooding, water clogging, fallen trees, electrical poles etc., man made diversions like strikes, road blocks, agitations etc., safety messages, road incidents like accidents
- Traffic signals
- Street furniture such as IRC compliant signage's, Cat eyes(10000 Nos), Reflective Median Markers (5000 Nos), Wheel Clamps (500 Nos), Darrigates (1000 Nos)
- Reflective thermoplastic road markings are used as a means of controlling and guiding mechanism of traffic for smooth flow along the guided paths of travel.
- Surveillance Camera - collects real time video from the specified locations by using Pan Tilt Zoom (PTZ) dome camera system and transmits the image to the Traffic Control Center through an IP network.
- Red speed enforcement camera click photos of motorists who jump traffic signals or cross stop line or exceed speed limit. Violators are sent challans through Automation Enforcement Center within 7 days.
- Traffic management Centre (TMC) under construction
- Annual Maintenance for facility management, Solar blinkers, Alco meters, Cameras and Interceptor vehicle.
- Supply of Blackberry devices with printers and recurring services.
- Supply of Surveillance Cameras.
- Supply of overhead gantry and sign boards.

## **B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

### **a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **c) Other ongoing schemes**

There are no schemes.

### **d) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### C) Provided Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15

#### a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

#### b) Scheduled Caste Plan

There are no schemes.

#### c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no schemes.

#### ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other On going Schemes	-	2555.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total : State Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2555.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other On going Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total : District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2555.00</b>



## **POLICE DEPARTMENT – GENDER SENSITIZATION**

The proposal of the new scheme viz., Gender Sensitization programme has been made keeping in view the vacuum of specific training or orientation as well as lack of knowledge of legislation to police personnel in dealing with the cases of violence against Women and Children. The Programme would be implemented as a Joint initiative by the UNICEF and the Karnataka State Police. The key objectives of the programme are:

- To create a sensitive interface at the front line of the justice delivery System - the police station
- To sensitize Police personnel through training on violence against children and women, using a gender and power relations framework
- To link knowledge and attitude to implement the change in procedures and creating mechanism for monitoring and review
- To forge a friendly and strong relationship with the community through outreach programmes and dissemination of knowledge about child and women rights
- To facilitate convergence of action by the departments towards a holistic response to the needs of the children and women

The main focus of the programme is to sensitize the police personnel in dealing with the issues relating to crimes against women and children through periodic training, sensitization of middle level officers, refresher courses, orientation programme on the procedures the police personal need to follow while handling the cases during the roll call. Under the institutional mechanism the special juvenile police units would be set up in consultation with the Department of the Women and Child to ensure protection to children in need of care and in conflict. It has been contemplated to train to all the personal at the police station level and a minimum of 70% of middle level officers to handle the issues relating to violence against to women and child.

The programme which was implemented since 2001 has been subjected to an evaluation through an external agency viz., Deloitte. The study highlighted positive ownership by the state police, perceptible change in the attitude, behavior and knowledge of the personal trained besides recommending the extension of the programme.

The impact of the programme at the police station level is as below:

- a) Structure – Higher number of trained personnel, assigned and functional Child welfare officers, active role by the CWOs, display of the crime charts showing cases against women and Children
- b) Procurers – More availability of help desks, display of informative posters, monthly review of cases, issues of copies of FIR, etc.,
- c) Attitude – definite change in the women and children
- d) Resources - More trained personnel and availability of training material
- e) Convergence and net working – Outreach programmes have helped in building relationship with community besides serving as forums for specifically addressing the issues relating to women and children

- f) The beat system has helped in making the policeman a familiar face in the area and also more approachable for women and children. The open house programme has created a forum for positive and open interaction between police and children.

The study has also recommended 100 per cent coverage of the personnel in a phased manner, besides strengthening institutions and review mechanism through creation of a Central Planning and Monitoring Unit. The government has accepted the findings of the evaluation and has decided to extend the programme to cover the entire State, in a phased manner. It has been proposed to allocate Rs.50 lakh for the GSPP programme commencing from the financial year 2013-14. The year wise programme of action contemplated is:

Year	Coverage
2013-14	Bangalore City, Bangalore Rural, Gulbarga, Bidar, Yadgir, Bijapur and Bagalkot. (1 Commissionerate and 6 Districts – 13 Units 1318 personnel)
2014-15	Belgaum, Hubli - Dharwad, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Bellary, Ramnagar, Chikkabalar, KGF and Kolar Districts (10 units 878 personnel)
2015-16	Mangalore City, Mangalore District, Udupi, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Chitradurga and Davengere Districts ( 8units 784 personnel)
2016-17	Mysore City, Tumkur, Hassan, Mandya, Mysore, Kodagu and Chamrajnagar District ( 7 units 715 personnel)

The component wise expenditure are as proposed here under:

Sl. No	Head of Account	(Rs.lakh)			
		Year			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Capacity Building	16.56	14.99	15.57	14.29
2	Strengthening JJ System	2.20	3.16	3.05	2.41
3	Administration	17.23	17.23	17.23	17.23
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35.99</b>	<b>35.38</b>	<b>35.85</b>	<b>33.93</b>

## 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Gender Sensitization (Home Guards Training Centre)	180.00	180.00

## 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

A Sum of Rs 180.00 lakh has been proposed under State Sector.

**a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**d) External Aided Projects**

There are no projects.

**e) Other Ongoing Schemes**

**1) Gender Sensitization**

A Sum of Rs.180.00 lakh has been proposed for activities contemplated under Gender Sensitization of Police personnel.

**f) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

**a) Central Plan Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**c) Other Ongoing Schemes**

There are no schemes.

**d) New Schemes**

There are no schemes.

### C) Provided Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15

#### a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

#### b) Scheduled Caste Plan

There are no schemes.

#### c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no schemes.

### ABSTRACT

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other On going Schemes	-	180.00
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total : State Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>180.00</b>
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other On going Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total : District Sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>180.00</b>

## INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

The main objective for creation of Infrastructure Development Department has been;

- a) Identify gaps in critical infrastructure
- b) Strategize and plan
- c) Identify projects
- d) Prepare project reports
- e) Identify the mode of procurement – Budget or PPP
- f) Co-ordinate activities of Railways and lease with other agencies in implementing major infrastructure projects.

Under Infrastructure Policy 2007, the Infrastructure Development Department has got a mandate to attract private investment in infrastructural projects in the State. A PPP cell has been established in the department to formulate process, promote, evaluate and monitor implementation of PPP projects.

### 1. Review of Annual Plan 2013-14

#### Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2013-14

	(Rs. lakh)	
	Outlay BE	Anticipated Expenditure RE
Infrastructure Development	54680.08	48604.29

### 2. Annual Plan 2014-15

A sum of Rs.63280.08 lakh has been provided for Infrastructure Development. Out of which a sum of Rs. 62880.00 has to be met from Infrastructure Initiative fund.

#### STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

##### a. Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### b. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### c. Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

##### d. Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

## **e. Other Ongoing Schemes**

### **1. BIAP Assistance for repayment of HUDCO Loan**

A sum of Rs.1283.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15 for repayment of loan availed earlier by KSIIDC from HUDCO to meet the cost of land acquisition for BIAP. Servicing of this loan is a structured obligation of the GOK and IDD has been providing budgetary support for servicing of the above term loan to HUDCO.

### **2. Development of Minor Airports**

A sum of Rs.3000.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15. In addition Rs.100.00 lakh have been provided under SDP. Considering the air traffic demand, Industrial and Tourism potential and that the existing airport network is grossly inadequate to meet the requirement and as such it is felt necessary to develop airports in places of importance from the point of Tourism, Trade and Commerce.

The existing Airport at Mysore has been operationalised. However no flights are being operated from this Airport for commercial reasons. In Bellary, the Government is developing a new airport on PPP basis. MARG Sri Krishnadevaraya Airport Private Limited, have been selected and appointed as Developer for the development of airport at Bellary and the Project Development Agreement has been signed with the Developer. The existing Defence airport at Bidar and Karwar are also being developed for civil operations. The Government is pursuing the matter of starting the civilian operations with AAI and Ministry of Defence.

Minor airports at Shimoga, Gulbarga, Bijapur and Hassan are being developed on PPP basis through private operators. Necessary lands for the Gulbarga and Shimoga Airport have been acquired and lease agreement has been signed with the developer. Preliminary project works have been undertaken. The Development of Bijapur Airport has been entrusted to M/s. Marg Ltd., The Development of Hassan Airport is being taken up on PPP basis to the Developer. The implementation of the project was entrusted to M/S. Jupiter Aviations and Logistics. In-Principle approval has been obtained from the government of India. The existing airport at Hubli is being upgraded to International standards. The final requirement of land around 587 acres acquired on consent basis.

### **Air Strips**

The construction of Airstrips in the Districts where there are no Airports within 150 kms is being examined and a Minor Airport Policy for the same is being framed.

### **3. Investment in BIAL through KSIIDC**

KSIIDC is the nodal agency for the implementation of the Bangalore International Airport Ltd., A sum of Rs.25.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15 towards the BIAP cell expenses.

### **4. KSSIDC – Investment in BIAL through KSSIDC**

A token of Rs.0.08 lakh is provided in the year 2014-15.

## **5. Alternate Roads**

A number of projects in the Road sector are proposed to be implemented under PPP framework. In case of some of the strategic Roads proposed to be taken under the PPP framework where Public need is felt which need viability gap funding beyond 40%, the same would be taken under the Annuity mode. A sum of Rs.200.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15 for taking up such alternate roads for connectivity.

## **6. Development of 408 acres of Government land adjacent to BIAP**

About 408 acres of land adjacent to the BIAL site is available for development due to the reorientation of the runway which would be available for airport related activities. A sum of Rs.100.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15 for improvement of the connectivity.

## **7. K-RIDE – ROB/RUB Projects**

Government of Karnataka is funding implementation of ROB/RUB projects in the State on a 50:50 cost-sharing basis with Ministry of Railways. The Ministry of Railways has communicated sanction in respect of sixty nine (69) projects of the State on cost-sharing basis. Ten projects have been completed. Rs.5000.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15.

## **8. Hubli-Ankola Railway Project**

Railway network development is the need of the state. Key projects to be developed on priority basis. A new Hubli-Ankola project has taken up under PPP mode. Railway has approved this project. A sum of Rs.1000.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15 for this project.

## **9. Cost sharing project of Ramanagarm-Mysore (Railway doubling)**

In the Bangalore-Mysore Sector, doubling of Bangalore – Kengeri, Kengeri - Channapattna and Mysore – Naganahally railway line has been completed. This project has been executed under cost sharing programme between GoK and MOR the ratio of 2/3 and 1/3 respectively. The remaining work is under progress. Rs.9112.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15 for this scheme to complete the balance portion. The project is under progress and provision is made for sharing the 2/3<sup>rd</sup> cost of the project.

## **10. Gas Pipeline Project**

### **Dhabol – Bangalore Gas Pipe Line Project**

The State is being assisted by Gas Authority India Ltd. (GAIL) to set up a gas pipeline from Dhabol to Bangalore. It is planned to have city gas distribution network in Bangalore by 2014. The gas pipeline would be provided all along the route and help in replacing diesel generating systems now used by the industry as support power and also provide gas distribution.

The project of laying natural gas pipeline from Dhabol – Bangalore has been taken up by GAIL. The Government of Karnataka has nominated KSIIDC as Nodal Agency to coordinate for the implementation of this project.

A separate cell called ‘GAIL CELL’ has been created in KSIIDC for the effective and expeditious implementation of this project. Rs.10.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15.

GAIL is laying gas pipe line from Dabhol - Bangalore and KSIIDC has been designated as nodal agency.

### **11. City Gas Distribution Project**

Ms. GAIL has proposed to implement City Gas Distribution in 12 cities of Karnataka through joint venture with Govt. of Karnataka. This project reduces the cost of logistics domestic gas transportation and increases access. The 12 cities are; Belgaum, Dharwad, Gadag, Bellary, Davanagere, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Bangalore Urban, Rural, Bangalore city and Ramanagar. Govt. has approved joint venture of GAIL and KSIIDC for creation of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV).KSIIDC has been nominated as Nodal Agency for the implementation of this project.

Rs.1000.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15. This amount utilised for commissioning, studies / reports, registration of company, establishment and other expenditure with an equity investment.

### **12. Tadadi Sea port Project (PDF)**

Govt. of Karnataka has decided to undertake development and operation/maintenance of a seaport at Tadadi in Uttar Kannada district through PPP mode on Design Build Finance Operate and Transport (DBFOT). KSIIDC is the nodal agency for the project. Action has also being initiated by the Govt. to get Hubli-Ankola Railway line sanction and also Talaguppa-Honnavar Railway lines also State Highway-69 and National High-63 would be widened to better connectivity. Since Karnataka has only one major port at Mangalore, the port at Tadadi would help to improve the trade infrastructure especially in the northern part of the State. It will be logistic link to Industrial Corridors (Cement, Steel, and Automobile Industries) in Bagalkote, Gulbarga, Koppal, Bellary and Dharwad.

Rs.100.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15. This amount will be utilised for expected expenditure towards establishment, preparation of bid document and other expenses such as the cost of land acquisition, shifting of utilities clearance of sites from vegetation, fencing the site and other issues.

### **13. Karnataka Viability Gap Funding for the projects (K-VGF)**

Govt. of India VGF is – upto 20% of the project cost. Govt. of Karnataka is providing Karnataka Viability Gap Fund – beyond 20% but upto 40% of the project cost.

GoI has approved Rs.144.30crore for 3 road projects of Karnataka Road Development Cooperation Ltd. (KRDCL). KRDCL requires Rs.122.25 crore. KRDCL requires Rs.77.00 crore for 2 projects viz. State Highway-10 from Maharashtra border to Andhra Pradesh border – 141 kms. and State Highway-34, Dharwad-Alanvar-Ramanagarm Road – 60 Kms. This project requires Rs.67.00 crore. Consequently. Rs.2500.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15.

### **14. Capacity Building for PPP.**

Rs.100.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15.



## **15. Infrastructure Preliminary Studies, Communication and awareness creation– Other Expenditure.**

For conducting the studies on Railway/Airport projects/other projects. 12 departments have been provided for consultant support to identify and develop projects. Rs.300.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15.

## **16. Bangalore International Convention Centre Project**

This is the project developed by Tourism Department, Bangalore, the capital of Karnataka and the fifth largest metropolis in India, is one of the fastest growing cities in the Country with a population of over 6.5 million. Apart from being the nerve centre of India's software industry, Bangalore is also a major manufacturing and commercial centre of the Country.

With its domestic and international connectivity, salubrious climate, and a host of other factors, Bangalore attracts people from all over the world for meetings, seminars, conferences and exhibitions.

In order to leverage the potential for meetings, incentives, conventions and exhibitions (MICE) by providing State-of-the Art convention infrastructure at Bangalore, the Government of India (GoI) sanctioned the establishment of an International Convention Centre with PPP at Bangalore, vide their letter number DO. No.5-P&C(46)/2003-Pt-I of 31/08/2004. For this, GoI also proposed the availability of a Viability Gap Fund (VGF). Following this, the Department of Tourism (DoT, Gov. of Karnataka proposed to develop the convention centre with state-of-the-art facilities at par with international standards (International Convention Centre of "ICC") at Bangalore.

The ICC is proposed to be developed with private participation under a long term concession on an area of about 35 acres at Devanahalli, adjacent to the new Bangalore International Airport. Its proximity to the new international airport would allow the projects to draw synergies from each other.

The components of the project are as follows;

- Main Convention Hall: 6000 seating capacity Breakout/Meeting/Conference Rooms:20 nos., with min. capacity of 50 to 250
- Banquet Hall to cater to requirements of Convention Hall
- Support Facilities such as: Business centre, Registration area, VIP Lounge area, Administration offices, Press rooms, Interpreters'/translation rooms
- Exhibition Halls:20000 sqm
- Hotels – 5 star category - 300 rooms, Additional inventory – 450 rooms
- Food Court – Min 400 covers
- Parking facilities
- Supporting services and utilities-roads, electric substation, water, sewage and waste disposal facilities.

Total estimated project cost is Rs.1050.00 crore. Rs.100.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15. The project is expected to be completed in 12 months period from the date of appoint of EPC contractor.

### **17. Cost sharing of new projects**

A sum of Rs.35200.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15 for new cost sharing of PPP projects viz., 1) Munirabad – Mehaboobnagar, 2) Tumkur – Rayadurga and 3) Kudochi – Bagalkote.

### **18. Cost sharing Bidar–Gulbarga new Railway line**

Land at Bidar – Gulbarga new railway line has been acquired and handed over to South Central Railway. Bidar – Humnabad: 38 kms has been completed and Humnabad – Halliked: 16 kms yet to be completed by the end of March 2012. Balance of work is under progress. The expenditure for this project is being shared by GoK and MoR 50:50 basis. The State Government has so far released Rs. 155.00 crore for this project (MOR: Ministry of Railways)

A sum of Rs.3700.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15 for sharing 50% cost of the project.

### **19. Land Acquisition for Trumpet Inter Change:-**

Rs.200.00 lakh is provided to this scheme during 2014-15.

### **20. Aviation Turbine Fuel-Tax Reimbursement: -**

Rs.50.00 lakh is provided to this scheme during 2014-15.

### **21. Rail Link to New Airport:-**

Rs.100.00 lakh is provided to this scheme during 2014-15.

### **22. Regional Air Connectivity**

Rs.100.00 lakh is provided to this scheme during 2014-15.

## **DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES**

There are no schemes.

## **C) Proposed Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP and TSP in Annual Plan 2013-14**

### **a) Special Development Plan**

#### **i) Development of Minor Airports**

A sum of Rs.100.00 lakh is provided during 2014-15. This amount will be utilised for development of Minor Airports.

**b) Special Component Plan**

There are no schemes.

**c) Tribal Sub Plan**

There are no schemes.

**ABSTRACT**

	(Rs. lakh)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	<b>63280.08</b>
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: State Sector</b>	-	<b>63280.08</b>
<b>District Sector</b>		
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
<b>Total: District Sector</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>63280.00</b>

## VOLUNTARY SECTOR

### Introduction

Voluntarism is an integral part of Indian society and dates back to ancient times when it operated in the fields of education, medicine, cultural promotion, and in crises such as droughts and famines. Modern indigenous forms of voluntary organisations began to appear in the colonial period. According to the World Development Report (World Bank, 1993), "Non Government Organisations (NGOs) are voluntary organizations (VOs) that work with, and very often, on behalf of others. Their work and activities are focused on issues and people beyond their own staff and membership. NGOs often have close links with people's organisations, channelising technical advice or financial support as intermediate service organisations. But organizationally NGOs can be quite different from people's organisations, often having bureaucratic characteristics or accountability of most people's groups." The World Bank defines NGOs as "Private organisations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services, or undertake community development." In wider usage, the term NGO can be applied to any non-profit organisation, which is independent from government. NGOs are typically value-based organisations, which depend, in whole or in part, on charitable donations and voluntary service. Although the NGO sector has become increasingly professional over the last two decades, principles of altruism and voluntarism remain key defining characteristics. (World Bank, 1999) In yet another document, the World Bank offers many other characteristics of NGOs (World Bank, 1990). Some of them are:

- (a) A non-profit making, voluntary, service/development oriented organisation, either for the benefit of members (a grassroots People's organisations, peasant movements, women organisations, tribal associations, women's clubs, federation of workers, women's cooperatives are local peoples' organisations, and are not being referred to as NGOs here, or in this dissertation organisation) or for other members of the population (an agency).
- (b) It is an organisation of private individuals who believe in certain basic social principles and who structure their activities to bring about development to communities that they are servicing.
- (c) An organisation or group of people working independent of any external control with specific objectives and aims to fulfill tasks that are oriented to bring about desirable change in a given community or area or situation.
- (d) A democratic, non-sectarian people's organisation working for the empowerment of economically and/or socially marginalized groups.
- (e) An organisation not affiliated to political parties, generally engaged in working for aid, development and welfare of the community.

(f) Organisation committed to the root causes of the problems trying to better the quality of life especially for the poor, the oppressed, the marginalized in urban and rural areas.

(g) Organisations established by and for the community without or with little intervention from the government; they are not only a charity organisation, but also work on socio-economic-cultural activities.

(h) An organisation that is flexible and democratic in its constitution and attempts to serve the people without profit for itself.

NGOs have some advantages over governmental agencies, which make them particularly suited to perform developmental tasks. Since the nature and qualities of individual NGOs vary greatly, it is extremely difficult to make generalizations about the sector as a whole.

Despite this diversity, some specific strength is generally associated with the NGO sector. NGOs are seen as a necessary accompaniment to one of the many shifts in development thinking, with the focus on alternative developments. As a process of development from below, NGOs have a natural concern for the civil society, which the state had undermined in its approach to development.

As a part of civil society, the NGOs offer several advantages, since they have the ability to experiment freely with innovative approaches and, if necessary, take risks. Moreover, they are flexible in adapting to local situations and responding to local needs and therefore able to develop an integrated as well as sectoral project.

NGOs due to the nature of their work and the underlying principles, enjoy good rapport with people and can render micro-assistance to every poor people, as they can identify those who are most in need and tailor assistance to their needs. It is quite imperative for an NGO to have the ability to communicate at all levels, from the neighborhood to the top levels of government, to be successful in its activities.

NGOs can be broadly classified as:

- a) Service providing NGOs:
- b) Empowerment NGOs; and
- c) Support NGOs

#### **a) Service Providing NGOs**

These are welfare oriented or service providing NGOs. They are inspired by the motto of 'helping others', and largely provide services for the poor and the marginalized communities. Much of these services have been in the area of health through clinics, hospitals, health provisions, Schools, colleges, training programmes, non-formal education, literacy, drinking water and sanitation, agriculture and irrigation, reforestation etc. The sector of development may vary but these organisations essentially provide a service needed by the members of a

community. They provide this service with great sacrifice, high efficiency, and low expense, and with commitment and dedication. These services are flexible, responsive to the needs of the community, and tend to fulfill an important gap that exists in meeting the basic minimum needs of the community.

### **b) Empowerment NGOs**

These are development-oriented NGOs, and directly work on the issues related to mobilisation and empowerment of people, or work through interventions requiring awareness building and advocacy in certain development sectors. They have contributed towards the development of many innovative approaches to strengthen the socio-economic status of the poor and the deprived. Their approach to planning, intervention in socio-economic programming, etc. has been innovative, flexible and impactful. Many of these NGOs start with a development intervention and then build strategies for organising and empowerment of the people. Some others start by bringing people together on issues of common concern empowering them through a process of reflection and struggle and then build on development interventions and initiatives for their regeneration and sustenance.

### **c) Support NGOs**

These are the newly emerging categories of NGOs that provide a variety of support functions to other grass root level NGOs, mostly of the types mentioned above. The support functions vary depending on the nature of the organisations being supported. Support organisations provide inputs that would strengthen the capacities of NGOs to function more effectively and with greater impact. They are therefore involved in training, evaluation, programme planning, etc. Many large NGOs have their own support units within the ambit of their organisations. Smaller grass root level NGOs are often supported by separate support organisations. Such organisations contribute towards the strengthening of the work of grass root NGOs by extending different kinds of support which is otherwise not available to them. This could be an educational support and sometimes even be a financial support.

Support organisations that undertake information sharing and dissemination role regularly collect and distribute information about the successes and failures, the opportunities and threats, programmes and schemes, legislations and policies related to the work of other NGOs and development within the country or a given region.

### **Role of VOs/NGOs**

In Karnataka initiatives have been taken to enunciate people's participation and involvement of NGOs in implementing several schemes of the Central and State Governments. There are more than 500 NGOs in the State. The societies, organizations, associations, trusts or companies registered under relevant Acts are considered as Voluntary Organisations/NGOs. Informal groups like self-help groups formed under Stree Shakti programme, Swarna Jayanthi Swarojgar Yojana, Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana are also included under voluntary sector. Continuous efforts are being made and encouragement provided to create awareness among the public through the NGOs/VOs in rural and backward areas and urban slums in

implementation of various programmes. Voluntary Organizations have been involved to organize skill development training and awareness in the fields of women and child development, social welfare, health, education, watershed development programme etc.

The role of Voluntary Sector in development has been considered vital due to their vast experience and knowledge with regard to local needs, problems and resources. The commitment on the part of the VOs/NGOs has been considered more effective since they are not bound by rigid bureaucratic system of rules and regulations. The voluntary sector is observed to operate with greater flexibility and base its activities on the felt needs of the community. There is a growing importance for NGOs with the increased budget allocation for poverty alleviation programmes. These organizations undertake research and studies on Social Sectors such as Health, Education, Social Welfare, Water Supply and Sanitation and other various government programmes and policies.

## **Health and Family Welfare**

### **National Health Mission (NHM)**

Recognizing the importance of Health in the process of economic and social development and improving the quality of life of our citizens, the Government of India has launched the National Rural Health Mission to carry out necessary architectural correction in the basic health care delivery system. The Mission adopts a synergistic approach by relating health to determinants of good health viz. segments of nutrition, sanitation, hygiene and safe drinking water. It also aims at mainstreaming the Indian Systems of Medicine to facilitate health care. The Plan of Action includes increasing public expenditure on health, reducing regional imbalance in health infrastructure, pooling resources, integration of organizational structures, optimization of health manpower, decentralization and district management of health programmes, community participation and ownership of assets, induction of management and financial personnel into district health system, and operationalizing community health centers into functional hospitals meeting Indian Public Health Standards in each Block of the Country. The Goal of the Mission is to improve the availability of and access to quality health care by people, especially for those residing in rural areas, the poor, women and children. Based on the success of NRHM the Government of India has Launched National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) this year to cater to the health needs of the urban population especially the urban poor. The NRHM & NUHM together constitute the National Health Mission (NHM).

### **Vision**

The National Rural Health Mission (2005-12) seeks to provide effective healthcare to rural population throughout the country. It aims to undertake architectural correction of the health system to enable it to effectively handle increased allocations as promised under the National Common Minimum Programme and promote policies that strengthen public health management and service delivery. It has as its key components provision of a female health activist in each village; a village health plan prepared through a local team headed by the Health & Sanitation Committee of the Panchayat; strengthening of the rural hospital for effective curative care and made measurable and accountable to the community through Indian Public

Health Standards (IPHS) and integration of vertical Health & Family Welfare Programmes and Funds for optimal utilization of funds and infrastructure and strengthening delivery of primary healthcare. It seeks to revitalize local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH into the public health system. It aims at effective integration of health concerns with determinants of health like sanitation & hygiene, nutrition, and safe drinking water through a District Plan for Health. It seeks decentralization of programmes for district management of health. It seeks to address the inter-district disparities, especially among districts including unmet needs for public health infrastructure. It shall define time-bound goals and report publicly on their progress. It seeks to improve access of rural people, especially poor women and children, to equitable, affordable, accountable and effective primary healthcare.

### **Objective**

- Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)
- Universal access to public health services such as Women's health, child health, water, sanitation & hygiene, immunization and Nutrition.
- Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases including locally endemic diseases.
- Access to integrated comprehensive primary healthcare.
- Population stabilization, gender and demographic balance.
- Revitalize local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH.
- Promotion of healthy life styles.

### **Role of VOs/NGOs**

National Rural Health Mission is implemented across the country from 2005 integrating Reproductive and Child Health (RCH), Immunization, Inter-sectoral Convergence, Disease Control Programme etc. Under this mission, focus has been on the involvement of voluntary sector in service delivery. NGOs are participating in RCH activities like maternal health, family welfare activities, promotion of institutional deliveries, ante and postnatal care, organizing health awareness camps etc. NGOs are also involved in Reproductive Track Infection (RTI)/Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) control programmes through Karnataka State Aids Prevention Society. RCH activities in remote and underserved areas are being carried out through 82 NGOs in 17 districts.

Several NGOs like Karuna Trust, JSS Medical College, Vydehi Institute of Medical Sciences in medical college, JN medical college, Belgaum have taken up the responsibility of running PHCs in remote locations. Totally 58 PHCs are run by NGOs in the state. Similarly, some hospitals are also run on Private-public participation. Provision has been made to outsource the services of specialists in government health facilities. Institutional delivery of BPL women is also incentivised in accredited private nursing homes. Voluntary Organizations are also actively involved in capacity building of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) and Village Health and Sanitation Committees.



NGO are being supported financially and technically to reach and intervene with these vulnerable populations. Voluntary organizations are involved in the National Leprosy Eradication Programme, blindness control programme.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation of the Mission**

- Health MIS to be developed upto CHC level, and web-enabled for citizen scrutiny
- Sub-centres to report on performance to Panchayats, Hospitals to Rogi Kalyan Samitis and District Health Mission to Zila Parishat/zilla panchayat
- The District Health Mission to monitor compliance to Citizen's Charter at CHC level
- Annual District Reports on People's Health (to be prepared by Government/NGO collaboration)
- External evaluation/social audit through professional bodies/NGOs Mid Course reviews and appropriate correction

### **Public Private Partner schemes implemented in the Department of Health and Family Welfare**

#### **Thayi Bhagya**

Under this scheme, recognized private hospitals will get an amount of Rs.3 lakh for every 100 deliveries including surgery conducted in their institution as incentive. However, the services provided are free to patients. The scheme is implemented to decrease the infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate..

#### **Citizen help desk**

In order to make hospitals user-friendly address patients problems citizen help desk have been established in 20 district hospitals, which render 24 hours services. The services area arranged under public private partnership.

#### **Arogya Bandhu**

Under public private partnership, management of primary health centers has been outsourced to medical colleges, NGOs and trusts. Entire expenditure towards salary is being reimbursed.

#### **Vajapayee Arogya Sree**

This is a health insurance scheme is implemented to give free tertiary health services to the BPL families throughout the state. It is expected to benefit nearly 62 lakh families who have been identified. The beneficiary can avail benefit of treatment up to a limit of Rs.150,000 to 200,000 on a family floater basis.

### **In sourcing specialist under NRHM and KHSDP**

To combat the crisis of human resources in health sector specialists in private sector is being in-sourced on contract, retainer ship/case basis at predetermined rate of remuneration/honorarium.

### **Mobile medical units**

To reach underserved people staying in remote difficult geographical area 95 mobile health units have been fictionalized under NRHM project and under Karnataka Health System Development and Reforms Project.

### **Suvarna Arogya Chaitanya**

School children having major medical problems, needing surgery, appliances are identified and provided free surgical and appliances by tying up with empanelled hospitals under Yashaswini scheme.

### **Leasing specialist services in maternal health in Santhamarahalli CHC, Chamarajanagara District.**

A pilot project of leasing out of specialist services in maternal health in Santhamarahalli CHC of Chamaganagara district has been entrusted to a private trust.

### **Rajiv Arogya Bhagya**

This scheme is similar to Vajapayee Arogya shree but it benefits non-Income tax paying APL families, This scheme has been launched in the Year 2013. With the launch of this scheme The Karnataka State has become the First State in the country to have Universal Health Coverage for Tertiary care in the country.

<b>Schemes implemented by CSO (VO/NGO)</b>	<b>(Rs. in lakh)</b>				
	<b>2012-13</b>		<b>2013-14</b>		
	<b>Funds provided</b>	<b>Expr.</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Expr. (up to January 2013)</b>	<b>No. of beneficiaries</b>
Arogya Kavacha	7772.42	7901.78	7182.40	4701.24	375151
Thayi Bhagya	2929.20	11265.78	8200.00	4100.00	32033
Suvarna Arogya Chaithanya	450.00	344.71	476.64	185.04	721.00
Mobile Medical Unit	7008.17	613.22	727.70	440.85	682.00
Citizen Help Desk	168.00	130.90	99.47	51.36	20 district
Specialist for CHC	450.00	124.21	450.00	107.00	-
Arogya Bandhu	Non-Plan	868.92	Non-Plan	722.40	58PHCS
Vajapayee Arogya Shree	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00	2000.00	19129.00

## **HIV infection and AIDS**

**Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society (KSAPS)** is an autonomous institution and a highest policy-making structure regarding HIV/AIDS in Karnataka. KSAPS is implementing National AIDS Control Program phase IV. The overall goal of National AIDS Control Program Phase-IV (2012-2017) is to halt and reverse the epidemic in India over the five year period.

Under NACP Phase IV, the Civil Society Organisations are supporting the following programs in Karnataka:

### **Targeted Interventions**

The targeted interventions for prevention of HIV for high risk groups are being implemented through NGO/ CBOs. There are 135 TI projects in Karnataka. This approach has been successful in reaching out to highly vulnerable and hard to reach group for providing HIV preventive services.

The core group TIs are for Female Sex Worker (FSW), Males who have sex with Male (MSM) and Injecting Drug Users (IDU). Approximately 80,000 FSW, 25,000 MSM/TG and 1,500 IDU are receiving TI services in Karnataka every month. One Opioid Substitution Therapy Center for Injecting Drug Users in Bangalore

The Bridge groups covered by TI program are long distance truck drivers and migrants. 70000 Truckers and 21,00,000 migrants receive program services in a year.

### **Services provided under Targeted Interventions**

- Behavior Change Communication (BCC) for safe sex practices
- Condom provision – free male condoms distribution by Peer Educators
- Treatment for Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)
- Provision of clean needles and syringes for IDUs
- Creating an enabling environment with community involvement and participation
- Linkages to HIV and Syphilis testing bi annually.
- Linkages to care, support and treatment services if found HIV positive.
- Opioid Substitution Therapy.

### **Link Worker Scheme**

To reach out High Risk Groups and vulnerable men and women in the rural areas with information, knowledge, skills on STI/HIV prevention and risk reduction National AIDS Control Program has launched Link Worker Scheme. The Link Worker in the program ensures availability of condom and provides condoms to rural HRGs and other vulnerable men and women. This program also helps in establishing referral and follow-up linkages for various services including treatment for Sexually Transmitted infections, testing and treatment for Tuberculosis, HIV testing services, HIV care and support services including Anti Retroviral treatment. The program is being implemented by NGOs in Karnataka.

The fund for this program is supported by NACO in 8 districts and Karnataka State Government in 11 districts.

### **CARE & SUPPORT CENTRE**

Karnataka Health Promotion Trust (KHPT) is implementing the CARE & SUPPORT CENTRE (CSC) programme in Karnataka as a sub-recipient to ALLIANCE under the RCC IV. This project has been named as “VIHANA” to improve the quality of life of people living with HIV. This programme is implemented by District Level net Works O Positive people, NGO/Faith Based Organisation. There are 27 CSCs & Three Help Desks (Bidar, Hasan & Kodagu) in Karnataka.

#### **CSC provides**

- PLHIV can receive counseling on a wide range of issues including nutrition, positive prevention, drug adherence, etc.
- Psychosocial support (either directly or through linkages) could be extended to PLHIV for education, nutrition, legal aid, children and destitute care, vocational trainings, de-addiction services etc.

#### **Education**

##### **Akshara Dasoha**

Food should be provided to every hungry child as it is announced in the Memorandum of understanding of child right by United Nations Organization. Akshara Dasoha is a prestigious scheme with the commitment of providing an opportunity for children to grow healthy, strong and sturdy. The main motto of this programme is to free all Government and Government Aided school children from hunger and thereby increasing their learning abilities and achievements. MDM is an important and essential flagship programme of the central and state governments.

#### **Objectives of the Programme**

- To increase the admissions and attendance of the school children.
- To avoid children from leaving the school in the middle of the academic year.
- To improve the health of the school children by increasing their nutrition level.
- To improve the learning level of children.
- To develop social equality and inculcate national integration among children.

**Number of schools covered under Mid-day meals during 2012-13**

<b>Schools</b>	<b>Government</b>	<b>Aided</b>	<b>Total</b>
Primary (1 to 5)	21455	219	21674
Upper Primary (1 to 8)	22545	2570	25115
Upper schools ( 6 to 8 ) + ( 8 to 10 )	4464	3551	8015
AIE Centres	67		67
Madarasas	127		127
NCLP	115		115
<b>Total</b>	<b>48773</b>	<b>6340</b>	<b>55113</b>

**Approval, Enrolment and Beneficiaries. During the year 2013-14**

<b>Class</b>	<b>(in lakh)</b>		
	<b>Approval</b>	<b>Enrollment</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>
1-5	34.00	34.12	31.86
6-8	20.00	20.86	18.69
9-10	12.00	11.68	10.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.00</b>	<b>66.66</b>	<b>61.40</b>

**Details of food grains and conversion cost given to primary and high schools students.**

**(Per child/per day)**

<b>Sl no</b>	<b>Food grains</b>	<b>(In Rs.)</b>					
		<b>1-5</b>		<b>6-8</b>		<b>9-10</b>	
		<b>Quantity (In gms)</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Quantity (In gms)</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Quantity (In gms)</b>	<b>Cost</b>
1	Rice	100	Free	150	Free	150	1.62
2	Dal	20	1.47	30	2.19	30	2.19
3	Vegetables	50	0.76	75	1.14	75	1.14
4	Oil	05	0.32	7.5	0.49	7.5	0.49
5	D.F Salt	02	0.02	4	0.04	4	0.04
6	Fuel	-	0.60	-	0.90	-	0.90
7	Condiments	-	0.17	-	0.24	-	0.24
	<b>Total</b>		<b>3.34</b>		<b>5.00</b>		<b>6.62</b>

\* The State is providing rice at APL cost- 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> standards

# The Centre is giving rice free of cost - 1 to 8<sup>th</sup> standards.

**Details of Central and State Government Grants-Unit cost.**

Class	State Rs. Ps	Central Rs. Ps	Total Rs. Ps	Transportation Cost	
				State	Central
				Rs. Ps	Rs. Ps
1-5	0.84	2.50	3.34	-	75.00
6-8	1.25	3.75	5.00	-	75.00
9-10	6.62	-	6.62	75.00	-

**Scheduled Menu chart**

It is instructed to prepare and give the following food menu to students

Days	Menu chart
Monday	Preparing Rice and Sambar by using Turdal and different Vegetables.
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	Bisibelebath
Saturday	Vegetable Upma/Sweet Pongal

**Details of Nutrition**

Every primary school child gets 490 calories of nutrition and 8-10 gms of protein per day. Each high school child gets 720 calories and 12-16 gms of protein by Mid-day Meals every day.

**Details of Tablets**

The nutrient tablets are distributed to the students of 1-7<sup>th</sup> standards studying in Government and aided schools under MDM.

Tablets	Quantities
Vitamin A	2 Lakh IU
Iron & Folic acid	20mg
Albendozal (deworming tablets)	400mg
	2 Tablets/year
	3per week up to 36 weeks-108 tablets
	Twice a year 2 tablets

During the year 2013-14, the necessary quantity indent of Vitamin-A, Albendazol and IFA nutrient tablets had been submitted to the Karnataka State Drug Logistics and Warehousing Society, Bangalore, and supply is awaited.

## NGOs

In all 93 NGOs are feeding 10.66 lakh children of 5768 primary and high schools studying in government as well as government aided schools under Midday Meals Scheme throughout the State. Prominent among them are as below:

Sl. No.	Names of the NGOs	Districts where these NGOs are feeding MDM	No. of Schools	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Akshaya Patra Foundation, Bangalore	07	2478	439384
2	Adanya Chethana, Bangalore	04	694	156280
3	Akhila Karnataka Kannada Kasturi Kala Sangha, Bangalore	01	196	28462

Out of 61.40 lakh children the NGOs are supplying food to 10.66 lakh. The coverage of the programme by the civil societies has been predominant in urban/city areas. The food provided by NGOs are of good quality which includes dhal, vegetables etc.. To avoid monotony among student's special items like sweets, rice bath has been included in the menu and would be supplied once in week. Besides, curds/vegetable raita is also provided to children twice in a week.

### Financial progress under Akshara Dasoha

Year	Released Grants			Expenditure
	State	Central	Total	
2013-14	15170.89	55147.89	70318.78	55129.21

### Budget details of programme implementation during 2013-14

Sl No	Details	Annual Budget		
		Centre	State	Total
1	Cooking cost expenditure 1 <sup>st</sup> to 5 <sup>th</sup> standard children Rs 3.11 per day for 234 days	21786.31	7227.95	29014.26
2	Cooking cost expenditure 6 <sup>th</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup> standard children Rs 4.33 per day for 233 days	19350.91	6445.36	25796.27
3	Cooking cost expenditure NCLP school children Rs 2.89 per day for 312 days	55.69	18.55	74.24
4	Rice purchasing amount Rs 5650 per MTS 1 <sup>st</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup> standard students	9671.95		9671.95
5	Transportation Cost Rs 750 per Mts	1258.17		1258.17
6	Cooks remuneration	8598.98	2866.33	11465.31
7	Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (MME)	1093.00		1093.00

Sl No	Details	Annual Budget		
		Centre	State	Total
8	Kitchen devices	69.95		69.95
	<b>1 to 8<sup>th</sup> standard total</b>	<b>61884.96</b>	<b>16558.19</b>	<b>78443.15</b>
9	Cooking cost expenditure for 9 <sup>th</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup> standard children Rs 5.73 per day for 233 days (Including cooking cost, rice purchase and transportation expenditure)		17039.88	17039.88
10	Remuneration to Staff		1506.03	1503.03
11	For nutrition tablets		891.41	891.41
	<b>9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> standard total</b>		<b>19437.32</b>	<b>19437.32</b>
	<b>1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> standard total</b>	<b>61884.96</b>	<b>35995.51</b>	<b>97880.47</b>

Sanction has been accorded for provision of mid day meals for 220 days during 2013-14.

### School Bio intensive Gardens

To increase the nutrition level of children, the State Government has sanctioned Rs.3500/- per school to grow school garden in 19375 schools. Action has been taken to provide vegetable seeds and saplings to schools with the cooperation of Horticultural Department. In that drumstick, papaya, green leaves and vegetables are grown and instructed to utilize for preparation of Midday Meals.

### Wall display boards

A wall writing in each school displays the information regarding the food, calories, proteins provided to children and the expenditure, beneficiaries, statistics, cleanliness rules, safety and the additional nutrition etc. for public information as well as transparency.

### Cooking staff details

Totally permission has been granted by the central government to appoint 1.14.653 cooking staff and at present 1,08,209 cooks are working and remaining cooks may be provided to schools where NGOs are serving food. Rs.1100 remuneration paid to head cooks and Rs.1000 is paid to the assistant cooks under MDM

The central government has fixed Rs. 1000 as honorarium for assistant cooks since 01.12.2009. It has been paid on the basis of 75:25 central and state shares respectively. Rs.100 is given by the state government as an additional amount.

### Fire extinguishers

Fire extinguishers have been installed in all the government as well as aided and unaided schools to avoid fire mishaps as per the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme court. As a safety measure 98% of the schools have installed fire extinguishers.



## Ksheer Bhagya Yojana

GOK has introduced Kshera Bhagya Yojane on 01-08-2013, 150 ml of Hot Milk is given to all children from 1 to 10<sup>th</sup> Std. In Government and Aided Schools thrice a week (alternative days). Rs. 4.46 is spent per child per day. Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) is supplying the Skimmed Milk powder to all schools.

### 18 grams of Skimmed Milk Powder is converted in to 150ml Milk

(In Rs.)

Cost per Child per Time			
Sl. No	Details	Quantity	Cost
1	Skimmed Milk Powder	18 grams	4.05
2	Sugar	10 grams	0.32
3	Fuel	-	0.15
4	Other	-	0.12
Total			4.64
Honorarium to CCH / month			100

## IMPACT AND VALUE ADDITION

1. The MDM programme has helped to increase enrolment, attendance and also retention in schools.
2. Drop-outs rates have come down considerably.
3. Students are healthier than before.
4. Periodical medical check-ups and treatments to the needy have helped to improve their health.
5. Their learning capabilities have shown the higher graphs.
6. School children are actively participating in all the activities both inside and outside the schools.
7. Majority of school students prefer MDM food than homely food.
8. The supplement of additional nutrition tablets I&FA, Albendazol and Vitamin A have resulted in the reduction of anemia among children.
9. Social integration has been developed in interdining in schools.
10. Children like food and eat in schools.

## WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Under Women and Child Development sector, major schemes implemented involving NGOs are as under:

- Santhwana
- Scheme for care and maintenance of destitute and orphan children (destitute cottages)
- Creches for children of working mothers
- Hostel for girls
- Child Line Services

- Fit Institutions
- De-Addiction Centers
- Swadhar
- Integrated Street Children Programme
- Ujwala
- Training of Anganwadi Workers / Helpers
- Adoption.
- Scheme of Assistance for the Construction/Expansion of Hostel buildings for working women

## **1. Santhwana**

Women who are victims of various atrocities such as dowry, rape, sexual harassment, domestic violence etc are subjected to physical and mental torture besides having to face social & financial problems. With a view to console these women and rehabilitate them, the scheme of “Santhwana” was launched during the year 2000-01.

### **Objective**

- The scheme aims at providing legal assistance, financial relief, temporary shelter, protection to victims of atrocities.
- Helps them to be self reliant by providing training in order to empower these women to lead a life like other women in the society.

Besides shelter and counseling, the victims are also provided with assistance for pursuing education and vocational training for self-sustenance. In extreme cases of atrocities involving the death of the victim, financial relief in the form of deposit is given to her kin, which can be encashed by her/ him on attaining majority. The scheme is being implemented through NGOs in all the district head quarters and taluks. In total 169 Santhwana Centers are functioning in the State. Sanctions for Santhwana Centres are given preferably based on Dr. Nanjundappa’s Report.

During the year 2013-14, a budget allocation of Rs.425.00 lakh has been made for the scheme. Rs.185.61 lakh has been incurred up to the end of October 2013.

## **2. Scheme for care and maintenance of destitute and orphan children (Destitute cottages):**

The care and maintenance of orphan children, children of single parents and children from below poverty line families.

### **Objectives**

- To rehabilitate destitute children as normal citizens in the society
- Prevent further destitution by providing food, clothing & shelter etc.
- Utilize existing institution run by NGOs with Government Institutions.

Financial assistance is provided for a unit of 25 children each & accommodation will be provided on the basis of a cottage system. The services of a house mother for supervision and a cook has been provided for each cottage. Non recurring grant is admissible for construction of cottage, furniture, equipments and utensils. At present 326 destitute cottages are functioning in the State. An amount of Rs.538.13 lakh is allocated, out of which an amount of Rs.27.13 lakh expenditure is incurred up to the end of October 2013.

### **3. Creches for the Children of Working Mothers**

The scheme provides Crèches for children of working women in rural areas who are engaged in agriculture and other occupations. There are 316 creches functioning.

#### **Objectives**

- To provide day care services for children of working mothers between the age group of 0-3 years for a better and safe environment and to ensure a healthy growth and there by lower the mortality rate.
- Services provided are health care, supplementary nutrition, sleeping facilities, immunization, play and recreation.

An amount of Rs.75.76 lakh is allocated, out of which an amount of Rs.1.65 lakh expenditure is incurred up to the end of October 2013.

### **4. Hostel for Girls**

The girls from rural, most backward areas drop out of school at a very early age in view of the non availability of suitable and safe accommodation in hobli headquarters or even taluk headquarters to pursue their education.

#### **Objectives**

- To enable girls from rural areas to avail facilities for higher education.
- To reduce school dropouts.

At present 44 girls hostels are functioning in the State (23 pre metric hostels and 21 post metric hostels).

An amount of Rs.305.00 lakhs is allocated, out of which an amount of Rs.143.93 lakhs expenditure is incurred up to the end of October 2013.

### **5. Child line**

CHILDLINE is a national 24 hour emergency free phone outreach service for children in need of care and protection. It also links children in need of care and protection to long term service for rehabilitation.

The Child Line India Foundation (CIF) is a voluntary organization established by the Government of India in 1999 as the nodal agency for the Childline service to initiate and monitor the performance of Childline service in cities and districts and to conduct training/sensitization, research and advocacy at the national level on child protection issues.

As on 2013-14 Child Line services are Operational in State in 20 districts i.e. Bangalore, Mangalore, Gulbarga, Mysore, Bidar, Dharwad, Davanagere, Shimoga, Bellary, Raichur, Mandya, Kolar, Bagalkot, Belgaum, Bijapur, Chamarajnar, Hassan, Kodagu, Koppal & Tumkur.

## **6. Fit Institutions**

Under Juvenile Justice Act there is a provision to recognize NGO's as Fit Institutions which are having good basic facilities and intension to take care of children in need of care and protection/children in conflict with law.

In the state there are 40 Fit Institutions which 8 hour receiving grants from Government. Recurring Grants of Rs.1789 lakhs is being provided every year to Institution with sanctioned strength of 50 children.

### **Objectives**

- Providing care and protection to orphaned and deserted infants and children after being recognized as fit.

## **7. Scheme for prevention of alcoholism and substance (drugs) abuse**

Grants are provided by the Government of India to run de-addiction centres wherein counseling, treatment and rehabilitation facilities are provided.

### **Objectives**

- To create awareness and educate the people about the ill effects of alcoholism and substance abuse.
- To provide for community-based services for the identification, motivation, counseling, de-addiction, after care and rehabilitation of addicts.

90% grants are sanctioned by the Government of India and 10% grants are borne by the organization. Government of India has sanctioned 32 Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts are functioning in the State.

An amount of Rs.270.00 lakhs is allocated for the year 2013-14.

## **8. Swadhar: A scheme for women in difficult circumstances**

This is a Central sector scheme for providing holistic and integrated services to women in difficult circumstances such as destitute widows, women prisoners released from jail and without family support, women survivors of natural disasters; trafficked women/ girls rescued from brothels or other places or victims of sexual crime, mentally challenged women who are without any support, etc.

### **Objectives**

- To provide shelter, food, clothing and care to marginalized women/ girls living in difficult circumstances.
- To rehabilitate them socially and economically through education, awareness, skill up gradation and personality development.
- The scheme also supports a helpline for women in distress, counseling centre, training centre and medical centre.

The scheme is implemented through voluntary organizations including Department of Women and Child Development and Social Welfare Boards, State Women Development Corporation, Urban bodies, etc., provided they have the required experience and expertise in the rehabilitation of such women. 34 Swadhar Centres are functioning in the State.

## **9. Open Shelter for care and protection of Children in Urban and Semi Urban Areas**

The programme will endeavor to provide non-institutional support necessary for the wholesome development of street children (beggars, street and working children, rag pickers, orphaned, deserted, trafficked children) and particularly those without homes and family ties and children especially vulnerable to abuse and exploitation such as children of sex workers and children of payment dwellers.

### **Objectives**

- Provision of shelter, nutrition, health care, sanitation and hygiene, safe drinking water, education and recreational facilities and protection against abuse and exploitation to destitute and neglected street children.
- Enrollment in schools, vocational training, placement, health services, reducing drug & substance abuse / HIV – AIDS in street children.

For street children without homes and family ties, NGOS are supported to run 24 hours shelter. 90% of the cost of the project will provided by the Government of India and remaining shall be borne by the Organization / Institution concerned. At present there are 24 Open Shelters functioning in 8 Districts through 22 NGOs.

For the year 2013-14 an amount of Rs.104.400 lakhs is released for 24 Open Shelter as 1st installment.

## **10. Ujwala**

Ministry of Women & Child Development has formulated Ujwala – a new Comprehensive scheme primarily to prevent trafficking on the one hand and rescue and rehabilitation of victims on the other.

### **Objectives**

- Prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation of victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.

The implementing NGO can apply for one or more components. At present 33 organizations are implementing the scheme. Component of the scheme include networking with law enforcement agencies, rescue operation, temporary shelter for victims, repatriation to home-town and free legal services etc.

## **11. Training of Anganwadi Workers / Helpers**

Under Integrated Child Development Services, the training of functionaries like Supervisors, Anganwadi Workers / Helpers is taken up by the State Government with Central / State funding.

### **Objectives**

- Job training / refresher training / orientation training of ICDS Functionaries like Supervisors, Anganwadi Worker / Helpers.
- GOI funds 90% of the training programme and 10% borne by the State Government.
- It is proposed to bring a social change in society by empowering ICDS functionaries with sufficient knowledge about health, nutrition and childhood education.

The State sanctions training centers based on the actual needs. NGOs with sufficient infrastructure facilities for 50 trainees and those working in the field of Women and Children welfare can apply to open an MLTC / AWTC. Funds are released by the Department of Women and Child Development for non-recurring and recurring expenditure. There are 21 AWTCs and 1 MLTC in the State.

During 2013-14 an amount of Rs.600.00 lakhs is allocated, out of which an amount of Rs.99.27 lakhs expenditure is incurred up to the end of October 2013 by the AWTC/MLTCs.

## **12. Adoption**

### **(Shishu Gruha Scheme now called as Specialized Adoption Agency (Govt))**

Adoption Program aims to promote in-country adoption and to prevent illegal adoption of children. Provides Family care and protection to children who are abandoned/orphaned/Surrender.

As per Juvenile Justice (care & protection of children) Act 2000 & Amendment Act 2006, the State Government has to license as registered voluntary organization called as “**Specialized adoption agencies**” for placement of children in adoption as per CARA guidelines 2011.

The Central Government provides grants for NGOs run by Specialized Adoption Agency. During 2013-14 there are **26** Non Governmental Organization are run specialized Adoption Agency among them 5 Agencies are having both In-Country & Inter-Country Adoption License and remaining 21 are only In-Country Adoption Agencies, 16 NGOs have been given grants as per ICPS Guide lines.

## **13. Scheme of Assistance for the Construction/Expansion of Hostel building for working women**

The centre provides financial assistance to the extent of 75% of the estimated cost for the construction/expansion of the hostel for working women run by registered voluntary organisations working for the welfare of women and the state Government provides 12.5% of the estimated cost and the organisation has to bear the remaining 12.5% of the total construction costs.

### **Objectives**

- To provide inexpensive and safe hostel accommodation to working women living out of their homes.
- To provide accommodation to women, who are being trained for employment, provided the training period does not exceed one year.

So far, 76 working Women’s Hostels have been sanctioned, of which 66 hostels are functioning. During the year 2013-14 an amount of Rs.15.60 lakhs was allocated for State share, out of which no expenditure has been incurred up to the end of October 2013, as the Central Government’s share is not released.

### **Department for Welfare of Backward Classes**

Presently, 240 pre-matric and 18 post-matric hostels are being managed by the NGOs. In all, 12,898 and 654 inmates have boarding accommodation and other facilities. NGOs are being provided with a grant of Rs.500/- per month for the inmates of pre-metric and post-metric hostels respectively for 10 months. From 2007-08 to 2009-10 an allocation of Rs. 1738.63 lakh has been provided out of which an amount of Rs.1505.95 lakh has been spent. During 2010-11 and

2012-13 an amount of Rs. 2073.82 lakh were spent. For 2013-14, Rs 7500.00 Lakh is provided as grant –in-aid to private hostel hostels run by the NGOs.

Under the Scheme of development of various communities Rs. 5 lakh is being provided towards the grant for construction of hostel buildings by NGOs. During 2013-14 up to the end of November 2013 Rs 277.80 lakh has been released for construction of community halls. NGOs are also being assisted by the Centre in the capacity building activities of the backward classes.

## **Welfare of Minorities**

### **Construction of Shaadimahals/Community Halls for Minorities**

To encourage and promote cultural activities of the religious minorities financial assistance for the construction of Shaadimahals/Community halls is being provided. A maximum of Rs.100.00 lakh is provided for such facilities at the district headquarters and Rs. 50.00 lakh for the taluk places. During 2012-13, Rs.1089.22 lakh have been provided of which Rs. 1089.22 lakh has been spent by 155 minority organizations. During 2013-14, Rs.2500.00 lakh is provided.

### **Students Hostels Run By Minority Institution**

Minority students studying in secondary and high schools are provided with hostel facilities through minority organizations. Financial Assistance is provided to check dropouts and pursue their studies. At present 60 minorities Pre-Matric aided hostels are functioning in the State benefiting 3350 Students. Each student is paid at Rs.500 per month for 10 months towards food charges. During 2012-13 an allocation of Rs.77.35 lakh has been provided, of which 77.00 lakh is spent to benefit 1450 inmates. For 2013-14 an allocation of Rs.78.00 lakh is allocated out of which 56.20 lakh is granted benefiting 1450 inmates up to December-2013.

### **Orphanages for Minorities**

40 Orphanages are run by the minority self-help organizations are being provided with financial assistance benefitting 3569 orphans and poor children. In these orphanages Students studying in 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> standard are being admitted and a financial assistance of Rs.500 per month per student is provided for food charges. During 2012-13, Rs. 78.50 lakh was spent benefiting 2490 orphans. For 2013-14 Rs.80.00 lakh is provided and of this Rs. 45.25 lakh is spent to benefit 2425 orphans up to December-2013.

### **Welfare of Scheduled Castes**

Voluntary organizations are maintaining pre matric and post matric hostels for Scheduled Caste students with a view to encourage their education. The state is providing financial assistance to maintain these hostels by providing food charges to the inmates.

195 grant-in-aid pre matric hostels are being run by voluntary organization for the sanctioned strength of 11,896 students. The state is providing financial assistance of Rs.500/-



per student per month for the maintenance of food charges as per norms. The management committee will provide other facilities. 40 Grant-in-aid post matric hostels are also being run by voluntary organization for the sanctioned strength of 4128 students. The state is providing financial assistance of Rs.600/- per student per month for the maintenance of food charges as per norms. The management committee will provide other facilities.

Initially the NGOs/VOs will have to run the hostel satisfactorily for a period of two years from out of their own fund and shall have the prior permission to start the hostels. Lodging and boarding facilities are provided free of cost to all students in the hostels and no fee or donation is collected either directly or indirectly from the students.

Accommodation of a minimum area of 30 sq. ft is provided for each boarder. Besides, provision for kitchen, dining hall, store room, bathroom, lavatory, library, minimum medical facilities, indoor and outdoor games etc. will have to be made. The hostels shall have adequate staff. While 75% of the seats shall be reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and the remaining 25% be filled from among other backward classes. The hostel has to be situated outside the radius of 5 K.M. from where government or aided hostel already exists.

Details of allocation of funds and expenditure during 2012-13 & 2013-14 (September 2013) are as below:

1	Scheme implemented by the Civil Society Organizations (NGO/ Voluntary Organization)	Grant-in-Aid hostels for Scheduled Caste students
2	Funds provided to the organizations during 2012-13	Rs. 644.33 lakh
3	Expenditure incurred during 2012-13	Rs. 362.29 lakh
4	Number of voluntary organization/ Non-Government organization involved for 2013-14	235
5	Allocation during 2013-14	Rs. 663.20 lakh
	1) Expenditure incurred (up to Sept.2013)	Rs.39.98 lakh

### **Rural Development**

Rural Development is being pursued through the state administration, local governments and initiative from NGOs.

### **Suvarna Gramodaya**

Suvarna Gramodaya is an initiative of the State for developing vibrant village communities by adopting an intensive and integrated approach to rural development. To commemorate the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the formation of the State, this programme has been launched with a focus to develop 1,000 villages every year by the concerted efforts of the

Government, Non Governmental Organizations, private sector partners and the village communities.

### Objectives of the scheme

- (a) Upgrade the physical environment of the selected villages for improving the quality of life.
- (b) Fully develop the income generating potential of land based activities.
- (c) Provide full and adequate infrastructure for human resources development including education, health services, childcare facilities etc.
- (d) Generate significant levels of non agricultural employment, especially for educated unemployed youth.
- (e) Support community awareness and development through self-help groups, cultural associations etc.

### Selection of Villages

The population covered in each taluk was determined based on the rural population in that taluk in relation to total rural population of the entire State and funds are allotted at the rate of Rs. 2,500 to 3,000 per capita. In general, the villages comprising of population above 2,500 but below 8,000 are selected within the limit of the population fixed in the taluk keeping in view of the rural constituency population. In the hilly and western ghat area the population limit is relaxed.

### Particulars of grants

Around Rs. 1.00 crore developmental activities are planned under Suvarna Gramodaya Yojane for the medium size villages comprising in an average 700 to 750 family.

### Status of implementation of the project

#### First Phase

No.of villages selected	1204
Allocation	Rs. 1000.60 crore
Expenditure	Rs. 947.13 crore
Roads/ drainage & Anganwadi & Samudaya Bhavana works completed (No.of Villages) :	1204
Roads length completed	2895 Kms.
Drainage length completed	2336.07 Kms
<b>Second Phase (Gulbarga Revenue division)</b>	
No. of villages selected	222
Allocation	Rs. 208.20 crore
Expenditure	Rs. 181.18 crore
Roads/ drainage & Anganwadi & Samudaya Bhavana works completed (No.of Villages) :	142

Roads length completed	329.40 Kms.
Drainage length completed	163Kms
<b>Third Phase (2009-10)</b>	
No. of villages selected	1574
Allocation	Rs. 1012.05 crore
Expenditure	Rs. 919.00 crore
Roads/ drainage & Anganwadi & Samudaya Bhavana works completed (No.of Villages) :	427
Roads length completed	2075 Kms.
Drainage length completed	805.91 Kms
<b>Fourth Phase (Gulbarga division – 2010-11)</b>	
No. of villages selected	381
Allocation	Rs. 214.09 crore
Expenditure	Rs. 176.00 crore
Roads/ drainage & Anganwadi & Samudaya Bhavana works completed (No.of Villages) :	73
Roads length completed	236.30 Kms.
Drainage length completed	112.13 Kms
<b>Fifth Phase ( 2012-13)</b>	
No. of villages selected	2174
Allocation	Rs. 1000.00 crore

### **Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana**

The objective of the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaries) above the Poverty Line by ensuring appreciable sustained level of income over a period of time. This objective is to be achieved by inter alia organising the rural poor into Self Help Group (SHG) through the process of social mobilization, their training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets. The SHG approach helps the poor to build their self-confidence through community action. Interactions in group meetings and collective decision-making enable them in identification and prioritization of their needs and resources. This process would ultimately lead to the strengthening and socio-economic empowerment of the rural poor as well as to improve their collective bargaining power.

SGSY focuses on organization of the poor at grassroot level through a process of social mobilization for poverty eradication. SGSYs approach to organize the poor stems from the conviction that there is a tremendous potential within the poor to help themselves and that the potential can be harnessed by organizing them. Social mobilization enables the poor build their own organizations (Self Help Group) in which they participate fully and directly and take decisions on all issues concerning poverty eradication

### **Role of NGOs**

A facilitator working closely with the communities at grassroots level can play a critical role in the group formation and development. NGOs can not only work as facilitators but also help in training and capacity building of facilitators being used by ZPs. ZPs may support such

sensitive support mechanisms in the shape of NGOs or Community Based Organisations (CBOs) or Network of Community coordinators / Animators or a team of dedicated functionaries of the Government who are fully engaged in the task of initiating and sustaining the group development process. The Community coordinators / Animators could be from the community or may be from outside the area. They could be leaders / members of SHGs, or persons having experience or training in the field of community organisation and social mobilisation. The NGOs have also an important role to play. They can be used in the formation and nurturing of the SHGs as well as in the monitoring of the progress of the Swarozgaris.

### **Nirmal Bharath Abhiyan**

Government of India had launched Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in the year 1986 with the objective of accelerating sanitation coverage in rural areas. Nirmal Bharath Abhiyan, the then Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was launched in 2005 advocating a shift from high subsidy to a low subsidy regime, greater household involvement, demand responsiveness, and providing for the promotion of a range of toilet options to promote increased affordability. It also gives strong emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and social marketing for demand generation for sanitation facilities, to set up a delivery system through Rural Sanitary Marts (RSMs) and Production Centers (PC) and a thrust on school sanitation. TSC is implemented in a campaign mode-taking district as a unit so that 100 percent saturation in terms of households, Anganwadi and school toilets can be attained which would result in significant health benefits.

### **Role of NGOs in implementation**

NGOs have an important role in the implementation of TSC in the rural areas. They are involved in IEC activities. Their services are utilized not only for bringing about awareness among the rural people for the need of rural sanitation but also ensuring that they actually make use of the sanitary latrines. NGOs may also open and operate Production Centres and Rural Sanitary Marts.

## SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

### Background

The High Powered Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRRI) headed by Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa was constituted in October, 2000 to study the regional disparities existing in the state and to advise the Government and recommend appropriate strategies for development so as to minimize inter district and inter regional disparities and also to suggest an appropriate institutional mechanism for implementing the strategy for moving towards balanced development. The Committee submitted its final report in June, 2002. The methodology adopted by the HPCRRI is as follows:

The 35 indicators spread over sectors like Agriculture & allied services, Industry, Trade & Finance, Economic Infrastructure, Social Infrastructure and population characteristics were selected. Actual data of these indicators was collected. The data was normalised with respect to state average. Weights at two levels were used to arrive at the Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) at taluk level. In the first level, the normalised values are multiplied by the weight assigned to each indicator within the Sector and added. In the second level, these 5 sectoral indices are then aggregated into a CCDI by using the shares of these 5 sectors in the State Domestic Product (SDP) of Karnataka (suitably adjusted by giving 10% additional weightage to social infrastructure).

Considering that an index of '1' indicates the state average, 114 taluks whose CCDI values are less than 1 as backward taluks. Further sub division of the backward taluks is as shown in the table below:

Taluk	CCDI	No.
Most Backward	0.52<CCDI<0.80	39
More Backward	0.79<CCDI<0.89	40
Backward	0.88<CCDI<1.00	35
Relatively Devp.	CCDI=1.00 or more	61
<b>Total</b>		<b>175</b>

### Classification of Taluks

Based on the methodology adopted by the HPCRRI, 175 Taluks of the State were classified as under:

Most backward Taluks	=	39
More backward Taluks	=	40
Backward Taluks	=	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>114</b>

The division-wise break-up of these 114 taluks is as follows:

<b>Divisions</b>	<b>Most Backward</b>	<b>More Backward</b>	<b>Backward</b>	<b>Total</b>
Gulbarga	21	5	2	28
Belgaum	5	12	14	31
Bangalore	11	13	9	33
Mysore	2	10	10	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>114</b>

Of the 114 taluks so identified, 59 taluks are in the Northern region (Gulbarga / Belgaum) and 55 taluks are in the Southern Region.

### **Special Eight Year Development Plan (SDP)**

The HPCRRI suggested a comprehensive eight-year Special Development Plan (SDP) with outlays for various sectors to redress the problem of regional imbalances. The specific objectives of the SDP include accelerating growth in the backward taluks through additional investment in various sectors / areas in the backward taluks for tackling the infrastructure deficit, establishing needed institutions, organisations, strengthening social infrastructure etc. A total outlay of Rs.30725 crores (Rs.31000 crores approximately) was to be invested across various sectors over 8 years commencing from 2003. Out of the total outlay of Rs.31, 000 crore, the anticipated flow (outlay) through annual plans to these 114 taluks was estimated at Rs.15000 crores and the balance of Rs.16000 crores was proposed to be provided as a net additional outlay to implement the recommendations of the Committee.

As per recommendations of the HPCRRI, the resource allocations for SDP must be made according to the Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI=1-CCDI) formulated by the Committee as shown in the table below.

<b>Name of the Division</b>	<b>Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI)</b>	<b>% Resource allocation</b>
Gulbarga	8.06	40%(=8.06/20.26)
Belgaum	4.12	20%(=4.12/20.26)
Bangalore	5.32	25% (=5.32/20.26)
Mysore	2.76	15% (=2.76/20.26)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20.26</b>	

Broadly, North Karnataka would get 60% and South Karnataka 40% of the total additional outlay.

The Deputy Commissioners of the districts have been appointed as Nodal Officers and Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayats have been appointed as Additional Nodal Officers and the Chief Planning Officers of ZPs will coordinate with DCs and CEOs for effective implementation of SDP.

The Outlays provided under Special Development Plan and Expenditure incurred as reported by the implementing departments from the Year 2007-08 to 2011-12 are enclosed in Annexure 1.

The Departmentwise information regarding revised estimate under SDP for the year 2012-13, outlay provided for 2013-14 and 2014-15 are enclosed in the Annexure 2. The outlays are provided separately for Hyderabad-Karnataka Region and Other Regions for the year 2014-15.

## Annexure 1

### Sectorwise Allocation and Expenditure under SDP from 2007-08 to 2011-12

(Rs.crore)

Sl No.	Department / Head of Account	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		TOTAL	
		Earmarked SDP Outlay	Expenditure	Earmarked SDP Outlay	Expenditure *	Earmarked SDP Outlay	Expenditure	Earmarked SDP Outlay	Expenditure	Earmarked SDP Outlay	Expenditure	Earmarked SDP Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Agriculture	110.00	-	79.26	49.75	123.99	62.28	103.88	70.17	102.00	82.53	519.13	264.73
2	Home Dept	-	-	35.00	9.28	-	-	23.20	23.20	20.00	2.50	78.20	34.98
3	Horticulture	14.00	14.00	54.00	37.80	55.00	40.51	54.00	41.61	42.00	41.82	219.00	175.74
4	Animal Husbandry	40.00	43.54	66.00	72.05	13.69	7.52	14.00	8.70	14.00	13.46	147.69	145.28
5	Forest	-	-	20.75	19.37	20.00	19.80	20.00	20.00	20.00	19.93	80.75	79.10
6	PWD	125.00	98.23	-	-	230.00	226.00	205.00	132.89	180.00	166.26	740.00	623.38
7	Rural Development	250.00	146.60	662.14	162.63	497.44	378.06	432.21	387.79	402.16	301.47	2243.96	1376.55
8	Housing	100.00	100.00	381.19	361.88	337.00	277.00	328.58	288.58	409.18	257.66	1555.95	1285.12
9	Major Irrigation	300.00	225.58	350.00	289.42	285.00	255.27	328.83	328.83	525.00	594.59	1788.83	1693.70
10	Minor Irrigation	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	47.36	50.00	49.99	0.00		150.00	97.35



Sl No.	Department / Head of Account	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		TOTAL	
		Earmarked SDP Outlay	Expenditure	Earmarked SDP Outlay	Expenditure *	Earmarked SDP Outlay	Expenditure	Earmarked SDP Outlay	Expenditure	Earmarked SDP Outlay	Expenditure	Earmarked SDP Outlay	Expenditure
11	Power / Energy	250.00	132.22	200.00	378.13	200.00	120.42	100.00	0.00	90.00	80.82	840.00	711.59
12	Industries	55.00	2.42	30.70	6.60	0.00	0.00	10.00	4.90	52.00	20.61	417.70	34.52
13	Transport-Road Transport	100.00	71.02	100.00	41.59	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	83.50	72.19	433.50	334.80
14	Infrastructure Development	47.50	47.50	143.00	66.58	110.00	85.00	142.50	132.50	219.10	95.76	662.10	427.34
15	Health	20.00	20.00	75.01	26.73	101.47	84.85	100.00	99.08	45.00	37.89	341.48	268.55
16	Education	100.00	0.00	149.69	112.37	158.24	74.99	119.00	61.04	170.00	96.06	696.92	344.45
17	Labour	10.00	0.00	13.31	13.28	40.00	11.61	40.00	27.68	41.10	34.37	144.41	86.94
18	Social Welfare (Include.Minority)	50.00	44.89	107.30	91.47	200.00	104.21	250.00	238.47	320.00	289.55	927.30	768.59
19	Women & Child Dev	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.48	62.00	30.16	59.80	32.30	69.00	58.99	220.80	121.93
20	Information Tourism and Youth Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	19.90	20.00	20.00	80.10	76.10	120.10	116.00
21	Urban Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	108.00	23.82	100.00	64.77	208.00	88.59
22	Information Technology												
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1571.50</b>	<b>945.99</b>	<b>2547.34</b>	<b>1739.41</b>	<b>2578.83</b>	<b>1919.94</b>	<b>2584.00</b>	<b>2066.55</b>	<b>2984.14</b>	<b>2407.33</b>	<b>12265.81</b>	<b>9079.24</b>

## Annexure 2

### SDP outlays for 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15(Rs.lakhs)

Sl. No	Departments	2012-13 Allocation (R.E.)	2013-14 (B.E)	Allocation for 2014-15	
				H.K. Region	Other Regions
1	Agriculture	7000	7500	2480	3720
2	Watershed	4000	2500		
3	Animal Husbandry	1100	-	-	20
4	Horticulture	3200	1500	600	900
5	Power	15000	17260	6000	8898
6	Water Resources	51500	64000	38700	29300
7	Minor Irrigation	5000	4000		
8	Commerce and Industries	5100	4500	1400	2100
9	Information & technology	1500	600	80	120
10	Science & Technology	-	1400	480	720
11	Infrastructure Development	16125	21800	8500	7200
12	PWD	18000	15000	4640	6960
13	Tourism	7757.5	12000	3360	5040
14	RDPR	27017	29200	7020	9680
15	Transport	6800	4500	1200	3300
16	Home	2000	1500	600	900
17	Education	18500	21300	6840	11160
18	Health	5700	7000	2850	4150
19	Labour	3500	3000	880	1320
20	Social Welfare	4000	4000		
21	Urban Development	2500	15000	13200	19800

Sl. No	Departments	2012-13 Allocation (R.E.)	2013-14 (B.E)	Allocation for 2014-15	
				H.K. Region	Other Regions
22	Women & Child Development	5117	6400	1440	2160
23	Housing	25125	24600	3600	5400
24	SDP-EAP		20000		
25	SDP-NABARD		4000		
26	DPAR			59870.87	
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>235542</b>	<b>292560</b>	<b>163740.87</b>	<b>122848</b>