



ECONOMIC SURVEY OF KARNATAKA 2020-21





ECONOMIC SURVEY OF KARNATAKA 2020-21

March 2021

Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department

This publication is also available in Kannada

First Edition : 1978-70

43rd Edition : 2020-21

PREFACE

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

I trust this document will be of relevance to policy makers in different fields, current and prospective investors both domestic & foreign and entrepreneurs, researchers, academicians, students and citizens interested in the subject.

We have made concerted efforts to check the accuracy and relevance of the data and information presented in the document. Our endeavor is to enhance the analysis of issues and performance.

I would like to acknowledge and thank Sri N.Madhuram, Director, Sri. M.Madeshu, Additional Director, Dr. C.H.Vasundhara Devi, Director(Retired), Sri C.Kempaiah, Senior Consultant, Sri K.Parappaswamy, Joint Director(Admin), Sri K.Narasimha Phani, Deputy Director, Sri R.Manjunath, Assistant Director and the Nodal officers of Planning Department and Directorate of Economics and Statistics for their tireless and excellent work, to bring out 2020-21 Economic Survey Report in a timely manner.

I would also like to appreciate the substantial contribution of domain experts Dr. Chaya K.Degaonkar, Additional Chief Evaluation Officer, Dr. A.V.Manjunatha, Director(Evaluation) and Dr.Rajeswari Kasturi, ISS, Director(Statistics), Karnataka Evaluation Authority who have greatly enhanced the quality of the final document.

Last, but certainly not the least, I take this opportunity to thank the officers of the line departments who have provided data and the information on new initiatives and challenges. I hope this report will be used to the optimum, to spur all round economic growth of our State in the days to come.

Dr. Shalini Rajneesh I.A.S.,
Additional Chief Secretary
to the Government,
Planning, Programme Monitoring &
Statistics Department.

CONTENTS

Sl. No.	Title	Page No.
	CHAPTER 1: STATE OF KARNATAKA'S ECONOMY - AN OVERVIEW	..... 1-34
1.1	General Overview	..... 1
1.2	State Economy	..... 2
1.3	Fiscal Development and State Finances	..... 4
1.4	Investment and Export	..... 5
1.5	Rural Development	..... 7
1.6	Urban Development	..... 8
1.7	Agriculture and Allied Sectors and Food Security	..... 9
1.8	Natural Resources and Environment	..... 15
1.9	Industry	..... 17
1.10	Employment and Labour Welfare	..... 18
1.11	Economic Infrastructure	..... 19
1.12	Human Development	..... 23
1.13	Gender and Social Equity	..... 26
1.14	Balanced Regional Development	..... 30
1.15	Evaluation of Government Programmes / Schemes	..... 32
1.16	Skill Development Entrepreneurship and Livelihood	..... 33
1.17	Sustainable Development Goals	..... 33
	CHAPTER 2: STATE INCOME AND PRICES	..... 35-55
2.1	State Economy	..... 35
2.2	Prices	..... 43
	CHAPTER 3: FISCAL DEVELOPMENT AND STATE FINANCES	..... 57-86
3.1	Fiscal Consolidation	..... 57
3.2	Karnataka Vis-A-Vis-Other States	..... 57
3.3	State Finances	..... 59
3.4	Budgetary Developments in 2020-21	..... 60
3.5	Capital Formation by Government	..... 74
3.6	Investment Under Plan: State Budgetary Support (SBS) for Plan	..... 76
3.7	Schemes In 2020-21 Budget	..... 76
3.8	District Sector Outlays for the Year 2020-21	..... 80
3.9	Externally Aided Projects	..... 80
	CHAPTER 4: INVESTMENT AND EXPORT	..... 87-107
4.1	Investment in Karnataka	..... 87
4.2	Exports of Karnataka	..... 105
	CHAPTER 5: RURAL DEVELOPMENT	..... 109-119
5.1	Introduction	..... 109
5.2	Rural Development Programmes	..... 109
5.3	Rural Infrastructure	..... 110
5.4	Wage Employment Programmes	..... 115
5.5	Rural Governance	..... 116

Sl. No.	Title	Page No.
	CHAPTER 6: URBAN DEVELOPMENT	..... 121-145
6.1	Trends in Urbanisation	..... 121
6.2	Urban Housing	..... 121
6.3	Urban Slums Development	..... 125
6.4	Urban Infrastructure	..... 127
6.5	Urban Environment	..... 131
6.6	Development of Bengaluru Metropolitan Region	..... 134
6.7	Other Schemes for Urban Development	..... 136
6.8	Urban Planning	..... 139
6.9	Financing Urban Development	..... 141
6.10	Municipal Finance and ULBs in Karnataka	..... 142
6.11	Urban Governance	..... 143
	CHAPTER 7: AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED SECTORS AND FOOD SECURITY	..... 147-235
7.1	Agriculture	..... 147
7.2	Monsoon in 2020	..... 147
7.3	Agricultural Production-Performance and Prospects	..... 149
7.4	Land Utilization and Operational Holdings	..... 149
7.5	Cropping Pattern	..... 149
7.6	Distribution of Inputs	..... 149
7.7	Programme and Schemes Implemented by the State Government Centrally Sponsored Schemes	..... 157
7.8	Major Programmes	..... 168
7.9	Other Initiatives by the Department of Agriculture	..... 171
7.10	The Outcome of Various Development Programmes	..... 173
7.11	Watershed Development Department	..... 174
7.12	Agricultural Marketing	..... 176
7.13	Horticulture	..... 183
7.14	Animal Husbandry	..... 197
7.15	Fisheries	..... 216
7.16	Food Security Through Public Distribution System	..... 225
	CHAPTER 8: NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT	..... 237-302
8.1	Forests	..... 237
8.2	Water Resources	..... 266
8.3	Mining Sector	..... 279
8.4	Climate Change and Mitigation Measures	..... 289
8.5	Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC)	..... 294
	CHAPTER 9: INDUSTRY	..... 303-346
9.1	Introduction	..... 303
9.2	Trends in Industrial Production	..... 303
9.3	All India Quick Estimates of Index of Industrial Production	..... 304

Sl. No.	Title	Page No.
9.4	Industrial Growth by Two Digit Industrial Classification	..... 304
9.5	Organised Manufacturing Sector	..... 305
9.6	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	..... 307
9.7	Selected Industrial Sectors	..... 309
9.8	Status of Public Enterprises in Karnataka	..... 323
9.9	Industrial Policy Initiatives and Industrial Investment	..... 333
9.10	Karnataka Tourism	..... 342
	CHAPTER 10: EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR WELFARE	..... 347-376
10.1	Introduction	..... 347
10.2	Key Labour Market Indicators	..... 347
10.3	Employment in Public and Private Sectors	..... 352
10.4	Employment Exchange Statistics	..... 353
10.5	Vacancies and Placements	..... 353
10.6	Wage Employment Programmes	..... 355
10.7	Wage Employment Generation under Major Programmes	..... 356
10.8	Government Initiatives - Social Security Schemes	..... 356
10.9	Welfare Schemes for Organised labourers	..... 371
10.10	Progress of Various Labour Laws Enacted in Karnataka	..... 371
10.11	Industrial Relations	..... 371
10.12	Outcomes and Challenges	..... 375
	CHAPTER 11: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE	..... 377-443
11.1	Power Sector	..... 377
11.2	Roads, Transport, Infrastructure and Communications	..... 398
11.3	Banking and Finance including Cooperatives	..... 434
	CHAPTER 12: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	..... 445-527
12.1	Education	..... 445
12.2	Health and Family Welfare	..... 475
12.3	Human and Gender Development	..... 514
	CHAPTER 13: GENDER AND SOCIAL EQUITY	..... 529-563
13.1	Women and Child Development	..... 529
13.2	Welfare Programmes for Scheduled Castes	..... 540
13.3	Welfare Programmes for Scheduled Tribes	..... 545
13.4	Developmental Programmes for the Welfare of Backward Classes	..... 548
13.5	Developmental Programmes for the Welfare of Minorities	..... 552
13.6	Programmes for the Empowerment of Differently Abled & Senior Citizens	..... 556
	CHAPTER 14: BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	..... 565-583
14.1	Special Development Plan	..... 565
14.2	Area Development Boards	..... 572
14.3	Karnataka Legislators' Local Area Development Scheme (KLLADS)	..... 575
14.4	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	..... 577

Sl. No.	Title	Page No.
14.5	Article 371J - Special Status Kalyana Karnataka Region	..... 578
14.6	Avalokana	..... 580
14.7	Directorate of Economics & Statistics	..... 581
	CHAPTER 15: EVALUATION OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES/SCHEMES	..... 585-598
15.1	Introduction	..... 585
15.2	Financial Progress	..... 585
15.3	Calendar of Activities for 2019-20	..... 586
15.4	Evaluation Studies - 2011-12 to 2020-21	..... 587
15.5	Impact of Evaluations	..... 592
15.6	Quality Initiatives	..... 593
15.7	Highlights - 2020-21	..... 594
15.8	Best Practices	..... 595
	CHAPTER 16: SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND LIVELIHOOD	..... 599-614
16.1	Enhancing Skill Empowering Youth	..... 599
16.2	Chief Minister's Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane	..... 600
16.3	“SANJEEVINI” – Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotion Society	..... 600
16.4	Deendayal Anthyodaya Yojana -National Urban Livelihoods Mission – (DAY- NULM) 2020-21	..... 605
16.5	Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka (CEDOK)	..... 606
16.6	Government Tool Room and Training Centre (GTTC)	..... 610
16.7	Karnataka German Multi Skill Development Centre (KGMSDC)	..... 611
16.8	Karnataka Skill Development Corporation (KSDC) Limited	..... 612
16.9	Skill and Job Fairs	..... 612
16.10	Concise report on Training Section of Department of Employment and Training	..... 612
	CHAPTER 17: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	..... 615-627
17.1	Background	..... 615
17.2	Preparedness of the State to implement SDG 2030	..... 616
17.3	Karnataka and the SDGs	..... 618
	MAPS	..... M-1 - M-14
	APPENDIX	..... A-1 - A-97

KARNATAKA AT A GLANCE

Sl. No.	Item	Units	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Geographical Area	'000 Sq.Km.	192	192	192	192	192	192
	Administrative Setup							
2	Revenue Divisions	No.	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	District	-do-	19	19	19	20	27	30
4	Taluks	-do-	175	175	175	175	175	176
5	Inhabited Villages	-do-	26377	26826	27028	27066	27481	27397
6	Uninhabited Villages	-do-	2972	2707	2362	2127	1925	1943
7	Towns	-do-	231	245	245	250	270	347
	Population as per Census		1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
8	Total	(in 000s)	23587	29299	37136	44977	52851	61095
9	Males	-do-	12041	14972	18923	22952	26899	30967
10	Females	-do-	11546	14327	18213	22025	25952	30128
11	Rural	-do-	18320	22177	26406	31069	34889	37469
12	Urban	-do-	5267	7122	10730	13908	17962	23626
13	Scheduled Castes	-do-	3117	3850	5595	7369	8564	10475
14	Scheduled Tribes	-do-	192	231	1825	1916	3464	4249
15	Density of Population	Per Sq.Km.	123	153	194	235	276	319
16	Literacy Rate	Percentage	29.80a	36.83a	46.21b	56.04b	66.60b	75.36b
17	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 males	959	957	963	960	965	973
18	Urban Population	Percentage	22.33	24.3	28.89	30.92	33.99	38.67
	State Income - at Current Prices		1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2011-12	2019-20	2020-21
19	State Income	Rs.Crore	5587	20551	96348	606010	1628928	1665320
20	Primary Sector	-do-	2573	7626	31473	80051	187789	204387
21	Secondary Sector	-do-	1160	4734	18684	158299	309299	295784
22	Tertiary Sector	-do-	1854	8191	46191	313863	971711	994428
23	Per capita Income	Rupees	1520	4598	18344	90263	223175	226796
	Agriculture		1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
24	Net Area Sown	'000 Ha.	10381	10410	10523	9855	9895	10664
25	Gross Cropped Area	-do-	11759	12284	13062	11779	11994	13551
26	Gross Irrigated Area	-do-	2598	3271	4279	3548	3639	4745
27	Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Area	Percentage	22.09	26.63	32.76	30.12	30.34	35.01
	Area under Principal Crops		1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
28	Rice	'000 Ha.	1173	1483	1539	993	1199	1248
29	Wheat	-do-	198	266	255	193	158	158
30	Jowar	-do-	2155	1782	1244	1088	994	914
31	Bajra	-do-	425	462	309	231	194	339
32	All Cereals	-do-	5415	5757	5446	4624	4528	4885
33	All Pulses	-do-	1621	2047	2791	3024	3570	3277
34	Total Foodgrains	-do-	7036	7804	8237	7648	8098	8162
35	Sugarcane Harvested Area	-do-	NA	NA	437	400	496	429
36	Cotton	-do-	596	552	547	547	718	817
37	Groundnut	-do-	1212	1063	846	564	541	530

KARNATAKA AT A GLANCE

Production of Principal Crops			1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
38	Rice	'000 tonnes	2428	3847	4474	2907	3458	3948
39	Wheat	-do-	123	250	300	219	163	180
40	Jowar	-do-	1282	1547	1346	1264	931	1045
41	Bajra	-do-	203	342	292	367	177	367
42	All Cereals	-do-	5705	10004	12257	11960	9200	11486
43	All Pulses	-do-	539	956	1533	2212	1846	2155
44	Total Foodgrains	-do-	6244	10960	13790	14172	11046	13641
45	Sugarcane	-do-	20750	42924	42277	37461	42411	36034
46	Cotton ^c	-do-	640	855	1150	1844	1400	2329
47	Groundnut	-do-	816	1081	600	637	397	503
Agricultural Census			1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11	2015-16
48	No. of Operational Holdings	in '000s	4309	5776	7029	7581	7832	8681
49	Area of Operational Holdings	in '000s ha.	11746	12321	12307	12385	12161	11805
50	Average size of Operational Holdings	in. Ha.	2.73	2.13	1.74	1.63	1.55	1.36
Live Stock Census			1983	1990	1997	2007	2012	2019 ^p
51	Total Livestock	'000s	24680	24968	30688	32883	27702 ^d	29003
52	Total Poultry	-do-	12096	15694	21399	42433	53442	59494
Forest			1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
53	Forest Area	'000 Ha.	3838	3872	3828	4338	4342	4159
Factories			1991	2001	2009	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
54	Working Factories	No.	7768	9440	11983	17040	15993	16333
55	Employees	-do-	777900	903895	1079681	1786485	1667591	1633087
56	Employees per lakh population	-do-	1730	1710	1785	2924	2730	3741
Industrial			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2017-18 e	2018-19 e	2019-20 e
Project investments - Rs.3.00 crore to Rs.50.00 crore								
57	Projects Approved	No.	310	359	439	336	156	141
58	Investments	Rs.in.Crore	5182	7750	6880	23537	12121	6567
59	Employments	No.	135623	115932	110505	203489	72427	33708
Project investments - above Rs.50.00 crore								
60	Projects Approved	No.	50	110	186	15	5	6
61	Investments	Rs.in.Crore	105266	288549	187186	30119	4388	15045
62	Employments	No.	410842	284934	580161	67616	51959	21028
Electricity \$			1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
63	Total Generation	in Mus	12431	21985	47112	64830 *	76145	75129
64	Total Consumption	-do-	12182	17860	37202	54273	73738	72778
65	Industrial Consumption	-do-	5429	4882	8425	9764	10580	9541
66	Agricultural Consumption	-do-	4486	7350	12802	19946	22642	21854
67	Domestic Consumption	-do-	1803	3909	7893	12478	12979	13872
Banking			1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2017-18 ^(o1)	2019-20 ^(o1)	2019-20
68	Scheduled Commercial Banks	No.	4245	4758	6291	10032	10238	10484
69	Deposits	Rs. Crore	9665	55592	349009	799946	959437	1075357
70	Advances	-do-	7985	32984	253121	542359	650802	694273

KARNATAKA AT A GLANCE

Education			1990-91	2000-01	2010-11[§]	2017-18[§]	2018-19[§]	2019-20[§]
71	Primary Schools	No.	40208	50340	59428	62007	62328	62431
72	Enrolment	'000s	6922	8581	7425	8365	8576	8596
73	High Schools	No.	5020	8928	13447	15666	15949	16850
74	Enrolment	'000s	1334	1955	2604	1760	1800	1839
Health			1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
75	Hospitals (Govt.)	No.	293	297	382	414	414	415
76	Beds per lakh population (Govt. Hospitals)	-do-	103	103	103	107	108	108
Demographic Status			1990	2000	2010	2016	2017	2018
77	Birth Rate	'000s	26.9	22.0	19.2	17.6	17.4	17.2
78	Death Rate	'000s	9.0	7.8	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.3
79	Infant Mortality Rate	Per 1000 Live Births	77	57	38	24	25	23
Transport			1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
80	Railway Route Length	Kms.	3090	3041	3244	3499	3540	3540
81	Total Road Length	-do-	130924	154204	222431	269115	273568	273914
82	Motor Vehicles	'000s	1433	3691	9930	19385	21073	26313
Co-operation			2000-01	2010-11	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
83	Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Societies	No.	4388	4914	5463	5573	5694	5844
84	Membership	'000s	5245	8992	6117	6400	7650	7573
85	Total No. of Co-operative Societies	No.	29930	35502	41402	42543	43608	44571
86	Total Membership	'000s	16167	21534	24821	22885	22971	23753
Local bodies			2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
87	Zilla Parishat/ Panchayat	No.	30	30	30	30	30	30
88	Taluk Panchyats	-do-	176	176	176	176	225	227
89	Gram Panchayats	-do-	5631	6019	6019	6022	6021	6010
90	Municipalities and Corporations	-do-	220	220	274	279	283	287

Source:

1. Statistical Abstract of Karnataka 1967-68, 1970-71, 1973-74, 1983-84, 1993-94, 2000-05, 2005-11, 2015-16, 2016-17
 2. Karnataka at a Glance: 1961-62, 1970-71, 1980-81, 1990-91, 2000-01, 2009-10, 2011 Census, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16. 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 & 2019-20
 - a. Population aged 5 years and above
 - b. Population aged 7 years and above
 - c. Bales of 170 Kgs. In lint form
 - d. Excludes number of Dogs, Rabbits and Elephants.
 - e. Project investments - Rs. 15 to 500 crores and above Rs 500 crores from 2016-17
 - f. 1-7th Standard Primary and 8-10 Secondary Schools
 - g. 1 to 8 Standard Primary and 9 to 10 Standard Secondary Schools.
 - p. Provisional data of 20th Livestock Census
 - §. Including HKRECS. (Hukeri Rural Electrical Co-operative Societies)
- * Of the total power generated from wind energy, open axis and losses occurred due to transmission in sub-centres have all been excluded.

KARNATAKA COMPARED WITH INDIA

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Karnataka	India
	Population as per 2011 Census:			
1	Total	'000s	61095	1210570
2	Males	-do-	30967	623122
3	Females	-do-	30128	587448
4	Rural Population	-do-	37469	833463
5	Percentage of Rural Population to total population		61.33	68.85
6	Urban Population	'000s	23626	377106
7	Percentage of Urban Population to total population		38.67	31.15
8	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 Males	973	943
9	2001-2011 Decadal Growth of Population	Percent	15.60	17.70
10	Literacy Rate	Percent	75.36	73.00
11	Population of SC/ST (2011 population Census)	'000s	14724	305659
12	Total Workers (2011 Census)	-do-	27873	481743
13	Geographical Area (2011Census)	Lakh Sq.Kms.	1.92	32.87
14	Net Area sown 2015-16	'000 ha.	10006	139510
15	Gross Cropped Area 2015-16	-do-	12009	197050
16	Gross Irrigated 2015-16	-do-	3742	96620
17	% of Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Area 2015-16		31.16	49.03
	Area under Principal Crops (2018-19)			
18	Rice	'000 ha.	1199	43790
19	Maize	-do-	1409	9180
20	Jowar	-do-	994	3840
21	Wheat	-do-	158	29140
22	Bajra	-do-	194	6930
23	Total Food Grains	-do-	8098	123940
24	Total Pulses	-do-	3570	29030
25	Sugarcane	-do-	496	5110
26	Cotton	-do-	718	12660
27	Groundnut	-do-	541	4810
28	Total Livestock - 2019 (p)	'000s	29003	535785
29	Forest Area -2019	Sq.Kms.	38575	712249
	State/Nation Income at Current Prices-2020-21			
30	Gross Income	Rs.Crore	1665320	19481975
31	Net Income	-do-	1511071	17451892
32	Gross per capita Income	Rs.	249947	141945
33	Net Per capita Income	-do-	226796	126968

Note: P - Provisional Data

CHAPTER 1

STATE OF KARNATAKA'S ECONOMY - AN OVERVIEW

1.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused an unprecedented human and health crisis. The measures necessary to contain the virus have triggered an economic downturn. The effects lockdown period have been severely felt because the production, consumption, exchange and other interdependent economic activities have crippled industry at the national level and within the States. Losses of employment and income have severely impacted the workers in the informal (including unorganised) sectors and poorer families who are unprotected by statutory social security measures. Livelihood has been the critical issue for them as well as their dependents, especially if they are migrants or homeless. Thus, provision of livelihood security comprising health and food security had been the biggest challenge before the State for the safe exit of the people and the economy from Covid-19 pandemic. It has used the crisis as an opportunity to advance on various fronts. It has been possible due to the vast coverage of the digital infrastructure in the State..

1.1.2 Ensuring Life and livelihood security during the pandemic frontline measures

Government conducted more than 80 lakh tests using RT-PCR technique which is the highest in the Country for per lakh population basis. As on 30.11.2020, 130061 COVID patients were given free treatment. having a financial implication of Rs.620 Crores. &Agricultural and veterinary University and other University campuses were used for Covid care centres,

Random sample testing of the personnel in close contact with the people. BMTc, KSRTC staff poor karmikas, police personnel, health workers etc.

Totally 894 hospitals empanelled of which 216 government and 678 private hospitals.

During the lockdown, Government has provided 80 lakh packed nutrition food and

toys for children in the Child Care Centres of Construction workers. Necessary steps have been taken to send migrant workers to their home states by providing special labor trains, and food and other necessities during travel.

Government has disbursed a relief package of Rs.2272 crores to all sections of society to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 lockdown. Electricity consumers including industries were given some reliefs and incentives. Flower and Vegetable growers, maize farmers, workers from various unorganized sectors such as weavers, taxi and auto drivers, construction workers, etc were given ex-gratia ranging from Rs.2,000/- to Rs.25,000/-. One time assistance of Rs. 3,38,48,000/- was extended to 16,924 Artists/Writers. Government also ensured food security for all, during the pandemic under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) and Government under Dasoha Scheme provided 10 Kg Rice and 5 Kg Wheat free of cost to each of the 9,994 inmates in 248 State Government Welfare Institutions and 8,919 inmates of 182 Central Government Welfare institutions.

Under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme, 51,58,578 farmers received a total of Rs.2,059 crores during the financial year 2020-21. Government has transferred Rs.1,021 crores to 51,05,929 farmers during the financial year 2020-21 under PM-KISAN Karnataka. Financial assistance of Rs. 5,000 /- per farmer has been transferred Rs.365.15 crores through Direct Benefit Transfer to 730298 maize growers, who have suffered losses during lockdown.

The Karnataka State Police worked 24/7 under these emergency circumstances and facilitated smooth and orderly operation of emergency services, while restricting unnecessary and unwanted movement of public. 8486 Home Guards have been deployed for Covid-19 Bandobust Duties

Helplines and help centers were established to help and facilitate the tourists stranded in the

state due to the restrictions imposed in view of Covid-19 situation. During March – 2020 to May – 2020, a total of 6780 foreign tourists from 37 countries were facilitated to return to their country.

Govt. has released Rs.526 crore from SDRF, PM CARES and CSR to districts, Health and Family Welfare Department, BBMP and other concerned departments towards containment measures of COVID-19.

Economic Survey 2020-21 presents an overview of major trends in State economy and the initiatives taken to bring the economy back on the normal path during the pandemic period. The broad coverage of sectors include: Income and Prices, Fiscal Development & State Finances, Investment and Exports, Rural Development , Urban Development, Agriculture and Allied Sectors and Food Security, Natural Resources, Industry, Employment and Labour Welfare, Economic Infrastructure, Human Development, Gender and Social Equity, Balanced Regional

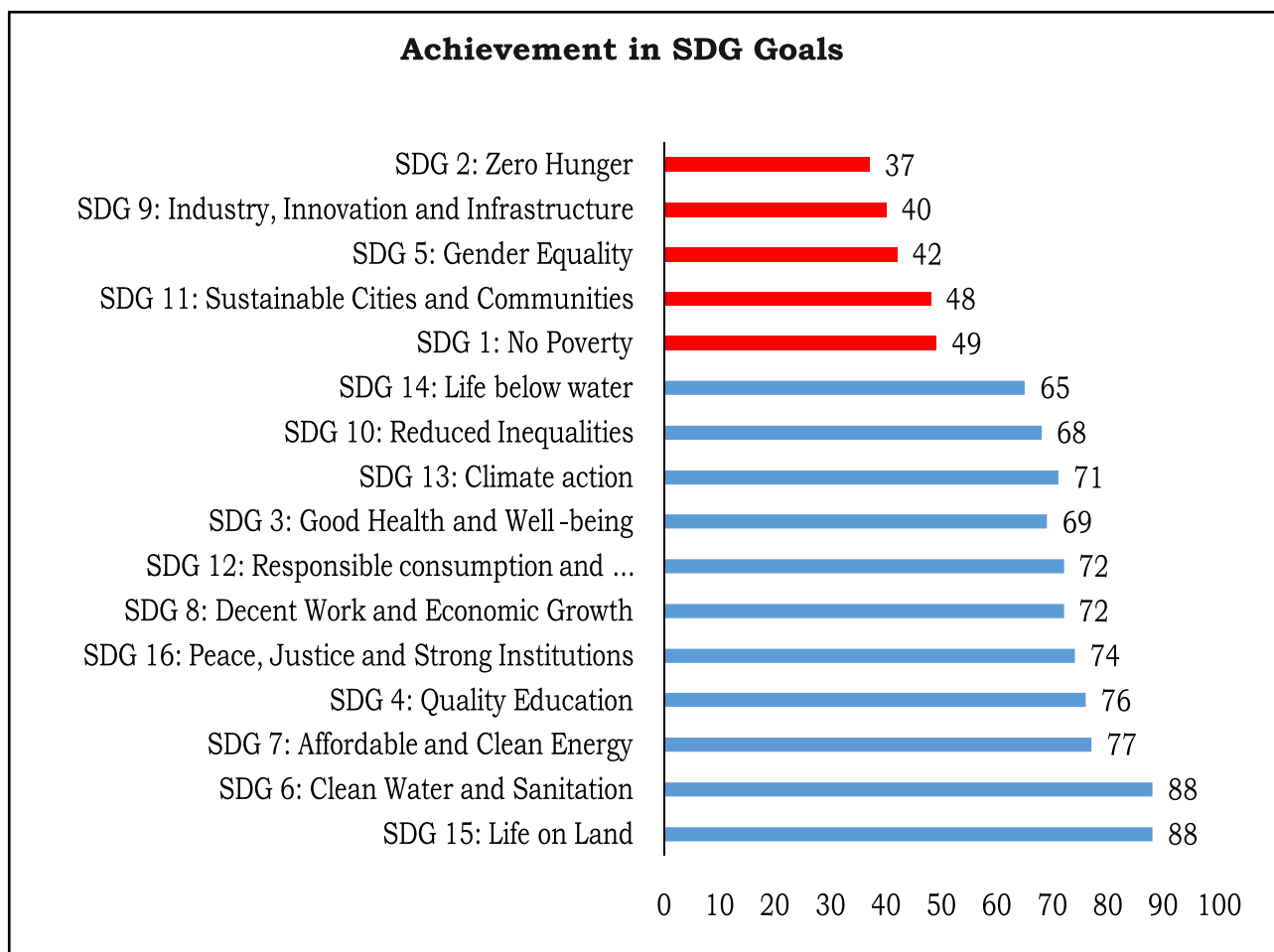
Development, Evaluation of Government Programmes/ Schemes, Skill Development all leading to attainment of the agenda Sustainable Development Goals-2030.A brief overview of the economy is presented below.

1.2. STATE ECONOMY

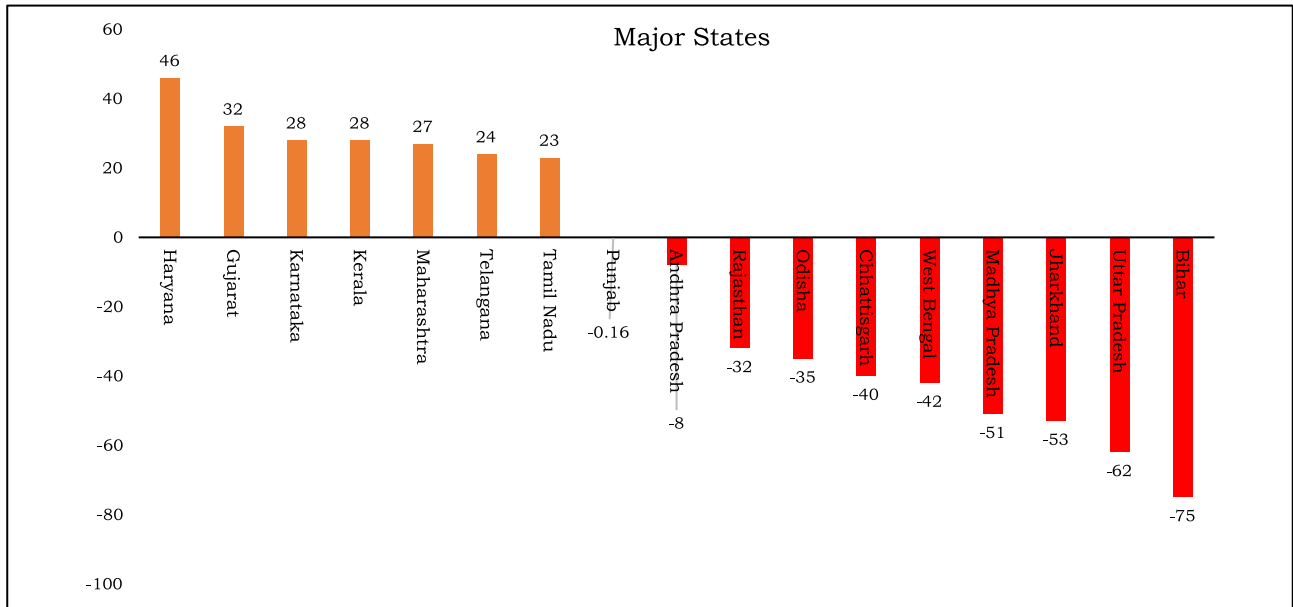
Karnataka & India

Noteworthy Achievements during Pandemic

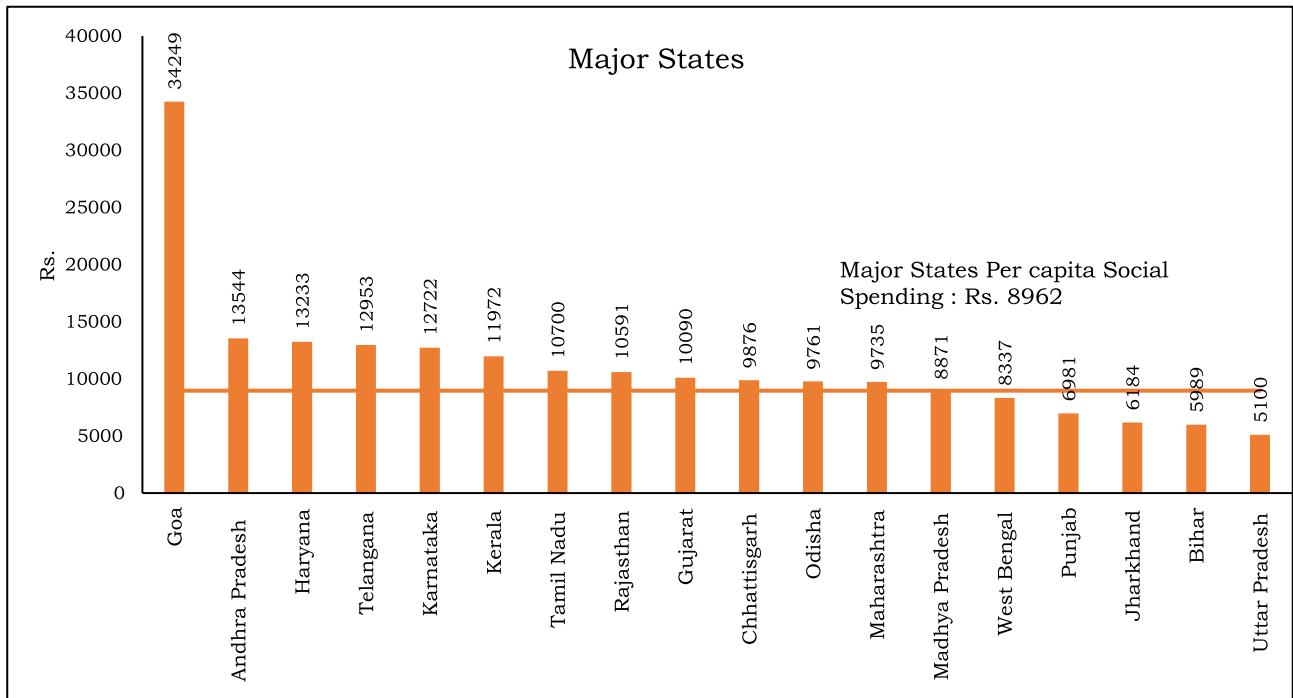
Despite the challenges and hardships imposed by the pandemic, the achievements of Karnataka State are noteworthy. The State Ranks number 1 in India Innovation Index as well as in Renewable Energy. Further, 2nd in Milk Production, 4th in Public Affairs index (Growth, Equity and Sustainability), 6th in SDG India Index (NITI Aayog 2019) and we are the front runner in 11 Sustainable Development Goals. We contribute 8% GDP of India and 40% to the country's IT exports. We have achieved 100% Online birth and death registration, 1000+ citizen services have been



% Gap from Average Per Capita Income - 2018-19 (Constant prices - 2011 - 12)



Per Capita Social Sector Expenditure (Rs.) 2018 - 19



guaranteed for time bound delivery. We are the first State to rollout a dedicated Aerospace Policy. Despite coronavirus pandemic all our fiscal indicators have been contained within the limits of Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2002.

Among 16 SDG Goals Karnataka is in aspirational category for five goals Goal-1, 2,

5, 9 & 11. The State has prepared vision 2030 evolving innovative strategies and initiatives to attain the targets of United Nations Sustainable Development Goals-2030 to make the State Hunger and Anaemia free as well as gender friendly.

The state stands at third place in India in terms of per capita income which is 28 percent

above the national average.

In terms of Per capita expenditure on social sectors the State is at 5th position with average Per capita social expenditure of Rs. 12722 indicating the concern of the State for welfare of the masses.

(i) State Income

The Advance estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Karnataka for the year 2020-21 highlights that at constant (2011-12) prices the GSDP is likely to attain a level of Rs. 11,13,818 crores with a growth of (-) 2.6% due to lockdown measures imposed to control Covid-19 pandemic. Whereas the GDP at national level is (-) 7.7% at constant (2011-12) prices. The sectoral growth rate of Agriculture, Industry and Services are expected to grow at 6.4%, (-) 5.1% and (-) 3.1% respectively.

The GSA growth rate of agriculture sector was 12.3% in 2019-20. During 2020-21, in spite of Covid-19 pandemic and floods in North Karnataka there has been a substantial growth of 6.4% in agricultural sector. The industry sector (comprising mining & quarrying, manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas & water supply) is expected to grow by (-) 5.1% in 2020-21 against a growth of 0.1% during 2019-20. Service sector is expected to grow by (-) 3.1% during 2020-21 compared to growth of 6.7% during 2019-20.

Whereas, the First Advance Estimates of All India Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2020-21 is expected to grow at (-) 7.7%. The sectoral growth rate of Agriculture, Industry and Services at all India are anticipated to grow at 2.3%, (-) 7.6% and -9.2% respectively.

(ii) Per capita Income

Per Capita State Income (i.e. per capita NSDP) of Karnataka at current prices is estimated to be Rs.2,26,796 showing a rise of 1.6% during 2020-21, as against Rs.2,23,175 in 2019-20. The Per Capita National Income is expected to reach Rs. 1,26,968 during 2020-21 from Rs.1,34,186 during 2019-20 with an decrease of (-)5.4%. The level of per capita state income at constant (2011-12) prices was Rs.1,54,861 in 2019-20 and is expected to be Rs.1,49,825 in the year 2020-21 with a growth rate of (-) 3.3%.

(iii) Sectoral Composition of Gross State Domestic Product

The contribution of Agriculture sector to the overall GSDP saw a marginal increase from 12.16% to 13.15% in 2020-21 against 2019-20. Industry sector saw a marginal decrease from 21.68% to 20.31% in 2020-21 against 2019-20. The services sector a largest component of GSDP saw a marginal increase from 66.16% in 2019-20 to 66.53% in 2020-21. The contribution of 'Real estate, Professional Services & Ownership of Dwellings' is highest with (33.46%) in 2020-21 followed by 'Manufacturing (13.11%)', 'Trade and Repair Services (10.38%)' and 'Crops (8.57%)'.

(iv) Prices

The all India Wholesale Price Index (Base Year:2011-12=100) of all commodities has moved up from 119.2 in April, 2020 to 124.2 in November 2020, with an increase of 4.19% during 2020-21. WPI of all commodities during November 2019 was 122.3 has been increased to 124.2 during November, 2020 registering an increase of 1.55%.

1.3 FISCAL DEVELOPMENT AND STATE FINANCES

(a) Fiscal Consolidation: The State's fiscal consolidation efforts have continued to be effective with all the fiscal indicators contained within the stipulated limits of the Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2002 (KFRA). Driven by various fiscal consolidation measures, Karnataka has managed its expenditure well even while enhancing its revenues. Revenue Surplus of only Rs. 143.32 crore in 2020-21 (BE) leaves limited manoeuvrability for the decision on the expenditure side. The State Fiscal deficit has slightly increased from 2.28% of GSDP in 2019-20(RE) to the level of 2.55% of GSDP in 2020-21(BE). The total liabilities are within the limit of 25% of GSDP i.e., 20.42%. Other important expenditure indicators such as proportion of State tax revenue in the revenue expenditure and non-development expenditure in aggregate disbursements place Karnataka in a better position.

(b) State Finances: The State's revenue receipts have increased from Rs.1,77,255.48 crore in 2019-20(RE) to Rs.1,79,919.76 crore in 2020-21(BE). The per capita State's own tax revenue has increased from Rs. 17,220 in

2019-20 (RE) to Rs.18,249 in 2020-21 (BE). The budgeted tax revenue is anticipated at Rs.1,56,698.04 crore in 2020-21 (BE) as against Rs. 1,49,907.91 crore in 2019-20 (RE).

(c) Per-Capita Development Expenditure: The per capita development expenditure in Karnataka during 2017-18(A/Cs), 2018-19(RE) and 2019-20(BE) was Rs.20,435, Rs.22,898 and Rs.24,148 respectively as compared to all State's average of Rs.14,074, Rs.17,730 and Rs.18,688.

(d) Rationalisation of Schemes and Programmes: There are as many as 1863 schemes in 2020-21 with an allocation of Rs. 2,09,561.95 crore, out of which about 1000 schemes having an allocation upto ten crore. The budget provided to these 1000 schemes is hardly 1.37 % of total budget hence there is a need to rationalise them based on the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission. The high percentage of committed revenue expenditure to revenue receipts 88% in 2019-20(RE) reveals that the State has limited flexibility in allocation of its resources for new schemes. Hence the need of the hour is expenditure rationalization/re-calibration.

(e) Capital Outlay: Capital outlay (outside the revenue account) as percent of GSDP in expenditure front has increased from 2.17% in 2019-20(RE) to 2.80% in 2020-21(BE). However, this poses a great challenge and it is a matter of concern for Karnataka due to the infrastructure inadequacies prevailing in the State.

(f) Low non-tax revenue: Non-Tax Revenue as a percentage of revenue receipts is declining over the past several years. The ratio of Non-Tax Revenue to GSDP has been negligible mainly on account of low and declining cost recoveries, poor performance of Public Enterprises and uneconomic pricing of implicit subsidies. One of the major reasons for the stagnation of Non-Tax revenue is lack of regular and periodic monitoring by the Administrative Departments and non-revision of user charges periodically.

(g) Comprehensive Decision Support System (Avalokana): This system would capture information on the progress of the State Government's Schemes directly from the implementation points and enable the

Government to formulate comprehensive District and Block level Plans and monitor their implementation

(h) Gender Budget: The State is one of the pioneers in Gender Budget Initiatives and preparing Gender Budget documents since 2007-08. The Gender Budget document indicates the quantum of allocations made through schemes intended for welfare and empowerment of women. The Gender Budget Allocation (BE) for the year 2020-21 is at Rs.1,14,902.55 crore which is 48.30 percent of total budget. Category-A covers schemes which benefit women 100 percent. There are 48 schemes under this category in 2020-21 and allocation under these schemes is at Rs.4,732.34 crore which is about 4.11% of the total Gender Budget. Category-B covers schemes, wherein women beneficiaries are 30-99 percent. There are 706 schemes under this category in 2020-21 and allocation for these schemes is at Rs.1,10,170.20 crore which is about 95.89% of the Gender Budget.

(i) Child Budget: From 2020-21 onwards, the State Government is implementing Child Budget to ensure adequate expenditure for children so as to address their needs and vulnerabilities in a holistic manner. Around 280 programmes involving Rs 36,340.00 crore are proposed in the budget (15.28% of the total budget).

1.4 INVESTMENT AND EXPORT

Karnataka's vast and diversified resource base has emerged as a reputed investment destination for investors worldwide. Our mission is to make Karnataka a global manufacturing hub. In this direction, we have released the New Industrial Policy for 2020-25, with focus on advanced manufacturing & innovation. Karnataka has been ranked number 1 in NITI Aayog India Innovation Index for 2020. Nearly 65% of India's aerospace exports originate in Karnataka. It is India's largest Electronics chip design hub. 50% of India's machine tools production happens in Karnataka. 63% of our installed power capacity is in renewable energy sources. It is ensured with Affidavit Based Clearance System that any approved project can start the next day without waiting for any downstream approvals. Now investors are not required to obtain approvals/clearances from 11 different

govt. agencies, for a period of 3 years or until commercial operations begin.

(a) Investment: The State was the first to enact the Industrial Facilitation Act to help investors. Karnataka has a single window which acts as a one-stop-shop for investments in the State. It is being further automated now as one portal one mail and one number. The specific advantages for Karnataka include i) Good law and order situation prevailing in Karnataka which is conducive to foreign direct investments. ii) Abundant availability of highly skilled manpower. iii) Karnataka ranks among the top 5 industrially developed States in India. iv) The State provides excellent logistic support and connectivity to the investors and v) The State provides one of the biggest and fast expanding markets in the Country. Karnataka attracted FDI of USD 38410 million from 2007-08 to 2020-21 (up to Nov 2020) constituting 8% of the all India FDI.

(b) Investment in Information Technology (IT): Bangalore was the first city in India to set up a Satellite Earth Station for high speed communication services to facilitate software exports in 1992. Karnataka is home to over 5500+ IT/Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) companies, giving direct employment to over 12 lakh professionals and creating over 31 lakh indirect jobs. The industry contributes to over 22% of the state's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The share of Karnataka in Information Technology exports is nearly 40% of the country's exports of USD 155 billion.

(c) Karnataka StartUp policy 2015-2020: A "Karnataka Startup Policy 2015-2020" was launched with a vision to stimulate the growth of 20,000 tech startups by 2020. The state government launched several startup-focused funds that have a corpus of USD 47.3 million. Over 10000 people have registered on the Startup Karnataka Portal as Startups, Mentors, Incubators, Investors, Institutes etc. and more than 1500 startups have been certified by Karnataka Startup Cell so far

(d) Investment in Biotechnology: One of the key goals of the third Karnataka Biotech Policy (2017-22), released in 2017 is for the state to aim for a 40 to 60% market share of the national BioEconomy target of USD 100 billion

by the year 2025. While the state's BioEconomy at USD 22.6 billion contributes slightly more than a third to the national BioEconomy (USD 62.5 billion), BioEconomy contributes nearly 9.3% of the state's economic output. This indicates the critical role played by biotechnology to the state's economy.

(e) Bengaluru Technology Summit 2020 (BTS 2020): BTS 2020 is the flagship event of Government of Karnataka virtually inaugurated by Shri. Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on November 19, 2020 with the theme 'NEXT IS NOW'. The summit has brought together Thought leaders, Technocrats, Researchers, Innovators, Investors and Policy Makers from across the world. The event had a total of 8,507 registered business delegates. The event also witnessed the announcement of 8 MoUs with overseas countries.

(f) Exports of Karnataka: Karnataka ranks number 5 in Export Preparedness Index. An Export Strategy for Karnataka has been formulated in November 2020, for a period of five years, in collaboration with Federation of Indian Export Organization. Karnataka has been chosen as one of the Pilot States for setting up 5 Export Development Centre in Shivamogga, Hubballi-Dharwad, Ramanagara, Bidar and Mysuru. Govt. of Karnataka has already taken steps and signed MoUs with leading e-commerce players like Amazon Global Selling and Flipkart to boost marketing of local products. The State initiated 9-product specific industrial clusters, with a focus on less developed Northern Karnataka region.

Karnataka accounts for more than one third of electronics and computer software exports from the country. It is also a leader in exports of readymade garments, petrochemicals and engineering commodities from Southern Region.

(g) Export Performance of Karnataka: Karnataka's Export Performance amounted to about Rs. 545780.33 crore in 2017-18, which has increased to Rs. 703105.85 crore in 2019-20, which constituted about 18.80% of the Country's exports in that year. The export performance for 2020-21 (Up to Nov 2020) is Rs. 332506.56 crore. The share of

merchandise exports in the National exports constitutes around 5.31% and software/service exports around 38.6% for the year 2019-20.

1.5 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) Rural Development: The vision of rural development is to provide sustainable and inclusive growth along with empowerment of Panchayath Raj Institutions.

(ii) Decentralization: After the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, Karnataka was the first State to pass a new legislation in 1993, viz., The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993. The Act provides for a three-tier structure of Panchayati Raj institutions namely Zilla Panchayath, Taluk Panchayath and Gram Panchayath. Karnataka State comprises of 6021 Gram Panchayaths, 227 Taluk Panchayaths and 30 Zilla Panchayaths. In conformity with the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution, the 1993 Act has entrusted a wide functions (Schedule I, II and III) to panchayaths. To carry out the entrusted functions Rs. 902.99 crore has been allocated to the grama panchayats during 2020-21.

The Karnataka Panchayath Raj (second amendment) Act, 2015 has been amended in December 2015. The strategy is to follow preparing the development plan from the grass root level Janavasti Sabha. Section 310B is to constitute Karnataka State Decentralised Planning and Development Committee, headed by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka to formulate development plans and annual economic review to be presented along with the budget document.

(a) GPDP: Based on the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the Karnataka State initiated the process of preparation of Grama Panchayat Development Plan which is named as Namma Grama Namma Yojane.

During 2015-16, 60,000 Ward Sabhas and Grama Sabhas have been conducted and 24 lakh works and activities have been identified in 6021 Grama Panchayats.

The district sector outlay for the year 2020-21 is Rs 41638 crores, which is 17.5% of the total state plan allocation with an increase of 6.4% of district sector outlay over the year 2019-20.

(b) MGNREGA: During 2020-21, with the available funds of Rs. 4874.35 crores, an

amount of Rs. 3978.09 crores has been utilized to generate 1091 lakh mandays up to the end of November 2020. 26.41 lakh households were provided employment for 100 days and 2.49 lakh works were completed.

(c) Rural Roads: Improvement of rural roads and their maintenance is being taken up under Pradhan Manthri Gram Sadak Yojane (PMGSY), Namma Grama Namma Raste Yojane (NGNRY), Chief Minister Gram Sadak Yojane & RIDF schemes.

Under PMGSY Rs. 27.23 crore has been spent for maintenance of 1359.06 kms of road length Under Namma Grama Namma Raste Yojane, Rs.8930.80 crore has been spent and 18638.22 kms of road length has been asphalted up to November 2020 since inception of this programme.

To maintain the 8000 kms rural roads under Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane, an amount of Rs.75 crore has been spent up to the end of November 2020 as against the allocation of Rs.200 crores.

(iii) Rural Housing: Government of Karnataka is providing housing for the houseless families in rural areas through housing schemes. During the last 3 years about 6.8 lakh houses have been constructed under the Basava Vasathi Yojane, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Nivasa Yojane, Indira Awas Yojana/Pradhana Mantri Awas Yojane and Devraj Urs Housing Schemes from 2017-18 to 2019-20 and 2.15 lakh sites have been distributed in rural areas from 2000-01 to 2019-20.

(iv) Rural Water Supply: During 2020-21 (up to Nov 2020) 44 Multi level villages schemes have been taken up targeting 1854 habitations.

(a) Jaladhare: The State Government is implementing "Jaladhare" project to provide safe and sustainable pure drinking water at the rate of 55 LPCD for the rural areas, by drawing water from rivers or reservoirs. Four Districts viz., Mandya, Vijayapura, Dharwad and Raichur have been selected in Phase I. During 2020-21, an amount of Rs.779.35 crore has been utilized up to the end of November 2020 by covering 109 non quality affected habitations and 34 quality affected habitations covered under MVS scheme.

(b) Jalamrutha Project: The Jalamrutha project is a community driven participatory programme for implementation of the four Pillar campaign, viz Water literacy, Rejuvenation of traditional water bodies, water conservation and Greenery under Jalamrutha project. During 2020-21, 400 works towards the repairs and rejuvenation of tanks have been attended with an expenditure of Rs.4.75 crore up to the end of November 2020.

(c) Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM): Government of Karnataka has launched “Mane manege Gange” to provide Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to all rural households by 2023 at the rate of 55 LPCD in the State.

During 2020-21, it is aimed to provide 23057 lakh new Functional Household Tap Connections with an estimated cost of Rs.83884.52crore. 1.13 lakh new Functional Household Tap Connections are provided up to the end of November 2020.

(v) Rural Sanitation: Swachha Bharat Mission (SBM): Karnataka has been the forerunner in putting forth concerted efforts to implement total sanitation with an objective to bring improvement in the general quality of life in rural areas by promoting, cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation. During 2020-21, Rs.303.94 crores has been spent up to the end of November 2020 by constructing 1.68 lakh Individual House Hold Latrines and 390 Community Sanitary Complexes.

Open Defecation Free (ODF): 30 Districts, 176 Taluks, 6021 Gram Panchayaths and 26935 Villages have been declared as open defecation free.

1.6 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Urbanization is sine quo non of economic development. The State today is in rapid process of urbanization. It is expected to reach an urban population proportion of 50% by 2026. Karnataka is the 7th most urbanized State in India.

(i) Urban Housing: To meet the growing demand of housing the State has been proactive in its policies. Housing for the poor and down-trodden assumes greater importance both in rural and urban areas in the State through increased budgetary allocation. Karnataka Housing Board (KHB) which caters

to the housing needs of low, middle and high-income group has constructed 1.22 lakh houses and developed 1.38 lakh sites up to end of November 2020. During 2020-21, 1,983 houses have been constructed up to November 2020, under Vajpayee Housing Scheme. 124 houses have been constructed up to the end of the said period under Devaraj Urs Housing scheme and 1,157 as against the target of 10,000 houses under Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Nivasa Yojane.

(ii) Water Supply: Karnataka Urban Water Supply Drainage Board is responsible for providing safe drinking Water to 232 urban areas from surface source. From 2009-10 to 2020-21 (upto end of November 2020). 103 water supply schemes as against the target of 157 were completed with an expenditure of Rs 2554.72 crore.

a) Sanitation: During the year 2020-21 there are 42 on-going Under Ground Drainage Schemes with Budget allocation of Rs.388.89 crores. It is proposed to commission 5 schemes during 2020-21.

b) Urban Land Transport fund: The State Urban Transport Fund has been leveraged to promote DULT's mandate. During the year 2020-21, Rs. 30 crores is provided in the budget, of which Rs.13.99 crores is utilized upto end of November 2020 by completing 14 projects which include projects on augmentation of buses on, construction of bus infrastructure facilities, footpath improvements, cycling infrastructures etc. 41 ongoing projects are in progress and 13 new projects are approved. Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation has received 6 National and International Awards.

(iii) Swachh Bharath Mission: Swachh Bharath Mission (SBM) was launched on 2nd October 2014. With an objective to eliminate open defecation and to ensure scientific Management of Municipal Solid Waste.

During the year 2020, Tumkur city Corporation got ODF+ certification and BBMP and Mysore city corporations have obtained ODF++ certification and Mysore city corporation got 5 star Garbage Free city certification.

Under Swachh Sarvekshan 2020, Mysore, Ramanagara, Periyapatna, Hunsur, H.D. kote, KR Nagara, Kadur, Holalkere, Bhalki

Urban local bodies of Karnataka have received awards.

(iv) Bruhath Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP): Bruhath Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike has taken up many infrastructure projects to improve the infrastructure of the city. Rs.1500 crore has been provided for the development of Bengaluru, of which Rs.634.61 crore has been spent up to end of November 2020 during 2020-21.

(v) Bengaluru Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL): Metro rail is a vital component of the transformation of the urban transport scenario in India. Government has completed track length of 48.3 kms at a cost of Rs. 15715 Crore, to provide comfortable travel to passengers by Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. Works of Phase 2 and Phase 2A are under progress and it is aimed to have 75 km of Metro line by 75 years of Indian Independence in 2022. One Nation One Card will be launched by BMRCL and BMTC.

Government has approved for the implementation of Bengaluru Sub-Urban Rail Project to ease traffic congestion in Bengaluru and Intelligent Traffic Management System is implemented with an assistance of Rs.88 Crores from Japanese Government.

(vi) Bengaluru Development Authority (BDA): Bengaluru Development Authority has undertaken the formation of a new layout viz. Nada Prabhu Kempegowda Layout. Rs.552 crore is provided in the budget for the year 2020-21 for formation of layout works. Towards major infrastructure work component in Bengaluru metropolitan area, BDA has spent Rs.3129.83 crore up to end of November 2020.

(vii) Smart City Mission: Government of India has launched Smart City Mission during 2015 and has contemplated to cover in five years with an objective to provide a fillip to the development of innovative smart solutions that directly impact the needs of the cities. In Karnataka 7 cities viz., Belagavi, Davanagere, Hubballi-Dharwad, Shimoga, Mangaluru, Tumakuru and Bengaluru, have been selected. Rs.2536 crore has been released to 7 cities under Smart City Mission. In 7 Smart Cities 162 projects of Rs.400 Crore are completed, 345 projects of Rs. 6233 Crore

works are under progress up to November 2020.

(viii) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT): Under this scheme 26 towns and Badami city under HRIDAY have been selected. A Total of 401 works amounting to Rs.4952.87 crore were approved, of which 288 works amounting to Rs.1430.63 crore were completed up to the end of November 2020.

(ix) Nagarothana (Municipality) phase -3 Project: This project is implemented in 267 ULBs with an allocation of Rs.2890 crore. Drinking Water Supply works, road improvement, road side drains, footpath and traffic Management, Storm water drains, improvement and construction of office building, community and public toilets, modern bus stand and market complex have been prioritized. An expenditure of Rs.1338.53 crore has been incurred against the released amount of Rs.1374.70 crore by completing 1768 works as against 1835 approved works up to the end of November 2020.

1.7 AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS AND FOOD SECURITY

1.7.1 Agriculture

We have 10 agro-climatic zones in Karnataka. Our Agriculture/Horticulture/ Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Universities have developed region specific models which include (a) Organic agriculture, (b) Diet modification and (c) Integrated Farming Systems. The State has the vision to accomplish productivity enhancement, cost reduction for sustainable agriculture to ensure increased income, farmers' welfare and food security with an emphasis on small and marginal farmers.

(i) Monsoon: The cumulative rainfall during the southwest monsoon period from 1st June to 30th September was 991 mm as against a normal of 852 mm. Rainfall during Northeast monsoon period (1st October to 31st December) was 190 mm as against a normal of 182 mm.

(ii) Agricultural Area and Production: Favourable rainfall during pre-monsoon, southwest and northeast monsoon periods have improved the prospects of crop

production during the current year. Advance Estimates of agricultural production indicate food grain production of 136.66 lakh tonnes against the targeted production of 133.05 lakh tonnes. Oilseeds production is estimated to be 11.46 lakh tonnes against the target of 13.05 lakh tonnes. Production of cotton is likely to be 19.11 lakh bales against the target of 13.90 lakh bales.

(iii) Distribution of Inputs: The State Government provides Certified / Quality seeds to the farmers at subsidized rates under State sector Seeds Supply and other investments Scheme. During Kharif 2020, 3.97 lakh quintal seeds were distributed to 15.51 lakh farmers and Rs.89.32 crore subsidy amount was utilized. During Rabi and Summer, 2.68 lakh quintals seeds have been distributed to 4.59 lakh farmers by utilizing Rs.46.86 crore subsidy amount up to end of November 2020.

iv) 1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)

Under the “Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi” scheme of Government of India, each eligible farmer family is provided with the financial assistance of Rs. 6000/- in 3 instalments of Rs. 2000/- each. So far, 56,85,185 farmers in the State have registered by giving self-declarations under this scheme; The central government has transferred the financial assistance of Rs. 4885.79 crore to 53,52,304 farmers of the State till November 2020.

2. PM KISAN - Karnataka scheme: The State Government has been providing additional financial assistance of Rs. 4,000/- in two instalments under the PM Kisan-Karnataka Scheme to all eligible farmers of the Central Government's PM Kisan scheme from 14.08.2019. During 2020-21, Rs. 2600 crores have been allocated for the scheme. So far the State Government has permitted 51,09,730 farmers to get financial assistance and the State has transferred the financial assistance of Rs. 986.76 crore to 49,33,840 farmers of the State till November 2020.

v) One District One Product (ODOP): The State Government, in partnership with the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), has launched Centrally Sponsored PM Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises Scheme (PM FME Scheme) for

providing financial, technical and business support for up-gradation of existing micro food processing enterprises. The scheme adopts One District One Product (ODOP) approach to reap the benefit of scale in terms of procurement of inputs, availing common services and marketing of products. ODOP for the scheme will provide the framework for value chain development and alignment of support infrastructure.

In the coastal Udipi and Dakshina Kannada districts, seafood and marine products are selected, while bakery products were picked in Bengaluru and coffee was picked in Kodagu. In Bengaluru Rural, the product selected for promotion is poultry products. In Chikkamagaluru, spices were earmarked, while pineapples were chosen in Shivamogga district. Other products included are Kalaburagi (red gram), Mandya (jaggery), Vijayapura (lemon), Haveri (mango), Gadag (Byadagi chillies), Bidar (ginger), Ballari (fig), Mysuru (bananas), and Koppal (guava).

The Centre will invest 60% of the expenses while the rest will be funded by the state. The project aims to help 10,784 enterprises.

On a similar line, the state proposes to identify One Taluk One Crop and one Gram panchayat one crop. Farmer Producer Organizations focusing on one product at Gram Panchayat level and establishing value chains through hub and spoke model will be the strategy for the future.

(vi) Watershed Development: The total geographical area of State is 190.50 lakh hectares, out of which 129.70 lakh hectares area is available for watershed interventions. So far 70.84 lakh hectares rainfed area is brought under watershed interventions. The remaining area of 58.86 lakh hectares is planned for scientific watershed interventions in a phased manner.

Government has approved to implement the Rejuvenating Watersheds for Agriculture Resilience through Innovative Development (REWARD) project for constructing water harvesting structures in 21 districts of the State from 2020-21 to 2026-27 with a budget of Rs.600 Crores (State Government share: 30% and World Bank loan: 70%). Government has generated 93 lakh mandays under MGNREGS with financial progress of Rs. 259 Crores (October 2020).

(vii) Agricultural Marketing: The State has 162 Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMC's) to facilitate and regulate the marketing of agricultural commodities.

On line trading system is being implemented to sell the agricultural produce of the farmers in the markets through the electronic trading system.

So far 160 markets are brought under Unified Market Platform. The Unified Marketing Platform has transacted 7.93 Crore MTs of agricultural commodities worth Rs.2,07,456.71 Crores up to November 2020. The State is setting up Scientific Market Intelligence Cell based on GIS, artificial intelligence and machine learning using big data analytics. We wish to shift our focus from "Production Based Policy" to "Income Based Policy" to provide sustainable livelihoods to the farmer community with a strong procurement system and market linkages.

1.7.2 Horticulture

Horticulture sector has emerged as an important component of the economy of our State and has contributed more than one third share to the economy of The average productivity of horticultural crops in the State is 7.89 Metric Tons per hectare. The annual value of Horticultural products produced in the State is Rs.46,234 crore and constitutes 29.89% of the total income from entire agriculture sector. The share of Horticultural produces in total GSDP of the state is 2.99%.

Currently in the State, around 5500 farmers are cultivating oil palm in an area of about 5832.68 ha. out of which 2500 ha. is under bearing. The annual production of oil palm FFBS is about 13,150 M.T, out of which about 2264 M.T of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) is being extracted and 60,872 seedlings have been distributed to the farmers for area expansion (upto November 2020).

The area expansion of Horticulture crops is undertaken in 14396 hectares. Drip irrigation system is installed in 15906 hectares. Integrated pest and disease management covered in 20726 hectares. Assistance to establish 469 Post-Harvest Management units has been given.

An amount of Rs.5761.00 lakh is distributed as compensation to 35959 fruits growing farmers and an amount of Rs.1511.71 lakh

(upto November-2020) is distributed as compensation to 21181 flower growing farmers who were badly affected as they were unable to harvest, transport, sell and process fruit crops in the wake of the lockdown imposed due to Covid-19.

During 2019-20, assistance has been extended to establish 370 processing units with a total subsidy amount of Rs.1502.76 lakhs.

Government intends to create an online marketing platform for 47 lakh tonnes of marketable surplus of fruits and vegetables, by creating infrastructure facilities like markets, cold storages, processing centres under Atmanirbhar Scheme through Public-Private Partnership.

The department has supported formation of 100 FPOs comprising of one lakh farmers.

1.7.3 Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development

As per the 20th Livestock Census, Karnataka has 3.03 crores of livestock and 5.95 crores of poultry population.

During 2019-20, the share of Animal Husbandry in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Agriculture and Allied activities was 21.81 per cent. As per the 20th Livestock Census, the share of Karnataka in all India livestock and poultry population was 5.40 per cent and 6.98 percent respectively. The density of livestock in the state is estimated at 158.15 per sq.km and 49646 per lakh human population. The state ranks 2nd in Milk Production

During 2020-21 up to the end November-2020, 234 farmers were trained in poultry rearing and 50701 lakhs eggs and 359948 chicks were produced and under feed and fodder development, Rs.4.36 crores is utilized for purchase of 133971 fodder seed minikits and distributed to farmers and 4.60 lakh tones of green fodder produced and under PPP programme, 63.30 lakh sheep and goats have been vaccinated.

Karnataka Milk Federation has 27 dairy processing plants with a capacity of 92.50 lakh liters / day. At present 14904 dairy co-operative societies are functioning, within the limit of 14 district milk unions with 25.50 lakh farmers enrolled as members, out of which, 8.90 lakh farmers are active members.

In order to encourage dairy farmers, Government of Karnataka is giving Rs.5/- per litre as milk incentive. Approximately 9 lakh beneficiaries will be benefited from this scheme.

Strategies adopted during Covid-19 crisis

Milk procurement, processing and office management guidelines were circulated to all the units as per NDDDB. KMF approached all the private dairies for conversion of milk powder and could arrange for additional conversion of 4.5 lakh litres to take out the excess of 7 to 8 lakh litres of milk everyday. Government of Karnataka intervened and arranged to buy 7.75 lakh litres of milk everyday for free of cost distribution to slums dwellers and labourers in rehabilitation camps at the cost of Rs.78.20 crore

Labour & Marketing Issues

Further, Farmer welfare programmes were undertaken, an incentive of Rs. 500/- per MT of cattle feed is being announced by KMF. Fruits and vegetables were allowed to be sold in the milk outlet premises. Maize directly purchased from farmers at minimum support price and in order to reach out to customers e-marketing was introduced. Effort included reaching consumers house to house.

Central Assistance under Athmanirbhar program:- An amount of Rs.100 crore interest subvention scheme was announced with 2 plus 2 percent interest subsidy to avail loans for making regular payment to milk producers. Milk unions availed Rs.85500/- lakhs as loan from different Banks and interest subvention of Rs.999.94 lakhs. Thus milk unions were able to procure all the milk produced by the formers during Covid-19 and made payments to producers regularly even though the marketing of milk reduced drastically.

1.7.4 Fisheries

Karnataka State has 313.02 Km long coast line along with 27000 Sq. km continental shelf area, 5.75 lakh hectares of various inland water resources and has vast scope for fisheries development. There are about 9.74 lakh fishermen in the state of which 3.28lakh fishermen in marine and 6.46 lakh fishermen are in inland who are involved in various fisheries activities. Karnataka is in 4th position in marine fish production and 9th

position in inland fish production For 2020-21(upto the end of November 2020) the total fish production is 3.05 lakhs metric tonnes and fish seed production is 7278.65 lakh fry respectively.

In 2019-20, the marine exports including fishmeal and fish oil exports from Karnataka was 0.95 lakh metric tons worth Rs.1367.13 crores.

Karnataka State has 54 Process units and 54 cold storages under private sector with capacity of 7812 metric tonne/day. During 2020-21, assistance of Rs.26.50 lakhs was given for establishment of 1cold storage unit with a capacity of 20 metric tonnes.

Measures taken by State Government in addition to programmes initiated under Athma Nirbhar Yojana for fishermen under distress due to Covid-19:

- From 15-04-2020 onwards, fishing was allowed for traditional and motorised (upto 10 HP) boats with adherence to Covid norms.
- Government has ordered to extend the lease period for one year on payment for pond fishing which has to be completed in 2020-21. Renewal of fishing right (ಪಾಶುವಾರು ಹಕ್ಕು) for pond fishing is extended for further 2 months considering the financial difficulties incurred during lockdown period.
- Under centrally sponsored Savings and Compensation scheme, an amount of Rs.3,000/fishermen (both central and state share) is credited to beneficiaries account and 26,422 fishermen were benefited.
- Measures have been taken for disbursement of K.C.C card and to provide interest free loans.
- Pradhanamantri Matsya Sampadha Yojana (PMSSY) has been launched under Athmanirbhar programme. State Government has prepared a 5 year action plan starting from 2020-21 to 2024-25 for Rs.4,115.83 crores. The central government has approved the proposal for Rs.137.19 crores which includes a central share of Rs.42.04 crores. Central Government has also released Rs. 21.02 Crores as 1st Instalment for which the corresponding state share will be Rs.

14.61 crore, Under Blue Revolution and PMSSY scheme, a proposal is submitted to central government to release an additional amount of Rs.3960.90 lakh. District Level Committee (DLC) meeting has been conducted in 30 districts and 3300 beneficiaries' selection process has been completed.

1.7.5 Food and Nutrition

To attain the sustainable development goal of Zero hunger (SDG-2) it is essential to ensure food and nutrition security. The Public Distribution System (PDS) is evolved as a system of management of scarcity and for distribution of food grains at affordable prices in Karnataka. There are 19840 Fair Price Shops (FPS) covering the revenue villages. Annabhagya is a major scheme introduced combined with National Food Security Act - 2013 (NFSA) to accomplish the objective of hunger free State. From the Year 2017-18, each member of priority household (PHH) is being distributed 7 kgs food grains and Anthyaodaya Anna Yojane (AAY) households are given 35 kgs food grains at free of cost. There are 1.34 crore PDS card holders in the State (upto November 2020) which constitutes 3.88 crore beneficiaries under Public Distribution System.

The PaditharaKhatari Scheme Guarantees the availability of food grains from the first of every month.

“AHARAVANI” Toll free No.1967 and 1800 425 9339 facility has been provided to receive complaints with regard to the distribution of

food grains under Annabhagya scheme. Computerization and digitization of records has ensured transparency in the system. Annabhagya Adalat has been introduced from 01.06.2014 to address the public grievance. The department of Food and Civil Supplies has a digitized data base of all ration cards.

A separate State Food Commission has been constituted and is functioning effectively. Aadhar numbers of all ration card holders have been seeded to their respective ration cards. Presently, around 99% of seeding of members is completed.

During 2020-21 under Annabhagya Yojane, upto November 2020, 199 cases have been booked under Essential Commodities Act. Food grains stock has been seized and action has been initiated against concerned persons.

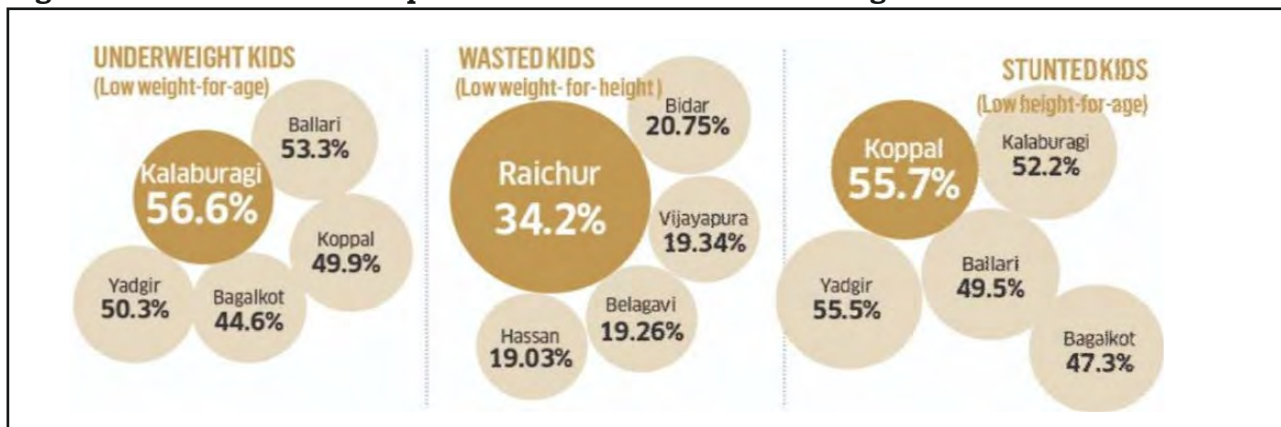
During Covid Lockdown under Pradhan Mantri Garib KalyanaYojana (PMGKAY) the Government of India has allotted 16,07,720MT quantity of rice for period of 8 months from April 2020 to November 2020 at free of cost to distribute to TPDS beneficiaries. Under Atma Nirbar Bharat Yojana Rice & Channa were distributed to 14.23 lakhs migrants and households without ration cards.

The State has contributed significantly to provide food & nutrition security for the poor in the State. But nutrition situation in the State needs serious consideration as reflected in the NFHS-5 report. **(Table 1.7.1 and Figure 1.7.1 & 1.7.2)**

Table 1.7.1 : Nutrition Status of Karnataka

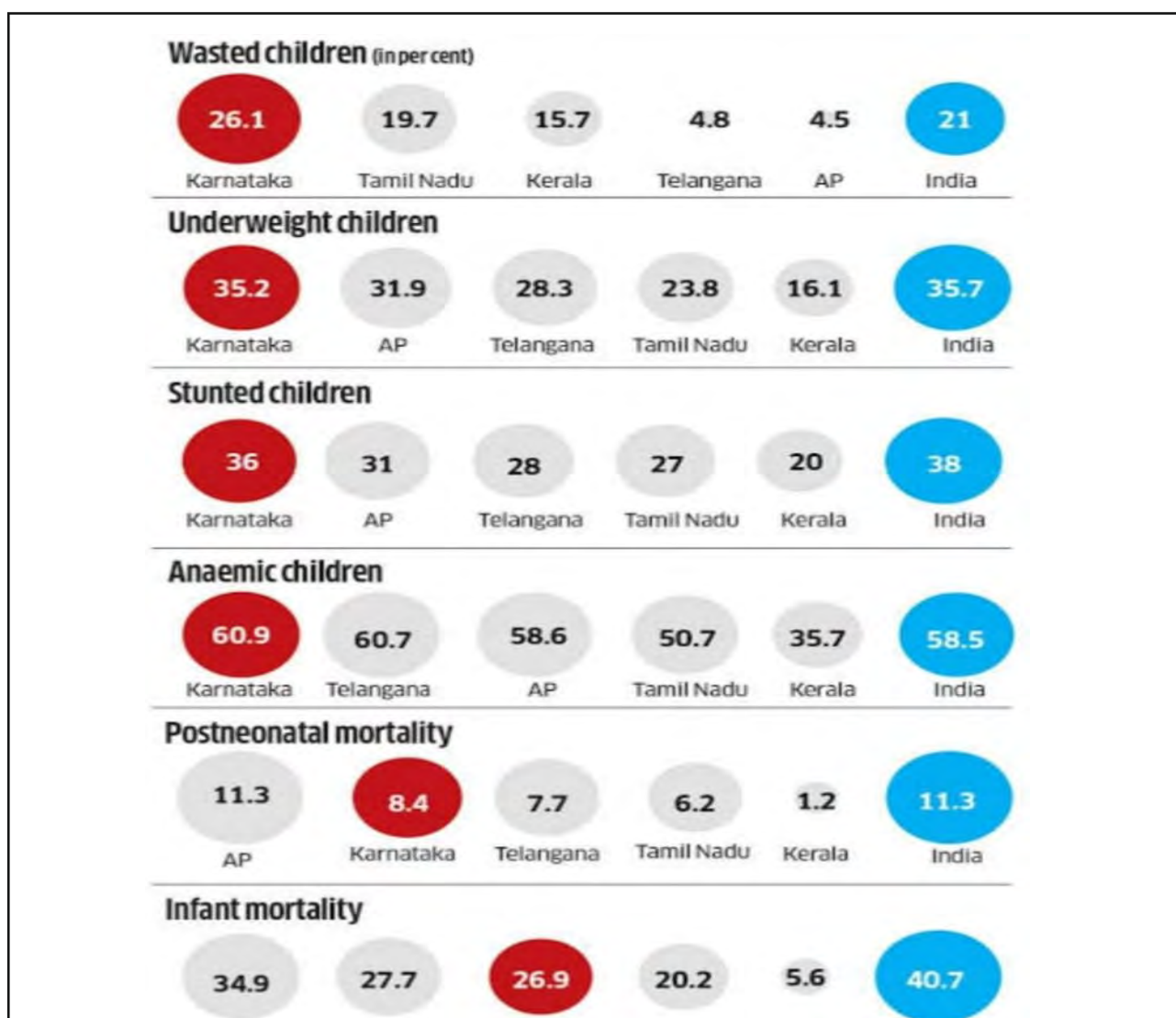
	Key indicators	NFHS-5	NFHS-4	Trend
1	Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth	49.1	56.3	↓ (-ve)
2	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk	45.8	46	↓ (-ve)
3	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)	35.4 (+)	36.2	↑ (+ve)
4	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)	19.5 (+)	26.1	↑ (+ve)
5	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)	8.4 (+)	10.5	↑ (+ve)
6	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)	32.9 (+)	35.2	↑ (+ve)
7	Children age 6-59 months who are anemic	65.5 (-)	60.9	↑ (-ve)
8	All women age 15-49 years who are anemic	47.8 (1)	44.8	↑ (-ve)

Figure 1.7.1 : Malnutrition Spread in Karnataka across the Regions



Kalyan Karnataka region has high incidence of malnutrition. The new strategy and policy is expected to address these issues on priority basis.

Figure 1.7.2 : Malnutrition - Karnataka and Southern States



Karnataka has high incidence of malnutrition and anaemia among the Southern states.

1.8 NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

1.8.1 Forest, Ecology and Environment

(a) Forest

In southern states Kerala has highest forest cover to its total area and Karnataka is in third position. Karnataka's geographical area of 1,91,791 Sq.km. constitutes 5.83% of India's geographical area. Forest accounts for the second largest land use after agriculture and plays significant role in achieving environmental goals. The total area under forest in the state is 42200.44 Sq. km. Which constitutes 22 % of the State's geographical area.

In 2020-21 upto the end of November - 2020, 73884 hectares have been covered by planting 451.11 lakh seedlings. 369.79 lakh seedlings have been distributed to farmers and general public for planting in private lands.

The state has 5 national parks, 33 wildlife sanctuaries, 14 conservation reserves and 1 community reserve. As per 2017 Elephant population estimation, there are 6049 elephants in Karnataka, which constitutes 25% of the Country's Elephant population. The Tiger population of Karnataka is estimated at 524 and the state is second highest tiger population in the country.

The state has realized revenue to the tune of Rs. 16019.96 lakh during 2020-21 (upto November 2020) from marketing of forest produce such as timber, firewood, sandal wood, bamboo, canes and other non-timber forest produce.

(b) Karnataka State Pollution Control Board

The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is monitoring the quality of water sources in the State. Water samples from lakes, rivers, ponds, bore wells, open wells and sea are analysed for monitoring the water quality.

The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is monitoring the air quality in the State, in accordance with the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The Board has established "Air Care Cell" to monitor the online emission/effluent Parameters/on continuous basis and send alerts to the industries,. The Board is

monitoring the ambient air quality of Bangalore city at 20 stations,

In Karnataka, 4 Cities viz., Bengaluru, Davangere, Kalburgi and Hubli- Dharwad have been identified by CPCB as Non-attainment cities, based on PM10 exceedance. Apart from this, the Department is also monitoring Noise quality through National Ambient Noise Monitoring programme (NANM) and also managing hazardous waste, plastic waste, e-waste, bio-medical waste and solid-waste through various management activities.

To comply with the Ease of doing business requirements, the Board has simplified its procedures for issue of Consent, authorization, registration to the organizations.

Board has conducted intensive digital campaign for celebrating environmental friendly "Turmeric Ganesha" to prevent water pollution and "Green Deepavali" to prevent air and noise pollution due to Covid 19 situation. The message has reached more than 5 core general public.

(c) Karnataka Biodiversity Board

Karnataka Biodiversity Board was established vide section 22 of Biological Diversity Act 2002, on 2003. In 6554 Grama panchayats, Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) have been constituted and all GPs have been written People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs). Due to Covid, Board conducted Awareness training Programme through video Conference and SATCOM Trainings.

A project entitled "Establishment of Herbarium and Botanical Museum of the plants of Western Ghats in collaboration with Pilikula Nisarga Dhama, Mangalore is completed. The Board celebrated International Day for Biological Diversity 2020 on 22/05/2020 with the theme of "Our solutions are in nature". and awarded and felicitated the achievers who have contributed for conservation of Biodiversity during the celebration.

1.8.2 Water Resources

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

cultivated area under irrigation in the State over time. The cumulative Irrigation Potential under major, medium and minor Irrigation in the State has been increased considerably from 38.82 lakh hectares in 2014-15 to 41.45 lakh hectares in 2019-20. The completed irrigation potential for 2020-21 is 41.86 lakh hectares. An amount of Rs. 1,06,309 crores has been spent for irrigation sector from 2009-10 to 2020-21 upto November 2020.

The gross irrigated area as percentage of total cultivated area has been increased from 16% in 1980-81 to 35% in 2018-19.

Among all irrigation sources, tube wells/bore wells accounted for the highest proportion (45.02 %) of the net irrigated area followed by canals (29.58%) and wells (7.95%).

Under National Infrastructure Pipeline, the state has proposed the diversion of 10 west flowing rivers through river linking to conserve 500 TMC, draining down to the Arabian Sea, by creating water harvesting structures, lift irrigation schemes, filling tanks with recycled wastewater.

The State has prepared an integrated water resource policy for both urban and rural areas to balance supply and demand gaps, on a sustainable basis. Karnataka is developing water security plans in 41 overexploited taluks covering 1199 Gram Panchayats under Atal Bhujal Yojana.

1.8.3 Mines

Karnataka State is rich in mineral resources that are found in the State cover of 1.92 lakh sq. kms. Karnataka has more than 40,000sq. kms. of green stone belt which are a treasure trove of several mineral deposits and also indicates the occurrence of polymetallic deposits, diamond and gold. During the year 2020-21, upto November 2020 the Department of Mines and Geology has granted 107 Quarry leases for building stone and other minor minerals. For Ornamental Granite 27 Quarry leases were granted and has realized revenues of Rs. 1647.09 crores upto November 2020.

New Sand Policy-2020

The Government enacted New Sand Policy-2020 and also issued guidelines for implementation of the same on 05.05.2020. Approximately 12.62 MMT of sand has been

estimated for sand mining and same quantity has been approved by Environmental Clearance (EC). During 2020-21 upto November 2020, 2.16 MMT sand has been mined and supplied for Public and Government construction works. A sum of Rs.79.04 lakhs has been collected in the way of Royalty/ additional periodical payment/average additional periodical payment.

1.8.4 Climate Change and Mitigation Measures

National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC), Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India, has established a Strategic Knowledge Centre for Climate Change in Environmental Management and Policy Research Institute (EMPRI) during 2016.

A State of art Climate Change laboratory is set up for undertaking research projects and facilitating the analysis of various parameters related to climate change viz., soil, plant and microbiological aspects. An interactive web-portal <http://skccempri.karnataka.gov.in> named "Karnataka State Climate Change Strategic knowledge portal" has been developed and hosted in Karnataka State Data Centre.

1.8.5 Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC)

Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC) has taken up pioneering and path-breaking initiatives towards monitoring natural disasters and risk reduction. KSNDMC has established a network of GPRS enabled and solar-powered Telemetric Rain Gauges at all the Gram-panchayaths, 923 Telemetric Weather Stations at all the Hoblis 176 Micro-Watersheds in the state. The weather data comprising Temperature, Relative Humidity, Wind Speed, Wind Direction, Rainfall amount and intensity data has been collected at every 15 minutes through these weather monitoring stations. The density of weather monitoring stations network is the highest and first of its kind in the country.

The near-real-time data collected through the network of station is being used for monitoring and assessing Drought indicators at Hobli level in the state on weekly basis. Considering

the recent flood severity over the state a dedicated Flood Forecast Cell is created at KSNDMC.

An integrated Urban Flood Model for Bangalore City (UFM) is being developed by Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC) in collaboration with Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore, to manage floods in the city.

A Mobile app named Bengaluru Meghasandesha has been developed to disseminate relevant information to stakeholders. Further to disseminate the Agro-Met information, forecast and advisories directly to the farmers, a 24x7 Interactive Help Desk "Varuna Mitra" has been put in place

1.9 INDUSTRY

Karnataka has been driving force in the growth of Indian industry, particularly in terms of high-technology industries in the areas of Electrical and Electronics, Information & Communication Technology (ICT), Biotechnology & Nanotechnology. The industrial structure of Karnataka presents a blend of modern high-tech capital goods and knowledge intensive industries on the one hand and traditional consumer goods industries on the other. The Government of Karnataka has announced the New Industrial Policy 2020-25. The focus is to build on the strengths of Karnataka's industry and to enable it to fulfil its role as the engine of growth and to shoulder responsibility of adding more hi-tech value and employment.

(a) Trends in Industrial Production: The general Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with base year as 2004-05 of Karnataka covering mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors and the General Index for current year 2019-20 stood at 203.45. The overall organized industrial sector of Karnataka has registered 1.20% growth in 2019-20 due to Electricity showing a negative growth of 9.24%.

(b) Annual Survey of Industries: Karnataka accounted for 5.69% of the total registered factories in 2017-18 in the country. The contribution of registered factories of Karnataka stood at 5.79% of total fixed capital, 6.55% of total output and 6.97% of Gross Value Added in the same year.

(c) MSME : In 2019-20, 97232 MSME Units have been registered in the State with an investment of Rs.1859727 lakhs by providing employment to 702325 persons. As compared to 2018-19, there is a 40% increase in the number of units registered, 25% increase in investment and 20% increase in number of persons employed during 2019-20.

(d) Sericulture: Sericulture is one of the major employment generating sectors particularly in rural Karnataka. The area under mulberry cultivation in the State is about 110209.18 hectares up to November 2020, which is higher than the area under mulberry cultivation in 2019-20. Out of 79.701 metric tons of cocoons production, 40.875 tons of cocoons marketed, 11.143 metric tons of raw silk produced and 13.830 lakh of employment has been generated during 2019-20.

During 2019-20 the Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd., has made a turnover of Rs. 346 lakhs as against the previous year of Rs. 383.61 lakhs.

(e) Other Policy Initiatives: E-governance department has taken up Family ID project creating golden records of all the members of the family taking family as a unit. Family ID system is useful for the citizens to get benefits of different programmes or subsidies automatically without submission of application. It also helps to weed out ineligible beneficiaries thus saving expenditure to the Government.

Karnataka Open Data Initiative (KODI) project aims to utilize the Open Data Architecture that enables efficient and transparent governance and strengthens democracy by systematically recording, archiving, making available all data generated by public funds into a public-domain. The state data policy on Data sharing and Open Data is being framed and the data sets of state departments would be published on the Karnataka instance of the Open Data platform of Government of India.

The Government has established Centre for Open Data research in Planning department in collaboration with IIITB and Public Affairs Centre for providing data analytics for evidence based policy.

Government of Karnataka is going to setup Karnataka Optical Network under Bharat Net

which aims to connect all the Government offices spread across the state upto Gram Panchayat Level.

Keonics is actively involved in establishing IT Parks in Tier-II Cities in the State such as Hubballi, Kalburgi, Shivamogga, Mysuru and Mangaluru. Keonics is poised to play a vital role in the upcoming Information Technology Investment Region (ITIR) project conceived and being developed by the Government of India and Government of Karnataka near the International Airport, Bengaluru with an initial investment of Rs. 1600 crore and area spreading over 2100 acres in the first phase.

(f) Tourism: The Department of Tourism (DoT) is responsible for the development of the tourism in the state. The Government of Karnataka launched the new Karnataka Tourism Policy 2020-25 and the new policy has identified 18 Tourism Themes including Rural Tourism & Agri Tourism, Culture Tourism, Heritage Tourism, Eco Tourism, Coastal Tourism, & Adventure Tourism as well as more than 26 different Tourism Projects for support during policy period. Every district has a District Tourism Promotion Council headed by the Deputy Commissioners of the concerned districts which looks after the tourism activities in the respective districts.

Under the recommendations of Karnataka Tourism Vision Group (KTVG), 73 works for infrastructure development in various tourism destinations are taken up. Two beaches in Karnataka namely Kasarkod of Uttara Kannada district and Padubidri of Udupi district have won the iconic Blue Flag certification by the Foundation for Environment Education (FEE), Denmark. Karnataka is the only State of India to have two Blue Flag certified beaches.

Karnataka is the first state to prepare a COVID-19 Exit Strategy for Tourism Sector. The Department has formulated a comprehensive protocols for hygiene and safety and to ensure preparedness for the risks posed by COVID-19.

1.10 EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR WELFARE

The employment situation in the State, particularly in informal sector, is hit hard by

the pandemic, as out of the total 25.5 million Labour force in Karnataka (Periodic Labour Force Survey, PLFS 2017-18) informal workers are 22.2 million constituting 86.9% of the total workforce in Karnataka.

(a) Labour / Work force Participation (LFPR): In Karnataka as per GoI PLFS-2018-19 LFPR for persons aged 15 years and above according to UPSS status approach is 51.2%, whereas all India average is 50.2%. Among comparable States, lowest rate is in Kerala (49.3%) and the highest rate is in Andhra Pradesh (57.8%). This rate is 76.6% for males in rural Karnataka, which is fourth highest among the comparable States. the rate for urban female group is 20.5% and this is slightly more than the all India average (20.4%).

(b) Worker Population Ratio (WPR): The WPR indicates the proportion of workers/employed persons in the total population. WPR under UPSS approach for Karnataka is 49.3% which is more than all India average of 47.3%. This rate is more in Andhra Pradesh (54.8%), Tamil Nadu (51.4%), Maharashtra & Telangana (50.6%) and in Gujarat (49.7%). However, it is less in Kerala (44.9%). WPR in Karnataka is 74.2% for rural male and for female it is 27.2%. The state average male and female worker population ratios are 73.5% and 24.2% which are higher than all India average of 71.0% and 23.3% respectively. Among the comparable states, Andhra Pradesh has the highest ratio of 54.8% and Kerala has the lowest ratio of 44.9%.

(c) Unemployment (UR): lowest unemployment rate is recorded in Karnataka (Rural Area) in the entire Country. UR of Karnataka is 3.6% for all persons i.e., urban and rural put together which is very less compared to All India level rate of 5.8%. Among the comparable states this rate is lowest in Gujarat (3.2%) and highest in Kerala (9.0%). In Karnataka, the unemployment rate in rural area is 3.2% for male and 1.4% for female which is lowest Unemployment Rate in the entire Country. Whereas in urban area, for male it is 4.9% and for female it is 6.1%..

Labour reforms

Comprehensive Policy reforms introduced by State are:

- Provision to avail 'Fixed term employment' to optimize labour capacity to cater to seasonality.
- Recent amendments made to facilitate women's work timings in night shifts, between 7 PM to 6 AM.
- Exemption limit for industrial disputes Act increased from 100 to 300 workers.
- Exemption limit for contract labour Act (seeking licenses) increased from 20 to 50 workers.
- Exemption limit for Factories Act increased from 10 to 40 workers
- Registration / renewal of licence under the Factories Act upto 15 years at a time.
- The procedure of renewal of licence has been done away with by introducing an auto renewal system.
- The number of hours of overtime work per quarter has been increased from 75 to 125 hours.

(d) Nature of Work: In Karnataka the highest number of persons are self-employed (45.6%). This is followed by casual labourers and wage earners with 27.2% each respectively. The State has more number of casual workers than the National average of 24.1% and wage earners of 23.8%. This once again reiterates the importance of sustainable livelihood opportunities for this category of workers.

(e) Employment Exchange Statistics: The number of job seekers as per the live register figures of employment exchanges was 3.21 lakh in November-2020 compared to 3.41 lakh at the end of March-2020 decrease of 6.1%.

(f) Covid-19 State Government Initiatives: Special actions have been taken to mitigate the difficulties faced by the Labourers during the pandemic.

- An amount of Rs. 5000/- has been released to bank accounts of registered construction workers. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 824.21 crore has been credited to 16,48,431 construction workers directly to their bank account as on Nov. 2020.

- In order to cater to the needs of the construction workers 24 x 7 hunger helpline (155214) is created.
- One 'Karmika Bandhu' at every Gram Panchayat level and for every two wards at city level, has been created under 'Karmika Hasta' scheme to facilitate the building and other construction workers for registration and to avail the benefits of the Government.
- As on Nov. 2020, 25,34,823 construction workers have been registered of which 4,20,886 workers are registered under rural special drive.
- District Administration facilitated houseless and migrant construction workers by providing food and accommodation.
- As on Nov. 2020, Labour Board has distributed around 89.01 lakh cooked food packets to the construction workers. Similarly 6.08 lakh dry food kits have been distributed to Construction and Migrant Workers.
- Packed nutrition food for one month and toys have been supplied to children of 10 crèches which are at construction sites of Bengaluru.
- Under Special Package to Barbers and Washermen Rs.59.82 crore financial assistance has been released to 1,19,642 Barbers and Washer men.

The implementation of various projects for promotion of social security for unorganised workers, labour laws, and maintenance of industrial relations and management of industrial safety have helped to promote labour welfare.

1.11 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

1.11.1 Power Sector

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

The total installed generation capacity both in the public sector and the private sector including the state's share in the Central Generation Stations (CGS) up to November 2020 is 30,155.52 MW. The installed capacity in the public sector is 13,015 MW (43.16%) (including CGS allocation) and the private sector's share is 17,140.52 MW (56.84%). The installed capacity under renewable energy sector including hydel is 18,785.22 MW.

“Karnataka stands No.1 in the Country in Renewable Energy”.

The peak demand for power met during 2019-20 was 13,258 MW, and in 2020-21, the anticipated peak demand is around 13840 MW. The Generation of electricity during the current year is 32,897.37 MU up to November 2020. Karnataka has successfully encouraged private sector investments in power generation from non conventional or renewable energy sources. There were a few major Independent Private Power Producers (IPPs) whose contribution to installed capacity during 2019-20 was 17,046.48 MW .

Karnataka's power sector has reduced its Transmission & Distribution losses from 21.30% in 2010-11 to 15.32% by 2019-20, which will further be reduced to 15.00% by March 2021. The Aggregate Technical & Commercial losses during 2010-11 was 22%, which was brought down to 15.73% in 2019-20.

Government has electrified 14,320 unelectrified Households under Centrally sponsored schemes Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna (DDUGJY) & SAUBHAGYA. 1,23,931 Meters installation work is completed under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS). Rs. 11,245 crore subsidy has been provided towards Free Power Supply to IP Sets and Bhagya Jyoti / Kuteera Jyoti installations.

In the year 2019-20, agricultural sector accounted for the highest share of electricity consumed with a share of 36.76% followed by domestic consumption with a share of 23.06%.

Rural Energy: Based on the cattle population in the State, 6.80 lakh biogas plants can be constructed, of which, up to November 2020, 4.65 lakh biogas plants have been

constructed. Beneficiaries are selected at Grama Panchayat level under 'New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme'. Biofuel activities are being implemented under 'The Karnataka Biofuel Policy-2009' through Karnataka State Biofuel Development Board.

To provide a big push to exploitation of solar energy, the Government has published its Solar Policy for 2014-2021. India's first 2000MW+ capacity Solar Park has been established in Pavagada, Tumkur District.

As per 'SDG India Index & Dashboard 2019-20', Karnataka is placed at **6th position** in the country in Sustainable Development Goal 7 : 'Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all '.

1.11.2 Roads, Transport, Infrastructure and Communications

(a) Road Development

Road transport has a vital role to play in the development of the state and therefore, it is a priority sector in the state. The average length of the PWD roads (viz; NH, SH & MDR) per 100 sq km area is 52.60 kms. 99.50% National Highways and State Highways and 94% of Major District Roads are covered with black top. As per the State wise road network, the Karnataka State is having a total road length of 3,61,041 kms (all roads) which is 3rd highest road network among the States and UT of India besides the State of Maharashtra and Uttara Pradesh. There are 13 Major National highways in our State.

Development of High Density Corridors in Bengaluru:- In association with Urban Development, to ease the movement of traffic in Bengaluru, development of 12 high density corridors have been taken up through KRDCL covering a length of 191 kms with an initial length of 65.85km in 4 packages with an amount of Rs.477.29 crore.

Karnataka Road Safety Policy-2015 aims at the reduction of road accidents by 25% and fatalities by 30% by the year 2020. PRAMC has taken up 110 black spots/corridors/ Accident prone location for rectification in 2019-20 action plan. Till now 286 Black Spots have been rectified in the State.

In order to strengthen the road network of the State, 225 Major District Roads (9601kms)

have been upgraded as State Highways. In the same way 1327 village roads(15511 kms) have been upgraded as Major District Roads. After upgradation, the total length of NH, SH & MDR in the state is 7652 kms, 28985 kms and 55474 kms respectively.

Rural Roads: The total length of rural roads in Karnataka as on Nov-2020 is 198501 kms. Improvement of Rural roads and their maintenance is being taken up under Pradhan Manthri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), N a m m a G r a m a N a m m a R a s t e Yojane(NGNRY), Mukhya Manthri Grameena Rasthe Abhivruddhi Yojane (CMGSY) & RIDF schemes. Under Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane, an amount of Rs 20000 lakhs have been provided for 2020-21 for the maintenance of rural roads.

(b) Road Transport

Karnataka provides efficient public transport to people of different income groups across the state as well as in neighboring states. The Govt. of Karnataka has bifurcated the corporation into four separate corporations.

KSRTC

During the year 2019-20, the Corporation taken up 162 works at an estimated cost of Rs.28231.92 lakhs of which 53 works have been completed with an expenditure of Rs. 7537 lakhs. Further, during the year, the Corporation has upgraded 04 bus stations and 11 depots.

BMTC

- Under “Vanitha Sangaathi” scheme, it is planned to issue monthly passes to one lakh women labourers who work in Garment factories, for which a grant of Rs.25.00 crore has been reserved with the co-operation of Garments factories in 2020-21.
- 36250 free “Karmika Sahaaya Hastha” passes were issued.
- To reduce traffic congestions, increase the speed of BMTC buses and to reduce the travelling time of the passengers, the Corporation has started Bus Priority Lane (BPL) for 22 kilometers from Byappanahalli to Silk board. It is also

planned to provide Bus Priority Lane for BMTC in 12 High Density Corridors of Bengaluru city.

Measures taken during COVID-19 pandemic

KSRTC

- Arranged free transportation facility for 1.19 lakhs stranded migrant labourers to different places within the State.
- Free transportation facility was provided to 25431 stranded persons and migrants of 19 different states.
- Arranged Mobile fever clinics and swab collection centres on buses in selected districts.

BMTC

- With the outbreak of the Corona virus (COVID-19), a strategic working group for epidemic prevention and control team has been put in place.
- Working group have also been established in executing preventive measures, procuring masks, medical equipment and sanitation materials, communicating with staff and media as well as organizing training programmes to facilitate front line efforts to combat the virus.
- Indian Railways operated “Shramik Special Trains” in order to facilitate migrant labourers stranded in various places to reach their State/native places. For this purpose, BMTC provided transportation facility for shifting of 3.43 lakh migrant labourers to Railway Stations.

NWKRTC

- 6 vehicles were converted into Mobile Fever Clinic and 4 vehicles into Swab Collection vehicle .
- 326 vehicles were operated within the districts and 537 vehicles out side districts of the state to shift the migrants to their native places,
- 2065 vehicles were operated to transport inter-state migrants to their native places

NEKRTC

- 4366 vehicles were operated to transport Stranded/Migrant workers and students to their native places during the lockdown period.

Transport and Road Safety

- Automated Driving Testing Track is established at Kalaburagi and Mysuru.
- e-Payment system is successfully implemented in Transport Department with the help of Khajane-2 for the payment of fees and taxes for the General public. From November-2019 to October-2020, Transport Department has collected a total revenue of Rs.2381.77/- crore through e-Payment.
- Government of Karnataka has taken various steps to introduce Electric Vehicle to improve the Air quality in Bengaluru city.

Auto rickshaw and Taxi Driver Welfare Scheme

One time compensation of Rs. 5000/- for each Auto Rickshaws and Taxi Drivers is announced during the Covid-19 lockdown period. Under this scheme an amount of Rs.387.50 crore is provided to cover 7.75 lakh beneficiaries.

(c) Other Transport**(i) Ports and Inland Water Transport**

Karnataka has a coastline of 309.59 kms with one major port and 12 minor ports. The New Mangalore Port is the only major port in Karnataka which is under the control of Ministry of Shipping, Government of India and remaining 12 minor ports are under the control of the State Government.

To provide better infrastructure facilities by developing minor ports in the State with Private Investment, the State Government has formulated "Karnataka Minor Port Development Policy-2014". At present, Honnavar port is being developed and action has been initiated to develop Belekeri & Pavinakurve Port under PPP Mode.

During the year 2019-20 for Coastal Protection works, an amount of Rs. 9.76 crore

has been spent for construction of 975 m long rubble mound seawalls at severe eroding areas of 3 coastal districts.

(ii) Railways

Seven new railways lines are planned to improve intra-state network. They are Munirabad (Ginigere) - Mehaboobnagar (Raichur) (181.3 kms), Tumkur-Davanagere (191 kms), Tumkur-Rayadurga Broad Gauge (207 kms), Bagalkot-Kudachi (142 kms), Kadur-Chikkamagalur-Belur (93 kms), Gadag-Wadi (257 kms) and Shivamoga-Shikaripura- Ranebennur(102 kms) Railway line projects. The Government of Karnataka has taken these projects on 50:50 cost sharing basis with Railways.

Cost Sharing Railway Project-Capital Expenses-A total of Rs.148.00 crore has been provided for Tumkur -Davangere, Bagalkote-Kudachi and Shivamogga-Shikaripur-Ranebennuru new railway line projects and the same are under progress. Rs.135.79 crore has been released upto Dec-2020 for these projects. 30 Km Bagalkote - Kajjidoni work is completed.

(iii) Airport

Two International Airports (Kempegowda International Airport Bengaluru and Mangalore International Airport) and 5 Domestic airports (Kalaburagi, Bidar, Belagavi, Hubballi and Mysuru) are operating in the state. Kempegowda International Airport Bengaluru is the 3rd busiest and the fastest growing airport in Country. Government of Karnataka has planned to develop new airports at Vijayapura, Karwar and Shivamogga. Bengaluru Signature Business Park planned in Devanahalli, near Airport.

(iv) Bengaluru Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL)

Under Bengaluru Metro Rail Project Phase-2A and 2B the construction of 56 kms long Outer Ring Road - Airport Metro from Central Silk Board junction to Bengaluru International Airport via K.R. Puram and Hebbal at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,500 crore has been taken up, and preliminary works are started and central govt. approval is awaited.

(d) Telecommunications

The overall teledensity of the State (i.e. number of telephone connections per 100 population) is 103.47, which is higher than the national average of 85.85. In the State there is also a wide gap between rural and urban teledensity. The rural teledensity as on June 2020 stood at 71.10, while the urban teledensity was 146.16. Karnataka stands in 2nd position among the southern states in Urban teledensity. The number of landline connections has declined significantly. The decline in landlines can be partly attributed due to increased private participation in the mobile telephony sector and switchover to mobile phones.

1.11.3 Banking and Finance Including Co-operatives

Bank branches which were 11140 in the year 2019 have increased to 11469 in 2020 registering a growth of 2.95 %.

The aggregate deposits of all the banks (Commercial, RRBs and Cooperative Banks) which was Rs. 894824.56 crore in the year 2018-19 has increase to Rs. 1002574.84 crore during the year 2019-20 which constitutes an increase of 12.04%, similarly the total outstanding advances of all the banks which was Rs 714923.66 crore during 2018-19 has increased to Rs. 749651.43 crore during 2019-20 recorded 4.85% increase. The Credit Deposit Ratio (C-D Ratio) of the state as on march 2020 is 74.77%.

During 2020-21 (upto Nov. 2020), the Short Term (ST), Medium Term (MT) and Long Term (LT) loans disbursed by Cooperative Credit System in the State is Rs.10313.73 crore, Rs.381.40 crore and Rs.131.04 crore respectively which constitute 71.13%, 47.68% and 32.56 % of the target fixed for agricultural loans.

Since 2018-19 'Badavara bhandhu' scheme has been implemented to provide loans to street vendors upto Rs.10,000 at 0% interest rate through District Central Co-operative Banks, Women Cooperative Banks and Urban bank in order to protect street vendors from the money lenders /loan sharks who are charging high interest rate. 25,000 street vendors are planned to cover during 2020-21

and up to November 2020, 4392 street vendors have given loan of Rs. 4.30 crore with 0% interest rate.

'Kayaka' scheme has been implemented to enhance skill development and entrepreneurship quality in Self Help Groups to encourage taking up self-employment and increase their income. Under Kayaka scheme, loan to Self Help Groups has been disbursing through DCC banks at 0% interest rate for loan upto Rs.5 lakh and 4% interest rate for loan between Rs.5 lakh to Rs.10 lakh.

Under NABARD's RIDF tranches I to XXVI, as on November 2020, 43643 projects (Agriculture and allied projects-4891, Social sector projects-21035, Irrigation projects-5124 & Rural roads and bridges sector-12593) have been sanctioned with RIDF loan of Rs.14928.72 crore. The sanctioned projects on completion will provide the benefit the Irrigation infrastructure covering 4.50 lakh Ha of agriculture land, 45926 Km of road length and 58637 m of bridge length, 7314 Anganwadi projects, 13376 education infrastructure projects comprising of Primary & Secondary schools, Pre-university colleges, Polytechnic, ITI, GTTC, Agriculture & Horticulture Colleges, Backward Class Hostels and Morarji Desai residential schools & 338 Health infrastructure projects comprising of Primary Health Centres, Community Health centres and Maternity & Child care hospitals.

1.12 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

1.12.1 Education

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

(a) Literacy: The literacy rate in Karnataka has increased to 75.36 per cent in 2011 from 66.64 per cent in 2001 exhibiting significant achievement.

(b) School Education

(i) Elementary: There are 62431 Elementary schools in the State, of which 24391 are LPS and 38040 are HPS during 2020-21.

The dropout rate for LPS and HPS during the year 2020-21 is 1.93% and 2.94% respectively.

The average Pupil-Teacher Ratio is 1:26 at the elementary stage.

During the year 2020-21, GER and NER in lower primary are 103.80 and 96.40 respectively whereas they are 99.60 and 79.16 respectively at Higher primary stage.

(ii) Secondary: The State has 16850 secondary schools of which 4724 schools are run by the Department of Education, 320 Social Welfare and Urban Local Bodies schools, 3788 by aided managements, 7307 by private unaided managements and 711 by others.

Out of 8.80 lakh girl students enrolled in high schools during 2020-21, 34.54 percent of them are enrolled in Govt. High schools and 64.0 percent of them study in aided/unaided/others schools.

(c) Pre-University Education: There are 5493 PU colleges in the State as on 4.1.2021 of which 1234 are Govt colleges. The remaining are Aided/Unaided/ Corporation colleges.

(d) Collegiate Education: The number of students enrolled in graduation in both government and aided institutions during 2020-21 are 5.74 lakh. The average strength in each government college is 809 and each aided degree colleges is 534. The Male Female Ratio is 41:59 in favour of girls. This is a welcoming trend. Enrolment in Science courses is very poor.

(e) Technical Education : In 2019-20 there were 499 institutes across the State ranging from Degree to Diploma, Junior Technical Schools /Colleges.

A new Learning Management System -LMS is being introduced in both Government Polytechnics and Government Engineering Colleges which encompasses content development, digital library, online classes, online assessment etc. from the year 2020-21.

(f) Medical Education: There are 52 Medical Colleges (MBBS degree) in the State with a summated intake capacity of 6753 students. 17 colleges are run by the Government.

Relatively, the turnout of Ayurvedic doctors (GCIM) is quite significant. There are 323 Nursing Colleges recognized by Indian Nursing Council with a turnout of 19415 Nurses (B.Sc.graduates) every year, making Karnataka a nursery for nursing services not only for the State but also for other regions of India, Gulf countries and Europe.

(g) Mass Education: During 2020-21, 05 literacy programmes are being implemented with the objectives of providing basic literacy to rural and urban slums illiterates of 15-50 age groups with priority to woman SC, ST and minority groups and to increase the literacy rate of the state. The programme is implemented in the selected Grama Panchayath of 19 districts which are backward, more backward and most backward as per Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa's Committee Report, with a target of 1.89 lakhs illiterates at a cost of Rs. 622.05 lakhs.

(h) Public Library: A network of about 1032 libraries has been functioning all over the State. During lockdown period due to Covid-19 pandemic, Department of Public Libraries has taken up an ambitious project to modernize the Public libraries with technology and digital infrastructure to bridge the gaps in access to information. This is a first of kind project in the country where a state level initiative has been taken to digitize and provide access for learning in such a large scale. As a result as on 15.12.2020, 780299 members have registered in Karnataka Digital Public Library portal and have viewed 1531211 e-contents.

Government is preparing 15-year roadmap to increase Gross Enrolment Ratio with clearly defined yearly targets till 2035 Identifying Special Education Zones in the State to increase access to higher education.

A committee is constituted to recommend steps required to implement National Education Policy in the state and the report is accepted by the cabinet. An expert committee to prepare Karnataka State Universities Bill is constituted which will incorporate the recommendations of NEP, including each university, forming independent Board of

Governors and Institutional Development Plan based progress, monitoring and support.

1. A new Bill titled “Karnataka State Higher Education Commission Bill” is being introduced which replicates state level entities, corresponding to what is articulated at national level, including three independent boards for governance / regulation, grants, research & innovation.
2. A state level committee is set up to integrate internship as part of formal curriculum and enhancing the opportunities for collaborating with Industry.
3. Karnataka's 2.6 crore youth population is our real human asset and there are 331 schemes under different departments which will be consolidated for announcing a first ever youth budget to promote self-confidence, entrepreneurial skills, and employment among the youth.

1.12.2 Health And Family Welfare

The Government of Karnataka has given significant importance to the health sector and Provision of good health care to the people is an essential component of the health strategy adopted by the State. The state has made substantial progress in building credible health infrastructure at different levels. There are 15 District Hospitals, 207 Community Health Centers, 146 Taluk Hospitals, 2359 Primary Health Centers, 8871 Sub Centers, 11 Other Hospitals and 36 Autonomous & Teaching Hospitals in the State.

The State has a wide institutional network providing health services both in urban and rural areas. Karnataka has performed in population control with total fertility rate reaching 1.7 by 2020 (As per NFHS 2019-20). The infant mortality has declined faster during the last few years and has reached 23 in 2020 (As per SRS 2018) from 35 in 2011.

The main objective of the Family Welfare programme is to provide better health services in general and family planning services in particular to check the rapid growth of population. During the year 2020-21 up to November total Sterilization conducted is

1,02,227 & achievement of IUD is 1,33,412. The percentage of couples protected is 68.7.

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched on 12th April 2005 by the Government of India. Now it is modified as National Health mission by combining the primary health care services to the urban and rural population.

The Child Health Programme comprehensively integrates interventions that improve child survival and addresses factors contributing to Infant and health care services through Newborn Care (SNCU NBSU NBCC) Home Based Newborn Care Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakrama (JSSK) Child Death Review Kangaroo Mother Care and Lactation Clinic Integrated Management of Neonatal & Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) and Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF).

Health Management Information System (HMIS) data are being used for district level action plans/PIP formulation & monitoring the progress through star rating of facilities using HR infrastructure data equipment availability and service utilization. Reproductive Child Health (RCH) 79% of pregnant women and 89 % of children were registered in RCH portal during the year 2019-20.

Under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) 4797036 children enrolled in Anganawadi centres and screened, 184 children are undergone for different surgeries during 2020-21

Under Universal Immunization Goals the DPT and TD vaccine (December 2019 & January 2020) are given to reduce the burden of mortality and morbidity of Diphtheria. The coverage of DPT is 71% and TD is 83%. The Pulse Polio programme was held on 19th January 2020 and achieved 102.47% progress.

AYUSH Department has the broad mandate of providing AYUSH services, regulating AYUSH education and Drug Enforcement in the State. 662 AYUSH dispensaries and 160 hospitals are providing medical services through Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy and Yoga nature Cure with a total bed strength of 2534.

The Government of Karnataka has proactively initiated various measures to combat ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. In the beginning treatment was carried out only in the Public Health Institutions later private hospitals, nursing homes and other licensed health facilities have been permitted for treatment of COVID-19 patients. 108 ambulance facilities has been provided for the admission of COVID-19 infected, referred from the public health authority. The treatment cost has been funded by the AB-ARK. Drug testing laboratories are purchasing high capacity equipments for analysis of drug samples. Government conducted more than 80 lakh tests using RT-PCR technique which is the highest in the Country for per lakh population basis. As on 30.11.2020, 130061 COVID patients were given free treatment having a financial implication of Rs.620 Crores. From the beginning of COVID-19 to till date that is upto Febaury 2021 in the state 1,84,94,364 patients were screened, 9,49,183 positive cases found, 6,077 active cases, 9,30,778 patients discharged.

1.12.3 Human and Gender Development

India ranks 131 out of 189 countries and is placed in the medium human development in the latest Human Development Report 2020 by UNDP. India's HDI value for 2019 is 0.645, as against 0.429 in 1990. The comparison of Human Development Index (HDI) in Karnataka with that of the other major States in India over the period of three decades, shows that performance of Karnataka in human development has been improved over the years. The HDI value which was 0.346 in 1981 has improved to 0.611 in 2012.

Karnataka has been in the forefront in publishing regularly the Human Development Reports (HDRs) at different levels. The first and the second State HD Rs were brought out in 1999 and 2005 respectively. The third State HDR is brought out in 2019. HDI is estimated using the Global Goal posts by UNDP (2014) based on 2012 data. Bangalore Urban stands first with HDI value 0.729 and Yadgir, Kalaburagi & Haveri are the districts in the last 3 positions with HDI value 0.495, 0.534 & 0.539 respectively. For the first time in the country, the District Human Development

Reports(DHDRs) for all the 30 districts of the State were simultaneously brought out in 2014. Based on all the 30 DHDRs-2014 values of various HD-Indices for all the 30 districts, 176 taluks and 219 ULBs in the State, a document titled, "Human Development: Performance of Districts, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014 – A Snapshot" has also been brought out. Further, Grama Panchayat Human Development Index (GPHDI) was also computed for all the 5898 Gram Panchayats in 2015, in the report titled, 'Human Development: Performance of Gram Panchayats in Karnataka – 2015'.

The Third Gender Community or the Trans-genders' Community has been a most neglected section of the society. There is lack of adequate data about the population of the community; their occupation, livelihood etc. Their issues are very unique and of genuine concern and hence they must not be relegated to the backyard. Scheme like Maitri has been promoted for their livelihood. The Karnataka Government has released the "Karnataka State Transgenders-Policy 2017" in December 2017. The transgender cell has been setup at State, District and Taluk level for the effective implementation of it. However, still more concrete and concerted efforts are needed to ensure their development.

1.13 GENDER AND SOCIAL EQUITY

1.13.1 Women and Child Development

According to 2011 Census, women comprise 49.31% of the total state population.

The State has formulated Women Empowerment Policy & Girl Child Policy.

The programmes are:

- 194 Santwana centres are functioning through NGOs in the State for rehabilitation of women who have been subjected to atrocities like rape, domestic violence, dowry, sexual harassment, etc.
- The Stree Shakthi programme launched in 2000-01, aims at empowering rural women through the formation of self help groups (SHGs). Upto November-2020 there are self help groups in the state which had saved Rs.12470.56 crore since inception. Bank loans have been availed

by 146560 groups to the extent of Rs. 10010.22 crore and there has been internal loan circulation to the tune of Rs. 7643.97 crore which is used to take up various income generating activities.

- Bhagyalakshmi is a flagship programme aimed at improving the sex ratio in the State by encouraging the birth of girl child in the BPL families During 2020-21, 1,50,789 beneficiaries will be covered with an outlay of Rs.45.24 crore. From 2010-11 to 2019-20 Bhagyalakshmi bonds were distributed to 16,48,272 beneficiaries.
- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a centrally sponsored scheme, which provides a package of six services i.e., supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, nutrition and health education for mothers and non-formal pre-school education for children between the ages of 3-6years. Supplementary nutrition is provided to the beneficiaries under the ICDS programme with revised feeding norms During the year 2020-21 (upto November -2020) 48.45 lakh persons are benefited.
- Due to Covid-19 Pandemic, holiday is declared to all Anganwadi Centres and food grains are distributed to door step of each beneficiary as take home ration.
- Compensation of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is given to dependent of AW/AH who expired due to Covid-19 while working in Taskforce as Covid warrior.
- Under Mathru Vandana Scheme an amount of Rs.5000 is transferred to pregnant & lactating mothers account in 3 installments. under direct beneficiary transfer. 311573 beneficiaries have availed the benefits with an expenditure of Rs.12154.66 lakhs during 2020-21, upto the end of November-2020.
- Poshan Abiyan programme is being implemented to improve the nutritional status of children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers and to bring down malnutrition, stunting among children and reduce the prevalence of

Anemia among young children, adolescent girls and women.

- Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) was launched with an objective of providing a safe and secure environment and for comprehensive development of children who are in need of care and protection and in conflict with law. In view of the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in the country Rs.1500/- as financial assistance per month was given to 2244 children of Government and Government aided Child Care Institutions (CCI) in 30 Districts for the period from April-2020 to August-2020, who were sent to home.
- The Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation was established in 1987 for social and economic upliftment of vulnerable section of women in the state. The
- Udyogini scheme envisages helping women to engage themselves in income generating activities and to make them self-employed During 2020-21, upto November-2020 an amount of Rs.666.66 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 604 beneficiaries.
- Chethana scheme: Corporation provides Rs. 50,000/- (25,000 loan & 25,000 incentive) is being provided for all categories to take up income generating activities by the female sex worker. During 2020-21 an amount of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been provided and it is programmed to cover 795 beneficiaries,.
- Dhanashree Scheme was launched in 2016-17, to encourage the HIV infected women, residing in the state, who are in the age group 18-60 years. During the year 2020-21 an amount of Rs.200.00 lakh has been provided to cover 396 beneficiaries, out of which an amount of RS 22.33 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 44 beneficiaries upto November-2020.

1.13.2 Welfare programmes for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Minorities

Sustainable Development Goal-10 puts forth an agenda of reducing inequalities across

people and land. The State is already proactive in promoting “faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth”.

(i) Welfare Programmes for Scheduled Castes

The SC population has been increased from 0.86 crores during 2001 census to 1.05 crores in 2011 census that constitutes 17.15% of the total population in the State. THE KARNATAKA SCHEDULED CASTES SUB-PLAN AND TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (PLANNING, ALLOCATION AND UTILISATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES) ACT, 2013 came into effect from 20.03.2014. Accordingly, the funds are earmarked under SCSP as per SC population percentage (17.15%) of 2011 Census. Under the Karnataka Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan an amount of Rs. 6589628 lakhs has been spent during the last five years i.e from 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) to ensure overall development of the of SC Community From 2016-17 to 2019-20, the State has provided Pre-matric Scholarships to 32.80 lakh students. Similarly From 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) 11.00 lakhs students were provided with Post-matric Scholarships. Prize money was given to 2.2 lakhs meritorious students from 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020).

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation Ltd. (BRADCL)

The beneficiaries covered under Self-Employment Scheme, Land Purchase Scheme, Ganga kalyana Scheme and Micro Credit Finance Scheme by the Corporation from 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) were 80382, 5916, 44413 and 50096 respectively.

Karnataka Adijambava Development Corporation is also implementing several developmental schemes. Under Self-Employment and Ganga Kalyana Schemes an amount of Rs.180.20 lakhs has been spent covering 12379 beneficiaries during 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020).

Dr. Babu Jag Jivan Ram Leather Industries Development Corporation Ltd is implementing schemes for the upliftment of SC leather artisans. From 2016-17 to 2020-21 (up to Nov-2020) 7582 youths were trained in

CFTI/CLRI and KILT, 2343 and 5598 beneficiaries were covered under Direct Loan & Housing programmes respectively.

(ii) Welfare Programmes for Scheduled Tribes

The ST population has increased from 0.35 crores during 2001 census to 0.42 crores in 2011 census that constitutes 6.95% of the total population in the State..

To provide quality education to the meritorious ST students studying at 5th standard and above are given admission in reputed residential or non-residential schools. All fees and maintenance charges are borne by the department. 7580 students were benefitted from this programme from 2016-17 to 2019-20.

From 2016-17 to 2019-20, the State has provided Pre-matric scholarships to 15.10 lakh students. Similarly, from 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) Post-matric Scholarships was also provided to 4.17 lakhs students and 1.12 lakhs students were provided with cash incentive for continuing college education from 2016-17 to 2019-20.

In an effort to promote overall development of STs, the Tribal Sub-plan (TSP) has been implemented by the department. From 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto November 2020) an amount of Rs. 29,27597 lakhs expenditure has been incurred as against the allocation of Rs.38,21439 lakhs for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation Ltd. (KMVSTDC) is implementing several developmental schemes From 2016-17 to 2020-21 (up to Nov-2020), 10334 beneficiaries were provided financial assistance for self employment and 24109 beneficiaries were covered under Ganga Kalyana Programmes.

(iii) Welfare Programmes For Backward Classes

The Department of Backward Classes Welfare, D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd., Karnataka Vishwakarma Communities Development Corporation Ltd. and Karnataka Uppara Development Corporation have been

implementing various development programmes for socio-economic welfare of the Backward Classes in the state.

9785074 students have availed the benefit of Pre-matric and Post-matric scholarships, 134261 students were studied in 133 Morarji Desai residential schools, similarly 699784 students of Backward classes have availed the Pre-matric and Post-matric hostel facilities from 2016-17 to 2019-20. To encourage the poor backward classes students to pursue higher education fee concession of Rs. 133286.39 lakhs has been sanctioned to 25.42 lakhs students from 2016-17 to 2019-20.

In order to encourage the students of backward classes to pursue higher studies like Post-doctoral, Ph.D. and Master degrees in foreign universities, financial assistance of Rs.3.5 lakhs per annum and Rs.10 lakhs for the entire course is being provided. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 2498.75 lakhs has been spent for 301 students from 2016-17 to 2019-20.

D. Devraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation is implementing several developmental Financial assistance was provided to 9941 beneficiaries to take up Self-Employment Programmes and 22406 beneficiaries were covered under Ganga Kalyana Scheme from 2016-17 to 2020-21 (up to Nov-2020) and during 2020-21 Rs.250 lakhs has been earmarked to provide financial assistance of Rs.25,000/- to purchase bikes for 1000 youths.

Karnataka Vishwa Karma Communities Development Corporation (KVDC) is implementing development schemes such as Financial assistance to traditional artisans (Panchavrutthi), Self-employment Scheme, Arivu-Education Loan Scheme, Ganga kalyana Scheme, Micro Finance for Women through Self Help Groups etc. for the upliftment of Vishwa Karma Communities. From 2016-17 to 2020-21 (up to Nov-2020) 6536 traditional artisans were provided financial assistance, 2181 beneficiaries were benefitted under Arivu Education Loan and 420 beneficiaries were covered under Ganga Kalyana Scheme.

Karnataka Uppara Development Corporation (KUDC) is implementing various development programmes from 2018-19 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) financial assistance was provided to 1537 beneficiaries to take up self employment activities and 218 families were benefitted under Ganga Kalyana Schemes.

(iv) Welfare Programmes for Minorities

To promote the welfare of Minority Communities, the Department of Minorities Welfare is implementing scheme called cash incentive to the meritorious students staying in minority hostels/residential schools studying in SSLC, 2nd PUC, Final year Degree and Final year Post Graduate courses. 4325 students were benefitted with cash incentive in the state during 2020-21 (up to Nov-2020).

Besides, from 2018-19 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.900.85 lakhs has been spent and 2542 beneficiaries were covered under training programmes conducted to enable unemployed youths of minorities to take up self-employment activities from the Government approved institutions.

Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Ltd is implementing Arivu-Education Loan Scheme, Ganga Kalyana Scheme & Housing Schemes. From 2016-17 to 2020-21 (up to Nov-2020) 118234 students were benefitted from Arivu Education Loan Scheme and 3991 beneficiaries were covered under Ganga Kalyana Scheme. 2576 beneficiaries were provided housing facilities during the same period.

Thus the focus of all the Programmes is on Education, Skills and Employment which are critical factors in promoting empowerment of these marginalized social groups reducing inequalities among the other groups in the society.

(v) Welfare Programmes for Differently Abled & Senior Citizens

As per 2011 Census, there are 13,24,205 various categories of Differently Abled persons in the State. The Government is providing assistance to Differently Abled persons in order to bring them to the mainstream of the society. During 2020-21, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is earmarked for Medical relief fund.

During 2020-21 an amount of Rs.1617.50 lakhs has been earmarked as Financial Assistance to the special schools and vocational training centres run by the NGO's of which Rs.175.33 lakhs expenditure is incurred and 363 persons were benefitted upto November-2020.

In order to encourage Differently Abled students for continuing their education, a scholarship scheme is implemented for Differently Abled students studying from 1st Std. to post Graduate Courses. During 2020-21, an amount of Rs.16.30 lakhs expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2020 and 478 persons were benefitted. Similarly Sadhane and Prathibhe, Grameena Punarvasthi Yojane, Aadhara, etc., schemes have also been implemented for their safeguard.

From the year 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto November 2020) 15,270 aids and appliances are provided to disabled persons under Aids and Appliances scheme.

Braille books required for the Visually Impaired students are printed and supplied by the Government Braille Printing Press at Mysore. During 2020-21, 2350 text books have been printed and supplied to Visually Impaired students up to the end of November 2020.

1.14 BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1.14.1 Special Development Plan

The High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRRRI) (2000-2002): The Committee estimated Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) with appropriate weights and identified 114 taluks as backward taluks. These taluks were further classified into most backward, more backward and backward taluks based on the value of CCDI. Out of the 39 most backward taluks in the State, 26 taluks are in North Karnataka and 13 are in South Karnataka. Of the total 61 relatively developed taluks, 21 in North Karnataka and 40 are in South Karnataka.

An Eight-year Special Development Plan (SDP) was recommended for implementation by investing Rs. 31,000 crore which includes

Rs. 15,000 crore from Normal Plan and Rs. 16,000 crore as additionally. Of the total additional investment of Rs. 16,000 crore, the share of North Karnataka is 60%. This is because the extent of development deprivation is more in Kalaburagi Division i.e. 8.06 (8.06/20.26 =40%) which is just equal to the total deprivation of entire South Karnataka. The Special Development Plan is being implemented from 2007-08. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 38,398.76 crore from 2007-08 to 2020-21 upto December 2020 made under Special Development Plan, 74.75% is released and of the released amount, 95.33% is incurred as expenditure.

The Physical and Financial progress achieved is provided in the New Decision Support System (Avalokana).

1.14.2 Area Development Programmes

The State Government is proactive in addressing the regional imbalances in development and has constituted two autonomous boards to focus on the overall development of certain areas in the state viz., Malnad area, Maidan (Bayaluseeme) area and Karavali Development Authority.

The Malnad Area Development Board since its inception from May 1993, up to November-2020 has incurred an expenditure of Rs.712.14 crores completing 20759 various development works.

The Bayaluseeme Area Development Board since its inception from 1995, up to November-2020 has incurred an expenditure of Rs.346.14 crore completing 8743 development works.

The Karavali Development Authority has completed 306 works, with an expenditure of Rs 70.40 crore from 2008 to 2020(up to November-2020)

The Government has introduced Karnataka Legislator's Local Area Development Scheme (KLLADS) since 2001-02. in order to accommodate local aspirations and needs more effectively, For 2020-21, an allocation of Rs.600.00 crore has been provided of which Rs.296.00 crores is released upto November 2020 3721 works are completed out of 7472 works sanctioned for the year 2020-21 as on

November 2020. These works can be viewed in software of “Gandhi Sakshi Kayaka” or “Worksoft”.

The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) was started in 1993 by Central Government. Under this scheme, Central assistance is provided to States for expenditure incurred for the creation of community assets based on recommendations of the Hon'ble Members of Parliament. Under this programme, An amount of Rs.186 crores was released on 15.01.2021, for the Hon'ble members of 17th lok Sabha an expenditure of Rs.116.64 crores has been incurred.

1.14.3 Article 371J

Special Status for Kalyana Karnataka Region

The Article 371J has granted special status to six backward districts of Kalyana Karnataka region namely, Bidar, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppalla, Ballari and Kalaburagi. All the vital socio-economic indicators relating to human development of the region depict that the gaps in the indices of the region vis-à-vis the State. Intensive efforts are required to bridge the development gap and focus on education, health, nutrition and skill development, along with development of farm and non-farm activities. Formulation and effective implementation of development programmes tailored to the needs of the region are required to meet the challenges of this region. KKRDB has earmarked 70% of budget for bridging infrastructure gaps and 30% for institutional gaps in 2020-21.

For the year 2020-21 an amount of Rs. 1131.86 crore has been budgeted Rs. 282.96 crore has been released out of that an expenditure of Rs.553.45 crore has been incurred up to the end of November 2020. 2970 works have been completed as against the approved works of 5422.

1.14.4 Avalokana

Avalokana which symbolizes transparency in governance was launched on 20 Jan 2021. The citizens at a click can view the expenditure of Government by sector, geography, department, sustainable development goal etc. The platform assimilates and integrated

data from the Taluka level to the State. More than 30,000 Government officers are on boarded in the system. Avalokana provides real time information on more than 1800 schemes. The State Treasury system Khajane II is integrated with Avalokana to provide seamless real time information on the dashboards. It includes budget allocation, budget release, financial and physical progress and input of key performance indicators. Based on the schemes and indicator mapping state can get an overview of SDG's spend in the state. Information is available on the website avalokana.karnataka.gov.in.

1.14.5 Directorate of Economics and Statistics

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics under Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department is responsible for providing the necessary data base for formulation of programmes and policies by the state.

During 2020-21 the focus of the activities was on the following:

- During 2020-21, 1,39,738 crop cutting experiments are planned on the notified crops for kharif, rabi and summer seasons of which 88,947 experiments were conducted as on 27th Feb 2021. The insurance unit wise average yield for notified crops were finalized in respect of kharif season and uploaded to Samrakshane Portal and also sent to Agriculture Department to settlement of insurance claims to the farmers for crop loss.
- Advance estimates of agriculture production based on area coverage under various kharif and rabi crops and likely coverage during summer indicate food grain production of 136.66 lakh tonnes against the targeted production of 133.05 lakh tonnes is prepared and submitted Government of India.
- DES has carried out 1% verification of data collected under mobile app based crop survey during kharif-2020-21.
- The enumeration work of 7th Economic Census is completed in the state and the

validation of the data is under progress at district level and the preparations are going on for 11th Agriculture Census July 2021.

- The Annual Report on the Implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 for the year 2019 has been brought out.
- Report on medical certification of cause of death for the year 2019 has been brought out.
- e-JanMa software developed for Registration of Births and Deaths is linked to SAKALA.
- Birth and Death certificates are issued in Bapuji Seva Centres and Seva Sindhu Kendras.
- Gram Panchayats PDOs are authorized to issue the Birth and Death certificates to the public which are already registered by the Registrars of Births and Deaths.
- Based on the information of Karnataka at a Glance and District at a Glance – 2019-20, the districts/taluks which indicate poor performance than the state average in respect of 35 indicators adopted by Dr. D M Nanjundappa to identify backward taluks is worked out which will be useful for the planners and administrators to focus on the backward taluks on priority basis.

In future DES will focus on improving the quality of the data, aligning the data with SDG indicators and establishing a data analytics unit.

1.15 EVALUATION OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES/SCHEMES

Karnataka was one of the first States in the Country to evolve an Evaluation Policy in 2000. Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) was set up in July 2011 and registered as a Society in September 2011. The vision of the Karnataka Evaluation Policy of 2011 and KEA is to have a transparent, effective, and efficient Practice of evaluation of Government's development policies and programmes for optimal use of resources for maximizing the intended and measurable outcomes and citizen satisfaction. KEA has completed 171

Evaluation Studies and at present 52 studies are in progress.

The findings of the studies have helped the Departments to take up necessary corrections in the implementation mechanism to achieve desired outcomes. Out of 145 studies sent to the Departments, recommendations in 117 (80%) studies are implemented. Evaluation of Bhagyalakshmi scheme has led to change in the guidelines of the scheme and a study on Superstitions has led to formulation of a Law and Guidelines for prevention. The Karnataka Evaluation model was presented before the nation by NITI Aayog in a webinar on 16/12/2020. A Team from Mexico CONEVAL and NITI Aayog visited KEA to understand its functioning. It has prepared the report on Sustainable Development Goals-2030 -Strategies and Action Plan or Karnataka State based on Goal Committee reports.

KEA is the nodal agency for coordinating and implementing the Special Internship Programme. KEA s supporting Planning Department initiatives in knowledge partnerships with Centre for Open Data Research for evidence-based policy. It supported the initiative of State Planning Board and Planning Dept. to bring out a strategy paper on Covid-19 -Strategies and Way Forward for Karnataka. KEA is now involved in preparation of Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagar Palike Human Development report. KEA is also coordinating on Transformation of Raichur and Yadgir Aspirational Districts in Karnataka. It has supported the other Initiatives of NITI Aayog-India Innovation Index, Ease of Doing Business Index, Ease of Living Index etc.

KEA intends to focus on evaluation of Flagship programmes and schemes having large outlays above Rs. 100 crores per annum and with large number of beneficiaries and to take up in-house studies to build the capacity of young Research staff. It will support the process of preparation of Output - Outcome analysis document for Different Central and State Govt. Schemes, Rationalization of schemes and support the Sustainable Development Goals coordination Centre in designing the strategies, action plans and localization of SDGs to achieve the targets of SDGs -2030.

1.16 SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND LIVELIHOOD

In accordance with the National Skill Development Policy, the State Government has also approved a Skill Development Policy with an objective of providing suitable skill training for job seekers and to provide them placement. A separate Department in the name of Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood was established in 2016. Under this department 11 Organizations are functioning. About 10 lakh persons have registered in the website koushalkar.com.

During the year 2020-21 up to November, as many as 3,454 persons have procured job, and 4,391 persons have been trained in various skill trades. The Skill Development Corporation has commenced the training for 2072 candidates and 1754 candidates have completed the training and remaining 318 candidates are in the verge of completing the training. The progress during 2020-21 is less when compared to the previous year, because of Covid-19 pandemic.

Under NRLM, during 2020-21 under Community Investment Fund an amount of Rs. 7396.75 lakh has been disbursed nearly 367091 SHGs have been credit linked with banks, with loan amount of Rs.461767.74 lakh.

The skill development and entrepreneurship development programmes are undertaken under Deen Dayal National Rural Livelihood Mission (SANJEEVINI- KSRLPS), National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NLUM), CEDOK etc., For dissemination, motivation and promotion of self employment Disha Guidance Cells are established. From 2008-09 to 2020-21 nearly 1,96,061 persons have procured jobs through melas.

The COVID-19 pandemic and consequent lockdowns have adversely impacted the livelihoods of street vendors. Therefore, there was an urgent need to provide credit for working capital to street vendors to resume their business. In this regard the Govt. of India has launched the PM Street Vendor Atma Nirbar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) with effect from 02.06.2020. So far 119178 street vendors are

identified from the Urban Local Bodies in the State, of which 109196 street vendors are applied for loan through online.

1.17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

United Nation's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that provides an integrated evidence-based framework that includes 17 Goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators to be achieved by 2030. These goals aim at ending poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring prosperity through equitable development and environmental sustainability. These 17 SDGs are: (1) No Poverty, (2) End Hunger, (3) Good Health and Well-being, (4) Quality Education, (5) Gender Equality, (6) Clean Water and Sanitation, (7) Affordable and Clean Energy, (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth, (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, (10) Reduced Inequalities, (11) Sustainable Cities and Communities, (12) Responsible Consumption and Production, (13) Climate Action, (14) Life below Water, (15) Life on Land, (16) Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions and (17) Partnership for the Goals.

- Disaggregated data collection from the districts and district specific targets are set to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of SDGs by District Planning Committees (DPC). Planning Department has developed new dashboard, Avalokona (New Decision Support System) to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of development programmes.
- Officials and elected leaders of PRIs are being trained on localising SDGs by Administrative Training Institute, Mysore.
- Knowledge Partnership with Public Affairs Centre (PAC) and International Institute of Information Technology (IIITB) through Centre for Open Data Research (CODR) for open data analysis of SDG indicators specifically focused on building data science applications to help in mid-course corrections as well as evidence-based policy interventions.

- Karnataka Evaluation Authority has supported the Planning Department for bringing out 'Sustainable Development Goals Vision 2030: Strategies and Action plan for Karnataka' based on the SDG committee reports. The document contains around 600 indicators and postulates specific targets and recommends strategies and action plans to achieve SDG targets 2030 through rational scheme and budget mapping with measurable outcome indicators.
- Government of Karnataka has established a Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre (SDGCC) as part of the Planning Department in partnership with United Nation's Development Programme (UNDP). SDGCC in coordination with Planning Department is spearheading SDG initiatives and driving the SDG movement in Karnataka.

As per NITI Aayog's SDG India Index Report 2019, Karnataka State ranks 6th among States and is a 'Front Runner' with a score of 66 in comparison to Kerala (70), Himachal Pradesh (69), Andhra Pradesh (67), Tamil Nadu (67) and Telangana (67). With respect to 100 indicators mentioned in this report, 21 indicators fall into achiever category (score 100), 34 in front runners (score 65-99), 12 indicators in performer category (score 50-64) and 31 in aspirants (score 0-49).

Out of 100 SDG indicators, 46 indicators are identified for the state which either fall under aspirational category or below national average. Indicators appearing in both aspirational category and below national average category (15 indicators) form the priority of the State followed by the remaining 31 aspirational and below national average indicators. In the next stage, targeting to achieve the status of the best performing State for attaining the achiever status in all the SDGs at the earliest by 2030.

Way Forward

- The State is striving for resource mobilization through innovative practices to ensure better life and livelihood for the people during the pandemic transition phase. The recovery phase will focus on skilling and employment security for the workers in unorganised sector and the revival of the economy by utilising the opportunities available under Atmanirbhar Bharat.
- The State is in aspirational category for five basic sustainable goals- Poverty, Hunger Gender equality, industry and infrastructure and Sustainable Cities and Communities. Efforts will be made take up necessary interventions in the related Sectors/ areas.
- To address the poverty challenge, an household approach will be adopted for delivering the package of schemes.
- To make Karnataka Hunger and malnutrition Free State, the strategy will be to increase agricultural production and productivity through large scale adoption of Integrated Farming Systems, Precision farming with agro processing and marketing linkages based on One Gram panchayat, One product model involving Farmer Producer Organizations and shift the focus from "Price Based Policy" to "Income Based Policy".
- A multisectoral and intergenerational strategy will be adopted to combat malnutrition focusing on IEC and Low-cost nutrition food involving youths, SHGs and Community Organizations.
- The Innovation base, IT infrastructure and Ease of Doing Business will be made investor friendly to make Karnataka a Preferred global investment destination and Districts as Export Hubs.
- Ensuring 50% joint ownership of farms for women and promoting skilling and entrepreneurship for women empowerment.

CHAPTER 2

STATE INCOME AND PRICES

Introduction

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

Karnataka has an area of 1,91,791 sq. kms. which constitutes 5.83 per cent of the total geographical area and population of 6,10,95,297 accounts for 5.05 per cent of country's population in 2011. Karnataka is, in terms of population, the ninth largest state among India's 28 major states and 8 union territories. The state is becoming steadily urbanised. In terms of urbanization, the state has witnessed an increase of 4.68 per cent in the proportion of urban population in the last decade. 61.33 per cent are rural residents and 38.67 per cent are urban residents. It has a larger proportion of its population living in urban areas, than the average for the country as a whole.

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

2.1 STATE ECONOMY

2.1.1 Gross State Domestic Product

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is the most important indicator in measuring economic growth of the State. It gives an overall picture of the state of the economy.

This would enable the policy makers, administrators and planners for proper formulation and appraisal of plans for balanced economic development. Analysis of this indicator at aggregate and disaggregated levels leads to the insights of patterns and sources of growth.

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

2.1.2 Over-view for 2020-21

Karnataka has released the Advance estimates of GSDP for the year 2020-21. Due to lockdown measures taken to control Covid-19 pandemic the GSDP at current prices is estimated to attain Rs.16,65,320 crore at a growth rate of 2.2% and Rs.11,13,818 crore with an expected growth of (-)2.6% at constant (2011-12) prices.

2.1.3 Comparison of Gross State Domestic Product and Gross Domestic Product

In 2020-21, the GSDP of Karnataka is anticipated to grow at (-)2.6% whereas the GDP at national level is (-)7.7% at constant (2011-12) prices. At current prices, the GSDP is anticipated to reach Rs.16,65,320 crore with a growth of 2.2% and GDP is likely to attain a level of Rs.1,94,81,975 crore with a growth rate of (-)4.2%. The share of Karnataka's GSDP in All India GDP is 8.5% during 2020-21.

The GSDP and GDP at current and constant (2011-12) prices from 2011-12 to 2020-21 are presented in **Table 2.1 & 2.2**.

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

Year	GSDP (Rs. crore)	Growth Rate of GSDP (%)	GDP (Rs. crore)	Growth Rate of GDP (%)
2011-12	6,06,010	-	87,36,329	-
2012-13	6,43,033	6.1	92,13,017	5.5
2013-14	7,04,466	9.6	98,01,370	6.4
2014-15	7,48,429	6.2	1,05,27,674	7.4
2015-16	8,31,330	11.1	1,13,69,494	8.0
2016-17	9,41,774	13.3	1,23,08,193	8.3
2017-18	10,22,862	8.6	1,31,44,583	6.8
2018-19	10,89,271	6.5	1,40,03,316	6.5
2019-20	11,43,781	5.0	1,45,69,266	4.0
2020-21	11,13,818	(-)2.6	1,34,39,662	(-)7.7*

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

2. Central Statistical Office, Government of India.* As per First Advance Estimates

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

Year	GSDP (Rs. crore)	Growth Rate of GSDP (%)	GDP (Rs. crore)	Growth Rate of GDP (%)
2011-12	6,06,010	-	87,36,329	-
2012-13	6,95,413	14.8	99,44,013	13.8
2013-14	8,16,666	17.4	1,12,33,522	13.0
2014-15	9,13,923	11.9	1,24,67,959	11.0
2015-16	10,45,168	14.4	1,37,71,875	10.5
2016-17	12,07,608	15.5	1,53,91,668	11.8
2017-18	13,36,914	10.7	1,70,90,042	11.0
2018-19	14,90,624	11.5	1,88,86,959	10.5
2019-20	16,28,928	9.3	2,03,51,012	7.8
2020-21	16,65,320	2.2	1,94,81,975	(-)4.2*

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

2. Central Statistical Office, Government of India.* As per First Advance Estimates

2.1.4. Comparison between Advance Estimates of 2020-21 and First Revised Estimates of 2019-20

The Gross State Domestic Product of Karnataka at constant (2011-12) prices for the year is anticipated to grow by (-)2.6%. The GSDP growth rate of agriculture sector was 12.3% in 2019-20. During 2020-21, in spite of Covid-19 pandemic and floods in North Karnataka there has been a

substantial growth of 6.4% in agricultural sector. The industry sector (comprising mining & quarrying, manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas & water supply) is expected to grow by (-)5.1% in 2020-21 against a growth of 0.1% during 2019-20. Services sector is expected to grow by (-)3.1% during 2020-21 compared to growth of 6.7% during 2019-20. Whereas, the First Advance Estimates of All India

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2020-21 is expected to grow at (-)7.7%. The sectoral growth rate of Agriculture, Industry and Services at all India are anticipated to grow at 2.3%, (-)7.6% and (-)9.2% respectively. The comparative table of sectoral growth rates of GSDP for 2019-20 and 2020-21 are presented in **Table 2.3**.

2.1.5 Net State Domestic Product

The estimates of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) is derived from the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) by deducting

Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) or Depreciation. For the year 2020-21 at current prices, NSVA growth of agriculture & allied activities, industry and service sectors are expected at 10.3%, (-)4.7% and 2.5% respectively which has led the NSDP to Rs.15,11,071 crore, showing a growth of 2.4% against 9.4% in 2019-20. Similarly, at constant (2011-12) prices the NSDP is estimated at Rs.9,98,238 crore showing a growth of (-)2.5% (**Table 2.4**). The NSVA growth of Agriculture & allied activities, Industry and Service sectors are expected to be 6.7%, (-)5.2% and (-)2.9% respectively.

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

Sl. No	Sector	2019-20 F.R.E.	2020-21 A.E.
1	Crops	11.6	3.1
2	Livestock	19.8	16.4
3	Forestry and Logging	(-) 2.0	3.2
4	Fishing	3.7	4.3
	Agriculture and Allied Sector	12.3	6.4
5	Mining and Quarrying	(-) 0.8	(-) 3.2
6	Manufacturing	(-) 2.1	(-) 5.2
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Remediation Services	7.9	(-) 0.5
8	Construction	4.6	(-) 6.4
	Industry Sector	0.1	(-) 5.1
9	Trade & Repair Services	7.6	(-) 1.6
10	Hotels and Restaurants	3.2	(-) 1.7
11	Railways	8.2	(-) 25.0
12	Road transport	4.9	(-) 2.1
13	Water transport	3.7	(-) 2.2
14	Air transport	5.9	(-) 29.1
15	Services incidental to transport	6.1	(-) 29.1
16	Storage	4.8	(-) 25.1
17	Communication	4.4	(-) 23.9
18	Financial Services	8.9	(-) 0.8
19	Real Estate, Professional Services & Ownership of Dwellings	5.3	(-) 4.9
	a) Computer related Services	6.1	(-) 6.6
	b) Real Estate & Other Professional Services	3.2	(-) 6.4

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

Sl. No	Sector	2019-20 F.R.E.	2020-21 A.E.
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	3.8	4.0
20	Public Administration	10.8	8.2
21	Other services	11.8	2.2
	Services Sector	6.7	(-) 3.1
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	5.4	(-) 2.7
	Product Tax	2.6	(-) 2.9
	Product Subsidies	7.5	(-) 7.3
	Total GSDP at Market Prices	5.0	(-) 2.6

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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

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

Sectors	NSDP at Current Prices		NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices	
	2019-20 F.R.E.	2020-21 A.E.	2019-20 F.R.E.	2020-21 A.E.
Agriculture	1,66,904	1,84,066	90,033	96,021
Industry	2,82,121	2,68,794	2,30,132	2,18,088
Services	8,66,123	8,87,489	5,72,607	5,56,099
NSVA at Basic Price	13,15,148	13,40,350	8,92,772	8,70,209
Product Tax	1,92,376	2,01,967	1,53,155	1,48,638
Product Subsidies	32,248	31,246	22,238	20,609
NSDP at Market Price	14,75,277	15,11,071	10,23,690	9,98,238

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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

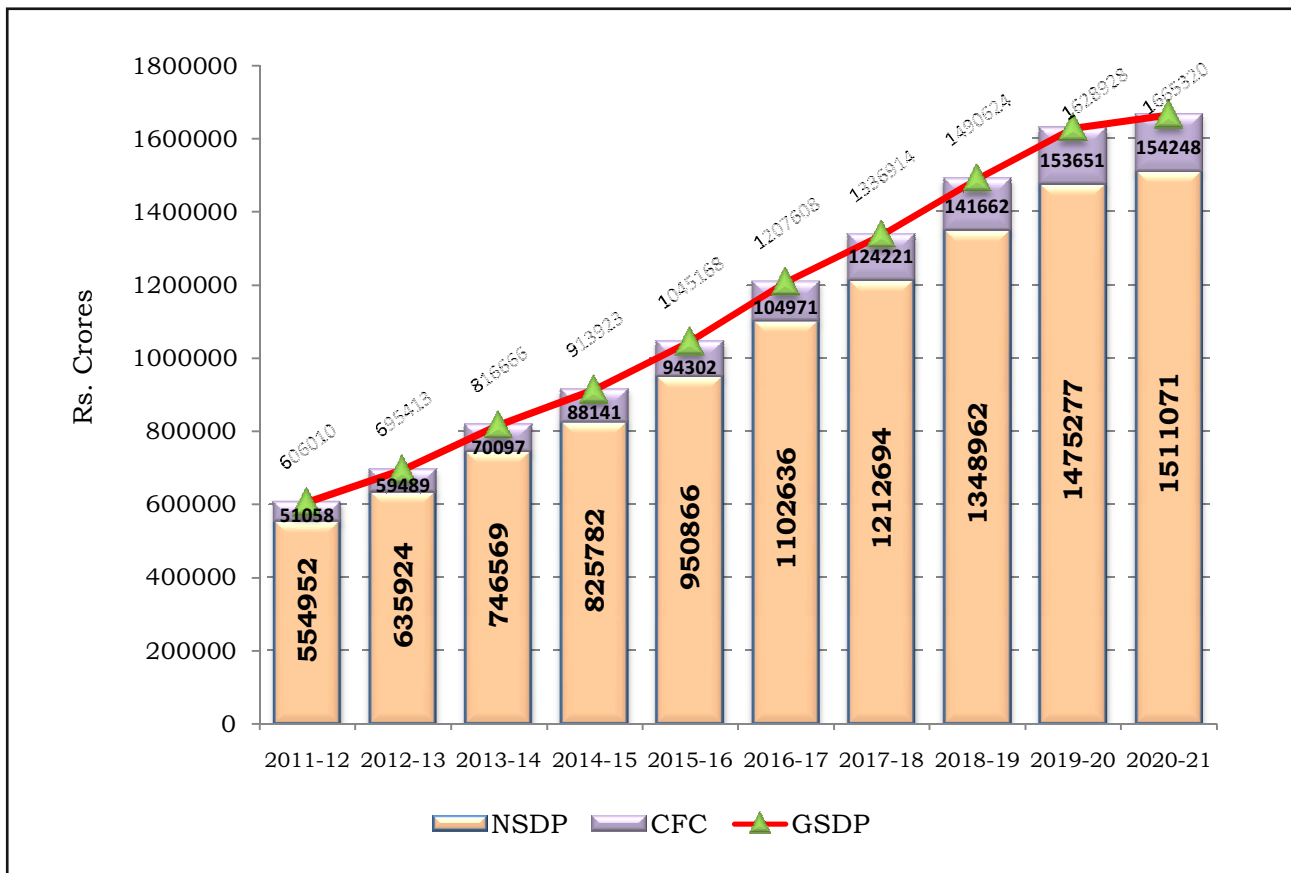
Figure 2.1 shows the GSDP, NSDP and CFC at current prices from 2011-12 to 2020-21. The difference in GSDP and NSDP indicates the extent of consumption of fixed capital or depreciation.

2.1.6. Sectoral Composition of Gross State Domestic Product

The contribution of Agriculture sector to the overall GSDP saw an increase from 12.16% to 13.15% in 2020-21 against 2019-20. Industry sector saw a marginal decrease from 21.68% to 20.31% in 2020-21 against 2019-20. The services sector a largest

component of GSDP saw a marginal increase from 66.16% in 2019-20 to 66.53% in 2020-21. The contribution of 'Real estate, Professional Services & Ownership of Dwellings' is highest with (33.46%) in 2020-21 followed by 'Manufacturing (13.11%)', 'Trade and Repair Services (10.38%)' and 'Crops (8.57%)'.

The sectoral composition of GSDP in 2019-20 and 2021-21 at current prices is given in **Table 2.5**. The sectoral composition of GSDP is shown in **Figure 2.2** for primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

Figure 2.1: GSDP, NSDP and CFC at current prices

2.1.7 Per Capita Income

Per capita income is estimated by dividing NSDP at current prices with mid-financial year projected population (as on 1st October). Per Capita State Income (i.e. per capita NSDP) of Karnataka at current prices is estimated to be Rs.2,26,796 showing a rise of 1.6% during 2020-21, as against Rs.2,23,175 in 2019-20. Karnataka's per capita income is higher than All India Per capita income. **Figure 2.3** provides comparison of Per capita Income of Karnataka and All India from 2011-12 to 2020-21.

On comparison, the level of per capita state income at constant (2011-12) prices was Rs.1,54,861 in 2019-20 and is expected to be Rs.1,49,825 in the year 2020-21 with a growth rate of (-)3.3%. Sector wise details of GSDP and NSDP for the years 2011-12 to 2020-21, both at current and constant (2011-12) prices are presented in **Appendices 2.1 to 2.4**.

2.1.8 Growth of NSDP and Per Capita Income

Table 2.6 presents the growth of Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of the state over the years. The time series data from 1960-61 to 2020-21 is presented in **Appendix 2.5**.

2.1.9. Inter State Comparison

The comparison of GSDP or State Income and per capita income of Karnataka for 2019-20 with some States (for which data is available in CSO website) alongside All India ranking is presented in **Table 2.7**.

2.1.10. District Income

The estimates of Gross and Net District Incomes at current and constant (2011-12) prices including Per Capita Net District Domestic Product at current prices for the year 2018-19 for all the 30 districts in the State are presented in **Appendices 2.6 and 2.7**.

Table 2.5: Sectoral shares of GSDP at Current Prices

Sl. No	Sector	2019-20 F.R.E.	2020-21 A.E.
1	Crops	8.25	8.57
2	Livestock	2.87	3.53
3	Forestry and Logging	0.67	0.67
4	Fishing	0.36	0.39
	Agriculture and Allied Sector	12.16	13.15
5	Mining and Quarrying	0.62	0.52
6	Manufacturing	13.89	13.11
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Remediation Services	1.50	1.46
8	Construction	5.67	5.22
	Industry Sector	21.68	20.31
9	Trade & Repair Services	10.06	10.38
10	Hotels and Restaurants	1.56	1.61
11	Railways	0.25	0.19
12	Road Transport	3.74	3.99
13	Water Transport	0.03	0.03
14	Air Transport	0.13	0.10
15	Services incidental to Transport	0.09	0.07
16	Storage	0.03	0.03
17	Communication	1.18	0.97
18	Financial Services	5.00	4.89
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	33.95	33.46
	a) Computer related Services	22.63	22.13
	b) Real Estate & Other Professional Services	5.17	5.05
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	6.16	6.28
20	Public Administration	2.72	3.08
21	Other services	7.42	7.75
	Services Sector	66.16	66.53
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	100.00	100.00

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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

These District income estimates are prepared on a provisional basis. The database for the estimation is available for Primary sector only. In respect of Secondary and Tertiary sectors, the State level estimates are allocated to districts with

appropriate available indicators and workforce under each sector as revealed during 6th Economic Census at the time of preparation of estimates. Due to addition of new data items viz., Private Corporate part etc., and availability of new data sources in

Figure 2.2: Sectoral composition of GSVA at Current Prices

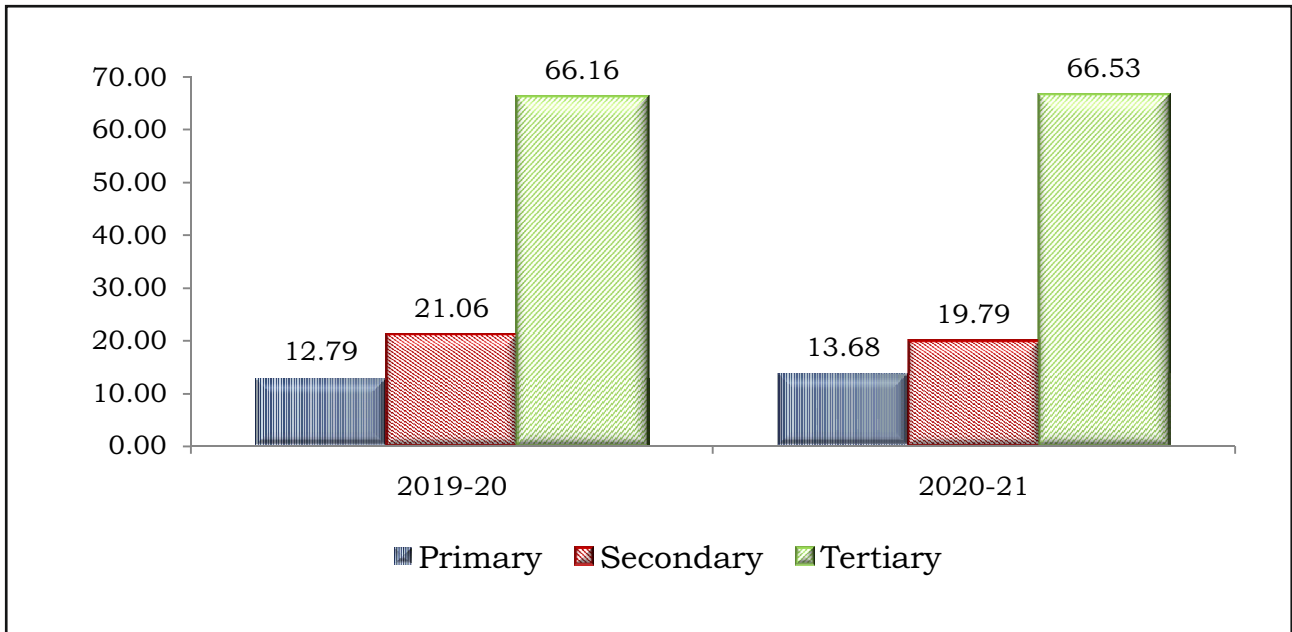
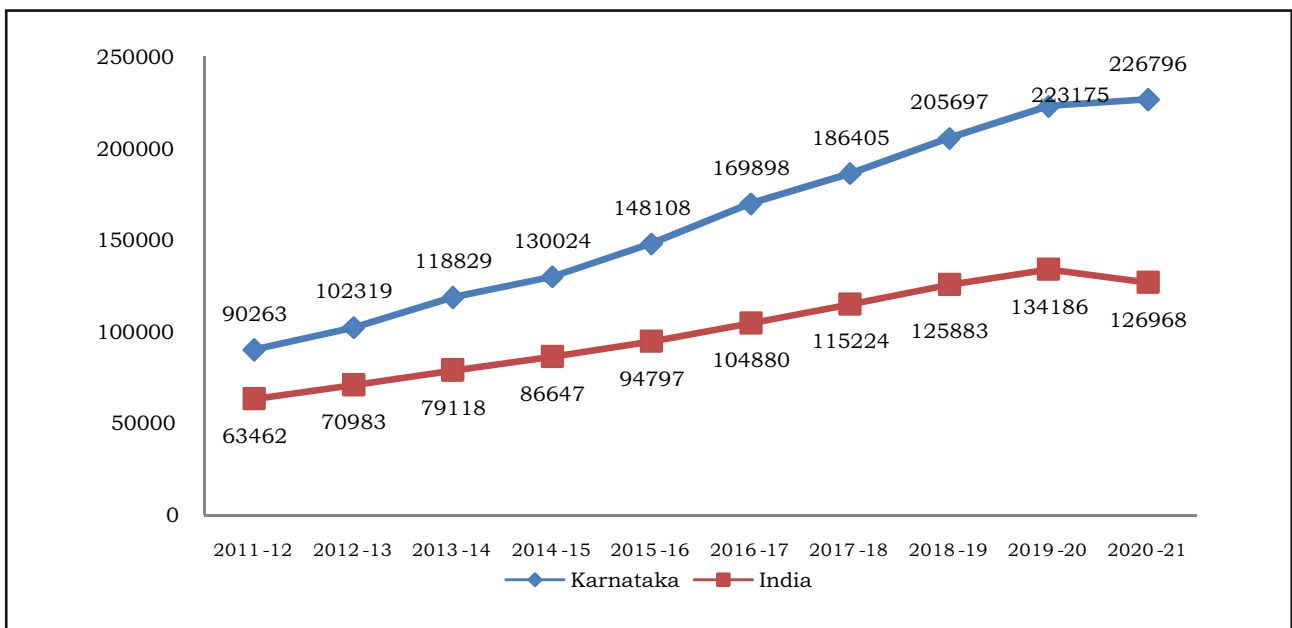


Figure 2.3: Comparison of Per Capita Income



computation of GSDP of the State, identification of suitable physical indicators with respect to each sector to be allocated for the districts is in process. Because of data limitations, it may not be very useful to analyse sector-wise district estimates between any two given points of time as these estimates have not yet firmed up. However, a brief description of the broader sector-wise district estimates is given in **Appendix 2.6.**

Bangalore Urban District stood first in the total District Income as well as per capita district income for the year 2018-19. Bengaluru Urban District contributes 36.4% to GSDP at current Prices followed by Dakshina Kannada (5.8%), Belagavi (4.5%).

At constant (2011-12) prices, contribution of Belagavi district to the primary sector is highest in 2018-19, due to a higher contribution in crop sector. Bengaluru Urban District tops in secondary and

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

Year	NSDP at Current Prices (Rs.Crore)	Per Capita Income (Rs.)
1960-61	692	296
1970-71	1,858	641
1980-81	5,587	1,520
1990-91	20,551	4,598
2000-01	96,348	18,344
2010-11	3,68,338	62,251
2011-12	5,54,952	90,263
2012-13	6,35,924	1,02,319
2013-14	7,46,569	1,18,829
2014-15	8,25,782	1,30,024
2015-16	9,50,866	1,48,108
2016-17	11,02,636	1,69,898
2017-18	12,12,694	1,86,405
2018-19 (S.R.E.)	13,48,962	2,05,697
2019-20 (F.R.E.)	14,75,277	2,23,175
2020-21 (A.E.)	15,11,071	2,26,796

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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

Table 2.7: Comparison of State Income and Per Capita Income

Sl. No.	State	State Income in Rs Crore	Rank	Per capita Income in Rs	Rank
1	Andhra Pradesh	9,72,782	6	1,69,519	11
2	Bihar	6,11,804	11	46,664	23
3	Chhattisgarh	3,29,180	14	98,281	18
4	Goa	80,449	17	4,66,585	1
5	Haryana	8,31,610	10	2,64,207	4
6	Himachal Pradesh	1,65,472	16	1,95,255	10
7	Jharkhand	3,28,598	15	79,873	21
8	Karnataka	16,28,928	3	2,23,175	6
9	Madhya Pradesh	9,06,672	8	99,763	17
10	Manipur	31,790	22	84,746	20
11	Meghalaya	36,572	20	92,174	19
12	Mizoram	26,503	23	2,04,018	9
13	Odisha	5,21,275	13	1,04,566	16
14	Punjab	5,74,760	12	1,66,830	12

Table 2.7: Comparison of State Income and Per Capita Income

Sl. No.	State	State Income in Rs Crore	Rank	Per capita Income in Rs	Rank
15	Rajasthan	10,20,989	5	1,18,159	14
16	Sikkim	32,496	21	4,25,656	2
17	Tamil Nadu	18,45,853	1	2,18,599	8
18	Telangana	9,69,604	7	2,28,216	5
19	Tripura	55,984	18	1,25,191	13
20	Uttar Pradesh	16,87,818	2	65,704	22
21	West Bengal	12,53,832	4	1,15,748	15
22	Delhi	8,56,112	9	3,89,143	3
23	Puducherry	38,253	19	2,22,514	7
All India		2,03,51,012		1,34,186	

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

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

tertiary sectors due to high concentration of major industries and infrastructure facilities.

The per capita income (in rupees) at current prices for all 30 districts for the year 2018-19 is presented in **Figure 2.4**.

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

Figure 2.5 indicates the variations in gross district and per capita district income among the revenue regions (divisions) of the State. The highest variation is evident with respect to Bengaluru division, if Bengaluru Urban District is included. Excluding Bengaluru Urban district, these inter-

district variations in district income and per capita district income, get remarkably reduced at the division and State levels. The growing inter-district variation is an important indicator and a source of broader inter-regional disparities in the process of State's economic development. However, a low coefficient of variation as such, does not necessarily imply either a higher or a lower district economic growth or regional disparity.

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

2.2 PRICES

2.2.1 Introduction

Price is one of the key indicator in the economic planning process. They provide an economic mechanism by which goods and services are distributed among the

Figure 2.4: District wise Per Capita Income (in rupees) for the year 2018-19

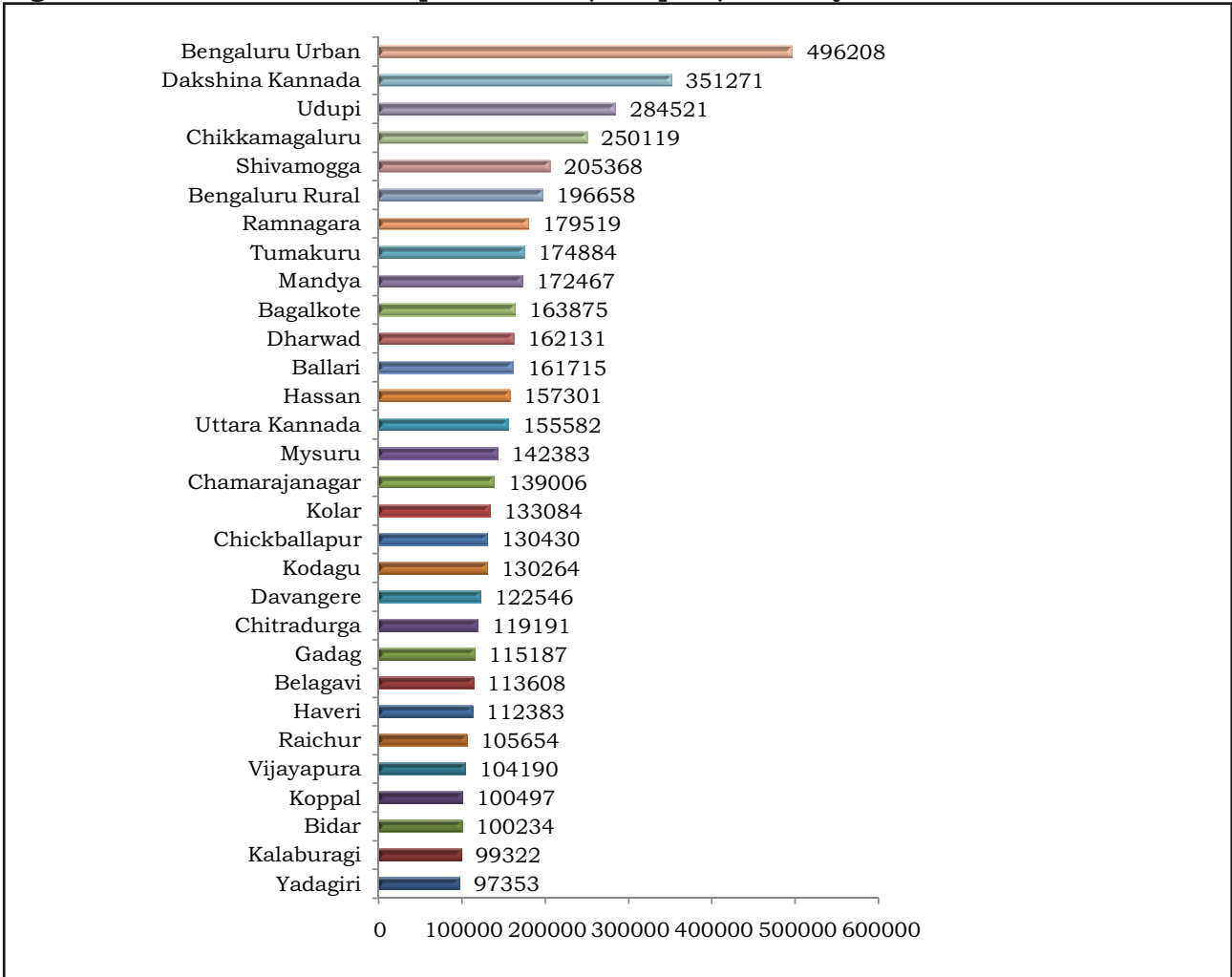


Figure 2.5: Inter-district variations of Gross District Income and Per Capita Income by Divisions in Karnataka for 2018-19

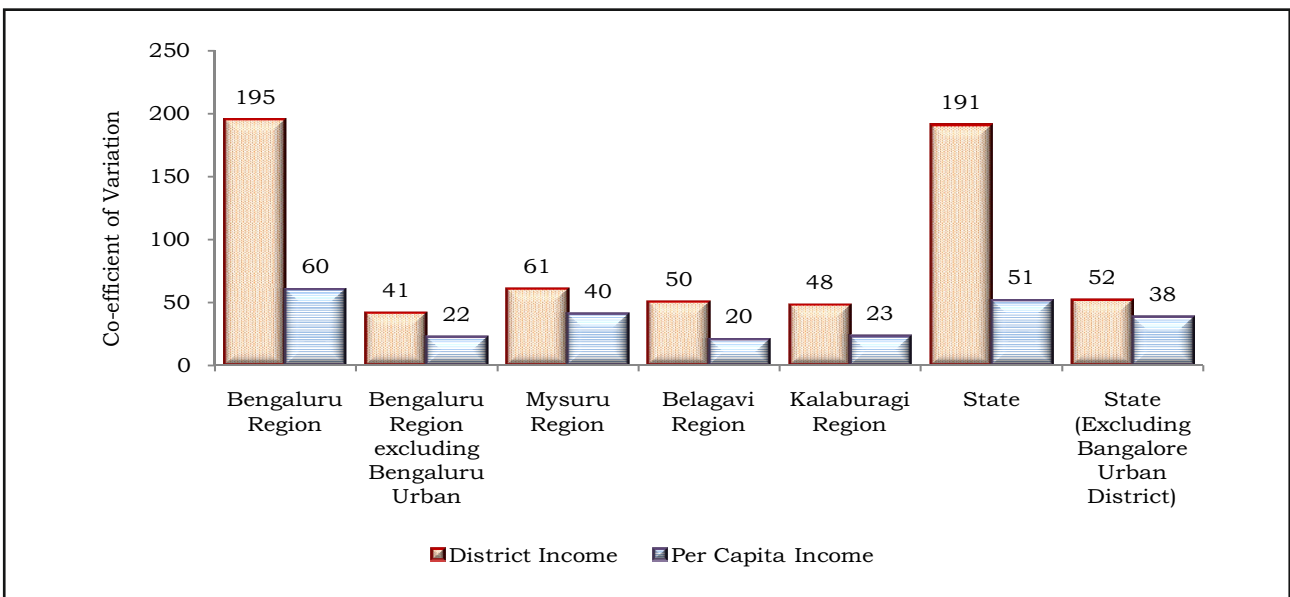
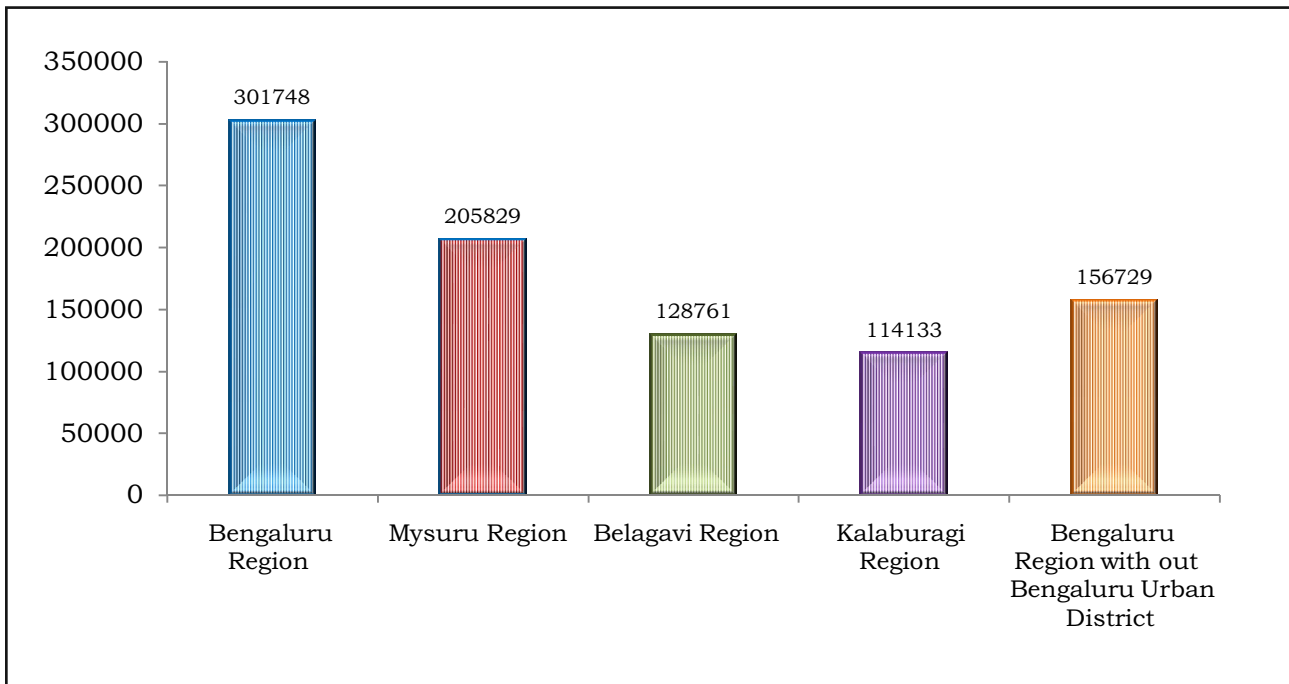


Figure 2.6: Division wise Per Capita Income

consumers. Changes in prices have a direct bearing on all sections of the society irrespective of their level of living. Prices determine what goods are to be produced and in what quantities. They also indicate the demand and supply of goods and services in the economy. The whole sale and retail Inflation can be measured in two ways viz., Wholesale Price Index and Consumer Price Index

2.2.2 Inflation

Inflation is an increase in the level of prices of goods and services over time. It is the constant rise in the general level of prices where a unit of currency buys less than it did in prior periods. It indicates the purchasing power of a Nation's currency.

In India commonly used inflation indices are the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and the Consumer Price Index (CPI). As the name indicates the WPI measures Price at the wholesale level and CPI at the consumer level. Beyond the basics, the number and types of items included in the WPI and CPI basket differ and so does the weights given to these items. Food has a larger weight in CPI than WPI, the CPIs are therefore more sensitive to changes in prices of food items.

Whereas the fuel group has a much higher weight in WPI than CPIs.

2.2.3 Wholesale Price Index

Wholesale Price Index measures the average change in the prices of commodities for bulk sale at the level of early stage of transactions. The index basket of the WPI covers commodities in three major groups namely Primary Articles, Fuel and power and manufactured products.

All India Wholesale Price Index This Index is released by the Office of Economic Advisor (OEA), Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The base year for this index is 2011-12=100. The index basket of the present 2011-12 series has a total of 697 items including 117 items of Primary Articles, 16 items for Fuel and Power and 564 items for Manufactured Products. WPI basket does not cover services.

Wholesale Price Index is used to estimate inflation at the Wholesale transaction level. It is also used for estimating GDP by Central Statistical Office (CSO). This index is released every month at the National as well as State level.

During 2020-21, based on inflation rate of All India **Wholesale Price Index (WPI)** is increased to 4.19% in 8 (April-November) months. During the corresponding period of previous year inflation rate was increased by 0.99%.

During 2020-21, based on inflation rate of All India level **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** is increased to 4.96% in 8 (April-November) months. During the corresponding period of previous year inflation rate was increased by 5.13%.

The details of annual all India wholesale price index from April to November for the consecutive years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 are presented in **Appendix 2.8** and group wise all-India Wholesale Price Index since 2000-01 are given in **Appendix 2.9**. The following **Figure 2.7** shows group wise changes in WPI.

2.2.3.1 33 Agricultural Commodities Wholesale Price Index of Karnataka State

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

WPI numbers of agricultural commodities in Karnataka since 2000-01 are given in **Appendix 2.10** and group wise index numbers for 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 are given in **Appendix 2.11**. The trend of WPI for 33 agricultural commodities in Karnataka for the year 2019-20 and 2020-21 are shown in **Figure 2.8**. **Figure 2.9** shows the trends of Onion, Cotton (Lint), Linseed, Coffee, Cardamom and Tamarind in Karnataka.

2.2.4 Consumer price Index

Consumer Price Index is a measure of change in retail prices of goods and services consumed by defined population group in a given area with reference to a base year.

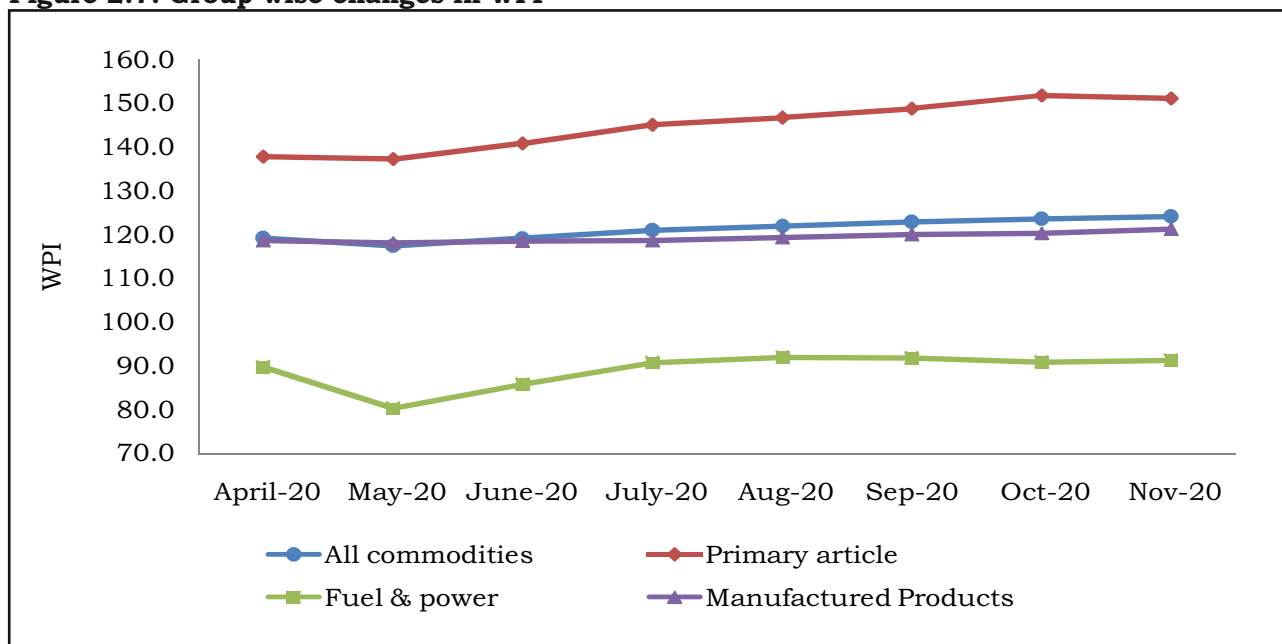
Presently the consumer price indices compiled in India are CPI for Industrial workers (CPI-IW), CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL), CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) and CPI for Rural and

During 2019-20 and 2020-21 Wholesale price index analysis given below.

- During 2020-21, the Index of all commodities is increased from 119.2 in April to 124.2 in November 2020, showing an increase of 4.19%.
- During 2019-20, the index of all commodities is increased from 121.1 in April to 122.3 in November 2019, showing an increase of 0.99%.
- The Annual rate of inflation, based on monthly WPI, stood at 1.55% for the month of November 2020 (over November 2019)

During 2020-21 (April-November) Group-Wise changes in WPI are as follows.

- **Primary Articles (Weight 22.62)**, the index for this major group rose by 9.72% in 8 months.
- **Fuel and Power (Weight 13.15)**, the index for this major group increased by 1.67% in 8 months.
- **Manufactured Products (Weight 64.23)**, the index for this major group increased by 2.19% in 8 months.

Figure 2.7: Group wise changes in WPI

Urban(CPI-R&U). The first three indices are constructed and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla and the fourth by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), New Delhi. In Karnataka, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics constructs and releases only CPI-IW for 11 centres as state series every month.

Consumer price index is widely considered as a Barometer of inflation, a tool for

monitoring price stability. Also the Dearness allowance of Government employees and wage contracts between labour and employer is based on this index.

2.2.4.1 Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

The target group of CPI-IW is workers of factories, mining, plantations, motor transport, docks, railways & electricity. This

- **During 2019-20 and 2020-21 (April-November) 33 agricultural commodities Wholesale Price index of Karnataka State analysis given below.**
 - During 2020-21, the Index of Wholesale price is increased from 1391 in April to 1431 in November 2020, showing an increase of 2.88% in 8 months
 - During 2019-20, the Index of Wholesale price is increased from 1262 in April to 1338 in November 2020, showing an increase of 6.02% in 8 months.
 - In 2020, November index is 1431 and compared to 2019 November index (1338) the annual Index increased to 6.95%.
- **During 2020-21 (April-November) the statistics of Group-wise WPI is as follows.**
 - During 2020, when compared to April to November, all commodities index is increased to 2.88%. The index of Miscellaneous group increased by 30.60% and Pulses group index increased by 5.15%, whereas the index of Oil seeds group decreased by 20.83%, Condiments and Spices group index decreased by 14.65%, Cereals group index decreased by 4.11%, Gur and Sugar group index decreased by 3.22% and Fibre group index decreased by 0.94%.
 - During April to November 2020, the prices of Onion, Cotton (Lint), Linseed, and Coffee are increased by 201.7%, 63%, 46.6% and 31.3% respectively. Whereas the prices of Cardamum and Tamarind are decreased by 44.5% and 24.7% respectively.

Figure 2.8: Average Trend of WPI in Karnataka

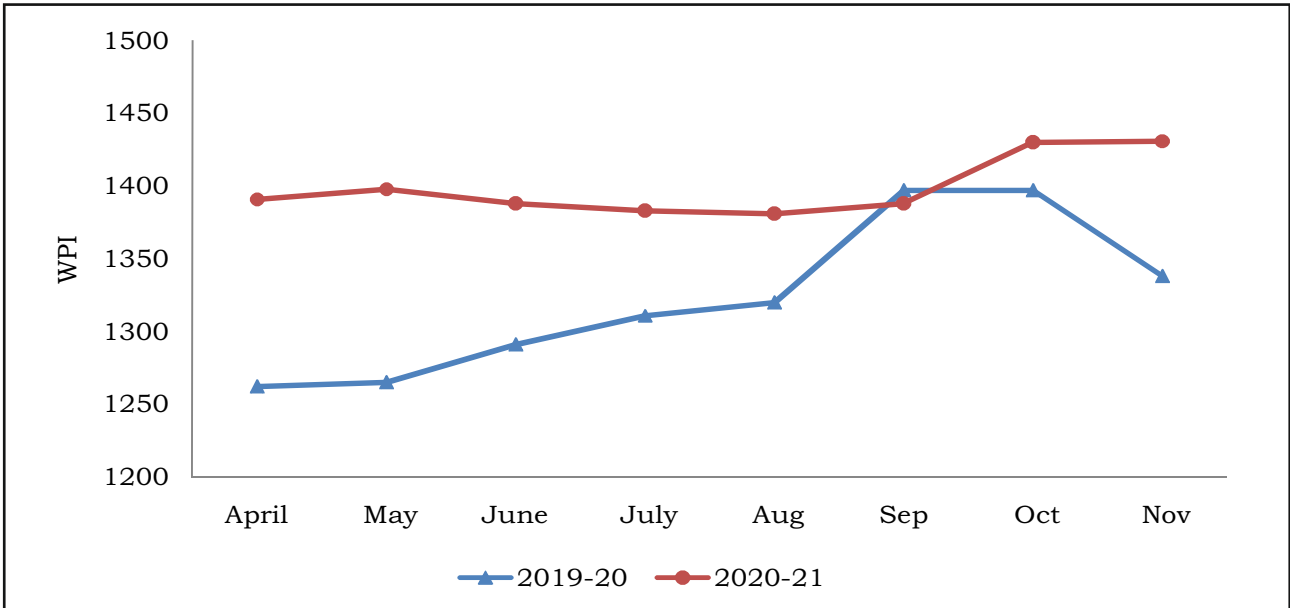
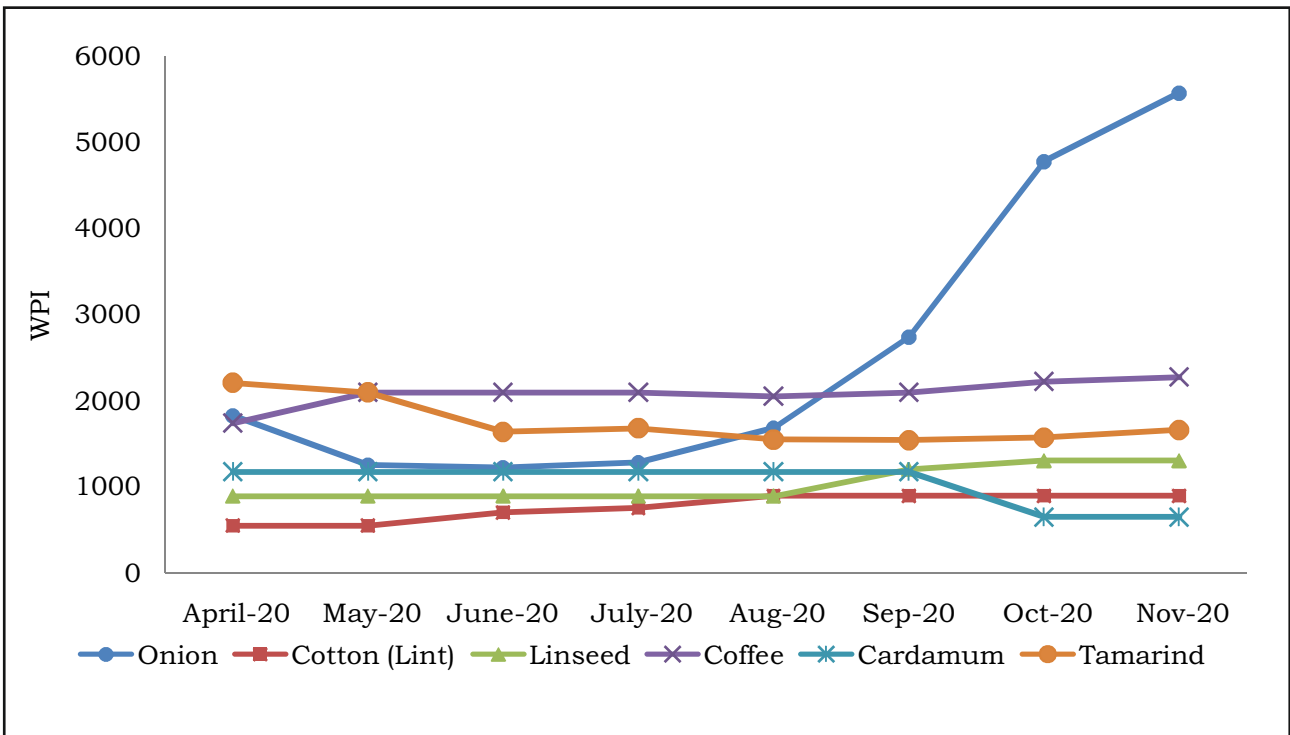


Figure 2.9: The trends of Onion, Cotton (Lint), Linseed, Coffee, Cardamom and Tamarind in Karnataka



index is mainly used to determine the dearness allowance for the employees in both the public and private sectors. At the National level, from September 2020 the base year of CPI (IW) for Central series has been revised from 2001=100 to 2016=100. In new base year CPI-IW is constructed for 88 selected industrially developed centres

across the country, with 7 of the centre's namely Bengaluru, Belagavi, Hubballi-Dharwad, Madikeri, Mysuru, Davanagere (New centre) and Chikkamagaluru (New centre) based in Karnataka.

During the year 2020-21, the newly added centres in Central series namely Davanagere (Davanagere and Harihara

centres are combined and shifted from State series to central) and Chikkamagaluru are not considered since for these two centres the previous months indices and linking factors are not yet available from Labour Bureau. The food indices of the 7 Central series centres are not yet available only general index has been considered. The trend of all India CPI-IW of 2019-20 and 2020-21 is shown in **Figure 2.10**.

During 2020-21, among 5 centres (Bengaluru, Belagavi, Madikeri, Hubballi-Dharwad, Mysuru) the index of Belagavi and Hubballi-Dharwad centres compared to

April 2020 in November 2020 increased by 7.15% and 4.99% respectively.

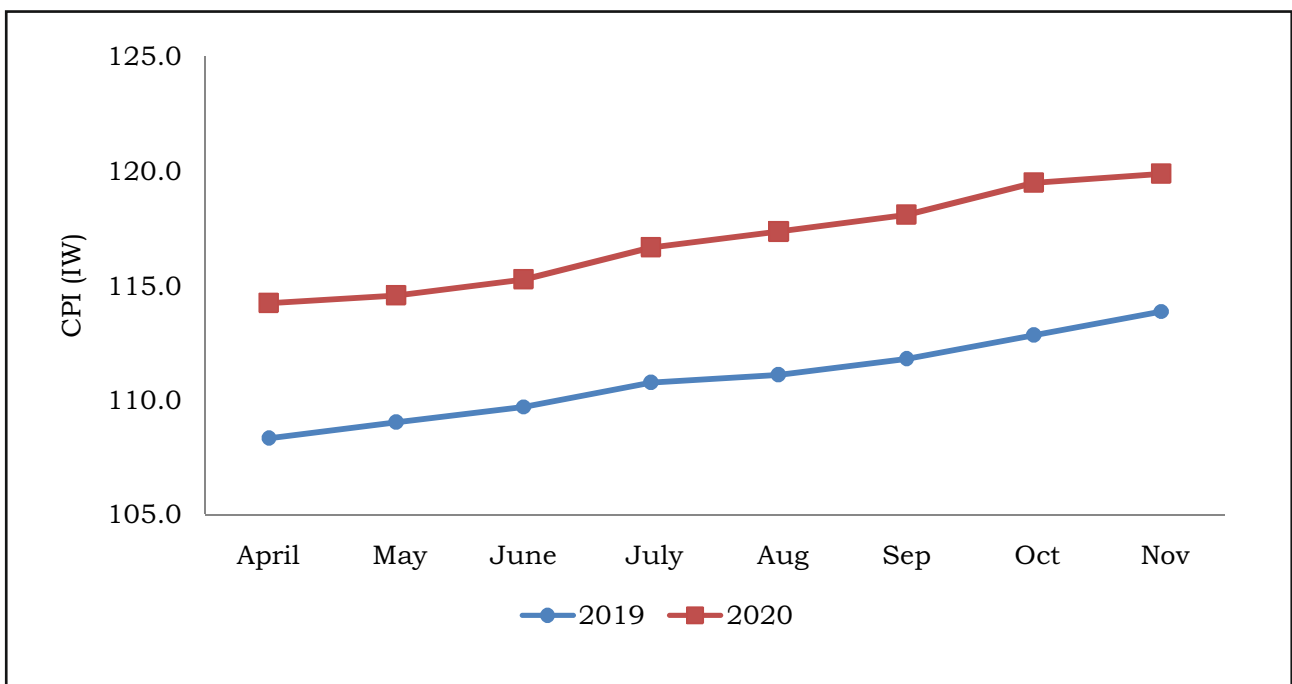
During 2020-21, the general Index of Belagavi centre is moved from 111.9 in April to 119.9 in November 2020 showing an increase of 7.15% and from April to November 8 month's average is 114.4 points and compared to corresponding period of the previous year average index is 108.3, showing an increase of 5.62%.

The general index of Hubballi-Dharwad centre is moved from 112.3 in April to 117.9 in November 2020 showing an increase of

During 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, All India level consumer price Index for industrial workers analysis given below.

- All India level consumer price Index of November 2019 was 113.9 points, corresponding period of this year (November 2020) the points moved to 119.9, annual inflation rate is 5.28%. During 2019-20, index of November 2019 was 113.9 points, corresponding period of previous year (November 2018) the index was 104.9 points, and annual inflation rate was 8.61%.
- During 2020-21 April-November 8 month's average index is 117.0 points, compared to corresponding period of the previous year average index was 110.9 and inflation rate is 5.42%. During 2019-20 April-November 8 month's average index was 110.9 points, compared to corresponding period of the previous year average index was 103.1 and inflation rate was 7.62%.

Figure 2.10: All India Consumer Price Index



4.99% and from April to November 8 month's average is 114.4 points, compared to corresponding period of the previous year average index is 109.8 and has increased by 4.27%.

The General index details of Belagavi and Hubballi-Dharwad centres during 2020-21 till November 2020 is depicted in **Figure 2.11**. CPI-IW in April and November for the year 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 in Karnataka and all India are presented in **Appendix 2.12**.

2.2.4.2 State Consumer price index for Industrial workers

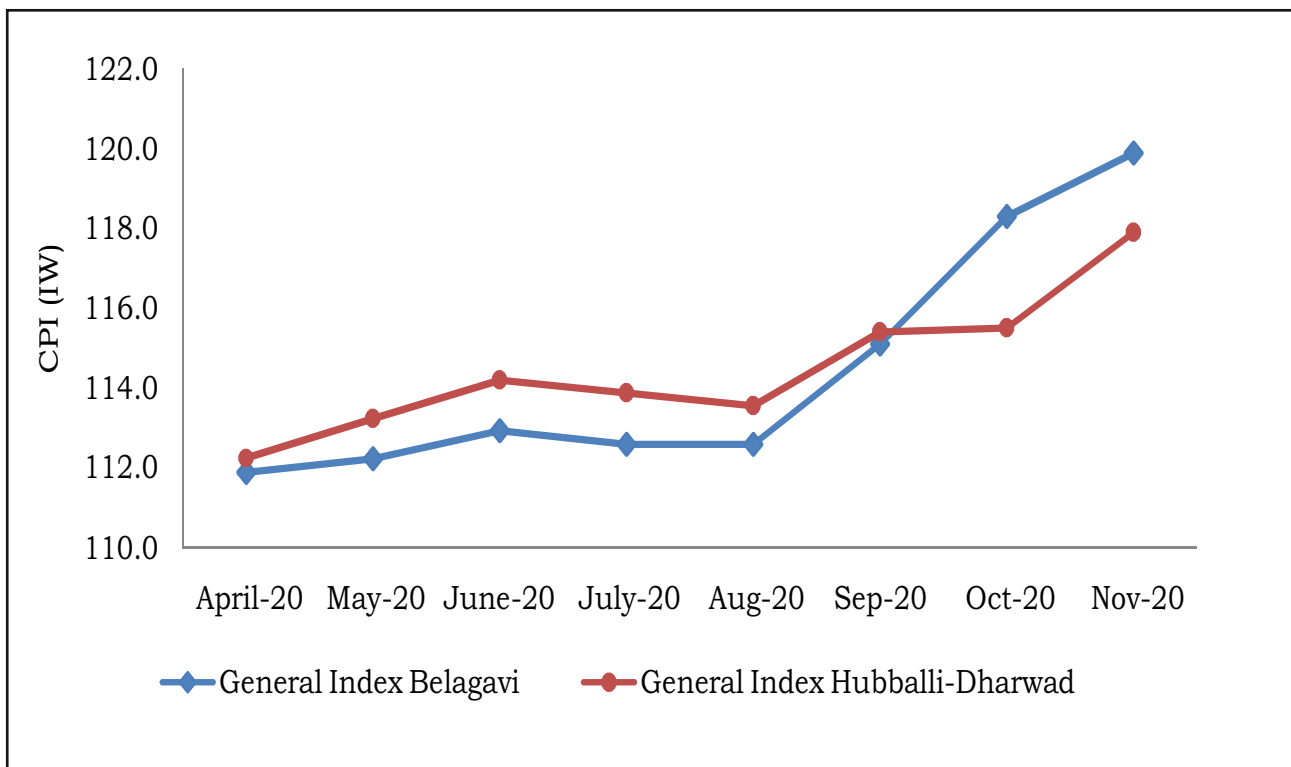
In Karnataka, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics constructs CPI-IW for 11 centres viz., Ballari, Bhadravathi, Davanagere, Dandeli, Kalaburagi, Harihara, Hassan, Mandya, Mangaluru, Raichur and Tumakuru. From September 2020 even though Davanagere and Harihara centres has been shifted to Central series upto November 2020 index of these two centres has been generated in State series. The base year for the State series index is 1987-88=100.

During 2020-21, among the 11 State series centres, General Index of Mangaluru and Kalaburagi centres increased by 5.37% and 5.10% respectively. During 2020-21, the General Index of Mangaluru centre is increased from 857 in April to 903 in November 2020 showing an increase of 5.37% and from April to November 8 months' average is 879 points showing an increase of 6.32% compared to corresponding period of previous year (826).

The Food index of Mangaluru centre increased from 994 in April to 1051 in November 2020, showing an increase of 5.73% and 8 months' average index from April to November (1020 points in 2020) is showing an increase of 6.07%. When compared with the corresponding period of previous year (962 points in 2019).

During 2020-21, the General Index of Kalaburagi Centre is increased from 863 in April to 907 in November 2020 showing an increase of 5.10% and from April to November 8 month's average is 883 points showing an increase of 6.23% compared to corresponding period of previous year (831).

Figure 2.11: General Index of Belagavi and Hubballi-Dharwad centres



The food index of Kalaburagi centre is increased from 1053 in April to 1135 in November 2020, showing an increase of 7.79% and 8 month's average index from April to November (1092 points in 2020) is showing an increase of 9.89%, when compared with the corresponding period of previous year (994 points in 2019).

General indices of Mangaluru and Kalaburagi centres are illustrated in the **Figure 2.12**. Similarly the Food Indices of Mangaluru and Kalaburagi Centres are depicted in **Figure 2.12 (a)**. The details of the CPI-IW for all India and Karnataka are presented in **Appendix 2.13, 2.13(a), and 2.13(b)**.

2.2.4.3 Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

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

agriculture sector. The base year for this index is 1986-87=100.

The general index of Karnataka is increased by 6.42% in November 2020 over April 2020 as against an increase in index by 4.54% at all India level.

During 2020-21 (upto November 2020), in Karnataka, the average general index has increased to 1128 from 1070 during same period of 2019-20, thus showing an increase of 5.38%. At the all India level, the index was increased by 6.99%.

General Index during 2020-21 is illustrated in the **Figure 2.13**. CPI-AL in April and November for the years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 are presented in **Appendix 2.14**. The CPI-AL at all India and Karnataka from 2000-01 are given in **Appendix 2.15**.

2.2.5 Price Situation in Rural and Urban Karnataka

Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Karnataka, collects retail prices of a basket of essential commodities from selected centres in rural and urban

Figure 2.12: General Index of Mangaluru and Kalaburagi centres

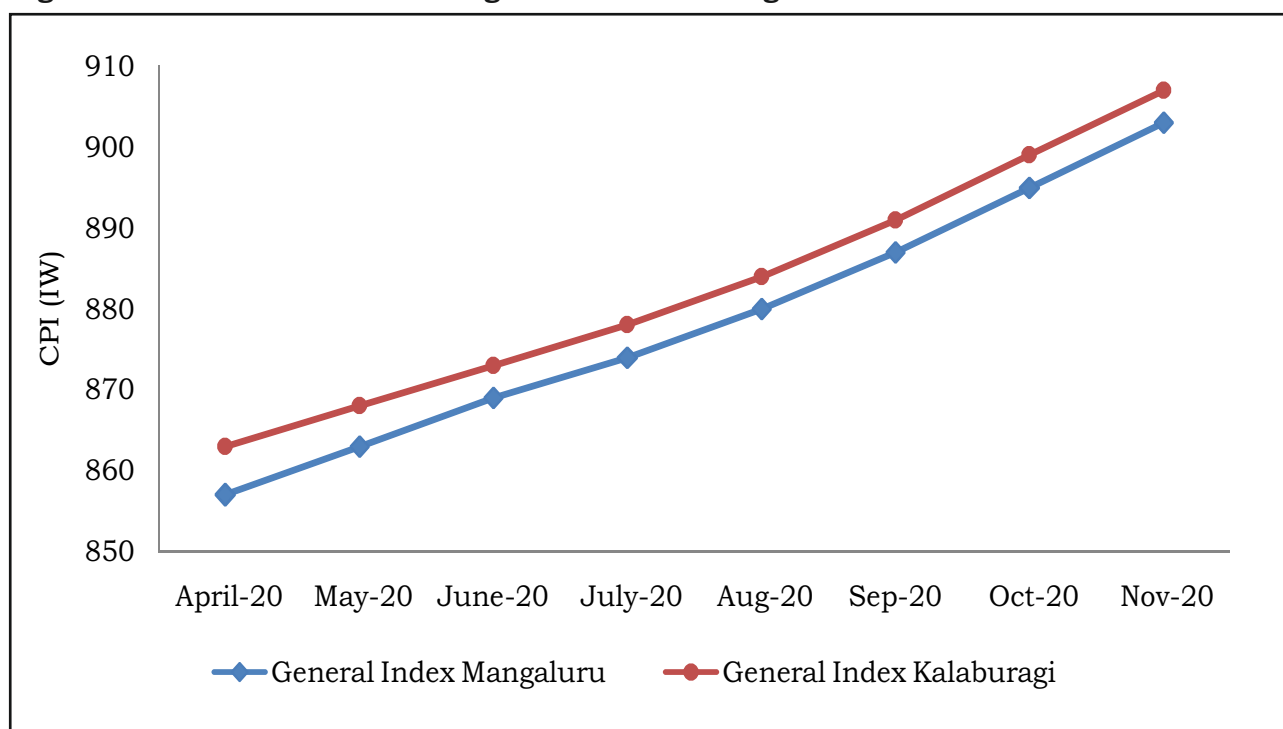


Figure 2.12(a): Food Index of Mangaluru and Kalaburagi Centres

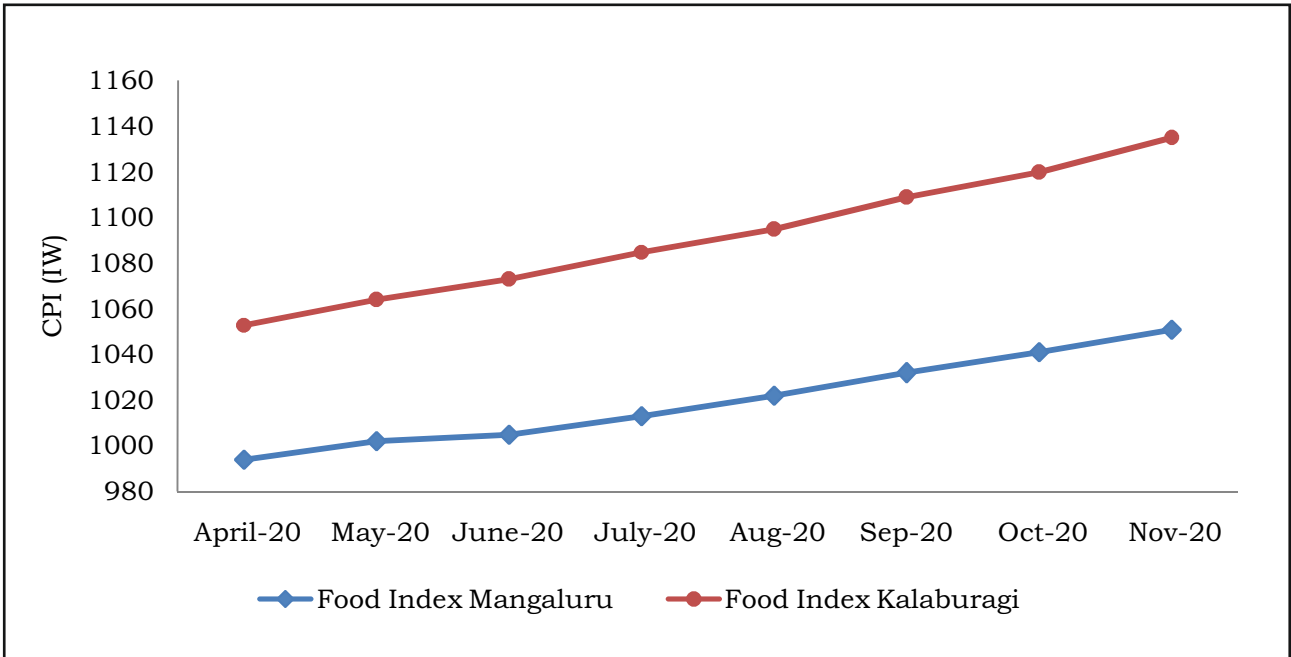
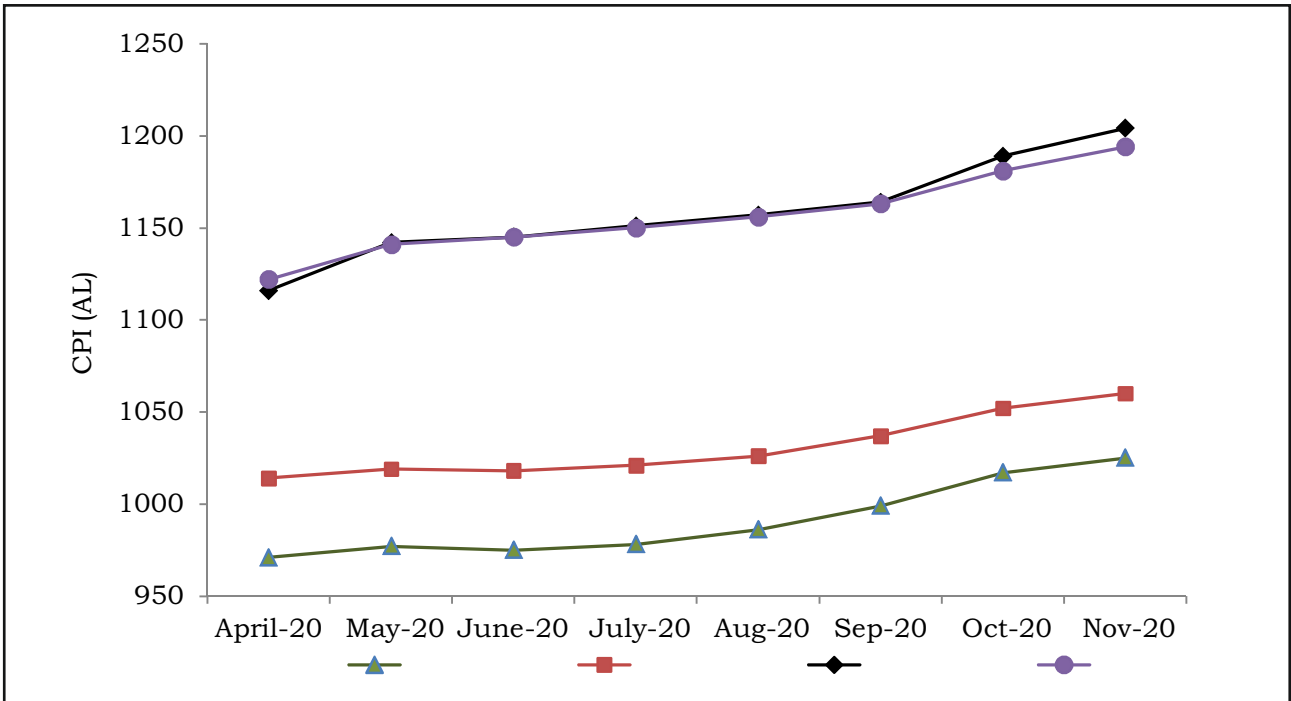


Figure 2.13: Consumer Price Index (Food and General Index) of Agricultural Labourers



areas in order to assess the price situation in the State. Rural retail prices are collected every month and urban retail prices are collected every week for the construction of monthly Rural Retail Price Index Numbers and Urban Retail Price Index Numbers. For both these index numbers, the base year is 1970=100. These index numbers are based on un-weighted diagram and focuses on broad price trends in rural and urban areas, to guide policy decisions.

(a) Price Situation in Urban Areas

Every week, retail prices of 20 important commodities are collected from 20 urban centre's in the State in order to construct Urban Retail Price Index (URPI). During 2020-21 the URPI which was 3788 in April 2020 rose to 4362 in November 2020 showing an increase of 15.2%. The rise in index is attributed to the increase in prices of Onion (141.8 %), Potato (35.4%), Tur dal (7.6%), Groundnut oil (3.8%), Dry Chillies (3.7%) and Coconut oil (3.6%). The price trends of these commodities are graphically illustrated in **Figure 2.14 and 2.15**.

During 2020-21 (up to November 2020), the average URPI (3944) increased by 10.1%

over the corresponding period of the previous year (3582). Urban Retail Price Index numbers in Karnataka are presented in **Appendix 2.16**.

(b) Price Situation in Rural Areas

In State, for the construction of monthly Rural Retail Price Index (RRPI), the retail prices of 29 essential commodities are collected from 352 villages every month. During 2020-21, the index shows a continuous increase from 5473 in April 2020 to 6076 in November 2020, thus showing an overall increase of 11%. This rise was mainly due to increase in prices of Onion (128.0%), Potato (23.1%), Firewood (13.1%), Dry Chillies (11.3%), Turdal (7.2%), Coconut oil (6.0%) and Tobacco (5.5%). Price trends of some important commodities are shown in **Figure 2.16 and 2.17**. Upto November 2020, the average RRPI was 5635 showing an increase of 11.1% over the corresponding period of the previous year (5072). Rural Retail Price Index Numbers in Karnataka are given in **Appendix 2.17**.

Figure 2.14: The Price trends of Potato, Onion and Turdal

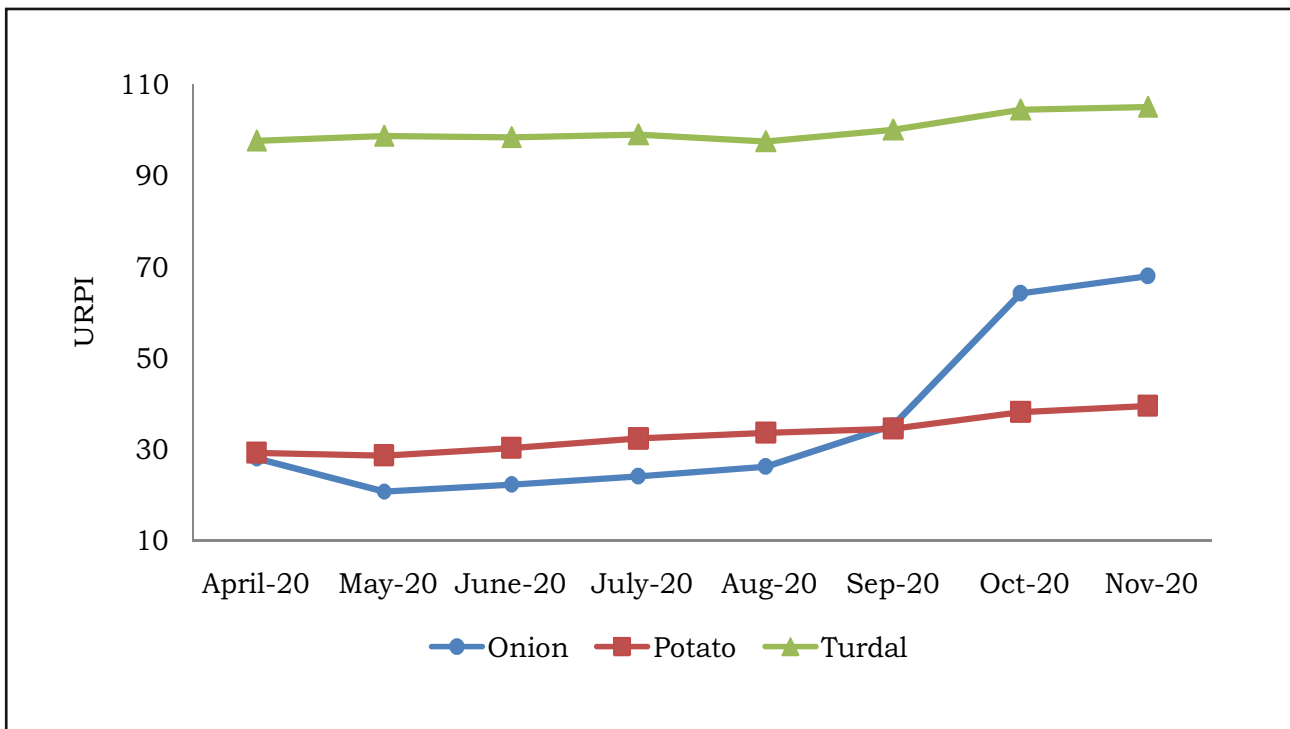


Figure 2.15: The Price trends of Groundnut oil, Dry Chillies and Coconut Oil

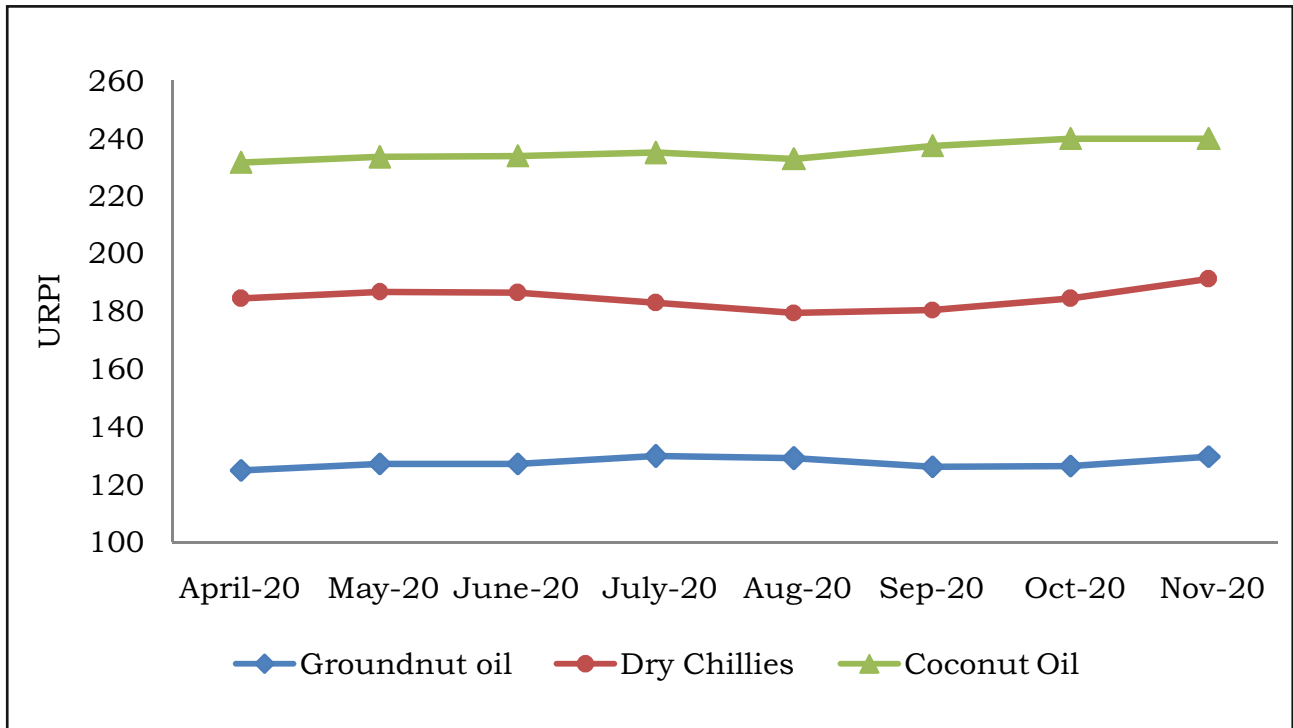


Figure 2.16: The Price trends of Onion, Potato and Turdal

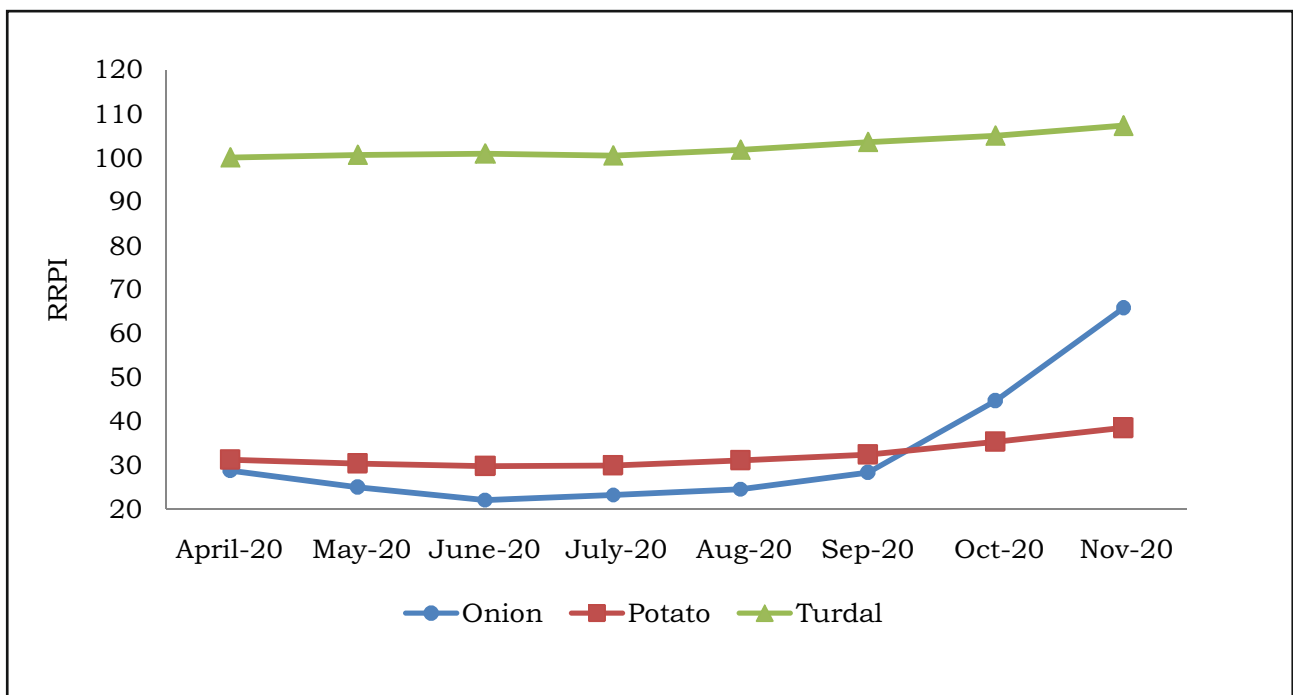
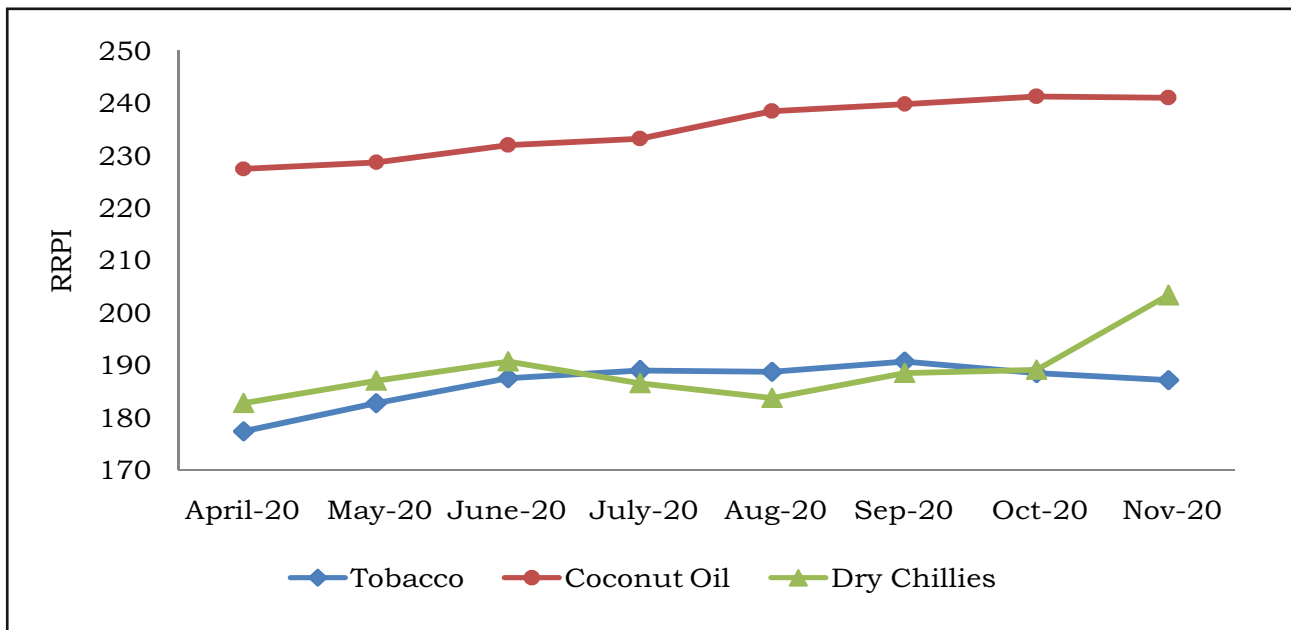


Figure 2.17: The Price trends of Tobacco Coconut oil and Dry Chillies

Way Forward

- The Government has constituted an advisory committee on GSDP to review the methodology, quality, Consistency of input data used for the estimation of GSDP and also recommend suitable measures for timely flow of data and data sources.
- To increase the GSDP of the state, the industrial policy 2020-25 has envisages a third position in merchandise export in the next five years. Amended Industrial Facilitation Act and brought in Affidavit Based Clearance System to promote investments in industrial sector.
- To increase the service sector contribution, Government has announced
 - new IT policy 2020-25 with special focus on promoting IT beyond Bengaluru.
 - One District-One Product initiative of Atmanirbhar will significantly increase the agriculture GSDP.
 - New Tourism Policy 2020-25 envisages avenues to promote private investments so as to attract domestic and foreign tourists.
 - Labour laws have been simplified by allowing registration/renewal of licence under the Factories Act, up to 15 years, at a time. Notification has been issued, allowing women workers to work in factories, round the clock and the total hours of overtime work, per quarter, has been increased from 75 to 125 hours.

CHAPTER 3

FISCAL DEVELOPMENT AND STATE FINANCES

Driven by various fiscal consolidation measures, Karnataka has managed its expenditure well even while enhancing its revenues. The State's fiscal deficit has slightly increased from 2.28% of GSDP in 2019-20(RE) to the level of 2.55% of GSDP in 2020-21(BE), while the capital expenditure (outside revenue account) has increased from Rs.36929.70 crore to Rs.43059.14 crore for the same reference period. The State has been maintaining revenue surplus since 2004-05 albeit at reduced levels. This indicates that entire borrowings is invested under capital outlay. The State's revenue receipts have increased to 179919.76 crore in 2020-21(BE) from Rs.177255.48 crore in 2019-20 (RE). In 2020-21(BE) development expenditure has increased to Rs.159059.01 crore compared to Rs.157758.24 crore in 2019-20(RE). Nontax-revenues has increased from Rs.7508.00 crore in 2019-20(RE) to Rs.7767.24 crore in 2020-21(BE). Social Security & Social welfare, Education, Water & Power Development, Agriculture & Allied Services and Health sectors have significant share to the State's development expenditure in 2020-21 (BE).

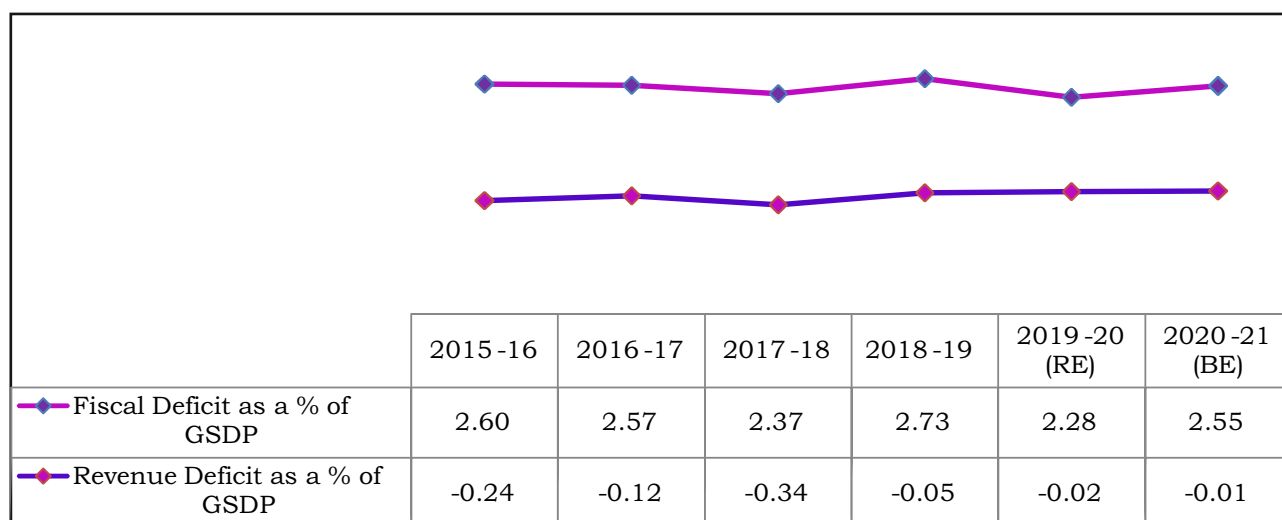
3.1 FISCAL CONSOLIDATION

The State's fiscal consolidation efforts have continued to be effective with all the fiscal indicators contained within the stipulated limits of the Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2002 (KFRA). The State has chosen on its own volition to bring in fiscal discipline in the management of its finances. The Government has been maintaining revenue surplus since 2004-05, as mandated by the KFRA. State has always maintained fiscal prudence as one of its policy goals. Over the last several years, the fiscal deficit could also be maintained within 3% of GSDP as mandated by the KFRA prompted by the Government of India. Fiscal and revenue deficits for the period 2015-16 to 2020-21(BE) are presented in **Figure 3.1**.

3.2 KARNATAKA VIS-A-VIS-OTHER STATES

Over the years, the State's major fiscal indicators continue to compare well with the 'all states' average. This is reflected in the information on various fiscal indicators presented in **Table 3.1**. The State has

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



Source: Economic Survey 2019-20, Planning Department, GoKand Overview of Budget 2020-21, Finance Department, GoK.

achieved revenue surplus consistently. Further, the State has capital outlay of 95.31% in the GFD as compared 105.24% of all States average in 2019-20(BE). The fact that the almost entire fiscal deficit devoted to Capital Expenditure is welcome as it helps sustain rapid growth. However, the State has a challenging task of restoring the surpluses achieved in the recent past to enable higher infrastructure investments.

Other important expenditure indicators such as proportion of State Tax Revenue in the Revenue Expenditure and Non-development Expenditure in Aggregate Disbursements place Karnataka in a better position.

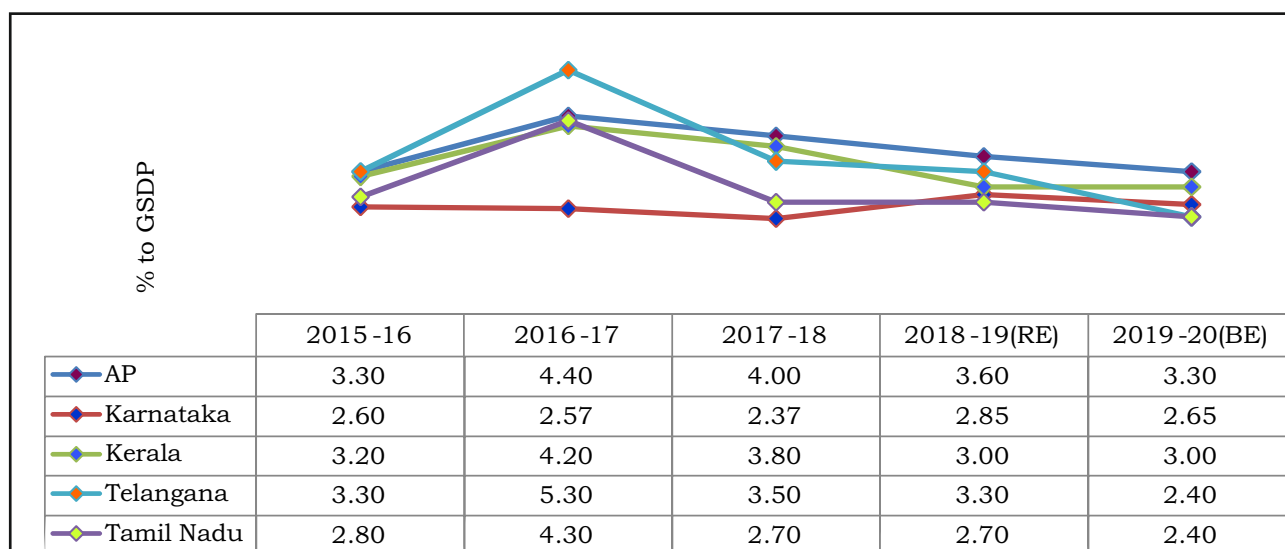
A comparative perspective of Karnataka's fiscal deficit with other Southern states is presented in **Figure 3.2**.

Table 3.1: Major Fiscal Indicators of Karnataka

Fiscal Indicators	2015-16 (Accounts)		2016-17 (Accounts)		2017-18 (Accounts)		2018-19 (Revised Estimates)		2019-20 (Budget Estimates)	
	KAR	All States	KAR	All States	KAR	All States	KAR	All States	KAR	All States
RD/GFD	-9.34	1.28	-4.50	7.58	-14.52	4.59	-0.48	2.30	-0.61	-1.47
Capital Outlay/ GFD	108.03	79.25	98.22	95.89	98.60	95.89	89.43	97.87	95.31	105.24
Non-devpt. Expenditure/ Aggregate Disbursement	22.40	26.70	19.10	26.20	26.91	28.20	28.71	26.70	29.16	27.40
STR/ RE	64.56	99.71	62.88	51.90	65.54	56.00	64.16	51.90	65.52	52.60

RD = Revenue Deficit, GFD = Gross Fiscal Deficit, STR = State Tax Revenue, RE = Revenue Expenditure
Source: Economic Survey 2019-20, Planning Department, GoK and RBI-Study of budgets, 2019-20, Statements-1 and 4.

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



Source: Economic Survey 2019-20 Planning Department, GoK and RBI report on a Study of Budgets, 2019-20, Table II.5

3.3 STATE FINANCES

The State's fiscal consolidation efforts have been largely revenue led owing to the tax reforms and toning up of tax administration that have yielded buoyant revenue since

the enactment of the FRA. The State's revenue receipts have increased from Rs.177255.48crore in 2019-20(RE) to Rs.179919.76 crore in 2020-21(BE) (**Table 3.2**).

Table 3.2: Receipts and expenditure of Karnataka

(Rs.crore)

Items/ Years	2015-16 (A/Cs)	2016-17 (A/Cs)	2017-18 (A/Cs)	2018-19 (A/Cs)	2019-20 (RE)	2020-21 (BE)
Revenue receipts	118817.31	133213.79	146999.65	164978.66	177255.48	179919.76
Revenue expenditure	117028.58	131920.75	142482.33	164299.85	176970.38	179776.44
Capital receipts(net)	21985.42	32378.98	35380.85	42405.05	42709.46	50108.44
Capital Disbursements	24206.19	33524.00	39278.14	42812.17	43344.04	50516.81
Capital outlay (out- side the revenue account)	20713.03	28150.43	30666.76	34659.30	36929.70	43059.14
% to GSDP						
Revenue receipts	16.14	11.92	11.09	11.72	10.43	9.96
Revenue expenditure	15.90	11.81	10.75	11.67	10.42	9.96
Capital receipts(net)	2.99	2.90	2.67	3.01	2.51	2.77
Capital Disbursements	2.81	2.52	3.00	3.04	2.55	2.38
Capital outlay (out- side the revenue account)	3.29	3.00	2.31	2.46	2.17	2.80

Source: (i) Economic Survey 2019-20, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Annual Financial Statement 2020-21 (iii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan (2020-24), Finance Department, GoK (iv) Volume I of Budget Documents 2020-21 Finance Department GoK

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

On the expenditure front, capital outlay (outside the revenue account) as percent of GSDP has increased from 2.17 % in 2019-20(RE) to 2.80 % in 2020-21(BE). However, this poses a great challenge and it is a matter of concern for Karnataka due to the infrastructure inadequacies prevailing in the State. In this context, the Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) constituted by the Government of Karnataka has recommended that capital outlay needs to be insulated from revenue adversities.

Revenue Receipts and Composition:

The composition of revenue receipts during 2015-16 to 2020-21 (BE) accounts for the State's remarkable performance in its own tax collections (**Table 3.3**). The State tax revenue constitutes the largest share and increased from 7.00% of GSDP in 2019-20(RE) to 7.09% in 2020-21(BE). Share of central taxes have decreased from 1.82 % of GSDP to 1.58 % of GSDP for the same reference period. Similarly, Share of grants from the central Government also decreased from 1.17 % of GSDP to 0.86 % of GSDP and Non-tax revenue is also decreased slightly from 0.44 of GSDP to 0.43 % of GSDP for the same period and warrants attention.

Liabilities

The total liabilities of the State Government increased slightly from Rs.325969 crore in

2019-20(RE) to Rs.368692 crore in 2020-21(BE). The total liabilities are however, within the limit of 25% of GSDP **Figures 3.3 & 3.4**).

3.4 BUDGETARY DEVELOPMENTS IN 2020-21

3.4.1 Highlights

Owing to a recovery in the macro economic situation, the State has been in a position to enhance revenue collection. In 2020-21(BE), Receipts are expected to be Rs.230068.20 crore comprising Rs.179919.76crore (78.20%) of revenue receipts and Rs.50148.44crore (21.80%) of capital receipts. As compared to 2019-20(RE), revenue receipts are expected to increase by 1.50% and capital receipts are expected to increase by 17.20 %, resulting in an overall anticipated increase of 4.56 %. The State budget for 2020-21 (BE) envisages an expenditure of Rs.230293.25crore comprising Rs.179776.44 crore (78.06 %) of revenue expenditure and Rs.50516.81 crore (21.94 %) of capital expenditure. Expenditure during the year 2020-21(BE) is expected to grow by 4.53% over the previous year, with capital expenditure growing at a rate 16.55% and the revenue expenditure growing at a rate of 1.59%. In addition, the State has managed to maintain a revenue surplus, however, a reduced magnitude.

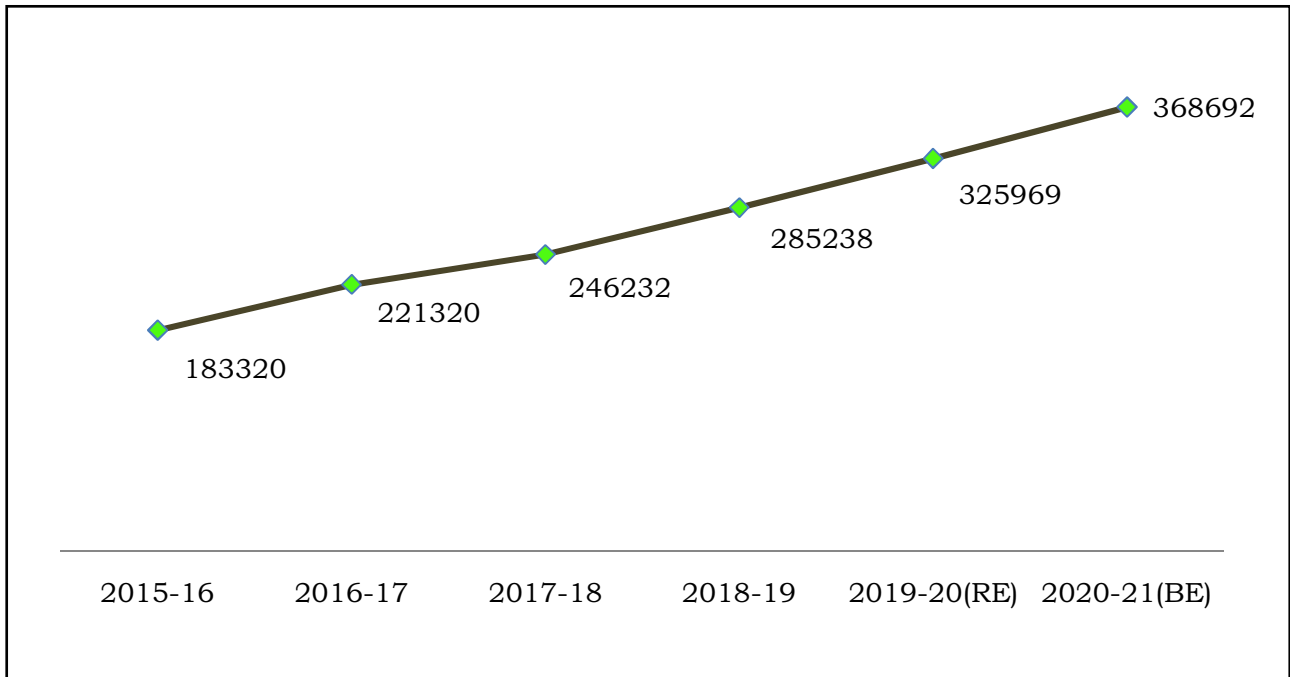
Table 3.3: Composition of revenue receipts

(% of GSDP)

Year	2015-16 (A/Cs)	2016-17 (A/Cs)	2017-18 (A/Cs)	2018-19 (A/Cs)	2019-20 (RE)	2020-21 (BE)
State taxes	10.27	7.42	7.12	7.64	7.00	7.09
Share of central taxes	3.26	2.57	2.42	2.55	1.82	1.58
Grants from centre	1.89	1.41	1.17	1.05	1.17	0.86
Non-Tax Revenue	0.73	0.52	0.49	0.48	0.44	0.43

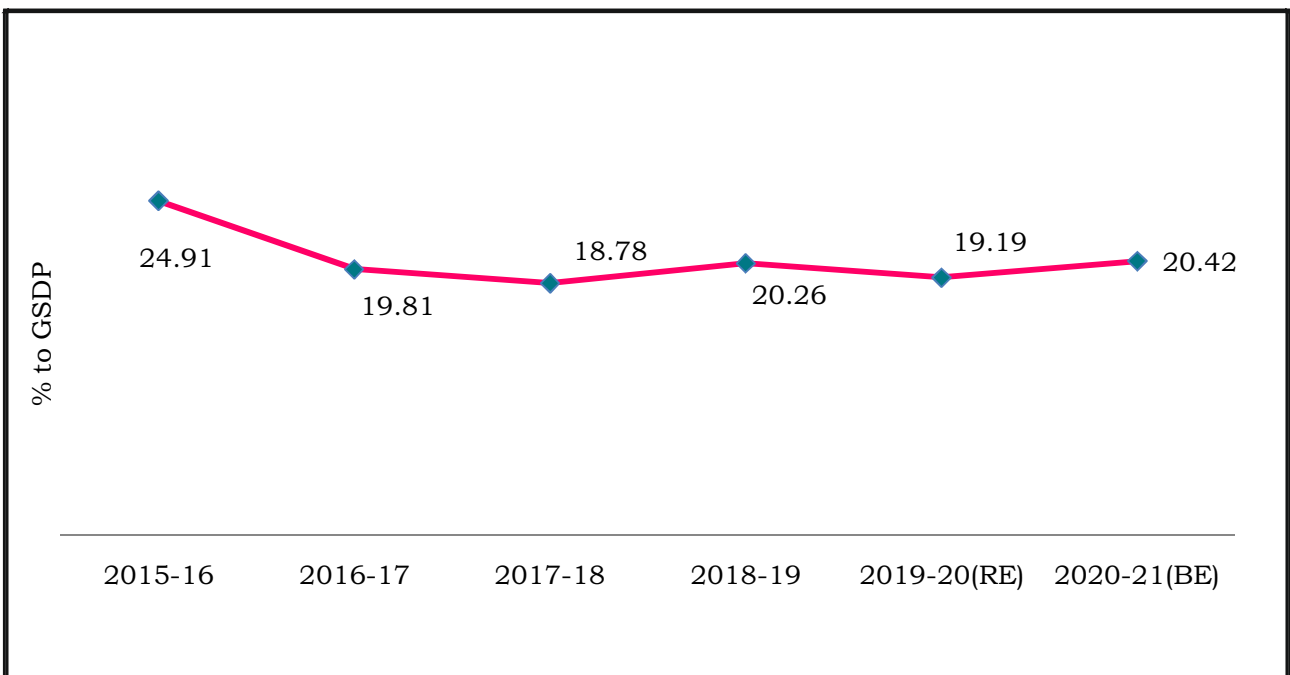
Source:(i) Economic Survey 2019-20, Planning Department,GoK (ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan(2020-24),Finance Department, GoK.

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



Source:(i) Economic Survey 2019-20, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan(2020-24), Finance Department, GoK

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



Source:(i) Economic Survey 2019-20, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan (2020-24, Finance Department, GoK

The overall budgetary position of the State is reflected in **Table 3.4**.

Important budgetary indicators for the year 2019-20(RE) and 2020-21(BE) are presented in **Table 3.5**. The per capita State's own tax revenue has increased from Rs.17220 in 2019-20(RE) to Rs.18249 in 2020-21(BE). Revenue from State's Own Tax is expected to increase from Rs.118989.00 crore in 2019-20(RE) to Rs.128107.00 crore in 2020-21(BE), indicating a growth rate of 7.66%.

On the expenditure front, it is interesting to note that development expenditure increased to Rs.159059.01 crore in 2020-21(BE) as against Rs.157758.24 crore in 2019-20 (RE).

3.4.2 Receipts

Aggregate receipts are likely to increase considerably by about Rs.10023.26 crore in 2020-21(BE) over 2019-20(RE). Revenue receipts are expected to increase by Rs.2664.28 crore and capital receipts are expected to increase by Rs.7358.98 crore. Revenue receipts account for 78.20% of

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

3.4.2.1 Revenue Receipts

Revenue receipts comprise of four major components viz. own tax revenue, nontax revenue, devolution from GOI and GIA contributions. The State's own tax revenue in 2020-21(BE) is anticipated to increase 7.66 % and non tax revenue 3.45 % over 2019-20(RE). The share of State's own tax revenue in the total revenue receipts is of the order 71.20 % in 2020-21(BE).

a) Tax Revenues: Karnataka's Tax to GSDP ratio (tax effort), has been good and compares well with other Indian States. The State's own tax revenues (SOTR) increased from Rs.75566.00 crore in 2015-16 to Rs.128107.00 crore during 2020-21(BE) (**Figure 3.5**). The tax effort has been declining in recent years (**Figure 3.6**). Change in the GSDP base and methodology has affected this ratio. With increased tax base in GST, the situation is expected to improve in mid-run.

Table 3.4: Overall Budgetary Position

(Rs. crore)

	Receipts and Disbursements	2018-19 (A/Cs)	2019-20 (RE)	2020-21 (BE)	%variation (2020-21 over 2019-20)
A.	Receipts				
1	Revenue Receipts	164978.66	177255.48	179919.76	1.50
2	Capital Receipts	42399.55	42789.46	50148.44	17.20
	Total A: (1+2)	207378.21	220044.94	230068.20	4.56
B.	Disbursement				
1	Revenue Expenditure	164299.85	176970.38	179776.44	1.59
2	Capital Expenditure	42812.17	43344.04	50516.81	16.55
	Total B:(1+2)	207112.02	220314.42	230293.25	4.53

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

Note(i) Ways and means and Market Borrowings have not been included in the Capital receipts and expenditure;

Sources: Annual Financial Statement 2020-21 and Volume I of Budget documents 2020-21.

Table 3.5: Important Budgetary Indicators: Karnataka

Sl.no	Indicator	Unit	2019-20 (RE)	2020-21 (BE)
1	Aggregate Receipts (Revenue + Capital)	Rs. Crore	220044.94	230068.20
2	Revenue Receipts	Rs. Crore	177255.48	179919.76
3	State's Own Tax Revenue	Rs. Crore	118989.00	128107.00
4	Per Capita State's Own Tax Revenue	Rupees	17220.00	18249.00
5	Sales Tax / VAT Collection	Rs. Crore	15149.00	17783.00
6	Share of Sales Tax /VAT in the State's Own Tax Revenue	%	12.73	13.88
7	Non-Tax Revenue including Grants from the Centre	Rs. Crore	27348.00	23221.00
8	Share of Non-Tax Revenue in Revenue Receipts	%	15.43	12.91
9	Debt Receipts	Rs. Crore	48490.01	52917.05
10	Share of Debts Receipts in Aggregate Receipts	%	22.04	23.00
11	Per Capita Receipts	Rupees	25652.00	25630.00
12	Aggregate Expenditure (Revenue + Capital)	Rs. Crore	220314.42	230293.25
13	Developmental Expenditure	Rs. Crore	157758.24	159059.01
14	Per Capita Development Expenditure	Rupees	22830.00	22658.00
15	Share of Developmental Expenditure in Total Expenditure	%	71.61	69.07

R.E.: Revised Estimates, B.E.: Budget Estimates. Per capita are calculated on projected population of 2019 and 2020 Source: Annual Financial Statement 2020-21, Finance Department, GoK

Composition of the revenue receipts, as described earlier, reveals that the State's own tax revenue has been performing very well. Tax revenue mainly includes taxes on income & expenditure, entry tax, property and capital transactions, VAT, sale of goods, commodities & services, State excise, motor vehicle taxes and the State's share in central taxes. The budgeted tax revenue is anticipated at Rs.156698.04 crore in 2020-21(BE) as against Rs.149907.91 crore in 2019-20(RE). Goods and Service Tax is the main source of tax revenue comprising about 26.30% of revenue receipts in 2020-21(BE). State GST is expected to increase by 10.69% in 2020-21(BE) over 2019-20(RE).

b) The State's share in central taxes The State's share in central taxes is anticipated to decrease by Rs.2328.00 crore i.e. by 7.53% in 2020-21(BE) over 2019-20(RE).

c) Non - tax Revenues Non-tax revenue includes receipts from social, economic and general services, interest and dividends. The budget for 2020-21(BE) which has revenue from the above three services is Rs.7767.24 crore as against Rs.7508.00 crore in 2019-20(RE). This is an important fiscal challenge faced by the State which warrants necessary measures to recover user charges at optimal levels. The ratio of non-tax revenue to total receipts has been continuously very low over the years. Further, the State has one of the

Table 3.6: Revenue and Capital Receipts, Karnataka 2018-19 to 2020-21 (Rs.crore)

Category of Receipts		2018-19 (A\Cs)	2019-20 (RE)	2020-21 (BE)	% Variation 2020-21 over 2019-20	2018- 19 (A\Cs)	2019- 20 (RE)	2020- 21 (BE)
I.	Revenue Receipts					% to total Revenue Receipts		
A.	State's Tax Revenue(i+ii+iii)	143478.52	149907.91	156698.04	4.53	86.97	84.57	87.09
(i)	Taxes on Income and Expenditure	1122.01	900.00	1225.00	36.11	0.68	0.51	0.68
(ii)	Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions of which	106545.24	118088.91	126881.83	7.45	64.58	66.62	70.52
	(a) Sales Tax / VAT	14003.06	15149.00	17783.00	17.39	8.48	8.55	9.88
	(b) Taxes on vehicles	6567.67	7100.00	7114.84	0.21	3.98	4.01	3.95
	(c) State Excise	19943.93	20950.00	22700.00	8.35	12.08	11.82	12.62
	(d) Taxes on Goods & Passengers	27.92				0.02	0.00	0.00
	(e) GST Compensation	10754.00	17249.00	16116.00	-6.57	6.52	9.73	8.96
	(f) Goods and Service Tax	41956.03	42748.00	47319.00	10.69	25.43	24.12	26.30
	(g) Others	13292.57	14892.91	15848.99	6.42	8.05	8.40	8.81
	State's Own Tax Revenue(i+ii)	107667.09	118988.91	128106.83	7.66	62.23	67.13	71.20
(iii)	Tax Devolution from Centre	35811.28	30919.00	28591.00	-7.53	21.75	17.44	15.89
B.	Non-tax Revenues	6773.00	7508.00	7767.24	3.45	4.10	4.24	4.32
C.	Grants - in - aid from Central Government	14727.25	19840.00	15454.46	-22.11	8.92	11.19	8.59
	Total I: Revenue Receipts (A+B+C)	164978.52	177255.91	179919.74	1.50	100	100	100

Table 3.6: Revenue and Capital Receipts, Karnataka 2018-19 to 2020-21 (Rs.crore)

Category of Receipts	2018-19 (A\Cs)	2019-20 (RE)	2020-21 (BE)	% Variation 2020-21 over 2019-20	2018- 19 (A\Cs)	2019- 20 (RE)	2020- 21 (BE)	
II.	Capital Receipts				% to total Capital Receipts			
(i)	Loans from Govt. of India	1444.39	1052.52	1844.50	75.25	3.41	2.46	3.68
(ii)	Internal Debt (Excluding of W & M&MB)	33052.67	41126.91	43472.92	5.70	77.96	96.11	86.69
(iii)	Public A/c (Net)	7876.76	267.50	4534.39	1595.10	18.58	0.63	9.04
(iv)	Recovery of Loans & Advances	31.23	262.53	256.63	-2.25	0.07	0.61	0.51
(v)	Contingency Fund (Net)	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
(vi)	Misc. Capital Receipts	-5.50	80.00	40.00	-50.00	-0.01	0.19	0.08
	Total II: Capital Receipts (i) to (vi)	42399.55	42789.46	50148.44	17.20	100	100	100
	AGGREGATE RECEIPTS: I+II	207461.74	220054.37	230067.27	4.55			
	CONSOLIDATED FUND OF RECEIPTS	206918.44	226088.01	233133.89	3.12			
	Total Tax Revenue as per cent of Aggregate Receipts	69.20	68.13	68.11				

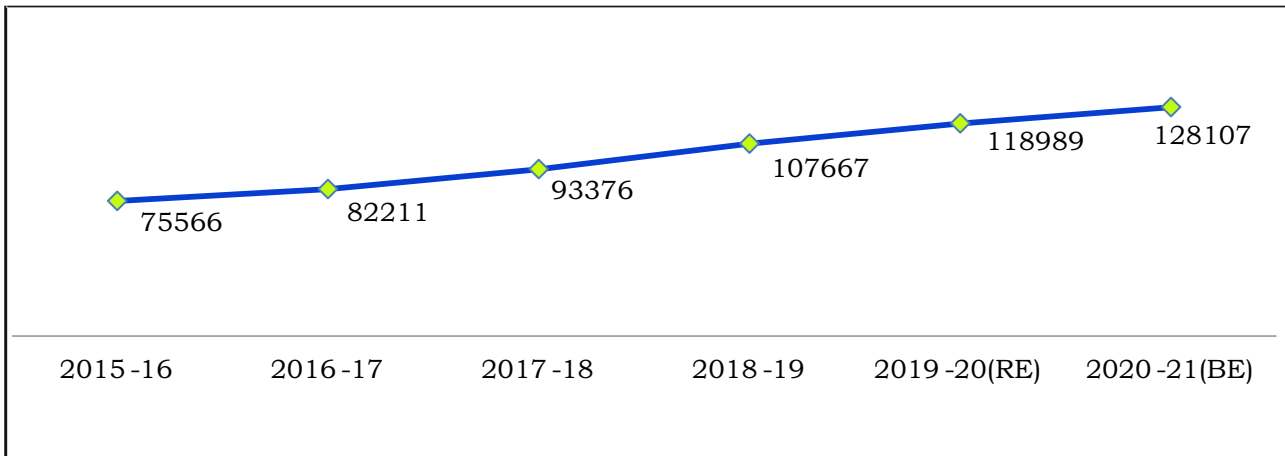
A/C: Accounts, RE: Revised Estimates. BE: Budget Estimates, W & M = Ways & Means, MB =Market Borrowings

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2020-21; Volume1 of 2020-21 Budget Documents, Finance Department, GoK

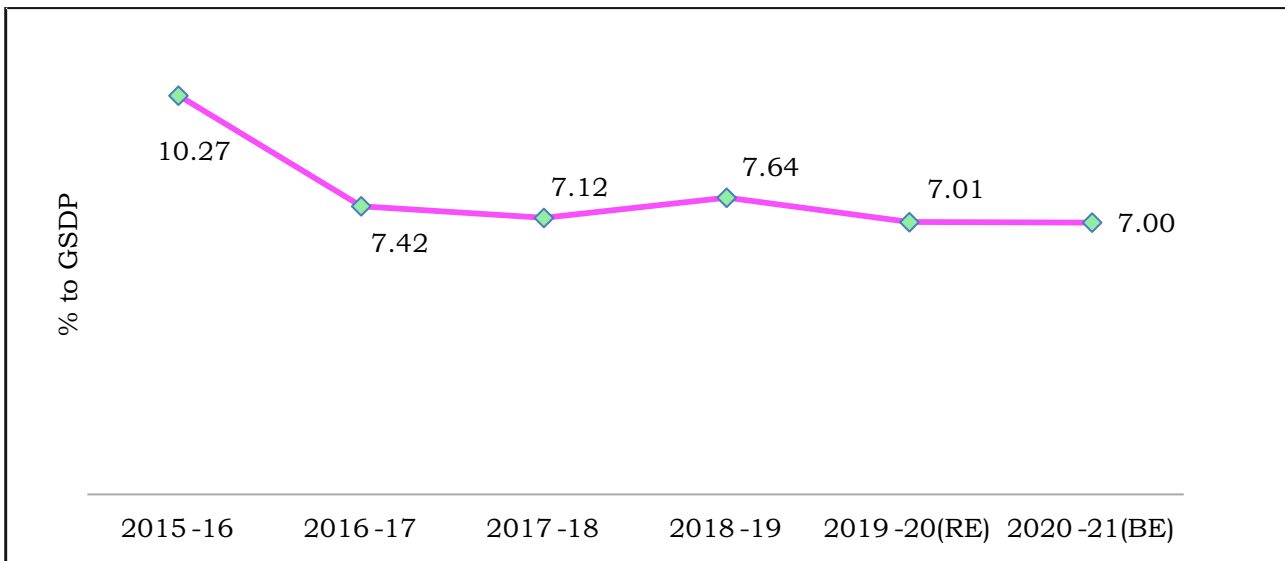
lowest non-tax revenues to the GSDP ratios in the country. It is around 1% mark for the last five to six years. This is due to low recovery of costs. In many departments, the revision of user charges, fees & fines and other such non-tax receipts have not taken place for many years. Even with revision of rates and better collection mechanisms, the increase in revenues from this avenue may

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

d) Grants from Government of India (excluding GST Compensation) slightly decreased from Rs.19840.00 crore in 2019-20(RE) to Rs.15454.46 crore in 2020-21(BE).

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

Source:(i) Economic Survey 2019-20, Planning Department,GoK (ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan (2020-24), Finance Department, GoK

Fig. 3.6: Tax-GSDP Ratio

Source:(i) Economic Survey 2019-20, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan (2020-24), Finance Department, GoK

3.4.2.2 Capital Receipts

Capital receipts include loans from Government of India, internal debt (excluding ways & means and market loans), public account(net), recoveries of loans & advances, contingency funds (net) and miscellaneous capital receipts. Capital receipts of Rs.50148.44 crore in 2020-21(BE) accounts for an increase of 17.20 % over 2019-20(RE) level. Loans from the Government of India account for Rs. 1844.50 crore i.e. 3.68% of the capital

receipts with a growth rate of 75.25% over 2019-20(RE).

3.4.3 Expenditure

Expenditure indicators (**Table 3.7**) reveal that the State's total expenditure under Consolidated Fund has increased from Rs. 142508.21crore in 2015-16 to Rs.237893.33crore in 2020-21(BE). The developmental expenditure has increased from Rs.100440.70crore in 2015-16 to Rs.159059.01crore in 2020-21 (BE) while

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

Particulars	2015-16 (A/Cs)	2016-17 (A/Cs)	2017-18 (A/Cs)	2018-19 (A/Cs)	2019-20 (RE)	2020-21 (BE)
Revenue Receipts	118817.31	133213.79	146999.65	164978.66	177255.48	179919.76
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	117028.58	131920.75	142482.33	164299.85	176970.38	179776.44
Development Expenditure	100440.70	123989.37	136285.14	154527.55	157758.24	159059.01
Social Services	51948.07	63119.75	68506.90	80168.93	79780.72	79765.68
Economic Services	48492.63	60869.62	67778.24	74358.62	77977.52	79293.34
General Services	31790.69	32324.94	35461.89	43482.46	51843.63	60618.34
Interest Payments	10746.37	12033.00	13930.00	15423.00	18641.00	22216.00
Wage Bill	20475.00	21489.00	22818.00	28967.00	33598.00	37291.00
Pensions	11250.80	11295.00	11684.00	15109.00	19555.00	22211.00
Capital Expenditure(CE) (outside the revenue account)	20713.03	28150.43	30666.76	34659.32	36929.69	43059.14
Total Expenditure (RE+CE)	137741.61	160071.18	173149.09	198959.17	213900.07	222835.58
Outstanding Debt	175623.00	211071.00	233058.00	270377.00	308412.00	351759.00
Total Consolidated Fund	142508.21	169425.80	186510.47	214529.01	226625.00	237893.33

Source: Economic Survey 2019-20, Planning Department, GoK and Annual Financial Statement 2020-21, Volume1 of 2020-21 Budget Documents, Finance Department, GoK

the Capital Expenditure (outside the revenue account) has increased from Rs.20713.03crore in 2015-16 to Rs.43059.14 crore in 2020-21 (BE). The Outstanding Debt as a % GSDP has significantly decreased from 23.86 % in 2015-16 to 19.48% in 2020-21, similarly the share of interest payments in GSDP has declined from 1.46 % to 1.23% for the same reference period (**Table3.8**).

3.4.3.1 Functional Categories of Expenditure

Services provided by the Government are categorized broadly under three functional

categories-General, Social and Economic services and reflect the priorities of the Government by its various functions performed. The trends and composition of the functional categories of expenditure from 2015-16 reveal that the focus on social services covering the sectors such as education, health, housing, water supply and etc., has significantly increased from Rs.51948.07 crore in 2015-16 to Rs.79765.68crore in 2020-21(BE). The expenditure on economic services has increased from Rs.48492.63 crore to Rs.79293.34 crore, Similarly the general services has increased from

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

Particulars	2015-16 (A/Cs)	2016-17 (A/Cs)	2017-18 (A/Cs)	2018-19 (A/Cs)	2019-20 (RE)	2020-21 (BE)
Revenue Receipts	16.14	11.92	11.09	11.72	10.43	9.96
Revenue Expenditure(RE)	15.90	11.81	10.75	11.67	10.42	9.96
Development Expenditure	13.65	11.10	10.28	10.97	9.29	8.81
Social Services	7.06	5.65	5.17	5.69	4.70	4.42
Economic Services	6.59	5.45	5.11	5.28	4.59	4.39
General Services	4.32	2.89	2.68	3.09	3.05	3.36
Interest Payments	1.46	1.08	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.23
Wage Bill	2.78	1.92	1.72	2.06	1.98	2.07
Pensions	1.53	1.01	0.88	1.07	1.15	1.23
Capital Expenditure(CE) (outside the revenue account)	2.81	2.52	2.31	2.46	2.17	2.38
Total Expenditure (RE+CE)	18.72	14.33	13.06	14.13	12.59	12.34
Outstanding Debt	23.86	18.89	17.58	19.20	18.16	19.48
Total Consolidated Fund	19.36	15.16	14.07	15.24	13.34	13.17

Source: Economic Survey 2019-20, Planning Department, GoK and Annual Financial Statement 2020-21 Volume1 of 2020-21 Budget Documents, Finance Department, GoK, Medium Term Fiscal Plan(2020-24), Finance Department, GoK.

Rs.31790.69 crore to Rs.60618.34 crore during the same reference period. The increase in economic, social and general services is a welcome development given the human development and infrastructure concerns of the State.

3.4.3.2 Development Expenditure: An Inter-State Comparison

The State has a larger size of per capita development expenditure as compared to the National average and that of many other States (**Table 3.9**). Development expenditure comprises of spending incurred by the Government on programs relating to the social and economic services which in turn, contribute to the social and economic development of the State. The per capita development expenditure in Karnataka

during 2017-18(A/Cs), 2018-19(RE) and 2019-20(BE) was Rs.20435, Rs.22898 and Rs.24148 respectively as compared to all State's average of Rs.14074, Rs.17730 and Rs.18688.

3.4.3.3 Expenditure Highlights 2020-21

Sector wise break-up of development and non-development expenditures are presented in **Table 3.10** and the corresponding revenue, capital and loan accounts are given in **Appendix 3.4**. The broad trends in development and nondevelopment expenditure are depicted in **Figure 3.7**.

The share of developmental expenditure in the total expenditure is 71.61% in 2019-20(RE) and is slightly decreased to 69.07% in 2020-21(BE). The expenditure on social

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

State	2017-18 (A/Cs)	2018-19 (RE)	2019-20 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	18641	20373	30659
Assam	11971	21501	19102
Bihar	8055	11437	11475
Gujarat	15276	18242	18639
Karnataka	20435	22898	24148
Kerala	16718	18671	21675
Madhya Pradesh	15165	16119	19052
Maharashtra	14181	18727	19428
Orissa	16075	19201	21895
Punjab	9889	15664	21974
Rajasthan	16066	17769	19199
Tamilnadu	15475	17923	18034
Telengana	21528	30387	25760
Total: All States	14074	17730	18688

Note: Per- capita development expenditure is calculated using the projected population of 2017, 2018 and 2019

Source: RBI-A Study of Budget 2019-20, Statement 11

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

Category of Expenditure	2018-19 (A/Cs)	%*	2019-20 (RE)	%*	2020-21 (BE)	%*	Percent Variation (2020-21 over 2019- 20)	
I	Developmental Expenditure							
A	Economic Services of which	74358.62	48.12	77977.52	49.43	79293.34	49.85	1.69
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	21753.37	14.08	23692.93	15.02	18558.61	11.67	-21.67
2	Rural Development	7001.37	4.53	7834.70	4.97	9685.91	6.09	23.63
3	General Economic Services	3681.26	2.38	2443.99	1.55	3569.71	2.24	46.06

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

Category of Expenditure		2018-19 (A/Cs)	%*	2019-20 (RE)	%*	2020-21 (BE)	%*	Percent Variation (2020-21 over 2019- 20)
4	Water & Power Development	26344.29	17.05	28365.75	17.98	32521.47	20.45	14.65
5	Industry and Minerals	2632.99	1.70	2328.16	1.48	2518.32	1.58	8.17
6	Transport and Communication	12554.52	8.12	12981.49	8.23	12219.86	7.68	-5.87
7	Others	390.80	0.25	330.48	0.21	219.45	0.14	-33.60
B	Social Services of which	80168.94	51.88	79780.72	50.57	79765.67	50.15	-0.02
8	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	24531.53	15.88	28184.15	17.87	28967.06	18.21	2.78
9	Medical & Public Health, Family Welfare, Water supply & Sanitation	14627.62	9.47	14347.86	9.09	16046.69	10.09	11.84
10	Social Security & Welfare Including SC & ST Welfare	26644.76	17.24	20556.72	13.03	19751.66	12.42	-3.92
11	Housing and Urban Development	9920.46	6.42	8935.17	5.66	10722.08	6.74	20.00
12	Information and Publicity	226.82	0.15	156.58	0.10	135.91	0.09	-13.20
13	Others	4217.75	2.73	7600.25	4.82	4142.27	2.60	-45.50
	Total Development Expd. (A+B)	154527.55	100.00	157758.24	100.00	159059.01	100.00	0.82
II	Non-Developmental Expenditure							
(a)	Revenue Expenditure under General services	42655.05	81.12	50937.26	81.43	59602.59	83.67	17.01

Table 3.10: Trends in Key Expenditure Components

(Rs. crore)

Category of Expenditure		2018-19 (A/Cs)	%*	2019-20 (RE)	%*	2020-21 (BE)	%*	Percent Variation (2020-21 over 2019- 20)
(i)	Organs of the State	2280.42	4.34	1890.79	3.02	1802.25	2.53	-4.68
(ii)	Fiscal Services	1450.22	2.76	1645.96	2.63	1979.86	2.78	20.29
(iii)	Interest payment & servicing of debts	16122.91	30.66	18991.05	30.36	23566.39	33.08	24.09
(iv)	Administrative Services	7574.30	14.40	8719.26	13.94	9908.11	13.91	13.63
(v)	Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	15227.21	28.96	19690.21	31.48	22345.97	31.37	13.49
(b)	Compensation & Assignment to Local Bodies and PRIs	5425.31	10.32	6733.52	10.76	6590.92	9.25	-2.12
(c)	Capital Expenditure	4504.11	8.57	4885.40	7.81	5040.73	7.08	3.18
(i)	General Services	827.41	1.57	906.37	1.45	1015.75	1.43	12.07
(ii)	Discharge of Internal Debt (Net)	2324.03	4.42	2446.36	3.91	2510.64	3.52	2.63
(iii)	Repayment of Loans to G.O.I.	1341.59	2.55	1517.91	2.43	1494.56	2.10	-1.54
(iv)	Loans & Advances to Govt. Servants	11.08	0.02	14.76	0.02	19.78	0.03	34.01
	Total non-development Expenditure	52584.47	100.00	62556.18	100.00	71234.24	100.00	13.87
	Aggregate Expenditure I + II	207112.02		220314.42		230293.25		4.53

Table 3.10: Trends in Key Expenditure Components

(Rs. crore)

Category of Expenditure		2018-19 (A/Cs)	%*	2019-20 (RE)	%*	2020-21 (BE)	%*	Percent Variation (2020-21 over 2019- 20)
	Developmental Exp as % of total Exp	74.61		71.61		69.07		
	Per Capita Development Expenditure (Rs)	22691.27		22830.42		22657.98		-0.76
	III. Ways & Means & Market Borrowings	7417.00		6310.58		7600.08		20.43
	Consolidated Fund	214529.02		226625.00		237893.33		4.97

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

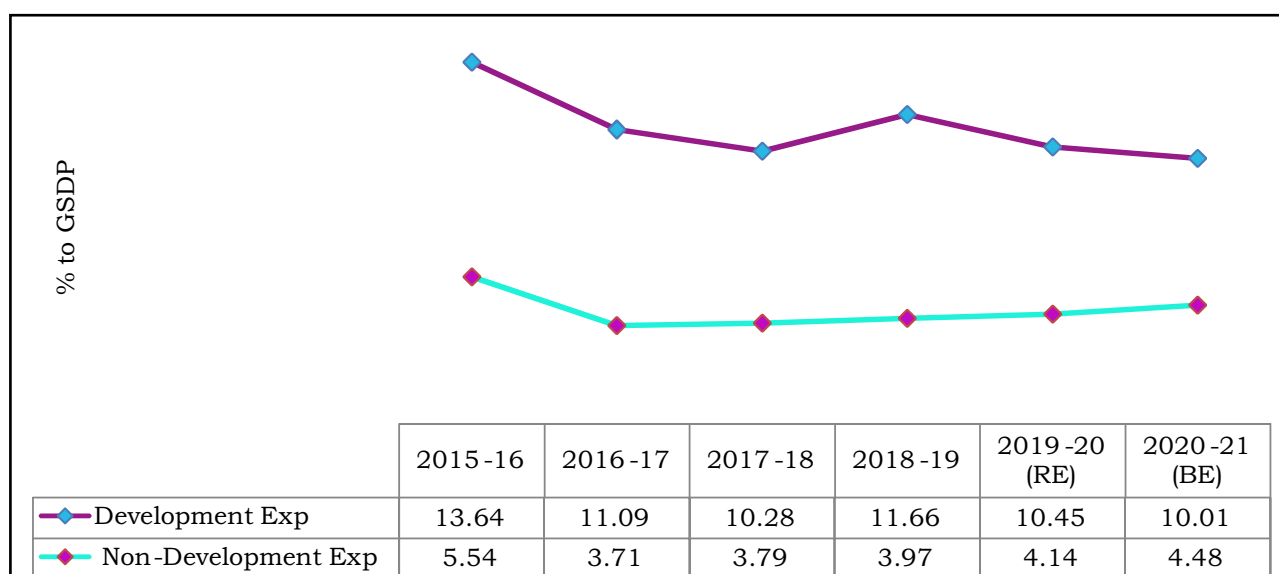
Note: Per capita is based on the projected population of 2018, 2019 and 2020

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

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2020-21, Finance Department, GoK(ii) Volume I of Budget Documents 2020-21, Finance Department GoK.

Figure 3.7: Development and Non Development Expenditure

(as a % GSDP)



Source: (i) Economic Survey 2019-20, Planning Department, GoK; (ii) Annual Financial Statement 2020-21, Finance Department, GoK; (iii) Volume I of Budget Documents 2020-21, Finance Department, GoK; (iv) Medium Term Fiscal Plan (2020-24), Finance Department, GoK.

services is slightly decreased by 0.02% from 2019-20(RE) to 2020-21(BE). Expenditure on economic services is expected to increase by 1.69% for the same reference period. In 2020-21, Water & Power Development (20.45%) followed by Agriculture & Allied (11.67%) and Transport & Communication (7.68%) have largest share in the Economic Services, while in social services, Education (18.21%) followed by Security and welfare (12.42%) and Medical & Public Health (10.09%) gets the largest share.

The non-development expenditure is expected to increase by 13.87 % in 2020-21(BE) when compared to 2019-20(RE). Expenditure under Servicing of Debt increased by 24.09% followed by Pension increased by 13.49%.

3.4.3.4 Central Grants

The three broad areas of Central Grants are: (i) Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes(CSS) (ii) Finance Commission Grants for Rural Local Bodies/Urban Local Bodies/State Disaster Response Fund. (iii) Other Transfers/Grants to State Legislatures, include Grants towards National Disaster Response Fund and Compensation for loss of revenue arising out of implementation of GST. The central

grants decreased from Rs.37088.83 crore in 2019-20(RE) to Rs.31570.46 crore in 2020-21(BE) (14.87%) Similarly, the Central Grants as a percent of Revenue Receipts is also decreased from 20.92% in 2019-20(RE) to 17.55% 2020-21(BE). The details are given in **Table 3.11**.

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

3.4.3.5 Committed Expenditure

Committed expenditure on salaries, pensions, interest, subsidies, administrative expenditure, devolution to PRIs and ULBs, etc constitute about 88 percent of the total uncommitted revenue receipts i.e. total revenue receipts less tied

Table 3.11: Details of Central Receipts, Karnataka

(Rs. crore)

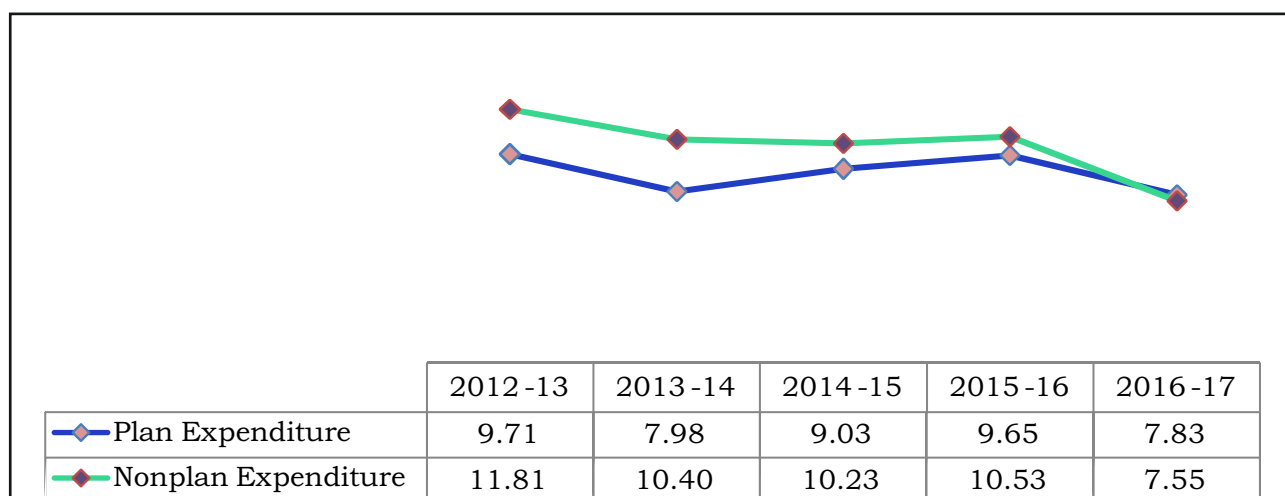
Sl.No.	Items	2018-19(A/Cs)	2019-20(RE)	2020-21 (BE)
1	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	10393.44 (6.30%)	11740.67 (6.62%)	9897.46 (5.50%)
2	Finance Commission Grants	3373.89 (2.05%)	5109.81 (2.88%)	5557.00 (3.09%)
3	Other Transfers/Grants to States with Legislatures	11713.92 (7.10%)	20238.35 (11.42%)	16116.00 (8.96%)
	Total Central Receipts (1+2+3)	25481.25 (15.45%)	37088.83 (20.92%)	31570.46 (17.55%)
4	Revenue Receipts	164978.66	177255.48	179919.76

The figures in bracket indicates % to total revenue receipts

Sources:Details of Estimates of Revenue and Other Receipts 2020-21,Finance Department,GoK

Figure 3.8: Plan and Non Plan Expenditure

(Percent of GSDP)



Source: Economic Survey 2019-20, Planning Department, GoK

grants from Government of India. **(Figure 3.9).** The graph below traces the trends in the share of committed expenditure to the uncommitted receipts. As is evident from the graph, approximately 88% of uncommitted revenue receipts in 2019-20(RE) are committed. Hence, only 12% of uncommitted revenue receipts are available for new initiatives and existing capital expenditure commitment of the Government. With such limited fiscal space available for manoeuvrability, containing the committed expenditure which is largely revenue in nature via-a-via capital expenditure would be one of the key challenges currently faced by the state.

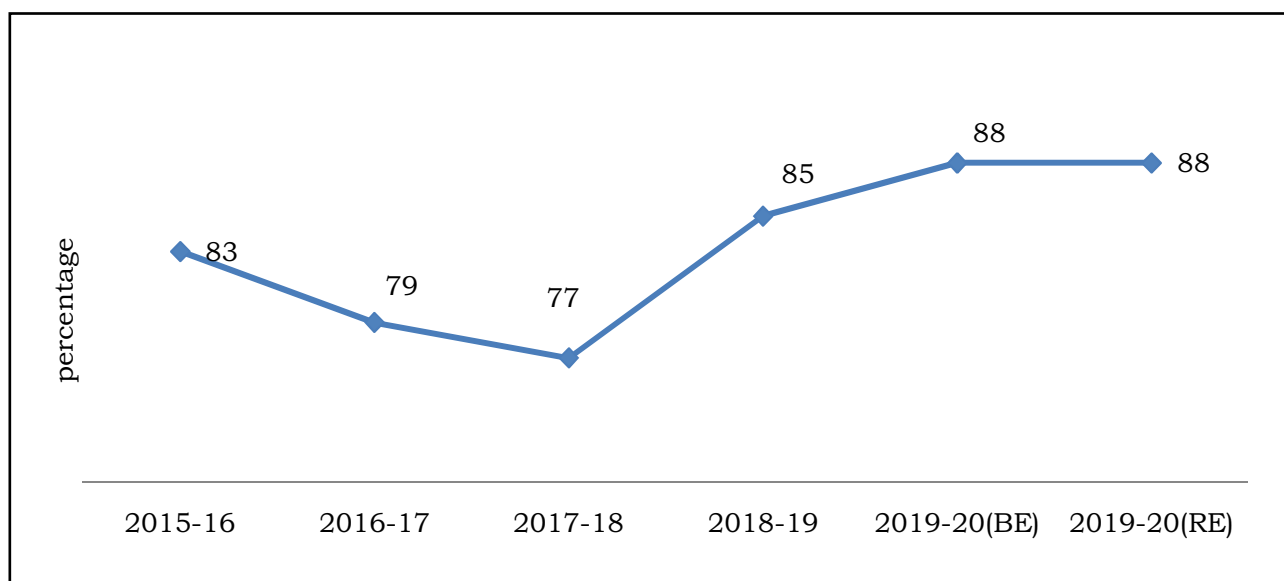
3.4.3.6 Economic Classification of Expenditure

Under the guidelines from the Central Statistical Organization, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics classifies Government expenditure by economic categories in the annual budget. This is useful for analyzing the economic significance of the budgetary transactions of the State Government. It throws light on the extent of capital formation out of budgetary resources, savings of the Government, draws of the Government on various resources of the State's economy and contribution of the Government to State income.

A summary of the total expenditure by economic classification for 2020-21(BE) in comparison with the preceding two years is presented in **Table 3.12**. In 2020-21(BE), in the final outlays, the Government's consumption expenditure is anticipated to decrease slightly by 1.44% over 2019-20(RE). The capital formation has increased by 12.30%. Consumption expenditure forms 21.62% of the total expenditure during the current year. Transfer payments to the rest of the economy are anticipated to go up by 2.38% during the current year. The share of transfer payments to the rest of the economy in total expenditure is 53.57%. Within transfer payments, current transfers, which include interest and subsidies, are a major component (98.88%). Financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy that amount to Rs.17571.96 cr in 2019-20 (RE) increased to 19372.94 crore in 2020-21(BE) (an increase of 10.25%).

3.5 CAPITAL FORMATION BY GOVERNMENT

Details of capital formation by the Government are presented in **Table 3.13**. Gross capital formation by the Government is expected to increase by 12.30% in 2020-21(BE) compared to 2019-20(RE). The value of assets anticipated to be created in 2020-21(BE) is Rs.36483.00 crore of which

Figure 3.9: Committed Expenditure as % of Uncommitted Revenue Receipts

Source: Economic Survey 2019-20, Planning Department, GoK, (ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan(2020-24), Finance Department, GoK.

Table 3.12: Economic Classification of Expenditure of Karnataka State Budget- 2020-21

(Rs.crore)

Sl. No	Description	2018-19 (A/Cs)	2019-20 (RE)	2020-21 (BE)	Percentage Variation (2020-21 over 2019-20)
1	Final Outlays	74442.64	81789.59	85113.43	4.06
(a)	Government consumption Expenditure	42210.66	49382.37	48670.46	-1.44
(b)	Gross Capital Formation	32260.47	32488.15	36483.00	12.30
(c)	Acquisition of Fixed Assets	-28.49	-80.93	-40.03	-50.54
2	Transfer Payments to the Rest of the Economy	10875.34	117791.69	120594.74	2.38
(a)	Current Transfers *	108805.77	115758.70	119244.95	3.01
(b)	Capital Transfers	1069.57	2030.99	1349.79	-33.61
3	Financial Investments and Loans to the rest of the Economy	17406.63	17571.96	19372.94	10.25
Total Expenditure (1+2+3)		201724.61	217153.24	225081.11	3.65

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

Source: An Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget 2020-21

Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoK

Table 3.13: Capital Formation by the Government of Karnataka 2020-21 (Rs.crore)

Sl. No.	Description	2018-19 (A/Cs)	2019-20 (RE)	2020-21 (BE)	Percent Variation (2020-21 over 2019-20)
1	Value of Assets Created	32260.48	32488.15	36483.00	12.30
(a)	By Departmental Commercial Undertakings	3171.18	3055.69	5683.81	86.01
(b)	By Government Administration	29089.30	29432.46	30799.81	4.64
2	Change in Stock in (a) & (b) above	-0.01			
	Total: Gross Capital Formation	32260.47	32488.15	36483.00	12.30

Source: Economic cum purpose classification of Karnataka Government Budget 2020-21, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Karnataka

Rs.5683.81 crore will be created by departmental commercial undertakings and Rs.30799.81 crore by the Government.

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

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

a) Resources of the Budget (2018-19 to 2020-21) The State's Budget has been growing significantly. The budget size has been increased from 226625.00 crore in 2019-20(RE) to 237893.33 crore in 2020-21(BE), an increase of 4.97%. The State's own Resources have increased at the rate of 7.09 % for the same reference period and borrowings also got increased at the rate of 9.13% for the same reference period (**Tables 3.14 and 3.15**).

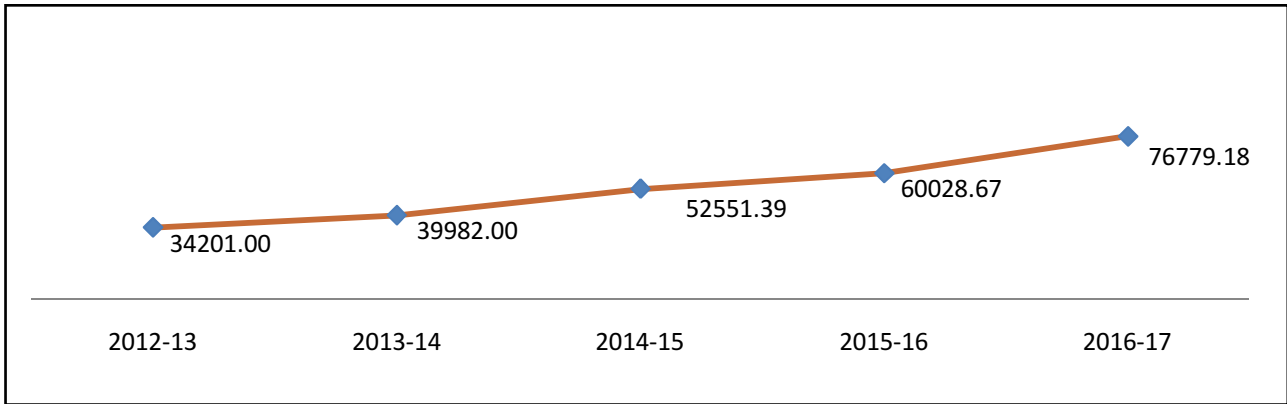
b) Inter-sectoral Outlays of the Budget (2018-19 to 2020-21) The expenditure priorities of the State can be evaluated by the outlays on General, Social and Economic Services. It is desirable that the outlays should be enhanced for social and economic services, as they have a direct impact on the socio-economic indicators. The higher investment in socio-economic sectors is expected to improve the overall development indicators of the State. Sectoral breakup of outlays and expenditure by major sectors for the last three years is presented in **Table 3.16**

3.7 SCHEMES (Heads of Accounts) IN 2020-21 BUDGET

There are as many as 1863 schemes in 2020-21 with an allocation of Rs.209561.95 crore, out of which about 1000 schemes having an allocation upto ten crore. The budget provided to these 1000 schemes is hardly 1.37 % of total budget. This indicates that the rationalization of schemes is required so as to have focused approach on the outcomes by avoiding thin spread of

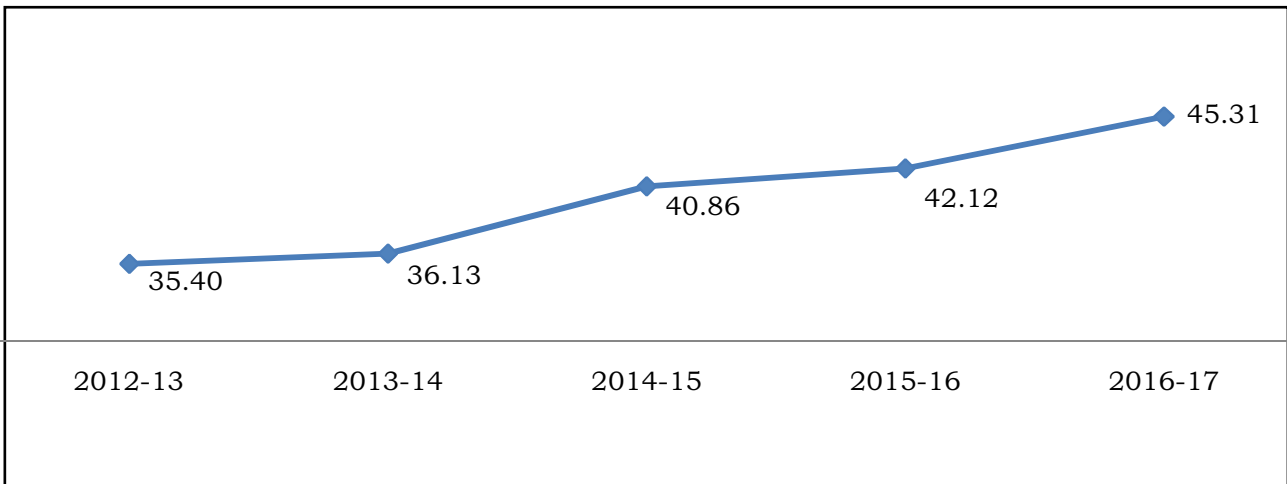
Figure 3.10: State Budgetary Support for Plan

(Rs.crore)



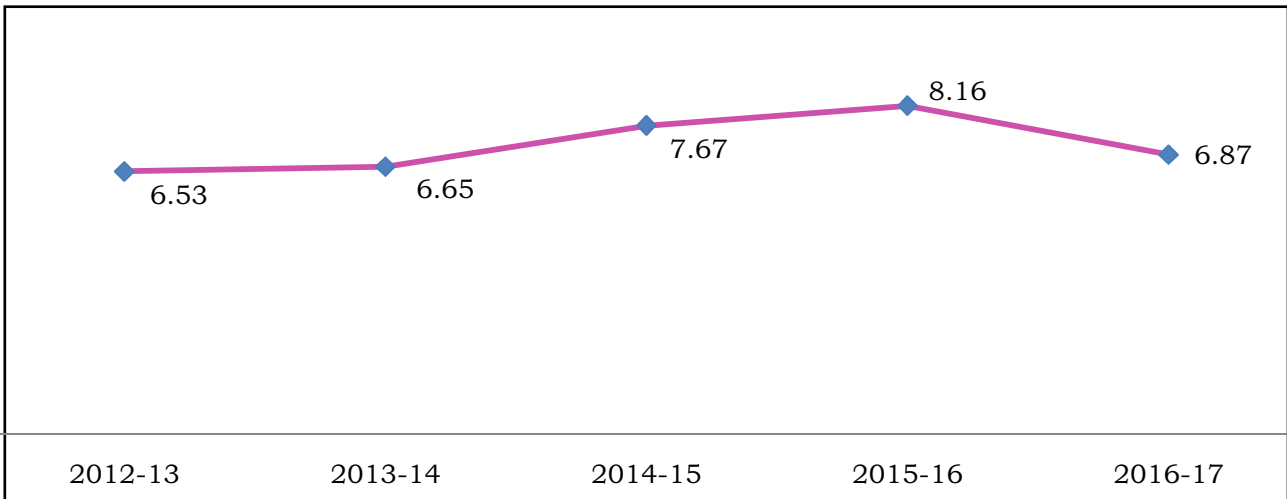
Source: (i) Economic Survey 2019-20, Planning Department, GoK

Figure 3.11: Share of SBS of Plan in the Budget



Source: (i) Economic Survey 2019-20, Planning Department, GoK

Figure 3.12: Share of SBS of Plan to GSDP



Source: (i) Economic Survey 2019-20, Planning Department, GoK

Table 3.14: Financial Resources of the Budget: 2018-19 to 2020-21 (Rs.crore)

Sl.No	Items	2018-19(A/Cs)	2019-20(RE)	2020-21(BE)	% change in 2020-21(BE) over 2019-20 (RE)
1	State Own Resources	157887.70(73.60)	158295.17(69.85)	169521.37(71.26)	7.09
2	State Borrowings	41914.06(19.54)	48490.01(21.40)	52917.50(22.24)	9.13
3	Central Assistance*	14727.25(6.86)	19839.82(8.75)	15454.46(6.50)	-22.10
	Total	214529.01	226625.00	237893.33	4.97

Source: Budget Documents 2019-20, Finance Department, GoK. Note: Figures in bracket indicate % to total
* includes grants under CSS and Finance Commission Grants only.

Table 3.15: Scheme of Financing of the Budget:2018-19 to 2020-21 (Rs.crore)

Sl.No	Sectors	2018-19 (A/Cs)	2019-20 (RE)	2020-21 (BE)
A.	State Own Resources			
1	Own Tax Revenue	107584.00	118989.00	128107.00
2	NonTax Revenue	6773.00	7508.00	7767.00
3	Devolution from Centre	35895.00	30919.00	28591.00
4	Nonplan Grants			
5	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	-5.51	80.00	40.00
6	Amount spent in excess of Consolidated Fund of Receipts	7610.57	537.00	4759.44
7	Loans & Advances	31.23	262.53	256.63
	Total State Own Resources (1 to 7)	157888.29	158295.53	169521.07
B	Borrowings			
8	Market Borrowings	39599.94	46127.000	49573.00
9	Negotiated Loans	869.73	1310.49	1500.00
10	Loans for EAPs	1444.39	1052.52	1844.50
	Total Borrowings (8 to 10)	41914.06	48490.01	52917.50
C	Central Grants*	14727.25	19839.82	15454.46
11	Roundingoff errors while converting lakhs to crores	-0.59	-0.36	0.30
	Total Budget (A+B+C)	214529.01	226625.36	237893.03

Source: Budget Documents 2020-21 Finance Department, GoK

* includes grants under CSS and Finance Commission Grants only

Table 3.16: Developmental Outlays by Major Sectors

(Rs. crore)

	State Budget	2018-19 (A/Cs)	2019-20 (RE)	2020-2021 (BE)	% change in 2020- 21 over 2019-20
	1	2	3	4	5
I	Economic Services				
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities (Including Co-operation)	21748.81	23679.94	18548.61	-21.67
2	Rural Development	7001.37	7834.70	9685.91	23.63
3	Special Area Programme	306.15	255.38	159.89	-37.39
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	14782.88	16095.93	20261.47	25.88
5	Energy	10061.41	12269.83	12259.97	-0.08
6	Industry and Minerals	2102.44	1872.45	1844.84	-1.47
7	Transport	12554.53	12981.50	12219.86	-5.87
8	Science, Technology & Environment	84.65	75.10	59.56	-20.69
9	General Economic Services	3681.26	2443.49	3569.71	46.09
	Total - I: Economic Services	72323.50	77508.32	78609.82	1.42
II.	Social Services				
10	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	24531.53	28184.16	28967.05	2.78
11	Health	9477.23	9170.13	10296.00	12.28
12	Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development				
12a	(a) Water Supply	4687.61	4321.84	4943.69	14.39
12b	(b) Housing	3264.67	3724.29	3024.98	-18.78
12c	(c) Urban Development	4682.55	4105.67	5779.89	40.78
13	Information and Publicity	226.82	156.58	135.91	-13.20
14	Welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs & Minorities	11910.18	10053.94	9401.73	-6.49
15	Labour & Labour Welfare	519.87	615.40	768.96	24.95
16	Social Security & welfare (incl. Nutrition)	16623.86	12648.19	12296.68	-2.78
17	Relief on Account of Natural Calamities	1628.92	4525.60	1098.42	-75.73

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

	State Budget	2018-19 (A/Cs)	2019-20 (RE)	2020-2021 (BE)	% change in 2020- 21 over 2019-20
	1	2	3	4	5
18	Other Social Services	130.52	260.28	252.82	-2.87
19	Secretariat Social Services	44.15	48.56	50.33	3.64
	Total - II: Social Services	77727.91	77814.64	77016.46	-1.03
III.	General Services	43482.47	51843.63	60618.34	16.93
IV	Grant-in-aid and Contribution	5425.31	6733.52	6590.92	-2.12
V	Public Debt	11082.62	10274.85	11605.28	12.95
VI	Loans and Advances	4487.23	2450.08	3452.47	40.91
	Total : State Budget	214529.04	226625.04	237893.29	4.97

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2020-21, Finance Department, GoK

resources. Distribution of number of schemes based on allocations in 2020-21 is presented in **Table 3.17**.

3.8 DISTRICT SECTOR OUTLAYS FOR THE YEAR 2020-21

District sector plan outlays from 1997-98 to 2020-21(BE) is given in Appendix 3.1. The total outlay of the District Sector Schemes for the year 2020-21(BE) is Rs.41637.74 crore, of which Rs.12799.24 crore for ZP schemes which constitutes 30.74% of total district sector outlay. Similarly, an amount of Rs.23128.24 crore is allocated for TP Schemes and Rs.5710.26 crore is allocated for GP Schemes which constitute around 55.55 % and 13.71 % the total District Sector Outlay respectively. District wise break-up of the plan outlay is presented in **Table 3.18**.

3.9 EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

There are eight external aided projects under implementation with assistance from the World Bank and other external agencies during the year 2020-21. Of these, four are in Urban Development, two in Public Works

Department and two in Water Resources. Project-wise details are presented in **Table 3.19**.

3.10 CURRENT FISCAL CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

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

- 1. Tax effort plateau** Karnataka over the years consistently achieved the highest own tax revenue to GSDP ratio (tax effort) amongst all other States. Change in the GSDP base and methodology has affected this ratio. With increased tax base in GST, the situation is expected to improve in mid-run.
- 2. Rising commitments on the Revenue expenditure front** Though the size of the budget has gone up over the years, it is characterized by a substantial

Table 3.17: Budget Allocation 2020-21(BE)

Range	No. of Schemes	% to total No. of Schemes	Fund Allocation (Rs.crore)	% to Fund Allocation
Upto one crore	368	19.75	156.13	0.07
More than one crore and upto 10 crore	616	33.06	2768.88	1.32
More than ten crore and upto 100 crore	612	32.85	23072.34	11.01
More than 100 crore	267	14.33	183564.60	87.59
Total*	1863		209561.95	

*Excluding Debt servicing and Inter account transfers

portion being in the nature of committed expenditure. The committed expenditure in terms of salary, pension and interest payments are primarily in the revenue account. The narrowing down of the revenue surplus gap is a clear indicator of the strain on the revenue budget. The high percentage of committed revenue expenditure to revenue receipts reveals that the State has limited flexibility in allocation of its resources for new schemes. Revenue surplus of only Rs.143.32 crore in 2020-21(BE) leaves limited maneuverability for the decision as on the expenditure side. Hence the need of the hour is expenditure rationalization/ re-calibration.

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

challenge before the State will be to continuously focus on improving the outcomes of the expenditure so that the impact is visible in improvement of SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) Indicators for the State and overall socio-economic growth.

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

5. Review of Public Resources The State's revenue expenditure growth is characterized by a large portion of it being committed expenditure thereby leaving little room for manoeuvrability for furthering other capital investments to meet the growing needs of social and economic infrastructure. The State has been increasingly relying on Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) to fill these investment gaps. However, these infrastructure challenges remain large and require public investment to encourage private investment to supplement. There is also increasing demand on the public resources in the light of statutory legislations like Right

Table 3.18: District Outlay for the year 2020-21(B.E)

(Rs.crore)

District	Z.P Schemes	%	TP Schemes	%	GP Schemes	%	Total	%
Bangalore Urban	580.32	10.16	949.21	16.62	0.15	0.00	1529.68	3.67
Bangalore Rural	165.18	2.89	393.07	6.88	0.05	0.00	558.30	1.34
Bagalkote	364.37	6.38	838.31	14.68	0.10	0.00	1202.78	2.89
Belgaum	841.80	14.74	1766.41	30.93	0.76	0.01	2608.97	6.27
Bellary	418.08	7.32	1009.72	17.68	0.35	0.01	1428.15	3.43
Bidar	342.02	5.99	796.76	13.95	0.54	0.01	1139.32	2.74
Bijapur	457.09	8.00	1037.49	18.17	1.31	0.02	1495.89	3.59
Chamarajanagar	180.99	3.17	373.07	6.53	0.54	0.01	554.60	1.33
Chikkaballapur	192.01	3.36	524.43	9.18	0.24	0.00	716.68	1.72
Chickmagalore	272.44	4.77	546.78	9.58	0.48	0.01	819.70	1.97
Chitradurga	391.85	6.86	754.02	13.20	0.36	0.01	1146.23	2.75
Dakshina Kannada	305.76	5.35	571.55	10.01	0.28	0.00	877.59	2.11
Davangere	353.13	6.18	689.55	12.08	0.35	0.01	1043.03	2.51
Dharwad	322.47	5.65	603.87	10.58	0.13	0.00	926.47	2.23
Gadag	248.90	4.36	450.67	7.89	0.24	0.00	699.81	1.68
Gulbarga	453.74	7.95	1093.24	19.15	0.88	0.02	1547.86	3.72
Hassan	387.13	6.78	805.09	14.10	1.00	0.02	1193.22	2.87
Haveri	319.97	5.60	690.26	12.09	0.61	0.01	1010.84	2.43
Kodagu	138.21	2.42	190.17	3.33	0.56	0.01	328.94	0.79
Kolar	230.15	4.03	623.78	10.92	0.20	0.00	854.13	2.05
Koppal	238.11	4.17	607.36	10.64	0.30	0.01	845.77	2.03
Mandya	311.59	5.46	668.39	11.71	1.14	0.02	981.12	2.36
Mysore	450.14	7.88	939.86	16.46	1.25	0.02	1391.25	3.34
Raichur	302.36	5.30	801.16	14.03	0.64	0.01	1104.16	2.65
Ramanagar	189.22	3.31	420.62	7.37	0.38	0.01	610.22	1.47
Shimoga	367.16	6.43	778.85	13.64	0.53	0.01	1146.54	2.75
Tumkur	529.79	9.28	1151.75	20.17	1.10	0.02	1682.64	4.04
Udupi	190.87	3.34	363.34	6.36	0.47	0.01	554.68	1.33
Uttar Kannada	315.44	5.52	720.31	12.61	0.66	0.01	1036.41	2.49
Yadgir	185.88	3.26	464.93	8.14	0.52	0.01	651.33	1.56
Lump sum - ZP	2753.07	21.51	1504.22	6.50	5694.14	99.72	9951.43	23.90
Grand Total	12799.24		23128.24		5710.26		41637.74	

Source: Budget Document of Zilla Panchayat, 2020-21, Finance Department, GoK.

Table 3.19: Externally Aided Projects under implementation 2020-21 (Rs. crore)

Sl No	Name of the Project and Department	Name of the aiding Agency	Project cost	Year of commencement/ Closing	Expenditure since inception upto end of 30-11-2020	Outlay for 2020-21
1	<u>Water Resource Department (MMI)</u> Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement	World Bank	276.75	Nov-2014 to March-2021	478.74	50.00
2	Karnataka Integrated and Sustainable Water Resource Management (Tranche-1)	ADB	885.00	Feb-2019 to Sep-2023	88.53	200.00
3	<u>Urban Development</u> Cauvery Water Supply Scheme, Stage IV, Phase II.	JICA	5550.00	June-2018 to June -2029	305.43	557.00
4	Karnataka Urban Water Supply Modernisation Project	World Bank	1037.80	Aug -2016 to Nov-2022	151.62	80.00
5	Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management (Tranche-I)	ADB	1187.70	May- 2015 to Sep-2020	717.43	337.61
6	Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management (Tranche-II)	ADB	1000.14	Feb-2019 to Mar -2024	229.29	
7	<u>Public Works</u> Karnataka State Highways Improvement Phase-II 2 nd loan ADB	World Bank	5334.00	Nov-2018 to June-2024	854.77	1100.00
8	Sustainable Coastal Protection & Management (Tranche 1)	ADB	640.75	Dec-2017 to Sep-2020	391.17	115.00
	Total		15912.14		3216.98	2439.61

Source: Project Monitoring Unit, Finance Department, GoK

to Education, Food Security Act and Employment Guarantee Act etc. These emerging concerns necessitate a review of the public resources as a whole to assess their allocative and technical efficiency.

6. **Reduction in Plan grants given by the Central Government** Government of India has reduced grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Many of these Schemes have ongoing commitments and hence they cannot be stopped all of a sudden. As a result, additional burden has been put on the State to compensate for this reduction.
7. **Low non-tax revenue** Non-Tax Revenue as a percentage of revenue receipts is declining over the past several years. The ratio of Non-Tax Revenue to GSDP has been negligible mainly on account of low and declining cost recoveries, poor performance of Public Enterprises and uneconomic pricing of implicit subsidies. One of the major reasons for the stagnation of Non-Tax Revenue is lack of regular and periodic monitoring by the Administrative Departments and the non-revision of user charges periodically. All the concerned departments are instructed by the Committee constituted in this regard to take forward the measures to increase the nontax revenue. The Committee also advised that auction route should be given priority in order to increase the revenue from mines and minerals and the process of allocation of mines be expedited.
8. **New Commitments** Increased expenditure requirements on account of the farm loan waiver scheme, including co-operative as well as commercial banks, large revenue expenditure on account of 6th Pay Commission award, increasing subsidies and push towards target based subsidy award including DBT have resulted in reduction in allocation of other schemes.

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

The following New initiatives have been taken by the State

a. Comprehensive Decision Support System The State is implementing a Comprehensive Integrated New Decision Support System(Avalokana) to capture financial and physical progress upto Drawing and Disbursing Officer(DDO) level and integrating Sustainable Goals with development programmes and schemes in a time bound manner for the transparent resource allocation, better decentralized monitoring and improved implementation of all schemes and programmes. This system would capture information on the progress of the State Government's schemes directly from the implementation points and enable the Government to formulate comprehensive District and Block level plans. The system will ensure need based equitable distribution of resources to every Block and District and their better utilization through decentralized participatory monitoring.

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

payers as well as within Government is extremely critical for smooth transition. The State has taken steps to ensure that the nuances of GST are comprehensively explained to all the stake holders. All the officers in the tax department have been trained on the legal framework as well as on the IT framework. More than 500 training programmes/ workshops/ seminars/ interactive sessions have been organized to make people aware about GST

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

d. Gender Budget Gender based budgeting helps to prioritize and orient public expenditure to reflect the concerns of women. The State is one of the pioneers in Gender Budget Initiatives and preparing Gender Budget documents since 2007-08. The Gender Budget document indicates the quantum of allocations made through schemes intended for welfare and empowerment of women. The Gender Budget Allocation (BE) for the year 2020-21 is at Rs.114902.55 crore which is 48.30 percent of total budget. All government programmes/Schemes wherein women beneficiaries are at least thirty percent have been classified into categories A and B. Category-A covers schemes which benefit women 100 percent. There are 48 schemes under this category in 2020-21 and allocation under these schemes is at Rs.4732.35 crore which is about 4.11% of the total Gender Budget. Category-B covers schemes, wherein women beneficiaries are

30-99 percent. There are about 706 schemes under this category in 2020-21 and allocation for these schemes is at Rs.110170.20 crore which is about 95.89% of the Gender Budget.

e. Child Budget Child Budget is a term used for the budget designed for public expenditure on children and contains policies and programmes for the development of children below 18 years of age. From 2020-21 onwards the State Govt. is preparing Child Budget to ensure adequate expenditure so as to address their needs and vulnerabilities in a holistic manner. Around 280 programmes involving Rs 36,340 crore are proposed in the budget (15.28% of the total budget)

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

g. Online Refund System To bring transparency in tax administration, online refund system has been brought in wherein all the refunds both under VAT and GST are processed online and the refund amount is being credited to the tax payer's account after processing the requests online.

Way Forward

Fiscal Management Review Committee

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

- Critically examine expenditure and prioritise them with a focus on capital expenditure in order to generate productive assets that will help the economy to expand in the longer run.
- Critically assess the existing subsidies net from the point of their effectiveness and to prune down non-merit subsidies in a phased manner to keep expenditure under sustainable levels.
- The Committee noted the probable reduction in GST compensation to the State and suggested to take up the issue in GST council by demanding increase in rate of cess or increase in GST rates so that cess collections will be adequate to fund shortfall in GST collections of State.
- The Committee decided that PFMS shall be adopted for all the State sector

schemes to monitor expenditure of funds in bank accounts

- Efforts should be made towards restricting borrowings in future and building sufficient revenue surpluses to fund capital expenditure
- Fifteenth Finance Commission has submitted its report. The award given by the Commission has decreased Karnataka's share from 4.71 per cent allotted by 14th Finance Commission to 3.64 per cent, a decrease of 23 per cent. Being a fiscally prudent State and one of the major contributor to the country's GDP, the award given by the 15th Finance Commission has been a setback for the State. The Committee suggested to submit an additional memorandum to Finance Commission to reconsider the weightage awarded to the State in their main report

The other Major Issues

- Reduce the burden of committed expenditure through rationalization of Departments and enhancing the worker productivity.
- Efforts need to be put in to get more resources from GoI under central share of CSS by mapping state schemes with CSS which have similar objectives.

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

4.1 INVESTMENT IN KARNATAKA

Karnataka is a pioneer in introducing many reform initiatives adopted in India and has been highly proactive in attracting private investment. Lucrative policies incentivizing private domestic and foreign investments are framed from time to time. These policies along with an investment friendly climate in the State have helped the State attract large-scale private investment, especially in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Biotechnology (BT) sectors. Karnataka Biotechnology and Information Technology Services (KBITS), established under the Department of IT, BT and S&T by the Government of Karnataka, is specially meant for the promotion and facilitation of investments in the State. On

26th April, 2018, KBITS was renamed as Karnataka Innovation and Technology Society (KITS) to enable promote and drive innovation and entrepreneurship in the state of Karnataka.

4.1.1 Karnataka's Investment Climate

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

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

- (a) An investor-friendly responsive administration
- (b) The State-level single window clearance committee and the State high level clearance committee facilitate clearance of proposals in a speedy manner.
- (c) Sector-Specific Industrial Zones and Special Economic Zones (SEZs) that match the natural resources and capabilities of a region with the industry requirements.

- (d) Creation of World-class, ready-to-use infrastructure through investments in power, roads, water, warehouse and logistic facilities, connectivity through rails and ports etc.
- (e) The State Government's packages of incentives and concession for new industrial investments announced from time to time
- (f) Special focus on skill development to enhance generation of technical manpower
- (g) Excellent telecommunication network and optical fibre connectivity throughout the State
- (h) Exemption from State taxes for all purchases from domestic tariff area

4.1.2 Investment flows into Karnataka

Karnataka Udyog Mitra (KUM) is a single contact point for all investors who are

looking at setting up enterprises/business in Karnataka. As the nodal agency, its role is to facilitate investments and execute initiatives to enable a smooth transition from the stage of receiving investment proposals to the eventual implementation of the project. It acts as a secretariat for State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC) for projects above Rs. 15 crore up to Rs. 500 crore and the State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC) for projects above Rs. 500 crore.

The abstract of the projects approved by SLSWCC and SHLCC are shown below:

4.1.3 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Inflow in Karnataka (USD Million)

Karnataka accounts for a significant share in the total FDI that flows into India. The statistics provided in **Table 4.3** reveal that total FDI in India & Karnataka, attracted FDI of USD 38,410 million from 2007-08 to

Table 4.1: Projects approved by State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC) 2007-08 to 2020-21 (Nov-2020)

Year	Approved Projects	Investments (Rs. in Crore)	Employment (Nos.)
2007-08	727	10266.92	349015
2008-09	310	5181.62	135623
2009-10	359	7749.88	115932
2010-11	439	6879.64	110505
2011-12	410	5328.50	65549
2012-13	675	9350.79	141821
2013-14	209	3558.21	43759
2014-15	72	1996.33	24248
2015-16	252	3600.63	79960
2016-17	134	19572.04	95608
2017-18	336	23536.61	203489
2018-19	156	12120.62	72427
2019-20	55	4925.31	70298
2020-21 (Up to Nov)	7	658.42	9021
Total	4141	114,725.52	15,17,255

Source: Karnataka Udyog Mitra, Bangalore

Table 4.2: Projects approved by State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC) 2006-07 to 2020-21

Year	Approved Projects	Investments (Rs. in Crore)	Employment (Nos.)
2006-07	66	92055.84	781966
2007-08	108	160522.82	1996504
2008-09	50	105266.20	410842
2009-10	110	288548.57	284934
2010-11	186	187185.70	580161
2011-12	60	34188.8	165165
2012-13	100	133109.77	1158001
2013-14	46	38733	127692
2014-15	36	52148.05	31819
2015-16	28	89770.47	171324
2016-17	13	14226.39	60497
2017-18	15	30119.05	67616
2018-19	5	4387.77	51959
2019-20	1	1085.30	3800
2020-21	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	824	12,31,347.73	58,92,280

Source: Karnataka Udyog Mitra, Bangalore

2020-21 (up to November 2020) constituting 8% of the all India FDI.

4.1.4 Investment in Information Technology (IT)

The IT sector in Karnataka has become one of the primary growth drivers of Karnataka's economy. Information Technology Sector in Karnataka is primarily concentrated in Bangalore. Lately, other parts of Karnataka have also seen a growth in IT-related activities.

Bangalore was the first city in India to set up a Satellite Earth Station for high speed communication services to facilitate software exports in 1992. The State made a giant leap in the Information Technology sector by establishing the Country's first extended facility of the International gateway and network operations centre at the Software Technology Park of India (STPI) in the Electronic City. Karnataka is home to

over 5500+ IT/Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) companies, ~750 MNCs contributing to over USD 58 billion of exports, giving direct employment to over 12 lakh professionals and creating over 31 lakh indirect jobs. The industry contributes to over 22% of the state's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The share of Karnataka in Information Technology exports is nearly 40% of the country's exports of USD 155 billion.

4.1.5 Introduction to BioEconomy

Karnataka has been at the national forefront in harnessing the benefits of the transformational nature of biotechnological tools for the past two decades taking a series of steps to foster innovations by encouraging biotechnology startups, business friendly policies to make the state a sought-after place for biotech investments companies and so on.

Table 4.3: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Inflow in Karnataka (USD Million)

Year	Karnataka	All India
2007-08	1581	23901
2008-09	2026	27331
2009-10	1029	25834
2010-11	1332	19427
2011-12	1533	35121
2012-13	1023	22424
2013-14	1892	24299
2014-15	3444	30931
2015-16	4121	40001
2016-17	2132	43478
2017-18	8575	44857
2018-19	1773	44366
2019-20	4289	49977
2020-21 (Up to November 2020)	3660	30004
Cumulative Total (2007-08 to Nov 2020)	38,410	461,951

Source: Department of Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade, GoI

Biotechnology ecosystem in Karnataka comprises of nearly 750 large, medium and small companies, including biotech start-ups. Karnataka is considered as India's Biotech, MedTech, and Bio-IT start-up hub with nearly 300 biotech start-up companies operating in Bengaluru, across sectors of BioAgri, BioPharma, BioServices, BioIndustrial, and BioInformatics. In 2019-20, the biotech exports revenues of Karnataka stood at Rs. 20223 crore, while the domestic revenues accounted for Rs. 15893 crore.

One of the key goals of the third Karnataka Biotech Policy (2017-22), released in 2017 is for the state to aim for a 40 to 60% market share of the national BioEconomy target of USD 100 billion by the year 2025.

The Association of Biotechnology Led Enterprises (ABLE) was commissioned to conduct study of BioEconomy of Karnataka and submit report. This is also the first time any state in India has commissioned such a study to get a better understanding of the

status, the strengths of the state, the reasons for focusing and developing a BioEconomy. It was also an opportunity to understand where the state stands in comparison to national-level progress and analyze the capacity and gaps in the innovation ecosystem of Bio-based Economy.

The Karnataka BioEconomy Report 2020 has valued the state's BioEconomy output at the end of 2019 at USD 22.6 billion. Karnataka's BioEconomy registered a 17% growth from USD 19.3 billion in 2018. The growth in the year prior to that was only 10.6% and if the growth trend continues with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 17-18%, the state's BioEconomy value is expected to reach USD 50 billion by the year 2025.

According to the India BioEconomy Report 2020, the national BioEconomy value stood at USD 62.5 billion or about 2.3% of the national GDP of USD 2,800 million. Karnataka's Gross State Domestic Product

(GSDP) was valued at USD 240.82 billion by 2020. At USD 22.6 billion, BioEconomy contributes nearly 9.3% of the state's economic output. This indicates the critical role played by biotechnology to the state's economy.

4.1.6 Karnataka IT Policy 2020-25

The Government has brought out new IT Policy-2020 i.e., Karnataka IT Policy where in several incentives are being offered to new IT/ITES and other knowledge based sectors to set up their facility in Tier 2/3 Cities across Karnataka.

4.1.6.1 Some of the highlights of the IT policy are as follows

- IT Hubs/Cluster: Financial support of up to 20% of Fixed Investment for infrastructure, with a ceiling of Rs. 3 crore
- Co-working Spaces/Plug and Play Infrastructure: Financial support of upto 33% of the Fixed Investment for infrastructure, with a ceiling of Rs. 2 crore
- Lease/Rental Reimbursement: up to maximum of Rs. 3 lakh @ of Rs. 10/sq. ft. and of Rs. 6 lakh @ of Rs. 1000 per seat.
- Mega Projects/Enterprise: Tailor-made packages on a case to case basis.
- Stamp Duty Exemption of 75% in Mysore, Hubballi-Dharwad and Mangalore, 100% for all other Zones except Zone-3.
- Industrial Power Tariff instead of Commercial Power Tariff for IT/ITES Industry.
- FSI, FAR: To provide built-up space at affordable rates to IT/ITES industry.
- Quality Certification Cost Reimbursement maximum of Rs. 6 lakh.
- Marketing Cost Reimbursement maximum of Rs. 5 lakh.
- Reimbursement of PF/ESI of Rs. 2000 per month per employee for 2 years for all new employment created in Tier 2/3 Cities.
- Patents cost Reimbursement maximum of Rs. 2 lakh for Domestic and Rs. 10 lakh for International.

- Returning NRI encouragement Scheme.
- Open data initiative: In line with the Government of India's National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP) 2012 and the Open Government Data.
- Thrust to promote Tier 2/3 cities.
- Incentives available only for direct end users.
- Exemption of Karnataka Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Rules, 1964 to IT/ITeS/Start-ups/other Knowledge based industries for a period of 5 years.
- Talent Development: National Apprenticeship Training Scheme, YUVA YUGA, Virtual Incubation & Mentorship, Finishing School.

4.1.7 Karnataka's Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) Policy 2017-22

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

Vision

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

Goals

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

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

- Significantly grow the ESDM exports from the state to USD 16 billion by 2025.

Achievements under the KESDM 2013 Policy

Fifty five companies are registered till date under this Policy. Incentives to the tune of Rs. 10 crore have been disbursed till date to the registered KESDM Companies apart from other concessions given to the companies.

Brownfield ESDM Cluster at Mysore

In Hebbal Hootagalli of Mysore 1.5 acres of KEONICS land have been identified for setting up of Common Facilitation Centre (CFC). This CFC is being established under the EMC Scheme of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India (GoI), supported by Government of Karnataka and private partners.

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

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

Brownfield ESDM Cluster at Hubballi

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

VLSI Incubation Centre at Hubballi

The VLSI incubation is being set up in Bhoomaraddi College of Engineering and Technology, Hubli/KLE Tech University, Vidyanagar, Hubli in association with IESA.

The VLSI/ESDM Incubation centre works with the startups or incubatees who are interested to design semiconductor chips.

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

4.1.8 Karnataka Startup policy 2015-2020

The Karnataka Government's efforts to facilitate entrepreneurship in the state can be traced back to 2015, when "Karnataka Startup Policy 2015-2020" was launched with a vision to stimulate the growth of 20,000 tech startups by 2020. The State Government launched several startup-focused funds that have a corpus of USD 47.3 million .

Over 10,000 people have registered on the Startup Karnataka Portal as Startups, Mentors, Incubators, Investors, Institutes etc., and more than 1,500 startups have been certified by Karnataka Startup Cell so far, of which around 470 companies have been funded under Idea2PoC/Elevate Grant-In-Aid Seed Funding.

Some of the highlights of the Startup Policy are as follows

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

- Capacity Building Through Exposure Visits and Workshops

4.1.8.1 Incubation Infrastructure

Government of Karnataka has signed MoUs with partners to set up incubators and facilitate startups with relevant infrastructure. The lists of supported incubators are K-Tech Innovation Hub managed by NASSCOM, K-Tech Innovation Hub managed by IAMAI, Bangalore Bioinnovation Centre (BBC).

The details of Incubators are given below

4.1.8.1.1 K-Tech Innovation Hub by NASSCOM

The Government of Karnataka in line with its i4 policy has set up a K-Tech Innovation Hub by NASSCOM, which will be relocated to K-Wings, HSR Layout, Bengaluru.

Achievements

- 263 Startups have been incubated till date
- 766 Startups have been virtually incubated in the period 2014-18
- In the Virtual Program the following has been achieved:
 - Provided 180+ hours of deep dive workshops on multiple topics
 - Provided 25+ investor connects on a regular basis
 - 60+ mentoring hours connecting expert mentor and startup one on one
 - 11 startups got acquired
 - 10% startups recorded 5x increase in revenue.

- 20% startups doubled their revenue

- 50+ PoCs signed up between start-ups and corporate

4.1.8.1.2 K-Tech Innovation Hub by IAMAI

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

Achievements

- 89 Startups are incubated at K-Tech Innovation Hub by IAMAI
- IAMAI has partnered with Headspin for setting up a Testing Lab, where devices are kept to test how apps are working on different networks on different phones
- Startups incubated in IAMAI have raised approx. Rs. 20 crore funding

4.1.8.1.3 K-Tech Innovation Hub by Bangalore Bioinnovation Centre

It is an initiative of Karnataka Innovation Technology Society, Dept. of IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka with a liberal funding support from Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Government of India. It is located within Bengaluru Helix Biotechnology Park at Electronic City. The Centre is a world class Incubation Centre with Common Instrumentation Facility in a 10 acres campus with total built up area of

Seating Status in Partner Incubators

Incubation Centre	No of Startups	Seating Capacity
K-Tech Innovation Hub by NASSCOM (In Diamond District, Domlur, Bengaluru)	263	350
K-Tech Innovation Hub by IAMAI (In Diamond District, Domlur, Bengaluru)	89	100
Bangalore Bioinnovation Centre	45	32-Suites-(35000 sq. ft. Wet Lab Area)
Total	397	

about 50,000 sq. ft. The highlights of financial year 2020-21 are as follows:

- State-of-art MedTech facility established with support of Rs. 4.5 crore received from Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), Government of India and similar grants from Government of Karnataka.
- Has funded 5 bio-startups with Rs. 30 lakh on equity-basis from the funds received from BIRAC, Dept. of Biotechnology, Government of India under Sustainable Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Development (SEED) Fund and match by Government of Karnataka with similar fund.
- Facilitated launch of 14+ products developed by incubated biostartups for mitigating COVID-19 spread.

4.1.8.2 IDEA2PoC/Elevate Grant in Aid Seed Funding Scheme

Idea2PoC – a scheme to provide early stage funding to ideas or concepts which are yet to establish the proof of concept in the real world, up to Rs. 50 lakh. Till date, 10 calls have taken place and around 470 Startups/ Ideas have been selected for funding. The total committed fund is Rs. 113.88 crore

Beneficiaries of Elevate/Idea2PoC Grant in Aid Seed Funding Scheme

- **Bounce** (Wicked ride Adventures Pvt Ltd) raised USD 170 million: Valued at USD 520 million at present. They were granted with Rs. 10 lakh in 2018 Jan when they were pivoting from Wicked Ride App (A superbike rental) to Bounce (Bike Sharing App) for Tech Development.
- **Niramai Health Analytix** - A non-invasive, AI based thermal imaging solution to detect breast cancer in early stage.
- **Bellatrix Aerospace** - All Electric Propulsion system for Satellites
- **ANB Fuels** - On Demand Fuel Delivery
- **Aindra Labs** - Automated Stainer

- **Aadhyah Aerospace** - Smart Flap Actuator
- **QTPi Robotics** - DiY Robotics KIT for School Kids
- **Fyle Technologies** - Intelligent B2B Expense Management System

4.1.8.3 Incentives and Concessions

- **Incentives** – Reimbursement of patents, tax and marketing expenses for Startups

Incentive Type	No. of Startups	Amt. in Lakh (approx.)
Patents, Marketing, Tax (GST)	34	54.5

- Marketing Incentives: Rs. 12,74,624
- Patent Filing Cost: Rs. 33,44,026
- Reimbursement of Service Tax: Rs. 7,92,672
- Reimbursement of GST: Rs. 55,417
- **Booster Kit** – A power packed collection of software tools and services available at a special price tailor made to cater to the needs of young startups

Services	Companies
Cloud	Google, Amazon, Digital Ocean, Zoho
Legal IP	ILP, IP EXCEL & Agrus
Banking & Finance	Kotak & Yes Bank, HDFC, Axis Bank
Knowledge Partner	TiE Bangalore

4.1.8.4 Capacity Building through Exposure Visits and Workshops

Due to COVID-19 pandemic situation the support to startups for international exposure visits and workshops was not possible.

4.1.8.5 Karnataka Unit for International Collaboration (KUIC)

Government of Karnataka has setup KUIC at Department of IT, BT and S&T to partner with other countries for different collaborative opportunities.

4.1.8.6 The Grand Challenge Channelizing Innovation for Social Impact

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

The department has conducted 6 Challenges under Grand Challenge Karnataka so far.

4.1.8.7 K-Tech Innovation Hub by IKP

Government of Karnataka has set up K-Tech Innovation Hub across the state in identified areas for e.g. Electronics, Mobile, Animation and Gaming, Design Engineering etc.

4.1.9 Centres of Excellence (COEs)

Centre of Excellence (COE) in various sectors has been set up to drive innovation and entrepreneurship in the State of Karnataka.

Common Instrumentation Facilities established

Name of the Centre
K-tech Innovation Hub-Belgavi
K-tech Innovation Hub- Jalahalli Metro Station, Bengaluru
K-tech Innovation Hub- Mangalore
K-tech Innovation Hub- Mysuru
K-tech Innovation Hub- Shivamogga

4.1.9.1 K-Tech Centre of Excellence in Cyber Security by IISC

The K-Tech COE in Cyber Security was formed in 2017 by Govt. of Karnataka, as part of the Technology Innovation Strategy, to promote the cyber-safe and conducive environment for industry collaboration, address the skill gaps, build awareness and facilitate innovation in the emerging technology field of Cyber Security. The K-Tech COE shall also facilitate standardization the best practices for

information security across industry domains, foster innovation, research & development and conduct some of the high-end-in-house-training programs within Cyber Security Technologies.

4.1.9.2 K-Tech Centre of Excellence for Data Science and Artificial Intelligence by NASSCOM

The K-Tech COE-DSAI has been established with a vision to put Karnataka in the global map of top 3 destinations for Data Science & Artificial Intelligence. This will further strengthen the State's DS & AI ecosystem and will provide a platform for AI and technology collaboration between various stakeholders. As per KPMG Global Technology Innovation Report 2018, Bangalore is one of the TOP 10 global innovation hubs and counted amongst the likes of Tokyo, London, Beijing, Tel Aviv, New York etc.

4.1.9.3 K-tech Centre of Excellence on Internet of Things (IoT) by NASSCOM

The K-Tech Centre of Excellence for IoT India, at Bangalore, is a Digital India Initiative to jump start the IoT ecosystem in India taking advantage of India's IT strengths and help country attain a leadership role in the convergent area of hardware and software. The main objective of the K-Tech COE IoT is to help Indian IoT Startups leverage cutting edge technologies to build market ready product.

To kick start the Government's 'Digital India' initiative a Centre of Excellence for IoT at Bangalore was established in July 2016. Jointly formed by MeitY, ERNET, NASSCOM and supported by Government of Karnataka.

The centre after its establishment has contributed to the community at large. Listed below are a few impact made by the institution as shown in **Table 4.4**.

4.1.9.4 K-tech Centre of Excellence in Machine Intelligence & Robotics by IIIT-Bengaluru

The Department of IT, BT and S & T in association with IIIT-B has set up a K-Tech Centre of Excellence on The Machine

Table 4.4: K-tech Centre of Excellence on IoT by NASSCOM

# of Start-ups enrolled (including Graduated)	54
# Connected Pan India for market opportunities + mentoring	920
# Employment Generated (by Start-ups)	375
# IoT Researchers incubated	90
# Prototypes showcased	54
# Papers presented in global conferences	23
# IP's Applied (Granted)	56 (9)
# Societal Projects Executed	15
# Partners Signed up : Strategic/Co-create/ Innovation/ Infrastructure/Technology	16/2/3/5/4
# Events Organized (Participated)	48 (48)
# Showcase of eco system and startups to the Global and Domestic Governments, VIP visitors, policy makers, investors, corporates, MNCs/GICs, innovation adopters etc.	270

Intelligence and Robotics (MINRO) at cost of Rs. 34.70 crore.

4.1.9.5 K-tech Semiconductor Fabless Centre of Excellence by IESA

Government has set up a K-Tech Semiconductor Fabless Centre of Excellence to provide Indian fabless semiconductor product companies easy access to (otherwise exorbitantly expensive) R&D infrastructure for e.g. EDA Tools, Design IPs (foundation IPs/Core IPs), Foundry access – foundry design kits, subsidized test chip shuttles, Server Farm and other physical infrastructure, in order to enable them to successfully do their design to all the way to product prototypes.

4.1.10 Investment in Biotechnology

Karnataka has been at the national forefront in harnessing the benefits of the transformational nature of biotechnological tools for the past two decades with a series of steps like setting up the first of its kind, Vision Group on Biotechnology (VGBT), Karnataka Biotechnology Policy, updated every 5 to 6 years, fostering innovations by encouraging biotechnology startups, business friendly policies to make the state a sought after place for biotech investments companies and so on. One of the key goals of

the third Karnataka Biotech Policy (2017-22), released in 2017 is for the state to aim for a 40 to 60% market share of the national BioEconomy target of USD 100 billion by the year 2025. While the state's BioEconomy at USD 22.6 billion contributes slightly more than a third to the national BioEconomy (USD 62.5 billion), Karnataka has set a more ambitious target of contributing at least 50% of the national BioEconomy target of USD 100 billion by the year 2025.

The state's BioEconomy output at the end of 2019 is valued at USD 22.6 billion. Karnataka's BioEconomy registered a 17% growth from USD 19.3 billion in 2018. The growth in the year prior to that was only 10.6% and if the growth trend continues with a CAGR of 17-18% only then can the state's BioEconomy value reach USD 50 billion by the year 2025.

According to the India BioEconomy Report 2020, the national BioEconomy value stood at USD 62.5 billion or about 2.3% of the national GDP of USD 2,800 million. Karnataka's GSDP was valued at USD 240.82 billion by 2020. At USD 22.6 billion, BioEconomy contributes nearly 9.3% of the state's economic output. This indicates the critical role played by biotechnology to the state's economy.

4.1.10.1 K-Tech Innovation Hub by Bangalore Bioinnovation Centre (Please see para 4.1.8.1.3)

1. Technology Business Incubator (TBI)

Business Incubation has been globally recognized as an important tool for job creation and economic development. Department of IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka intends to support Technology Business Incubators primarily in Institutions with strong R&D focus to tap innovations and technologies for venture creation by utilizing expertise and infrastructure already available with the host institution.

In order to foster strong partnership between R&D institutions and industry, the Karnataka Startup policy had envisaged for supporting establishment of TBI for promoting Innovations in thrust areas such as ICT/IoT/Software Products, ESDM, Robotics, 3D Printing, Healthcare and Biopharma, Agriculture & Allied Fields, Clean Tech, Energy, Water & its recycling, Education, Nanotechnology & Composites.

Government of Karnataka is supporting establishment of 5 TBIs with total budget outlay of Rs. 2,971 lakh for a period of 5 years. Out of the same Rs. 1,750 lakh are meant only for procuring thrust area equipments. A total of Rs. 1,850 lakh has been released to 5 TBIs. The lists of TBIs set-up are shown in **Table 4.5**.

A. Ramaiah – GoK Business Incubator

Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences, Bengaluru has been sanctioned Rs. 600 lakh for establishment of Technology Business Incubator in the areas of Artificial Intelligence, Robotics, IoT and ESDM for the period of 5 years.

B. MedTech & Geriatrich Healthcare TBI at IISc

Centre for Product Design and Manufacturing at IISc has been sanctioned Rs. 640 lakh for establishment of Technology Business Incubator in the areas of Medical Devices, Bio-design and related areas for the period of 5 years. The current incubatees include Maitra MedTech Private Limited, Neu Integral Medtech Private Limited, Yosi Innovations Private Limited, ArnaMedTech

C. Nano-Science TBI at Centre for Nanoscience and Engineering, IISc

Centre for Centre for Nanoscience and Engineering at IISc has been sanctioned Rs. 860 lakh for establishment of Technology Business Incubator in the areas of Nano Technology and related areas for the period of 5 years. The incubatees include JK Nano Solution Pvt Ltd and Nutan Labs OPC Pvt. Ltd.

D. Manipal – GoK BioIncubator, MAHE, Manipal

MAHE, Manipal, Bengaluru has been sanctioned Rs. 4.26 crore for establishment

Table 4.5 Technology Business Incubator

Technology Business Incubator	Niche Area
K-Tech TBI by IISc – CeNSE	Nano Science & Engineering
K-Tech TBI by IISc – CPDM	Product Design and Manufacturing
K-Tech TBI by Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences (RUAS)	IoT, Robotics and Intelligent Systems and Electronic System Development (ESDM)
K-Tech TBI by Centre for Cellular & Molecular Platforms (C-CAMP)	Life Science and Biotechnology
K-Tech TBI by Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE), Manipal	BioPharma for Health, Biotechnology driven Diagnostics and Biomedical Devices

of Technology Business Incubator in the areas of Biopharma and Biomedical and related areas for the period of 5 years. The incubatees include Concipio Enterprise Private Limited, Aaraay Health Solutions LLP, Aironc Health Technology Private Limited, Atlantis India Private Limited, Lead Molecules LLP, Dr. Rama Rao Damerla (SPECTRE-Seq-A Next Generation Sequencing Based Technology for Liquid Biopsy) and Mr. Arjun Shetty (LepD). The pre-incubating companies include HiveMinds Research Solutions Private Limited, 3D Derma Private Limited and Oscind Meditech Private Limited.

2. C-CAMP and Dept. of Biotechnology, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru

A collaborative project between C-CAMP and University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru. The Project costs Rs. 4.20 crore for 5 Years period. The current incubatees include Equine Biotech Private Limited, Crop G1 Agro Research & Development Private Limited, Cultiva Agritech Private Limited, Vanproz Agrovvet LLP and Jiva Sciences Private Limited.

Biotechnology Policy

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

Objectives of Karnataka Biotechnology Policy – 2017-2022

- a. Simplify administrative and clearance processes to create an enabling environment for the public and private sectors to invest across the biotech value chain.
- b. Realign the academic and training discourses to strengthen and retain human capital to meet evolving

industry requirements and contribute to mitigating challenges.

- c. Conduct coordinated and integrated R&D with an emphasis on facilitating progress beyond the lab to address key prioritized societal issues
- d. Invest in foundations of life sciences by creating technology platforms and encourage more effective multi-disciplinary collaborations to expand the scale and scope of biotechnology and its impact on society and the economy.
- e. Leverage IT and other technology (ESDM/AVGC) capabilities of the State to encourage development of Bio-IT tools and solutions
- f. Institute funding mechanisms and mentorship programs for biotech start-ups to stimulate innovations and discoveries that would benefit the society and growth of the bio-economy
- g. Extending financial incentives and concessions for attracting investments in the biotech sector.
- h. Foster the development of bio-economy by supporting research and development (R&D) in emerging technologies.

Achievements

I. Institutional Infrastructure and Promotion of Entrepreneurship

The Biotech Park was conceptualized having with the following components: Institutional Area to carry out cutting edge R&D, Innovation Area for startups to create disruptive products and innovations in the sector and Industrial Area for enterprises/ MNCs to facilitate biotechnology industry.

These include:

A. K-Tech Innovation hub by Bangalore Bioinnovation Centre (BBC) (Please see para 4.1.8.1.3)

B. Institute for Bioinformatics and Applied Biotechnology (IBAB), Bengaluru

IBAB is a non-profit autonomous institute set up by the Department of IT, BT and S&T,

Government of Karnataka. IBAB is established to undertake research and development in advanced areas of Biotechnology including Bio informatics, Cancer Biology, Synthetic Biology, Structural Biology, etc., also to produce skilled manpower in these areas for the benefit of growing Biotechnology industry in the state.

i) Synthetic Biology Group at IBAB

Earlier Government had approved establishment of Synthetic Biology Group with total budget of Rs. 9.85 crore for a period of 5 years. The main objectives of the project are a) creation of tools and technologies for translational research b) performing translational research to develop products and technology with applications in areas of high socio-economic impact suitable for licensing and c) creation of a pool of skilled and trained manpower in synthetic biology through and workshops.

As part of the second objective the group has initiated collaborative research projects that includes

- Development of a novel tuneable synthetic yeast expression system for programmable customized system of proteins and biomolecules.
- Metabolic engineering of yeast cells to produce high value carotenoids by using industrial waste.
- Engineering microbes to express cocktail of gluten degrading enzymes for use in food industry and enzyme therapy.
- Engineering human cells for biosensing and clinical applications.
- Engineering mosquito cells to control transmission of virus infection.

ii) Bio-IT Centre (earlier GANIT Labs)

Bio-IT Centre established at IBAB for undertaking training and collaborative research in the area of Genomics by utilizing the Next Generation Sequencing facilities at the Centre at total project cost of Rs. 1433.52 lakh with Government of Karnataka supporting Rs. 946.02 lakh over 5 years period.

C. Centre for Human Genetics (CHG) Bengaluru

CHG is a non-profit autonomous centre engaged in advanced research, teaching and training in areas which lie at the interface of modern genetics and medicine. CHG is a pioneer in research, diagnosis, and management of rare genetic disorders.

The following are few of the achievements of the institute in recent years:

- CHG has received national recognition as a Centre for Advanced Research & Training by ICMR and as a Centre of Excellence for Treatment of Rare Diseases by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.
- CHG has partnered with the Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health and Organisation for Rare Diseases India, a patient support group, in setting up a Rare Disease Treatment Unit for enzyme replacement therapy. This is a first of its kind public-private partnership in the country.
- With support from the Government of Karnataka CHG has developed an advanced facility for Clinical Molecular Cytogenetics, whose services are much sought after by hospitals and medical colleges.
- CHG's human cell immortalization facility, the first in the country has maintained approx. 1000 immortalized cell lines from patients with rare genetic disorders for undertaking research.
- CHG provides advanced post-graduate training leading to a Master's degree in Human Disease Genetics and a post MD Fellowship in Pediatric Genetics. In addition, CHG provides short-term training to 200 doctors with MBBS and MD degrees and young scientists every year.

D. Institute for Agricultural Biotechnology (IABT) in Dharwad

Started in 2002 with seed funding from the Department of Electronics, IT, BT and S&T, GoK, IABT offers M.Sc and Ph.D. Degrees in Molecular Biology and Biotechnology and other domains of Agriculture Biotechnology.

IABT has also been awarded Rs. 6.49 crore to set up Incubation Centre and Common Instrumentation Facility for entrepreneurship (see section F).

E. The Biotech Park: (Please see para 4.1.10)

F. K-Tech Innovation hub by Bangalore Bioinnovation Centre (BBC) (Please see para 4.1.8.1.3)

G. Institute for Bioinformatics and Applied Biotechnology (IBAB), Bengaluru – (Please see para 4.1.10.1.I.B)

H. Centre for Biotechnology Research (CBR) in Bagalkot

Establishment of Centre for Biotechnology Research has been set up in the campus via MoU between KITS and UHS, Bagalkot on 23rd November 2013 with total budget of Rs. 8.5 crore.

I. Karnataka Startup Advancement Program Bio 50 (K-SAP Bio-50)

K-SAP Bio-50 is an integrated, comprehensive program initiated by the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Platforms (C-CAMP) and is supported by the Department of Electronics, IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka at a total cost of Rs. 333.90 lakh targeting 50 startups during the three years of project period.

In the first cohort eleven (11) the startups mentored are NesaMedtech, Neospec, Blackfrog Technologies, Cell Agility, Hanugen Therapeutics, Farmgulp, Satva Health Solutions, Airleaf Box, Crop Domain, Genophe, Mocxa, Ruhm Innovations and Euprime

The second cohort nine (9) startups have joined the program in 2020-21.

J. K-Tech Centre for Excellence (COE) by C-CAMP

A Centre of Excellence for Agri Innovation is established by Centre for Cellular & Molecular Platforms (C-CAMP) in collaboration with the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru to promote deep-science/technology driven entrepreneurship in the agri sector, leading

to innovation, economic development and job creation in the agricultural domain.

The project was taken up with a total budget outlay of Rs. 15 crore for a period of 5 years with Department of Electronics, IT, BT and S&T and Department of Agriculture sharing in 25:75 ratio. An amount of Rs. 3 crore allocated in FY 2018-19 from the Dept. of IT and BT is already released to initiate the project.

K. Bangalore Biotech Helix Park (Industry Zone)

60% of this space (around 37 lakh sq. ft.) space will be solely dedicated to industry cluster development of Biotechnology in PPP mode. The construction work has already and the Bengaluru Life Sciences Park when fully developed is estimated to house more than 150 biotech companies and is expected to generate around 50,000 employments (direct and indirect).

L. Idea2PoC Grants and Grand Challenges Call

Under the Idea2PoC scheme of Karnataka Startup Policy(2015-20), 130+ Biotech/Agriculture/AgriTech/MedTech Startups have been benefited with over all funding up to Rs. 43 crore.

Human Resource-Biotech Skill Enhancement Programme (BISEP)

The modified second phase Biotechnology Finishing School Programme is in the 2nd year of implementation in 18 institutions spread across 8 districts in the State. The training of the next batch of the 220 students was started with Orientation Programme organised on 1st October 2019. The distribution of course completion certificates to 400 students of batch I and II was also undertaken on the same occasion.

Networking

KITS under the auspices of Department of Electronics, IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka facilitates conducting of Bengaluru Technology Summit each year to showcase achievements of the state in the Biotechnology sector. Besides this, KITS also plays a significant role in projecting the

state and its potential in National and International forums, and via participation in key national and international Biotechnology events such as World Food India, BioKorea, BIOtech Japan and BIO International-USA. This provides an opportunity for Startups as well as officials of the Department to meet, greet and hold discussion with key industry leaders, academicians and global innovators.

I. Focus on Emerging Areas

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

Synthetic Biology Group at IBAB (Please see para 4.1.10.1.I.B(i))

Bio-IT Centre (earlier GANIT Labs)

Bio-IT Centre established at IBAB for undertaking training and collaborative research in the area of Genomics by utilizing the Next Generation Sequencing facilities at the Centre at total project cost Rs. 1433.52 lakh with Government support Rs. 946.02 lakh over 5 years period. First instalment of Rs. 300 lakh released.

II. Other Emerging Areas

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

III. Karnataka Information Technology Venture Capital Fund (KITVEN) III Fund

In compliance with the GoK's rules and regulations, an exclusive Bio Venture Capital fund of the size of Rs. 50 crore has been registered with SEBI to partner with GoK and launched. This will offer equity based funding to the biotech companies in need of mid – to late stage funding.

4.1.11.1 KITS Skilling

Electronics System Design and Manufacturing

KITS has been selected for rollout of skilling programme in the ESDM sector by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India. Karnataka has been selected as one among six states in the country to implement this Government of India Scheme which is to the tune of Rs. 14.3 crore per state under the provision to provide skilling in ESDM sector to 15,000 youth per state. MoU's have been signed with (I) National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology, GoI (II) Electronic Sector Council of India and (III) Telecom Sector Skill Council of India.

4.1.11.2 New Age Incubation Network [NAIN]

With an aim to encourage spirit of Innovation and Entrepreneurship, the “New Age Incubation Network” has been established in the districts of Bagalkot, Ballari, Belagavi, Bidar, Vijayapura, Chikkaballapur, Dakshina Kannada, Davangere, Dharwad, Kalburgi, Hassan, Mandya, Mysuru, Ramanagara, Shivamogga, Tumkuru, Udupi and Uttara Kannada. 30 Colleges in the State has been selected for setting up of District Innovation Hubs[DIHs] in Karnataka.

Achievements of NAIN

Ten teams from each college district have been selected for funding of up to Rs. 3 lakh to develop their ideas –

In batch-1, 9 colleges are selected and 90 projects had been successfully completed. It resulted in 61 working prototypes, 9 groups incorporated a company and 2 groups have been awarded a patent.

In batch-2, 90 projects have been selected for the same 9 colleges. It resulted in 55 working prototypes, 8 groups incorporated a company.

In batch-3, 103 project proposals have been approved for the same 9 colleges and 1 group incorporated a company.

Bengaluru Technology Summit 2020 (BTS 2020)

BTS 2020 is the flagship event of Government of Karnataka virtually inaugurated by Shri. Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on November 19, 2020 at 10 am. The Prime Minister of Australia H E Mr Scott Morrison and Vice President of Swiss Confederation, H E Mr Guy Parmel in were guests of honor at the summit.

Due to pandemic the event was organized in virtual platform with the theme '**NEXT IS NOW**'. The summit has brought together Thought leaders, Technocrats, Researchers, Innovators, Investors and Policy Makers from across the world. It will focus on the latest ideas and innovations in IT, BT, Electronics, Animation & Gaming such as Internet of Things, Blockchain, Artificial Intelligence, Robotics, Machine Intelligence, Cancer biology, Predictive Medicines, Gene Editing, Biomedical and Agri tech.

BTS 2020 has virtually witnessed as below

BTS Inaugural was streamed on BTS virtual platform as well as some of the News channels along with BTS YouTube channel, Doordarshan& other National Channels, Regional Channels, Facebook and Your Story. Facebook helped the event to reach 5,42,156 people. BTS 2020 campaign across Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Instagram brought a total reach of 88,57,614, besides impressions of 1,33,19,232 (1.33 Crore) and unique clicks of 50,997.

The event had a total of 8,507 registered business delegates. The total attendees for the keynote, conference, awards and quiz competition was 19,381. On the conference front, Bengaluru Tech Summit had 12 keynote sessions and 93 sessions with 357 speakers. The event had the participation of members from the Global Innovation Alliance (GIA) from 25 countries with 731 delegates. Besides, 10 ministers from foreign countries participated as delegates. The event also witnessed the announcement of 8 MoUs with overseas countries.

The BTS 2020 expo also attracted 248 participants who put up virtual booths. GIA Expo participants from Australia, Canada, USA, Bavaria, UK and NRW-Germany also had their booths. The expo also had 146 startups showcasing innovation in IT, Electronics, IoT, Healthcare, Medtech, Agritech, Fintech, Edutech, Mobility Sectors etc. Corporate, R&D and institutions like Biocon, Intel, Lockheed Martin, Amazon, Dassault Systems, ACT, VM Ware, Intuit, IIIT-B, IISc also participated.

The event also had lab to market participants like NewSpace India Ltd. (ISRO Company), C-DAC, BIRAC, MSME CoE (IISc) and Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Raman Research Institute, National Atlas Thematic Mapping etc. Besides total expo visitors (delegates) 9,870, Bengaluru Tech Summit also had 10,104 interactions at booth level. 24% females and 76% males participated at the event and 70% of the interactions were done by people in the age group of 21 – 35.

Industry Awards and Quiz

- STPI IT Export Awards: IT companies are being recognized by STPI for their performance and contribution to IT industry by awarding them in different categories every year.
- Smart Bio Awards: Conferred to companies and organizations in five different categories: Startup of the year, Innovator of the year, Woman Entrepreneur of the year, Best product against COVID-19, Best social enterprise/Institute.
- The 21st edition of the Rural IT Quiz was conducted. Despite the pandemic, over 150 districts from 6 States – Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh, besides Karnataka – participated in the program. Bio Quiz – 13th edition was conducted online

BIO Posters- Walk way of Discovery

53 Biotech Posters from leading Universities and R&D Institutes.

Karnataka Animation Visual Gaming & Comics (KAVGC) Policy 2017-22

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

The new Policy aims to foster the AVGC industry to build sustainability, scale and critical mass, and support the development of creative in the State. To facilitate various objectives of the policy, a host of incentives and concessions will be applicable for the industry throughout the policy period. The registration fee of Rs. 5000 (+GST) towards the KAVGC registration should be paid in favor of "KITS Processing Fee". If the company is previously registered as Karnataka IT-BT Company, there is no registration fee charged.

Implementation of Departmental Schemes

(i) Karnataka Semiconductor Venture Capital Fund (KARSEMVEN Fund)

Traditionally, Karnataka has been the favored destination for the technology sector in IT/ITES, biotechnology and semiconductors. Bengaluru has been the preferred hub of the Government of India defence labs. This coupled with the talent pool, access to engineering colleges and attractiveness as an investment destination for private sector companies, has created an ecosystem giving Karnataka a national edge.

Bengaluru is the largest hub of semiconductor design companies, outside the Bay Area in California. Nearly 70% of the

country's chip designers work here and around 80% of the sector's revenues in design are from this city alone.

Government of Karnataka/KITS (formerly KBITS) has set up Karnataka Semiconductor Venture Capital Fund (KARSEMVEN Fund) for assisting Companies in the Semiconductor sector. The total fund size is Rs. 92.95 crore KITS has contributed Rs. 25 crore to the fund and the balance has been mobilized from various other investing banks, financial institutions and Government of India.

Currently, Investment Committee has sanctioned Rs. 49.23 crore to ten companies the details of the investment are shown in **Table 4.6**

(ii) KITVEN Fund-3 (Biotech)

In compliance with the Government of Karnataka rules and regulations, an exclusive Bio Venture Capital fund of the size of Rs. 50 crore has been registered with SEBI to partner with Government of Karnataka and launched. This will offer equity based funding to the biotech companies in need of mid-to late stage funding.

The fund has achieved its first closing during May 2017 after receiving a commitment of Rs. 28 crore.

Name of the subscribers, their committed amount is as shown in **Table 4.7**

Status of Investments from the Fund are as shown in **Table 4.8**

(iii) KITVEN Fund-4 (AVGC)

AVGC Venture funds initiated by KITS, shall be managed by Karnataka Asset Management Company (KAMCO). The objective of the fund is to invest in Start-ups, Early stage, Small & Medium sized enterprises and such other enterprises engaged in Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming and Comics (AVGC) sector and other related businesses by investing in equity and equity linked instruments as per the guidelines of SEBI. Venture Capital fund of the size of Rs. 20 crore has been registered with SEBI. The Fund investments are yet to be initialized.

Table 4.6 KARSEMVEN Fund

Company	Sanctioned and Released Amount (Rs. in Crore)
Prodigy Technovations Pvt Ltd	3.23
Pinaka Aerospace solutions Pvt Ltd	8.00
SenseGiz Technologies Pvt Ltd	3.00
Greendzine Technologies Pvt Ltd*	5.00
Remidio Innovative Systems Pvt Ltd	8.50
CNB Technologies Pvt Ltd	5.00
Aptener Mechatronics Pvt Ltd	5.00
Open Appliances Pvt Ltd	3.50
Bellatrix Aerospace	3.00
Bionic Yantra**	5.00
Total	49.23

*Out of 5 crore sanctioned, 3 crore was released

**Out of 5 crore sanctioned, 2.5 crore was released

Table 4.7 KITVEN Fund-3 (Biotech)

Name of the Subscriber	Committed Amount Received (Rs. in Crore)
KITS (including Agriculture Dept GoK, KITS)	Rs.18 Crore (including Rs. 5 Crore from Agri Department, GoK)
KSIIDC	Rs. 5 Crore
SIDBI (Managers of Fund-of-Funds for Startups, Govt. of India)	Rs. 5 Crore 10% of the committed corpus, whichever is less
BIRAC, Govt of India	Rs. 4 Crore
KSFC	Rs. 5 Crore
Total	Rs. 37 Crore

Table 4.8 Status of Investments from the Fund

Company	Invested Amount (Rs. in Crore)
Pandorum Technologies Pvt Ltd	2.5
String Bio Pvt Ltd	3.0
Vipragen Pvt Ltd	2.0
JIVA Sciences Pvt Ltd	4.5

Investment Committee has given in-principle approval to invest in five more companies with a total budget of Rs. 14.0 crore.

Centre of Excellence in Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming and Comics (AVGC)

The Centre of Excellence for AVGC provides state of art facility that will provide the industry in Bengaluru and Karnataka a holistic technological boost in all aspects of AVGC sector. Centre of Excellence in AVGC sector has AVGC Post Production Lab and AVGC Finishing School at a single location, which is providing unique advantage as the Graduates of Finishing School will eventually move to the IP Creation, Innovation, R&D and Incubation Centre. This co-location helping in building the ecosystem and creation of Centre of Excellence in AVGC in real sense. 350 students are trained through webinars.

4.2 EXPORTS OF KARNATAKA

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

4.2.1 Export performance of Karnataka

Karnataka ranks 1st in software/service exports and stands 5th in merchandise exports in the national export basket. The state stands first in the overall exports with combined service and merchandize exports. Karnataka overall exports have shown increase during 2019-20 as

compared to the year 2018-19 mainly due to good performance in service sector even though there is 3% fall in merchandize exports. Karnataka's exports in terms of value in 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 (April to November) are shown in **Table 4.9**.

Karnataka's export performance amounted to about Rs. 5,45,780.33 crore in 2017-18, which has increased to Rs. 7,03,105.85 crore in 2019-20 which constituted about 18.80% of the Country's exports in that year. The export performance for 2020-21 (up to November 20) is Rs. 3,32,506.56 crore. The share of merchandise exports in the National exports constitutes around 5.31% and software/service exports around 38.6% for the year 2019-20. Exports of electronics and computer software and other service sector constitute the largest share in the State's exports. The other commodities which had good increase in share of Karnataka's exports in 2019-20 as compared to 2018-19 are engineering products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals and agriculture process food sector. The exports which showed decline as compared to 2018-19 are petroleum products, silk, coffee, cashew, leather, handicraft, plastic products. This is mainly due to lower exports especially during February and March 2020 due to global Covid-19 situation.

1. Policy support for exports

Foreign trade is in the Central List of the Indian Constitution. The Government of India is empowered to formulate all rules and regulations for foreign trade applicable for the country as a whole. The role of the State Government is complementary by way of providing supportive and special promotional measures for promoting foreign trade, especially in regard to exports of goods and services.

The State is providing various incentives & concessions to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector to compete in the international market. The State Government has contemplated various initiatives along with incentives and concessions for the promotion of exports in the New Industrial Policy 2020-25.

Table 4.9: Export Performance of Karnataka

(Value in Rs. Crore)

Commodity	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (Apr to Nov)
Electronics and Computer Software	429342.77	544656.00	593422.70	283082.73
Readymade Garments	15169.76	15935.10	15707.11	5159.43
Petroleum	14419.17	25035.80	18025.00	3712.42
Engineering	37718.25	33420.30	35535.20	18999.88
Iron Ore and Minerals	1734.28	2116.40	2209.26	1259.32
Silk Product	303.92	320.60	283.80	130.65
Coffee	3708.81	3131.80	2767.15	1596.52
Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics	14384.15	12296.90	13431.10	6929.03
Agriculture & Processed food including seeds & beverages	4217.59	5032.90	5128.11	3164.49
Gems and Jewelry	10235.83	570.30	351.73	12.11
Cashew & Cashew Kernels	1215.31	850.30	797.92	213.15
Handicrafts	1089.28	1448.40	1353.62	340.21
Leather Products	521.81	562.00	502.28	166.84
Chemicals & Allied Products	548.19	694.75	702.26	316.79
Marine Products	1211.18	1275.90	1048.72	341.82
Plastic Goods	987.43	1368.00	1222.13	670.86
Spices	329.79	724.80	509.76	307.69
Wool & Woolen Products	6.90	2.03	4.84	1.39
Others	8635.91	9983.05	10103.16	6101.23
Total	5,45,780.33	6,59,425.33	7,03,105.85	3,32,506.56

Source: DGCIS-Kolkata

2. Promotional Activities Organized by VTPC

In order to encourage growth and development of exports from the State, Visvesvaraya Trade Promotion Centre (VTPC) conducts various capacity building programs, awareness programs, export management training programs and provides services across market intelligence, export documentation, finance and other critical areas to the exporting community. VTPC has established Export Information Centres at Dharwad & Mysuru to facilitate exporters of the State. The

promotional activities of VTPC for exports are as follows:

- Market Development Assistance to Micro and Small Enterprises, Artisans for participation in domestic trade fairs and exhibition.
- Participation in National/International Exhibitions & Trade Fairs.
- Secretariat services for promotion of SEZs and EOUs in the State

3. Capacity Building programmes

17 promotional activities were held during the year 2020-21 till Nov 2020.

4. Geographical Indications Policy

Geographical Indications (GI) Policy which aims to protect the traditional legacies of the State, assist and support infrastructure development required to strengthen the GI clusters in the State was formulated during 2019-20. Taking forward the initiatives announced in the Policy, VTPC has undertaken Diagnostic Studies of Seven GI Clusters in the State spanning Ganjifa Cards of Mysore, Mysore Traditional Paintings, Udupi Sarees, Bidriware, Mysore Rosewood Inlay, Udupi Mattu Gulla Brinjal and Udupi Jasmine. Besides, Karnataka is home to a total of 46 Registered GIs as on date. Further, the Authorised User base of various GI products in Karnataka currently stands at 399. Through the MDA Scheme, GI artisans are being facilitated at IITF every year by way of stalls, etc., through a spotlight on GIs.

5. SEZs in Karnataka

The Board of approval of SEZ constituted under SEZ Act 2005 has granted formal approvals for 75 SEZs in the State. SEZs numbering 36 are operational in the State with an investment of Rs. 99,055.56 crore and generating employment for 3,72,927 persons. Currently there are 495 SEZ units. The value of exports from these SEZs during the year 2020-21 (April to November) accounted to Rs. 62,547.44 crore.

Way Forward

- The State of Karnataka is privileged to be one of the pilot states for Govt. of India initiative for developing 'Export Development Centres' in 5 districts - Shivamogga, Hubballi-Dharwad, Ramanagara, Bidar and Mysuru.
- The State has signed MoUs with Flipkart and Amazon to provide e-marketing access to MSMEs, Artisans, GI producers for promotion of domestic as well as export market.
- Additionally, our state is actively pursuing the One District – One Product (ODOP) initiatives under both Ministry

of Food Processing as well as DPIIT. For the Agricultural commodities - Karnataka's ODOP list under the PM - Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme has been approved at the Centre and is being pursued at district level. For the industrial commodities - The State has identified potential products for exports under Districts as Export Hub initiative and District Action Plans for each of the districts are also being prepared. In addition, promotion of agri-business policy and agribusiness clusters for increasing exports.

- Working on the DGFT initiative of developing each 'District as an Export Hub'. Eight Outreach programs have been conducted in association with the ADGFT, Bengaluru, FIEO, Promotion Councils, Industry Associations and local entrepreneurs to prompt exports from the Districts.
- Building on its policy driven ecosystem, Karnataka is driving multiple reforms to enhance attractiveness to investors: Financial incentives to bring cost at competitive levels with China, Vietnam etc, Ease of land acquisition – ability to acquire land directly from farmers, Availability of developed industrial land across the state, Development of plug & play infrastructure in collaboration with leading private developers, Labour reforms in line with Govt. of India reforms, Simplified approval & clearance processes, with Single Window System and Transparent & timely disbursal of subsidies.
- With the Affidavit Based Clearance (ABC) System, it is ensured that any approved project can start the next day without waiting for any downstream approvals. With this amendment, investors are not required to obtain approvals/clearances from different govt. agencies for a period of 3 years or until commercial operations begin.

CHAPTER 5

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Real India is still a rural India as 61 percent of Karnataka's population and 69 percent of Indian population lives in rural area. With economic development, the shift of labour from agriculture to other sectors has gathered momentum in last two decades. Therefore, India and Karnataka are still largely rural agrarian economies. Therefore, the focused approach to promote rural development is the real path to achieve the desired goals in economic as well as human development.

The proportion of rural population to total population is declining over the time period. The decline is faster in Karnataka as compared to India. The rural population of Karnataka which was 77.7% during 1961 census has been decreased to 61.33% in 2011 census. Similarly, the rural population of India which was 82.03% during 1961 census has been decreased to 68.85% in 2011 census. At present the state has 6021 GPs, 227 TPs and 30 ZPs.

5.2 RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Development of rural areas has a bearing on improving agricultural production and related economic activities, availability of natural and financial resources and their development. The rural development programmes focus on providing quality life to the rural people through provision of housing, drinking water, sanitation, roads and connectivity and employment.

Rural Housing

Housing is a basic and very important need for every citizen. Which provides social security and status in the society. To meet the growing demand of housing every successive government has been pro-active in its housing policies. Economically

Weaker Section (EWS) housing schemes such as Basava Vasathi Yojane, Pradhna Mantri Awas Yojane(G), Devraj Urs Housing Scheme and Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Nivas Yojane are being implemented in the rural area to provide housing to shelterless people.

As per the Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011, 40,61,572 families are houseless families in rural areas. District wise details are given in **Appendix 5.1**

Budget: 2020-21

An amount of Rs.2544 crore is provided for the implementation of different housing schemes as against this, Rs.1316.44 crore has been released and Rs.563.74 crore has been spent till the end of November 2020 for construction of 61,551 houses and 2112 house sites have been distributed.

Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation Limited (RGHCL)

Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation Limited has been established as a nodal agency to implement all the State and Central Government sponsored housing schemes for economically and socially weaker sections of the society both in rural and urban areas.

Basava Vasathi Yojane

The beneficiaries are selected by Gram Panchayaths through Gram Sabhas. Totally 26.86 lakh houses have been constructed from 2001-02 to 2019-20. From 2017-18 to 2019-20, 3,39,293 houses have been completed as against the target of 3,80,000 houses. For the year 2020-21, it is targeted to complete 50,000 houses, of which 36,506 houses have been constructed up to the end of November 2020. District wise progress is furnished at **Appendix 5.2**.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Nivasa Yojane

It is being implemented from 2015-16 in both Rural and Urban areas for providing housing facility to the houseless families of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes. An amount of Rs.1.75 lakh as subsidy in rural areas and Rs.2.00 lakh to urban areas is being provided. From 2017-18 to 2019-20, 1,79,537 houses have been constructed as against the target of 2,27,000 houses by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 2956.39 crores. For the year 2020-21, 16,298 houses have been constructed in rural areas as against the target of 40,000 with an expenditure of Rs. 212.84 crores up to the end of November 2020. District wise progress is furnished at **Appendix 5.3**.

Indira Awas Yojana/Pradhana Mantri Awas Yojane (Gramin)

It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme introduced during 1989-90 for rural houseless households who are below the poverty line. 60% of the target is earmarked for SCs/STs, 15% for minorities and remaining 25% for general category households. The subsidy amount fixed per house is of Rs.1.20 lakh, of which Centre share is Rs. 72,000 and Rs. 48,000 is State share. For SC's/ST's, the State Government is providing an additional subsidy of Rs. 30,000. Totally 11,72,090 houses have been constructed from 2004-05 to 2019-20. During the current year, 7004 houses have been completed as against the target of 41,000 with an expenditure of Rs.53.42 crore till the end of November 2020. District wise progress is furnished at **Appendix 5.4**

Devraj Urs Housing Scheme

This scheme was introduced in 2014 to provide shelter to the people of special category i.e. Physically handicapped, leprosy cured persons, HIV Affected families, devadasis, nomadic tribes, safai karmacharies, people affected by communal riots, exploits, free bonded labourers, widows, orphans living on foot-path, transgender etc, who are residing in rural and urban areas. The unit cost per house for General category is Rs 1.20 lakhs and for SC/ST beneficiaries it is Rs 1.50 lakhs.

25199 houses have been constructed from 2017-18 to 2019-20, as against the target of 30,500 houses with an expenditure of Rs.303.93 crore. In 2020-21, 1743 houses have been constructed as against the target of 3500 with an expenditure of Rs.8.16 crores up to the end of November 2020. District wise progress is furnished at **Appendix 5.5**.

Investments on housing schemes have been increased year by year. From 2000-01 to 2020-21, the State has spent Rs. 33,817.40 crore, of which Rs.11,164.07 crore on Centrally Sponsored and Rs. 22,653.33 crore on the State sponsored EWS housing schemes.

During the last 5 years, i.e. from 2016-17 to 2020-21, the Government has spent total expenditure of Rs.48.81 crores under Rural House Sites and Rs.22.04 crores spent under Infrastructure works. Against the target of 25,000 house sites 16698 sites have been distributed from 2017-18 to 2020-21.

House Site

For site-less families of Economically Weaker Section in the State, the Government has distributed 2,14,722 sites from 2000-01 to 2019-20 in rural areas. In rural areas 30X40 sites are provided at free of cost and beneficiaries are selected through Gramasabha. For the year 2020-21, it is targeted to distribute 5,000 sites, of which 2112 sites have been distributed up to the end of November 2020. District wise sites distributed during the last 3 years is given at **Appendix 5.6**

5.3 RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

5.3.1 Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Ltd.

The Karnataka Land Army Corporation Limited (KRIDL) has the objective of undertaking civil construction of tanks, irrigation works, low cost housing, roads, culverts and buildings etc. in rural areas employing rural youth.

During 2019-20, KRIDL has achieved highest turnover of Rs.3928.27 crores with a net profit of Rs.355.94 crores. During the

year 2020-21, the agency has achieved a progress of Rs.2471.36 crores as against the target of Rs.2038 crores and expected profit is Rs. 220 crores upto end of November 2020.

15th Finance Commission Grants

15th Finance Commission Grants have commenced from 2020-21 and will be effective upto 2024-25.

For the year 2020-21, an amount of Rs.3217 Crores have been provided to rural local bodies by the 15th Finance Commission, of which the amount allocated to Gram Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat is Rs.2734.45 Crores(85%), Rs.321.70 Crores (10%) and Rs.160.85 Crores (5%) respectively.

For 2020-21, untied and tied grants of Rs.804.25 crores each has been released as 1st installment and Rs.469.97 crore has been utilized to Panchayat Raj Institutions.

Suvarna Gramodhaya

Suvarna Gramodhaya scheme was introduced during 2006-07 for the comprehensive development of the villages. For the implementation of the scheme Rs.1.00 crore is set apart for each village having 4000 population and in case of villages where population is less than funds will be provided in conformity with the population. 5613 villages selected under this scheme have been developed with an expenditure of Rs.3357.55 crores.

Development works in respect of 200 villages were completed during the current year up to end of November 2020.

Chief Minister Grama Vikasa Yojane

Chief Minister Grama Vikasa Scheme has been introduced in 2017-18 to develop 1000 villages in a period of 2 years at the rate of 1.00 crore per village. These villages are selected by Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council members. From 2017-18 to 2020-21 (end of November 2020) an amount of Rs. 735.27crores has been spent.

5.3.2 Rural Water Supply

1.National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

Rural water supply schemes are taken up under NRDWP to provide adequate and safe drinking water to the rural population. Until the 12th Five year Plan the basic minimum need was 40 lpcd.

From 12th Five year Plan, the focus has shifted to provision of piped water supply. The vision for rural drinking water supply in the Strategic Plan of the Ministry is to cover all rural households with safe piped drinking water supply @ 70 lpcd and there is a large population that has to be provided with higher service levels, as an interim measure the norm is 55 litres per capita per day (lpcd) for humans to meet the following requirements:

Purpose	Quantity (lpcd)
Drinking	3
Cooking	5
Bathing	15
Washing utensils and house	10
Ablution/Toilets	10
Washing of Clothes and uses	12
Total	55

- **Fully Covered habitations (FC)** These habitations, in which the coverage supply of drinking water is equal to or more than 55 lpcd, (litres per capita per day) are called “fully covered” habitations.
- **Partially Covered habitations (PC)** Those habitations in which the average supply of drinking water is less than 55 lpcd and equal to or more than 10 lpcd, are called “partially covered” habitations.
- **Not Covered habitations (NC)** Those habitations, in which the average supply of drinking water is less than 10 lpcd, are called “Not covered” habitations.

As on 2020, the drinking water infrastructure of the State comprises of 64,170 bore wells fitted with hand pumps, 40,115 piped water supply schemes and 51,120 Mini water supply schemes. Under Rural water Scenario in Karnataka, there are 59,774 rural habitations in the state. The financial progress under NRDWP from 2017-18 to 2020-21 (upto Nov. 2020) is, of Rs.9667.46 crores as against the allocation of Rs.9872.61 crores.

2. Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme (WQM&SP)

Under Jala Jeevan Mission (JJM), water quality monitoring has been given utmost importance, as the water quality needs to be monitored on a regular basis to ensure potable water gets supplied to the rural households. There are about 1,80,000 rural public drinking water sources established in the State.

At present, there are 30 District level water quality testing laboratories and 47 Sub-divisional/Taluka level water quality testing laboratories in the state. These laboratories undertake analysis of totally 13 physico-chemical and microbiological parameters for the drinking water sources.

Field water testing kits have been distributed to all the 6,021 Gram Panchayaths to test the water during pre and post-monsoon seasons. Training is also imparted to Village Water and Sanitation

Committee (VWSC) for testing water quality by using the kits.

For 2020-21, an amount of Rs. 42.06 crore is allocated under NRDWP for support activities like information, education and communication and water quality monitoring & surveillance, of which, Rs.5.99 crore has been spent for support activities and Rs.2.83 crores has been spent for water quality monitoring & surveillance programme upto the end of November 2020.

3. Multi Village Scheme Project

Drinking water supply schemes under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) have been formulated in rural areas with surface water as source to tackle water quality problem. Habitations having chemical contamination like Arsenic, Fluoride, TDS, Nitrate and Iron in drinking water are provided safe drinking water after treating the surface sources.

543 MVS schemes including KUWS&DB schemes costing Rs.10945.40 crores are approved (under NRDWP, 13th Finance and Jal Nirmal) of which 474 schemes were completed with an expenditure of Rs. 5655.63 crore. The remaining 99 schemes are under progress with an estimated cost of Rs.11,909.22 crores. During 2020-21, it is targeted to cover 44 MVS schemes covering 1854 habitations.

4. Water Purification plants

Water Purification plants are being installed in rural habitations by Rural water supply department, through KRIDL, Co-operative societies/institutions and also utilizing MP/MLA/ZP/TP/GP/CSR Grants. Totally 19,551 Water Purification Plants have been approved, of which 18,824 have been installed and 18,744 are commissioned up to the end of November 2020.

5. Jaladhare

The State Government is implementing “Jaladhare” project in a phased manner at an estimated cost of Rs 53,000 Crore over a period of 7 years to provide safe and sustainable safe drinking water at the rate of 55 LPCD for the rural areas, by drawing water from rivers or reservoirs.

Four Districts viz., Mandya, Vijayapura, Dharwad and Raichur have been selected under Phase I. During 2020-21, an amount of Rs.942.45 crore (RE) has been allocated, of which Rs.779.35 crore has been utilized upto end of Nov 2020 by covering 109 non quality affected habitations and 34 quality affected habitations covered under MVS scheme.

6. Jalamrutha Project

During the year 2018, the State Government had declared nearly 140 taluks as drought affected areas since the state had continued to face the sever drought in the previous years. In order to mitigate the drought situation and to conserve the water the state government has declared the year 2019 as “Jalavarsha” or “Water year” to spearhead the Jalamrutha movement.

The Jalamrutha scheme will involve in rejuvenation of all water sources within the Geo hydrological boundary line, creation of new water sources and greening and also Geo-Taging of all water bodies through Jalamrutha mobile App all over the state. This is being implemented under major slogans viz., Water Literacy, Rejuvenation of Water Bodies, Water Smart Use and Afforestation programmes. Rejuvenation of 14000 traditional water bodies, 37000 lakes, 12000 multi-arched check Dams and about 20000 water conservation works under NRMS (Natural Resource Management Systems) have been taken up.

During 2020-21, 400 works towards the repairs and rejuvenation of tanks have been attended with an expenditure of Rs. 4.75 crore upto the end of November 2020.

7. Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

Government of India has launched “**Jal Jeevan Mission**” during 2019 in order to provide safe and adequate drinking water to all rural households. The main objective of this Mission is to provide Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to all the rural households by 2024.

Under centrally sponsored Jal Jeevan Mission, Government of Karnataka has launched new programme Called “Mane

manege Gange” and intended to provide Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to all rural households by 2023 at the rate of 55 LPCD in the State.

For 2020-21, it is targetted to provide 23057 lakh new FHTCs with an estimated cost of Rs.83884.52cr. 1.13 lakh new FHTCs are provided upto the end of November 2020.

5.3.3 Rural Sanitation

1. Swachha Bharat Mission (SBM)

Karnataka has been the forerunner in putting forth concerted efforts to implement total sanitation in the rural parts of the State. To accelerate and achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on safe sanitation “Swachh Bharat Mission” was launched on 2nd October 2014.

The objectives of the SBM(Grammena) is to bring improvement in the general quality of life in rural areas by promoting, cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation. Ensure every Family, Schools and Anganwadis in rural areas to have access to toilet facilities.

Under the Swachh Bharat Mission both BPL and R-APL beneficiaries (APL beneficiaries restricted to SCs/STs, small & marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women headed households) are eligible for an of incentive of Rs.12,000, of which Rs.7200 as Central Share (60%) and Rs.4800 as State Share(40%). Further an additional amount of Rs.3000/- is provided to SC & STs from SCP and TSP funds for construction of individual household toilet.

During 2020-21, an amount of Rs. 303.94 crore has been spent as against the target of Rs. 416.00 crore and Rs 1.68 lakh Individual House Hold Latrines and 390 Community Sanitary Complexes have been constructed as against the target of 2.34 lakh IHHL and 1000 CSC respectively up to the end of November 2020.

Open Defecation Free (ODF) 30 Districts, 176 Taluks, 6021 Gram Panchayaths and 26935 Villages have been declared as open defecation free. As per the Left out Baseline (LOB) survey conducted during 2018-19,

there were 4.76 lakh rural households without toilets, of which 4.14 lakh households have been constructed individual household toilets.

2. Solid and Liquid Waste Management

To achieve total cleanliness in rural areas, more importance is being given for management of solid and liquid waste disposal for which 10% of the total project outlay of the district is earmarked for this purpose. The share of Centre and State in this regard is 60:40 respectively. The Central Government has made a provision for payment of Rs.7.00 lakhs to Rs.20.00 lakhs to each Gram Panchayat depending on the Household of the GP for management of Solid and Liquid disposal. 186 works have been completed as against the target of 2000 works upto the end of November 2020.

5.3.4 Rural Energy Programmes

A) Karnataka State Bio-fuel

Karnataka Bio-fuel Policy is implemented through Karnataka State Bio-fuel Development Board. 5858 litres of bio diesel has been produced by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 345.98 lakh as against the allocation of Rs.400 lakhs during 2019-20. For 2020-21, an allocation of Rs. 130 lakh is earmarked, of which Rs.65 lakh has been released. 11321 litres of bio diesel has been produced as against the target of 16000 litres by incurring an expenditure of Rs.125.90 lakhs upto the end of November 2020.

B) Institutional support for Rural Energy Development

Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Rural Energy and development primarily providing awareness / training to elected representatives of rural local bodies, officers of RDPR & other related departments, School & College students, teachers, NGO, SHGs, General Public etc., on renewable energy and related subjects such as Energy Conservation, Environment Protection, Rain Water Harvesting, Improved Cook Stoves, Forestry etc.

During 2019-20, 599 Training / Skill Development programmes were held covering 57988 participants. An amount of

Rs. 795 lakhs has been spent towards administrative and training expenses. For 2020-21, an allocation of Rs.900 lakhs is provided, of which Rs.450 lakhs has been released. 149 Training/Skill Development programmes against the target of 807 were completed by incurring an expenditure of Rs.319.25 lakhs upto the end of November 2020.

5.3.5 Rural Communications

1) Pradhana Manthri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

PMGSY was launched with an objective to provide rural connectivity by way of all weather roads to eligible habitations having a population of 500 and above. Under this programme, Rs 66.52 crore has been allocated (including Maintenance of PMGSY Roads) of which Rs. 27.23 crore has been spent for maintenance of 1359.06 kms of road length as on November 2020.

2) Namma Grama Namma Raste Yojane (NGNRY)

Namma Grama Namma Raste Yojane was launched with an objective to provide rural connectivity as per PMGSY guidelines. Under this programme, Rs 8930.80 crore has been spent and 18638.22 kms of road length has been asphalted up to November 2020 since inception of this programme. During 2020-21 an allocation of Rs. 86.51 crore has been allocated for rural connectivity and maintenance of roads. 6300.96 kms of road length has been connected and maintained by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 44.69 crore up to the end of November 2020.

5.3.6 NABARD

RIDF NABARD -22 (2016-17): Under RIDF 22, 110 Road works for Rs. 5220.50 lakhs, 14 Bridge works for Rs 634 lakhs and 194 Minor Irrigation works for Rs. 8520.05 lakhs were approved. 108 road works, 11 bridge works are completed. 2 road works and 3 bridge works are dropped as the same has been taken up by other department programmes. Under Minor Irrigation works, 184 works are completed and 8 works are dropped. The remaining 2 works are under progress.

RIDF NABARD -23 (2017-18) During 2017-18, 116 Road works for Rs.7292.80 lakhs & 5 bridge works for Rs.370 lakhs were approved. 108 road works are completed and 1 work is under progress. 7 road works were dropped as the same works are taken up by the other departments. 5 bridge works taken up were completed.

RIDF NABARD -24 (2018-19): During 2018-19, 153 Road & Bridge works for Rs 15023.75 lakhs are approved. 106 works are completed and 38 works are under progress, 3 works are under process of finalization and 6 works are dropped as the same has been taken by the other departments.

Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane

An amount of Rs.141.90 crore has been spent for maintenance of rural roads during 2019-20. For 2020-21, an amount of Rs.200 crore has been provided, of which Rs.100 crore has been released. It is targeted to maintain 8000 kms of rural roads. Rs.75.00 crores has been spent upto the end of November 2020.

5.4 WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES

5.4.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is being implemented in all the districts with an objective to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteered to do unskilled manual work as per demand, resulting in evaluation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability, Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor, Pro actively ensuring social inclusion and strengthening of PRIs. Funds will be shared between the GoI & GoK in the ratio of 90:10 Labour and material ratio shall be maintained at 60:40.

For 2020-21, an amount of Rs.4292.38 crores has been released as against the available funds of Rs. 4874.35 crores, of which Rs. 3978.09 crores has been utilized to generate 1091 lakh mandays upto Nov 2020. 26.41 lakhs households have been provided employment as against the demand of 29.42 lakh during the current year. 11.16 lakh works have been undertaken of which 2.49 lakh works are completed and the remaining 8.67 lakhs works are under progress.

5.4.2 Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotional Society (KSRLPS)

The Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development has restructured SGSY as "Aajeevika"- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and being implemented from 2010-2011. The State Government is implementing this scheme through Karnataka State Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society named as "Sanjeevini".

Institution Building and Capacity Building

Mobilization of poor to form their 'own institutions' is the most important prerequisite and the core investment for large scale poverty reduction. NRLM would organize all poor households (women) in to aggregate institutions of the poor that provide them with voice, space and resources. These platforms 'of the poor' and 'for the poor' would partner with local self-governments, public service providers, banks, private sector and other mainstream institutions to facilitate delivery of social and economic services to the poor. Building and sustaining institutions of the poor at various levels would be for collective action, greater solidarity, bargaining power, economies of scale and larger linkages.

The Gram Panchayat Level Federation will select a local Community Resource Person (CRP), to carry the social mobilization and capacity building process.

The progress achieved under NRLM through KSRLPS during 2020-21 under different components is of Rs.147.02 crore as against

the allocation of Rs. 145 crore up to the end of November 2020. 8685 candidates have been imparted skill training as against the target of 43969 and 2198 candidates have been placed upto the end of November 2020.

5.5 RURAL GOVERNANCE

5.5.1 Decentralized Planning in Karnataka

With the 73rd Constitutional Amendment 1993 the PRIs have acquired a statutory status, become integral part of our polity and more importantly, they have been recognized as 'institutions of self-government'. They have been given the important responsibilities of preparation and implementation of plans to ensure economic development in rural areas and to ensure social justice in the distribution of benefits of such development process.

After the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, Karnataka was the first State to pass a new legislation in 1993, viz., The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993. The Act provides for a three-tier structure of Panchayati Raj institutions namely Zilla Panchayath, Taluk Panchayath and Gram Panchayath. To carry out the entrusted functions each Gram Panchayath with population of less than 8000 is provided with an annual grant of Rs.10 lakhs. For Grama Panchayaths which are more than 8000 population is provided an increment of Rs.1 lakh for every 1000 population. Rs. 902.99 crore has been allocated to the Grama Panchayats during 2020-21. GPs also have powers to levy tax on buildings and lands, levy water rate, tax on entertainment, vehicles, advertisement and hoarding and collect market fee, fee on bus stands and on grazing cattle. Both the Taluk and Zilla Panchayats are allowed to charge fee on their property used by others and they do not have powers to levy taxes. In addition, both the Grama Panchayats and the Taluk Panchayats get proceeds from cess on land revenue, surcharge on stamp duty levied by the State Government. Except for these, the panchayats have to depend solely on the resources transferred from the Government.

The powers and functions of the Grama, Taluk and Zilla Panchayats have been listed

in sections 58, 145 and 184 of KPR ACT, 1993. As per the three schedules (I, II, III) the panchayats are authorised to carry out functions such as preparation of annual plans, annual budgets and sectoral schemes for promotion of agriculture, animal husbandry, rural housing, drinking water, roads and bridges, rural electrification, education, rural sanitation, public health, women and child development, social welfare, public distribution system, maintenance of community assets, co-operative activities and promotion of libraries. Section 309 of 1993 Act provides for the preparation of development plan by the grama panchayats, taluk panchayats and zilla panchayats. Further, Section 310 of the Act makes it mandatory for the state to constitute District Planning Committees (DPCs) in each district which are required to consolidate the plans prepared by the panchayaths and municipal bodies and to prepare the draft district development plan of the district by taking into consideration the needs of the spatial planning, physical and natural resources and the level of infrastructure development. Dr. D M Nanjundappa's Report on Redressal of Regional Imbalances also recommended that DPCs in each district should do the planning keeping 'taluk' as the primary unit in the planning process.

The PRIs prepare the action plans as per the allocations, discuss them in the various Standing Committees and place them in the General Body meetings and seek guidance of the District Planning Committees after which the implementing officers start executing the plans/programmes. In the preparation of plans the ward sabhas and grama sabhas play a crucial role and their recommendations and suggestions do figure in such action plans emphasising the fact that the plans so prepared are the byproduct of people's wishes and demands. Thus, the entire planning process can be termed as "Participatory planning processes".

Section 309(4) and 309-A to 309-H of KPR Act 1993, it is clearly mentioned the strategy to follow in preparing the development plan from the grass root level Janavasti Sabha.

These planning proposals have to be scrutinized at the gram panchayat level and also at GP/TP/ZP development committees. Vision plan has to be prepared at the Gram Panchayat level on the basis of the necessity and available Grants.

5.5.2 Activity Mapping

The State has evolved a detailed range of 'Activity Mapping' for all the three panchayaths. Broadly, the activity mapping visualizes 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 and Grama Sabha and Ward Sabhas as instruments of downward accountability. The new activity mapping framework devolving functions has to be accompanied by adequate devolution of finances and functionaries. To translate this into reality, the Department of Rural Development and Panchayath Raj in coordination with other departments has devolved certain functions, functionaries and finances to PRIs.

All the 29 subjects enumerated in part IX of the constitutions have been transferred to the PRI Institutions along with funds, functions and functionaries.

5.5.3 Grama Panchayath Development Plan (GPDP)

The recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission provided opportunity for strengthening the preparation of decentralized plans across the country. During the same period the state had initiated the process of bringing in major amendments to the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993. As per the amendment gramasabhas are empowered for the preparations, monitoring and evaluation of the decentralized plan. Based on the recommendations, the state has initiated the process of preparation of Grama Panchayat Development Plan which was named as Namma Grama Namma Yojane.

The process envisaged that the Resource Envelope at the Grama Panchayat was well

defined by incorporating funds received by the Grama Panchayats under the GP Resource Envelope.

After the commencement of this process during 2015-16, 60,000 Ward Sabhas and Grama Sabhas have been conducted and 24 lakh works and activities have been identified to incorporate in the plans of next 5 years in 6021 Grama Panchayats.

5.5.4 The functions of the Karnataka State Decentralized Planning and Development Committee are

The Karnataka State decentralized planning and development committee (KSDPDC), it shall link the plans of districts and other planning units to provide for mutual consultation and negotiations between them and also provide the framework for integrating the sectoral and spatial aspects of urban and rural plans. The committee shall also look after formulation of policy matters related to local development and regional development, co-ordination of districts and state plans and designing policies to strengthen local bodies.

Activities carried out by the Committee:

- i) To formulate the plans from bottom to top approach a detailed guidelines/circulars have been issued.
- ii) Conducting of KDP meetings has been extended to GP level.
- iii) 5 districts have been allocated to each expert member of the Karnataka State Decentralized planning and Development Committee to oversee the planning process.
- iv) A Joint two days workshop on strengthening of planning process has been conducted in co-ordination with Planning Board at ANSIRD, Mysore during November 2020.

5.5.5 Allocation for Decentralized Planning

During 2018-19, an amount of Rs. 37676 crores was allocated to district sector plans which constitute 17.24 percent of the total state budget. Similarly, for 2019-20 and

Sector wise allocation made from 2018-19 to 2020-21 is furnished below.

Sector	Allocation (Rs. crore)		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Public Works	191	192	206
General Education	17377	18368	20267
Sports & youth services	57	57	49
Art & Culture	4	4	51
Medical & Public Health	1469	1459	1622
Family welfare	563	569	635
Water supply and Sanitation	1850	787	438
Housing	1000	500	500
Welfare of SCs , STs And other Backward Classes	2938	3150	3004
Labour & Employment	16	16	16
Social Security and Welfare	1026	1627	1641
Nutrition	2150	2150	1972
Crop Husbandry (including Horticulture)	383	368	382
Soil and Water Conservation	39	35	38
Animal Husbandry	614	658	744
Fisheries	34	38	42
Forestry and Wild Life	174	201	185
Co-operation	6	6	4
Special programmes for Rural Development	103	151	145
Rural Employment	1740	1816	1816
Other Rural Development Programmes (Includes Hill Area)	5260	6263	7247
Minor Irrigation	28	31	31
New and Renewable Energy	8	5	0
Village & Small Industries (including Sericulture)	137	143	146
Industries	4	3	1
Roads & Bridges	468	505	429
Other Scientific Research	2	2	2
Secretariat Economic Services	27	22	22
Civil Supplies	0	0	0
Other General Economic Services	7	8	2
Total	37676	39135	41638

2020-21 an amount of Rs. 39135 crores and Rs.41638 crores the budget provision have been made under district sector constitutes 16.71 & 17.50 percent respectively to the total state budget.

It may be seen from the statement, sectors like education (48.67%), Other Rural Development Programmes (17.41%), Medical and Public Health including Family Welfare (5.42%), welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & OBC (7.21%), Nutrition (4.74%), Rural Employment (4.36%), Social Security and Welfare (3.94%) has been given the priority during 2020-21.

Way Forward

- The state has initiated the process of preparation of Grama Panchayat Development Plan which was named as Namma Grama Namma Yojane.
- Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation, Swachh Bharat Mission, Rural Connectivity, Jalamrutha, Chief Minister Grama Vikasa, Grama Vikasa, Suvarna Gramodaya for sustainable and

inclusive growth of rural areas along with empowerment of Panchayath Raj Institutions.

- Karnataka State Decentralized Planning and Development Committee to look after formulation of policy matters related to local development and regional development, co-ordination of districts and state plans and designing policies to strengthen local bodies.
- Participative micro-level planning and targeting is crucial for Gram Panchayat level development.

Action taken to increase the Gram Panchayath resources

- To increase the resources of Grama Panchayaths, the tax levying coverage area and criteria has been revised.
- Building and land tax has been levied based on their market value in Grama Panchayath limit.
- Provision has been made for Grama Panchayaths to levy taxes on mobile tower, wind power based electricity generating plants and solar energy based electricity generating plants in Grama Panchayath area.

INTRODUCTION

Urbanization is sine quo non of economic development. The State today is in rapid process of urbanization. It is expected to reach an urban population proportion of 50% by 2026. Urbanization gives rise to various issues and problems like

- Urban poverty and Slums.
- Increased pressure on basic services/ civic amenities of housing, water supply, sanitation, electricity.
- Increased demand for urban schooling and healthcare.
- Environment pollution and degradation.
- Solid waste management and maintenance of roads - a big challenge for the State Government.

The Urban Development sector is responsible for overseeing all the aspects of development of urban areas in the State. The Urban Development Department comprising 291 Urban Local Bodies, (BBMP, 4 Notified area commissioned and 286 other ULBs) Which implement various development programmes for the development of urban areas.

6.1 TRENDS IN URBANISATION

Karnataka is the 7th most urbanized State in India. As per 2011 Census, 38.6% (i.e. 2.35 crore) of total population in the state reside in urban areas. In terms of urbanization, the State has witnessed an increase of 4.59 per cent in the proportion of urban population during the period 2001 to 2011. For the first time since independence, absolute increase in population has been more in urban areas than in rural areas. Karnataka's urban population has grown by 31.27% between 2001 and 2011, compared with 28.85% in the previous decade. The growth of urban population between 2001 and 2011 is also higher as compared to 7.63% growth in the rural population in the

same period. The percentage of Urban population in the State is above national average in all the censuses and the gap is increasing over the years. The intra State distribution of the urban population indicates that among the districts, Bengaluru is the most urbanized district with 90.94 per cent of its population residing in urban areas. This is followed by Dharwad (56.82 per cent), Dakshina Kannada (47.67 per cent), Mysuru (41.50 per cent) and Bellary (37.52 per cent) districts. The least-urbanised district in the State is Kodagu with 14.61 per cent, preceded by Koppal (16.81 per cent), Mandya (17.08 per cent), Chamarajanagar (17.14 per cent) and Yadgir districts (18.79 per cent). District wise details Decennial trends in urbanization is shown in

Appendix 6.1.

6.2 URBAN HOUSING

Housing is a basic necessity of the human being in recent days. Growth of Urban areas has led to growing demand for housing. Keeping this in view, housing is emerging as a prime component over the period of time not only in providing shelter but also in providing employment opportunities and in development of locations. To meet the growing demand of housing, the State has been pro-active in the implementation of its housing policies. Further, housing for the poor and down-trodden assumes greater importance both in rural and urban areas of the State. Allocation for the housing sector is being increased over the years along with formulation of facilitating policies and guidelines.

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

tenements in the northern districts of the State as the area is more backward.

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

6.2.1 Housing Demand Survey

The Socio Economic and Caste Censuses conducted during 2011 has identified families living in Kaccha houses and rented houses as houseless. As per the census 70,93,378 families are houseless families in the state which includes both APL\BPL families. After the census, 43,84,341 houses have been provided for the houseless families under various schemes.

6.2.2 Karnataka Housing Board

KHB is endeavoring to meet the rise in housing demand by undertaking layout formation, Construction of houses, land development schemes under joint venture scheme policy approved by Government of Karnataka and KHB Act. At present KHB is implementing the schemes approved by the Government such as 100 housing scheme, Suvarna Karnataka Housing Scheme and 225 Housing Scheme. 53 housing schemes were approved during 2010-11. The projects approved by the Government and Proposed projects are as per demand driven.

The Main Objective of the KHB are –

1. Survey of Housing demands in urban cities and Towns.
2. Acquisition of land (Government and Private) for Housing schemes.
3. Implementation of housing schemes as per demand, land and zonal rules as per transparency act.
4. Allotment of Site/Houses through lottery under KHB regulation act 1983.

100 Housing Projects

It is being implemented since 2002. 6067 houses have been constructed and 28,368 sites have been developed under 99 Schemes with an expenditure of Rs.1027.32 crores. One scheme is under formulation.

Suvarna Karnataka Programme

Under Suvarna Karnataka Programme, 50 Housing Schemes have been taken up at various places since 2006. 42 Schemes have been completed at a cost of Rs.1446.29 crore by constructing 2420 houses and developing 21,348 sites. The remaining 8 schemes are under different stages of progress.

225 Housing Schemes

225 housing schemes were approved during 2010-11 for development of 3,05,786 sites and to construct 1,31,051 houses. Out of this, 39 schemes have been completed 3417 houses. and 59,455 sites have been developed at a cost of Rs. 4444.56 crore and 13 schemes are under implementation with the construction of 438 houses and to develop 16095 sites at the cost of Rs. 1011.97 crore. Land Procurement is in progress for the remaining schemes.

53 Housing Schemes

53 Housing schemes were approved at a project cost of Rs.7888.04 crore during 2012 to develop 130471 sites and to construct 6867 houses. 4 Schemes have been completed at a cost of Rs. 443.80 crore under which 120 houses and 5973 sites have been constructed and developed respectively 7 Schemes are under implementation at a cost of Rs.1095.99 crore to construct 94 houses and to develop 8341 Sites. Remaining schemes are under formulation.

Board schemes

Board schemes (other than above schemes) 528 houses and 2866 sites have been constructed/developed under 44 Schemes at a cost of Rs. 215.19 Crore.

From the above schemes since 2003-04, 1,21,950 houses were constructed and

1,38,347 sites were developed upto the end of November 2020-21 by the Karnataka Housing Board. The physical and financial progress and also Budget and Expenditure under the above schemes are furnished in **Table 6.1** and **6.2** respectively.

Deposit Contribution works

Karnataka Housing Board has undertaken deposit contribution works, Under this programme 639 building projects have been completed by incurring an expenditure of Rs.1733.02 Crores, 261 building projects are under progress with an expenditure of Rs. 1814.02 Crores and 144 buildings Projects are under formulation amounting

to Rs. 773.25 crores up to end of November 2020.

In line with the guidelines of Affordable Housing Policy, KHB will take necessary action to construct at least 50% houses/flats for EWS/LIG category in each of their housing schemes and Government land should be allotted on priority to KHB.

6.2.3 Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation Limited

This Corporation has been established by the State Government on 20.04.2000, to implement all the State and Central Government Sponsored housing schemes for economically and socially weaker

Table 6.1 : Details of Completed Housing Scheme under Karnataka Housing Board

Year	Completed Projects					No. of Properties					Project Cost (Rs in lakhs)
	Prior to 2003	100 HP	SKHP	225 HP	BOARD SCHEME	53 SCHEME	TOTAL	HOUSES	SITES	TOTAL	
Since 2003 to 2020	950	99	42	38	27	4	1160	121932	135564	257496	749588.06
2020-21 (upto Nov 2020)	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	18	2783	2801	5151.00
TOTAL	950	99	42	39	27	4	1161	121950	138347	260297	754739.06

Table 6.2 : Details of Budget and Expenditure

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	100HP		SKPH		225 HP		Board Scheme		Shopping Complex		53 HP	
	Bud.	Expd.	Bud.	Expd.	Bud.	Expd.	Bud.	Expd.	Bud.	Expd.	Bud.	Expd.
From 2006 -2014	90791.60	74586.32	182709.86	61024.06	194580.20	123739.88	54070.26	19606.01	4128.88	512.81	38464.60	5765.00
2014-15	396.81	0.30	11008.75	4162.12	30262.23	26356.11	2241.52	1428.02	-	-	8876.42	3139.32
2015-16	573.67	196.18	1535.21	1486.00	24243.87	12317.00	648.85	822.07	-	-	5450.89	2876.64
2016-17	404.95	151.62	2009.19	1167.58	22049.37	7886.84	915.88	220.52	-	-	12280.35	1352.48
2017-18	583.00	494.82	2450.00	1688.14	25000.00	8111.00	1091.00	1035.00	-	-	12540.00	314.18
2018-19	2760.00	1056.32	1087.00	676.12	15887.00	7031.18	2500.00	1243.58	-	-	8725.00	16.21
2019-20	2655.09	1.84	1087.33	335.04	28372.88	9823.99	1299.82	1473.54	-	-	6554.19	1123.09
2020-21 (upto Nov-2020)	2106.47	144.81	1377.22	0.01	37491.69	10738.23	1384.50	0.07	-	-	3537.20	474.30

sections of the Society both in rural and urban areas. The main objectives of the Company's are:

From 2000-01 to 2020-21 (till end of November 2020) the Company has built 3,00,807 houses under various housing schemes and 1,38,289 sites have been distributed.

6.2.4 Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme

This is a State Sponsored scheme called urban Ashraya scheme, implemented for urban poor from the year 1991-92. The annual income of the beneficiary is Rs.87,500/-. The beneficiaries are selected by the Ashraya Committee headed by the local MLA. This Scheme has been renamed as "Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme". As per the guidelines 90% of the target is reserved for general and the remaining 10% for minority. From the year 2017-18 the target was fixed only for generally category. The unit cost per house is Rs.2.00lakhs, of which Rs.1.20 lakhs is provided as subsidy, Rs. 30,000/- is beneficiary contribution and remaining Rs.50,000/- is bank loan.

During last 20 years i.e. 2000-01 to 2019-20, 2,19,412 houses have been constructed. The RGHCL has constructed 35,820 houses as against the target of 58,000 houses from last three years. During the year 2020-21, 1,983 houses have been completed (including spill over works) as against the target of 12,500 till November 2020 by incurring an expenditure of Rs.245.61 crores (by utilizing the opening balance amount). District wise houses constructed details is furnished at **Appendix 6.2**.

6.2.5 Devraj Urs Housing Scheme

This Schemes is launched during 2014-15 to provide shelters to people of special category i.e. Physically handicapped, leprosy cured persons, HIV Affected families, devadasis, nomadic tribes, safai karmacharies, people affected by communal riots, Exploits, free bonded labourers, widows, orphans living on foot- path, transgender etc. Under this scheme beneficiaries are selected in district committee chaired by the Deputy

Commissioner. The unit cost per house is Rs.1.20 lakhs for General category and Rs.1.50 lakhs for SC/ST beneficiaries.

The RGHCL has constructed 25,687 houses as against the target of 31,000 houses from last three years. During the current year, 124 houses have been completed upto the end of November 2020 by incurring an expenditure of Rs.0.98 crores.

6.2.6 Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Nivasa Yojane

The scheme is being implemented from 2015-16 for providing housing facility to the houseless families of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes. Under this scheme the income limit for the beneficiary is Rs. 87,600/- in urban areas.

During last 3 years 29,609 houses have been completed as against the target of 32,000 houses. For the year 2020-21 as against the target of 10,000, 1,157 houses have been completed upto the end of November 2020 by incurring an expenditure of Rs.217.49 crores. District wise break-up is furnished at **Appendix 6.3**.

6.2.7 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing for All (PMAY-HFA)

Under PMAY-HFA, a family can avail housing under any of the following verticals under this mission.

1. In-situ" Slum Redevelopment using land as Resource.
2. Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme.
3. Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP).
4. Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement.

All 275 cities as per Census 2011 would be covered under this Mission.

Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, an amount of Rs.30,212.91 crores has been approved for 2,612 projects for construction of 5,81,818 houses, of which Central share is Rs.8,724.17 crore and State Government share is Rs.8,527.58 crore, Beneficiary contribution is Rs.11,852.03 crore and urban local bodies share is Rs.1,161.60 crore.

As against target of 5,81,818, houses to be constructed 90,153 houses have been completed and 96,429 houses under various stages of completion. The expenditure incurred was Rs.3,546.58 crores.

Chief Minister's One Lakh Bengaluru Housing Scheme

Under this scheme “one lakh multi storeyed Bengaluru housing programme” has been formulated based on a self-sustaining model of construction of 1 lakh multi-storey House in and around Bengaluru for the EWS and other eligible poor on the Government land provided by revenue department by mobilizing the funds under state schemes. The unit cost includes subsidy amount provided from central Government under PMAY(U) Scheme of Rs.1.5 Lakhs. State share of Rs.2.00 lakhs provided under Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Nivas Yojana and Rs.1.20 Lakhs provided under Vajapayee Urban Housing Scheme for General and Minority beneficiaries. The balance amount through bank loan or beneficiary contribution whose annual income is not more than Rs. 3.00 lakh. 30 % houses are reserved for SCs, 10 % for STs, 10 % for minorities and 50 % for others. The scheme was approved for construction including infrastructure development at a cost of Rs.4475.57 crores, of 46,499 dwelling units are to be constructed under Phase-2. Approval is accorded to take up construction of remaining 53,501 dwelling units. 50,000 applications have been received through online for 1st stage, of which 34,014 houses have been constructed.

6.2.8 Infrastructure

The Government is providing Rs.40.00 lakh per acre towards providing basic amenities like Drainage, Road, Drinking Water, Electricity etc for newly developed layouts from 2011-12. For this Rs.3.00crore was provided in 2019-20 budget, as against this utilized Rs.6.26 crores. Opening balance of Rs.9.68 crores is spent during current financial year (November 2020).

6.2.9 Urban Sites

The Government is implementing the Vajpayee Urban Site Scheme in urban areas for EWS site-less families in the state. In the urban areas 20X 30 sites are provided at free of cost. through Ashraya Committee. This scheme was introduced by the Government in the year 1992-93.

1,37,787 sites have been distributed in urban areas form 2000-01 to 2019-20. During last 3 years i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20, Under house sites scheme, 13,572 sites have been distributed. During 2020-21 (up to end of November 2020), 502 sites have been distributed in urban areas. District wise house sites is furnished in **Appendix 6.4.**

During last 3 years (i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20) the Government has spent a total amount of Rs.93.44 Crores under Urban House Sites and Rs.18.51 Crores towards Infrastructure works.

6.3. URBAN SLUMS DEVELOPMENT

The population living in urban slums in Karnataka has increased from 14.02 lakh (2001) to 32.91 lakh (2011) an increase 18.89 lakhs in a decade. In other words, the slum population which was 7.8 % to the total urban population in 2001 census has been increased to 13.9 % during 2011 census. Bengaluru district has 21.94 per cent of the total slum population.

As per 2011 Census, Bengaluru district is followed by Bellary and Dharwad, which have 6.09 per cent and 6.21 percent respectively. Udupi, Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu has less than 1 per cent of the population in slums.

The Karnataka Slum Development Board is implementing the following schemes, viz.

- Slum Improvement Programme (State)
- Rajiv AwasYojana (RAY)
- Prime Minister Awas Yojana (HFA)

6.3.1 Slum Improvement Programme

An amount of Rs. 150.00 crores has been provided for 2020-21 to provide basic

amenities in the slums, of which Rs.41 crores have been utilized upto the end of November 2020.

6.3.2 Rajiv Awas Yojane

Government of India has introduced a new scheme called “Rajiv Awas Yojane” on the lines of Indira Awas Yojana during 2009-10 to make the country slum free by providing infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers.

This scheme is in force from the year 2013-2022. In the first phase 10 City Corporation and 30 other Cities/Towns were selected for the construction of houses with basic infrastructure. As per revised guidelines of the scheme, cities with more number of slums, district headquarters, religious centers, historical cities, cities with cultural and tourism centers, cities having more number of SC/ST's and minorities were selected. The main objective of the programme is to create dignified, healthy and productive living conditions for all slum dwellers.

Govt. of india sanctioned 17 projects to take up construction of 19,897 houses with an estimated cost of Rs.1030.55 crores.

Rs.963.13 crores have been spent and 19,412 houses have been completed by the end of November 2020. 1,555 houses are under progress.

6.3.3 Housing For All

a) Prime Minister Awas Yojan Phase-1 – “Housing for All”

It is a centrally sponsored programme implemented in 15 Cities/ Towns and 94 Slum Areas in the State at the cost of Rs.882.19 crores to construct 16707 dwelling units along with Infrastructure facilities under Phase-1.

At present, Rs.291.61 Crores have been released from Central and State share and Rs.454.17 Crores have been utilized and 6042 houses are completed at the end of November 2020. The remaining houses are in different stages of construction.

b) Prime Minister Awas Yojan Phase-2 – “Housing for All”

Phase-2 Scheme has been implemented in 08 Cities/ Towns of Slum Areas in the State at the cost of Rs.489.27 Crores to construct 9741 DUs along with Infra facilities. The Central and State share of Rs.168.20 Crores have been released; of which Rs.206.97 crores (including OB) have been spent so far. The constructions of 4319 houses are completed as at the end of November 2020 and the remaining houses are in different stages of progress.

c) Prime Minister Awas Yojan Phase-3 – “Housing for All”

In 2017-18 Budget, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced to construct 50,000 houses exclusively to slum dwellers. Phase-3 Scheme has been implemented in 84 Cities/ Towns of Slum Areas in the State at the cost of Rs.2661.84 Crores to construct 49,368 Dwelling Units along with Infra facilities under Phase-3. So far Rs.672.45 Crores have been released as Center and State share and Rs.959.31 crores has been utilized upto the end of November 2020. The constructions of 6,317 houses are completed up to the end of November 2020 and the remaining houses are in different stages of progress.

d) Prime Minister Awas Yojan HFA (U) Phase-4 & 5

Phase-4 & 5 Scheme has been implemented in 09 Cities/Towns of Slum Areas in the State at the cost of Rs.426.41Cr to construct 7717 Dwelling Units along with Infra facilities. Under Phase-4 & 5, Rs.88.76 Crores have been released as Central and State share, of which Rs.74.69 Crores have been utilized upto end of November 2020. The construction of 4383 houses are in various stage of progress.

e) Prime Minister Awas Yojan HFA (U) Phase-6, 7 & 8

Approval has been obtained to implement the 129 project in 624 Slum Areas of the state at the cost of Rs.6516.27 Crore

to construct the houses during 2018-19 under phase 6, 7 and 8. Govt. administrative approval and tender is called to start construction work. PMAY-HFA(U) Under this scheme out of 1,80,253 houses, 73,281 Sc's, 12,914 ST's, 43,592 minority and 50,466 OBC categories are benefitted.

6.3.4 Pourakarmikas Gruha Bhagya Yojane

The Pourakarmika Gruha Bhagya Yojana has been initiated for providing housing to the eligible permanent Pourakarmikas throughout the State in the year 2014-15. All the permanent Pourakarmikas including loaders, helpers, UGD workers, sanitary supervisor, overseers, etc, are eligible to be the beneficiaries under this scheme. In this scheme houses are estimated to be constructed at a cost of Rs.7.50 Lakhs per Dwelling Unit(DU), of which 80% will be contributed by the Government, which comes to Rs.6.00 Lakh and the remaining 20% i.e. 1.50 Lakh is to be contributed by the beneficiary or by PMAY-HFA scheme and other funds of ULBs. Since there is a paucity of the space for construction of the houses at many places, multi-storeyed buildings are being taken up. They are also constructing their own houses in the sites owned by them.

A list of 4,918 beneficiaries from various ULBs were approved under this scheme. 1,513 houses were completed and 2,184 houses are under construction at different levels. Rs.20.00 crore has been allocated, of which Rs.34.49 crores expenditure have been incurred upto the end of November 2020. (including OB)

6.4 URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

Provision of infrastructure services is fundamental service to ensure quality life of people. Urban infrastructure covers following: Water supply (for drinking, industrial, commercial and public usages), Sanitation (including Sewerage and Drainage), domestic energy, road and urban transport.

6.4.1 Water Supply

The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board is responsible for providing

Water Supply and Sewerage schemes in 290 urban areas of Karnataka except Bruhath Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike. The Board has implemented assured safe drinking Water Supply Scheme to 232 urban areas from surface source. The Board is implementing 5 schemes 1)Malur, 2)Bangarpet, 3)Gajendragad, 4)Naregal, 5)Anekal for shifting the source of water. For the remaining cities water is supplied through ground water.

During the last 12 years i.e. from 2009-10 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs. 2554.72 crores has been spent against the allocation of Rs. 2587.66 crores for the completion of 102 schemes against the target of 155 schemes. During the current year, Rs.246.00 crores have been spent against the target of Rs.152.00 crores (by utilizing the opening balance amount) 1 water supply schemes were completed as against the target of 2 schemes upto the end of November 2020.

During the year 2020-21, there are 25 on-going Water Supply Schemes with a budget allocation of Rs.509.24 crores. It is proposed to commission 5 projects during the current year. Bhalki Water Supply Scheme is commissioned and remaining 4 projects are in progress.

In most of the urban areas, the sewerage system is covered only in the core areas. The newly developed areas are not provided with Sewerage System. The Board aims to provide UGD system to all urban areas in Karnataka where the population is more than 50,000 in a phased manner subject to availability of funds. It is proposed to provide Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) in Urban Local Bodies of Karnataka where the present population is less than 50,000.

a) Karnataka Urban Water Supply Modernisation Project (KUWSMP)

Based on the success of 24x7 water supply Demonstration Project, the proposal of upscaling 24x7 water supply to the entire corporation areas of Belagavi, Kalaburagi and Hubballi-Dharwad at an estimated cost of Rs.1809.00 crores has been approved by Government in 2013 with 67% of share from the World Bank (Rs.1209.00 crores). During

the current year Rs.80.00 crore was allocated, of which Rs.128.28 crores were spent upto end of the November 2020. (Including OB)

b) Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Program (KIUWMIP)

ADB assisted Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Programme (KIUWMIP) scheme was approved in 2013. The aim of the programmes is to provide Under Ground Drainage (UDG) facility and continuous water supply to selected towns/cities and reforms in Urban Local Bodies. The cost of the project is Rs.2187.72 crore which includes Rs.975 Cr ADB share. This project covers 377 square Km area and benefits 1.3 million population. The scheme period is 10 years and it is expected to complete by March 2024. During the current year Rs.337.61 crore was allocated, of which Rs.169.91 crores were spent upto end of the November 2020.

Under KIUWMIP there are 2 Tranches

Tranche-1: 4 UGD works and 8 Water Supply works were taken up in 4 towns viz. Davanagere, Harihara, Ranebennur and Byadgi, under KIUWMIP, of which one UGD and one Water Supply works were completed and are in O&M, trail run phase. Action is being taken up to complete the other UGD works in 2020-21. and Water Supply works are under progress. The total project cost of Tranche-1 is Rs.1187.58 crores. The expenditure incurred is of Rs.839.95 crore upto end of November 2020.

Tranche-2: 4 towns viz. Mangaluru, Puttur, Udupi and Kundapur 6 UGD and 7 Water Supply works have been taken up under KIUWMIP. Except One Water Supply and Two UGD works, all other works are awarded and are in progress. The total project cost of Tranche-2 is Rs.1000.14 Crores. The expenditure incurred is of Rs. 332.56 crore upto November 2020.

6.4.2 Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB)

Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board is an autonomous body formed under

Bengaluru Water supply and Sewerage Board Act to provide Water Supply & Sewage disposal. It is one of the first Water supply & Sanitation Utilities in India with jurisdiction of entire Bruhath Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike which covers an area of 800 Sqkms.

Overview of Water Supply and Sewerage System

Bengaluru, the Capital city of Karnataka is the 5th largest Metropolitan and fastest growing metropolitan city in India. As per the 2011 census, Bengaluru has a population of 8.5 million. The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board is responsible for providing water supply and disposal of sewerage to 800 Sq. Kms of BBMP area. The Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage IV Phase-II with total installed capacity of 550 MLD is taken up with an estimated cost of Rs.3383.70 crore with financial assistance from JICA. The new scheme is taken up to cater Cauvery water to 110 villages under BBMP area in CWSS Stage V (Phase III). The existing sewage system covers an area of 265 sq. km. of core area of the city in which major sewage treatment plants are constructed at Vrishabhavathy Valley, Koramangala and Chalaghatta Valley and Hebbal Valley.

Main features of BWSSB

With an yearly allocation of 19 TMC of Cauvery water, a maximum of 1450 MLD of water can be pumped daily to Bangalore. Presently 1450 MLD of Cauvery water is being supplied to city which caters for about 11.00 million people covering an area of 575 Sq.km. About 1182.50 MLD of waste water is treated from 27 plants.

Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage-V

The Cauvery water supply scheme stage-V is taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.5550 crores with financial assistance of JICA. An additional 775 MLD of water will be augmented after commissioning of this project. As a first part of this project tender process for deploying the project management consultancy services has been completed and the work orders are also issued. As a second part, the tender process for the work is under progress.

Initiatives taken in 2020-21

To provide Underground Drainage Facilities for 110 villages coming under the jurisdiction of Bruhath Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike, an amount of Rs. 925.06 crore was sanctioned. The work has been started from March 2018 which is under progress and planned to complete within 36 months. The total cumulative physical progress achieved is 1002 Kms and cumulative financial progress achieved is Rs.417.96 crores.

Challenges

The challenges faced by BWSSB mainly being, supply management with fresh water resources, engineering solutions to fetch water from far off places, financial resource. Apart from these challenges following issues are also to be addressed immediately:

- Condition of water/wastewater infrastructure
- Lack of public awareness about the value of water
- Funding for capital improvement projects
- Water scarcity/supply
- Customer/community relations
- Recovering costs for service/investment
- Government regulations
- Emergency planning and response
- Energy usage/cost
- Climate change
- Utility security

6.4.3 Sanitation (Including Sewerage and Drainage)

The GOI vision for urban sanitation in India is set forth as: "All Indian cities and towns become totally sanitized, healthy and livable ensure sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens etc. with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and women". As per the NUSP 2008 Karnataka State has proposed the State Sanitation Policy as mentioned below:

- Final City Sanitation Plan reports of all the 8 towns completed.

- SIUD is preparing CSP reports for towns through All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIILSG)
- To improve the sanitary condition in urban areas, construction of STP in Doddaballpur, Tiptur, Chikkaballpur was completed and it is in progress in Humnabad.

Under Ground Drainage (UGD) Schemes

During the year 2020-21 there are 42 On-going Under Ground Drainage Schemes with Budget allocation of Rs.388.89 crores. It is proposed to commission 5 schemes during 2020-21 of which Kollegala Under Ground Drainage Scheme is commissioned and remaining projects are in progress which are expected to be commissioned during 2020-21.

During the last 10 years i.e. from 2010-11 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.1630.69 crores has been spent against the allocation of Rs.1791.41 crores for the completion of 34 schemes against the target of 95 schemes. During the current year, Rs.42.00 crores have been spent against the target of Rs.94.64 crores (by utilizing the opening balance amount). One under ground drainage scheme was completed as against the target of 3 schemes upto the end of November 2020.

Improvements in the Water and Sanitation Infrastructure System

1. Centralized billing and collection system (SAJALA).
2. Online payment.
3. ECS options.
4. Payment through easy bill.
5. Payment through B1 centres.
6. Payment through Karnataka mobile apps.
7. Improvement of the water supply system by replacing corroded pipelines.
8. Replacement of defective water meters.
9. Improvement in revenue collection.
10. After commissioning of CWSS IV Phase Stage-II in 2012 Cauvery Water is being supplied to the scarcity areas.
11. By Providing individual toilet facilities in slums open defecation is avoided

6.4.4 Domestic Energy

The census 2011 revealed that 64.33% of households in urban areas are using LPG/PNG for cooking followed by firewood (21.23%), Kerosene (11.67%) and the remaining Households use the other sources such as Crop residue(0.91%), Biogas (0.80%), Electricity (0.21%), Coal/Lignite (0.11%), Cowpat (0.10%) and other sources (0.11).

6.4.5 Urban Land Transport

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

a) Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) for Hubli-Dharwad

The Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) is the first BRTS in Karnataka and is dedicated to public transport system implemented in the twin cities of Hubli & Dharwad. It is intended to provide high quality, low and high density passenger movement at a low cost urban mobility. The BRTS corridor length is 22.25 km which includes segregated bus ways with central bus lanes and median bus stops, trunk and feeder system; accessible and comfortable bus stations in the level boarding and external ticketing. The project has received good

response from commuters travelling between this twin cities. A total number of 100 buses are operating in this route with a frequency of 3-4 minutes and around 85,000 commuters are travelling every day.

The revised estimated total project cost is Rs.970.87 crores, of which, World Bank assistance is Rs.344 crores. An amount of Rs.929 crores has been utilized up to end of November 2020.

b) Sub-Urban Rail System for Bengaluru

I. Government has accorded approval for phase-wise implementation of Bengaluru Suburban Rail System on a joint venture with Ministry of Railways at a cost of Rs. 345 crores. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by the State Government with Ministry of Railways to take up conversion of 15 pairs of conventional trains to Mainline Electric Multiple Unit (MEMU) services and augmenting MEMU maintenance facilities at Banaswadi on 80:20 cost sharing pattern between Government of Karnataka and Ministry of Railways respectively. 27 units of MEMU rakes are procured and converted to 12 pair of trains. The Government has released Rs.245.64 crores to SWR towards state share.

II. The formation of SPV, as a subsidiary of Rail Infrastructure Development Corporation- Karnataka (K-RIDE) which is State Joint Venture Company of MoR and GoK, is approved by the board of K-RIDE and the process of setting up SPV is underway.

III. South Western Railways and Gok had identified priority projects that are to be implemented through Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). Accordingly, GoK has sanctioned the identified projects worth Rs.1745 crores of Doubling, Electrification, Automatic Signaling and Procurement of Rakes to be implemented by SPV.

IV. South Western Railways submitted Detailed Project Report for Bengaluru Sub-Urban Rail. The completion cost for dedicated Bangalore Sub Urban Rail Corridor is estimated at Rs.18,621 crores. The proposed alignment has 62 stations and

the four corridors with a total route length of 148.17 kms. GoK has accorded approval to this revised project. Approval of MoR is awaited for start of implementation of the project. For the year 2020-21 an amount of Rs.500.00 crores is provided for implementation of Project. An expenditure on Rs.48.15 upto end of the November 2020 is incurred.

c) Public Bicycle Sharing System in Bengaluru

The public bicycle sharing system in Bengaluru is a dock-less model, where multiple private bicycle sharing operators will offer their services in various parts of the city. The cycles can be located and unlocked using a mobile phone application provided by the service provider and the user will be charged based on the duration of usage. The Public Bicycle Sharing System in Bengaluru is branded as “Trin-Trin”, in lines with the Mysuru Public Bicycle Sharing System.

In the first phase, about 271 bicycle parking hubs in a closely spaced network across areas like HSR Layout, Koramangala, Indiranagar, CBD, Vidhana Soudha etc. and at all the Namma Metro stations (40 nos). Presently over 3000 cycles are available to public and is expected to be expanded to 6000 cycles.

DULT has permitted to operate bicycle sharing in the city to 4 operators, namely, Yulu, PEDL by Zoomcar, Lejonet and Bounce. The PBS will be handled by the Karnataka Non-Motorized Transport Agency (KNMTA). During the year 2018-19 GoK has released Rs. 5.00 crores and for the year 2019-20 an amount of Rs.10.00 crores has been budgeted. Rs.17.38 crores under SUTF to KNMTA Society for implementation. B.B.M.P has awarded the contract for construction of 273 hubs.

d) Green Links Programme of NMT Projects in District Headquarters

The objective of “Green Links” programme is to take up non-motorised transport projects for planning, design, funding and implementation in collaboration with the local ULBs. Under this program, improvement of pedestrian and cycling

infrastructure in important areas of central business area or active commercial corridors are taken up Full pedestrianization of locations around heritage monuments, city core areas, market street etc., will also be taken up.

Guidelines have been finalized and proposals are invited from Urban Local Bodies. Proposals from 4 Urban Local Bodies viz., Bellary, Tumkur, Gadaga-Betageri and Hasan are received for development of footpaths/cycle path in the respective City Business Divisions. The Detailed Project Reports of 4 Urban bodies are under preparation stage.

6.4.6 State Urban Transport Fund

The State Urban Transport Fund has been leveraged to promote DULT's mandate. It includes assistance provided for introduction of Public Transport System in cities of Karnataka, assistance for construction of Transit Infrastructure in cities, implementation of Cycle Tracks in the neighbourhoods of Bangalore, passenger information for TTMCs in Bangalore etc. During the year 2020-21, Rs. 30.00 crores is provided in the budget, of which Rs.13.99 crores is utilized upto end of November 2020 by completing 14 projects which include projects on augmentation of buses, construction of bus infrastructure facilities, footpath improvements, cycling infrastructures etc. 41 ongoing projects are in progress and 13 new projects are approved.

6.5 URBAN ENVIRONMENT

The geographical expansion and demographic growth of urban areas have exerted an adverse impact on the urban environment. The large scale conversion of agricultural land in the urban periphery for urban uses like industries, housing and infrastructure has resulted not only in loss of greenery but in creation of urban heat islands. The increase in motor vehicular traffic in cities and industrialization has contributed to air pollution which in turn has an adverse effect on the health of the people. The increasing consumption of water is leading to depletion of water

resources, particularly underground water. The enormous quantities of waste generated in cities, proliferation of slums and lack of sanitation are serious environmental hazards. These issues need to be addressed to meet environmental goals.

6.5.1 Solid Waste Management

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

There are totally 291 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State including BBMP. 290 ULBs generates 11085 tons of municipal solid waste every day. AS per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, all the ULBs are responsible for development of necessary infrastructure for collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid wastes.

Initiatives Taken Up in BBMP

To improve the quality of Solid Waste Management (SWM) services in the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) area Government has proposed to establish Solid Waste processing treatment and disposal facilities. The Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation (KUIDFC) has been nominated as the Nodal Agency. An amount of Rs.440 crores is allocated for disposal facilities established in 6 sites viz., Lingadheeranahalli, Doddabidarkallu, Kannahalli, Seegehalli, Subbarayanapalya and Chikkanagamangala besides upgrading the KCDC plant. An amount of Rs.317.12 crore has been spent as on November 2020 for the disposal of 2300 TPD of mixed waste.

In order to operate and maintain these plants, private operators have been appointed through a "Performance Based Management Contract" for carrying out day-to-day operations in an efficient and effective manner.

6.5.2 Swachh Bharat Mission

Swachh Bharath Mission (SBM) was launched on 2nd October 2014. The Mission will continue up to 31st March 2021. The Mission has the following components, Household toilets, Community toilets, Public toilets, Solid Waste Management (SWM), IEC & Public Awareness and Capacity building and Administrative & Office Expenses (A&OE).

The main Objective of Swachh Bharat Mission is to eliminate open defecation and to ensure scientific Management of Municipal Solid Waste. Under the said programme, State has envisaged construction of 3.94 lakhs of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), 11033 Community Toilet Seats, 5407 Public Toilet Seats. Till date 3.14 lakhs Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed and 267 ULB's have been certified as ODF by Third party inspection Agency (QCI).

Administrative approvals have been accorded to 219 DPRs to establish scientific SWM processing and disposal facilities with a total estimated cost of Rs. 1501.31crores. Action has been taken to prepare SWM DPRs for rest of ULBs in the State. In the last one year 42,929 IHHL's have been constructed and 67 ULB's have got ODF certificates from Third party inspection (QCI). In the State Current Source segregation progress is 64% and MSW Processing and Disposal progress is 50%. Under SBM from March 2019 to till date an amount of Rs.9.70 crores have been released for construction of IHHLs, Rs 18.27 crores have been released towards IEC and Rs 206.90 crores have been released for implementation of SWM components in the ULBs Karnataka State has banned certain Plastic items in the year of 2016 and in the last one year ULBs have collected 2205 tones out of which 590 tones plastic have been transported to cement kiln for co-processing and also RDF can be used as alternative fuel which in turn reduces the advance impact on environment.

During the current year Tumkur city corporation has obtained ODF+

certification, BBMP and Mysore city corporations have obtained ODF++ certification and Mysore city corporation got 5 Star Garbage Free city certification.

In Swachh Survekshan 2020, Mysore, Ramanagara, Piriapatna, Hunsur, H.D.kote, KR Nagara, Kaduru, Holalkere, Bhalkii Urban local bodies of Karnataka have received the awards.

6.5.3 Waste Water Management (WWM)

The city of Bengaluru has a total area of 800 Sq. Kms which includes core area, CMC/TMCs and 110 villages of BBMP limits. BWSSB has the jurisdiction in this area to supply potable water to the citizens and to collect, convey and to treat the wastewater generated. Several schemes have been implemented to supply potable water to the city. Due to various reasons, viz., ageing of sewers, encroachment of sewers, damages in the sewerage system, crown corrosion of sewers, direct discharges from the houses built on the side of Storm Water Drain, direct discharges from apartments, new layouts etc., a part of wastewater is flowing through Storm Water Drains.

To avoid waste water flowing in storm water drains and to convey the waste water to the nearby waste water treatment plants, the Board has carried out the following projects:

a) Environmental Action Plan (EAP) – A

This plan was initiated during 2001, 33 Kms of the existing trunk sewers were replaced at a cost of Rs.54.00 crore. There was an increase of 40 MLD of sewage inflow into the STPs there by, reduction in wastewater flow in the SWD.

b) Hebbal Valley Scheme

In this scheme 18 Kms of trunk sewers were replaced at a cost of Rs. 45.00 Crore. The benefits of the scheme would be zero flow in the SWD upto Nagavara Lake, there is no entry of sewage to Hebbal and Nagavara Lakes from core area. The STP at Hebbal would be completely utilized. The increase in flow is 40 MLD.

c) Environmental Action Plan–B

The project consists of replacement of 70 Kms of trunk sewers. The works of this scheme has been completed and about 150 MLD of sewage flowing in SWDs has been diverted through the pipe network to the treatment plants.

For treating the waste water, BWSSB has established 27 Waste water treatment plants with a capacity of 1182.50 MLD.

Further, under Megacity Revolving Funds the Board has taken up (i)150 MLD wastewater treatment plant at V Valley at a cost of Rs.470.93 Crore, (ii) 100 MLD wastewater treatment plant at Hebbal at a cost of Rs.360.77 Crore, (iii)150 MLD wastewater treatment plant at K & C Valley at a cost of Rs.297.37 Crore and (iv) 40 MLD wastewater treatment plant at Doddabele at a cost of Rs.73.93 Crore. Wastewater treatment plant at Doddabele is being in operation.

Under AMRUT Scheme, the following projects have been taken up in Waste Water Management Zone. These works are under progress.

- 1) 5 MLD wastewater treatment plant at Sarakki at a cost of Rs.14.50 crore and at Chikkabegur at a cost of Rs.13.90 crore.
- 2) 10 MLD wastewater treatment plant at Hulimavu at a cost of Rs.20.25 crore.
- 3) 35 MLD wastewater treatment plant at Agaram at a cost of Rs.53.65 crore.
- 4) 20 MLD wastewater treatment plant at K.R.Puram at a cost of Rs.28.40 crore.
- 5) Replacement of existing sewerage system in Vrishabhavathi valley from Ranganatha colony Bridge behind Total Gas Station on Outer Ring Road to V.Valley STP at a cost of Rs.52.50 crore.
- 6) EAP-C of V.Valley drainage zone at an evaluated cost of Rs.396.00 crore. The works are taken up in 4 different packages to be completed by march 2021.
- 7) S2D- Two works of intermediate sewage pumping station at Koramangala

Sports Complex and providing and laying rising main from ISPS to K&C Valley STP.

6.6 DEVELOPMENT OF BENGALURU METROPOLITAN REGION

6.6.1 Bengaluru Metropolitan Region Development Authority (BMRDA)

The Bengaluru Metropolitan Region Development Authority (BMRDA) is established under the Bengaluru Metropolitan Region Development Authority Act, 1985, for the purposes of proper and orderly development of the area within the Bengaluru Metropolitan Region.

Structure Plan

The structure plan prepared by the BMRDA in 1998 based on the availability and future prospects in respect of the natural resources and infrastructure and the trend of urbanization in the region was approved by the Government during 2005. As per the Structure Plan, the areas suitable for urbanization have been categorized as Area Planning Zones (APZs) and areas where agriculture is a predominant occupation and forestry is abundant, conservation has been stressed more and such areas have been classified as Interstitial Zones (IZs).

The Structure Plan prepared by the BMRDA is in the nature of a broad area development plan for the entire BMR and requires preparation of detailed sector specific and area specific plans. Separate Planning Authorities and Urban Development Authorities have been constituted for the various Local Planning Areas under the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 and other Acts for preparation of detailed Master Plans and enforcement of the same. The Authorities so formed besides the Bengaluru Development Authority are as detailed below.

- 1) Bengaluru International Airport Area Planning Authority (BIAAPA).
- 2) Nelamangala Planning Authority.
- 3) Magadi Planning Authority.
- 4) Kanakapura Planning Authority.

- 5) Ramanagara-Channapatna Urban Development Authority (RCUDA).
- 6) Bengaluru-Mysuru Infrastructure Corridor Area Planning Authority (BMICAPA) Anekal Planning Authority.
- 7) Hosakote Planning Authority.

6.6.2 Bruhath Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP)

The Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (Bengaluru City Corporation) was established in 1949 by merging two separate municipalities, which were in charge of the administration of the "City Area" and the Cantonment Area of the city. The Population of Bengaluru at that time was about 0.75 million. The municipal corporation started with 7 divisions with as many elected councilors. This was subsequently increased to 50 divisions. The area of the city was expanded to include 87 wards in 1991, 100 wards in 1995 and 198 wards in 2007. Prior to the formation of Greater Bengaluru the city had an area of 224 Sq.km and 100 wards represented by counselor in the city corporation. 7 CMCs, 1 TMC and 110 villages were added to BBMP. BBMP comprising of 8 zones viz, R.R.Nagar, Bommanahalli, Dasrahalli, Mahadevapura, Yelahanka, Bangalore East, Bangalore South and Bangalore West. BBMP has taken up many infrastructure projects to improve the infrastructure of the city, Flyovers, Underpasses, Grade separators, Signal free roads, road widening has smoothened the traffic flow of the city. During the year 2020-21 a sum of Rs.1500.00 crores has been sanctioned, of which a sum of Rs.634.61 crore has been spent for special infrastructure projects.

6.6.3 Bengaluru Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL)

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

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-1 is having a track length of 42.3 Kms, the Project cost is Rs. 13845.01 crore and it is having two corridors.

The East-West corridor is 18.10 km. long, starts from Baiyappanahalli and terminates at the Mysuru Road Terminal.

The 24.20 km. North-South Corridor begins at Nagasandra Terminal and terminates at the Yelachenahalli Terminal. Entire Phase-1 project has been completed on 17.06.2017. 50 metro rails with 6 coaches is under operation in East-West corridor. Daily on an average of 6.10 lakhs passengers are travelled before Covid-19.

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2

The Phase-2 of the Bangalore Metro Rail Project was sanctioned by GOI in February 2014. The Project consists of Four Extensions to the existing lines and two New Lines. The total length of Phase-2 is 72.095 km with 61 stations (49 Elevated and 12 Underground). The estimated project cost is Rs. 30695 Crore. The physical and financial progress as on November 2020 is 48% and 50% respectively. Phase-2 works will be completed by June-2024. Reach-6 New line (Underground) from Dairy circle to nagawara (14.00 kms) and other works are under progress.

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2A

Silk Board to K.R. Puram 19.5 Km length is approved by the Government of Karnataka on 24.01.2019 for Rs.5446.73 Crore. The work will be started soon after getting approval from the Government of India.

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2B

Nagawara Metro Station to Kempegowda International Airport Bangalore, having a length of 38 Kms is approved by the Government of Karnataka on 19.01.2019 for Rs. 9934.58 Crore. The work will be started soon after getting approval from the Government of India.

Proposed Project

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-3

BMRCL has entrusted to prepare Detailed project Report for ' Outer Ring Road- West

metro' 44 kms in length from Hebbala to J.P nagar and Magadi Road Tollgate to Seegehalli. DPR's are under preparation stage.

6.6.4 Bengaluru Development Authority (BDA)

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

Objectives of the Authority

The objects of the Authority shall be to promote and secure the development of the Bangalore Metropolitan Area and for the purpose the Authority shall have the power to acquire, hold, manage and dispose of movable and immovable property, whether within or outside the area under its jurisdictions and to carry out building, engineering and other operations and generally to do all things necessary of expedient for the purpose of such development and for purpose incidental thereto.

Bangalore Development Authority also performs development functions as per the directions of the Government such as preparation of Development plans for Group Housing and Layouts, Approval of building plans (BDA's Jurisdiction), other statutory functions under KTCP Act, formation of ring road to minimize traffic congestion and facilitate commuters to reach their destination quickly, rejuvenation of lakes which is vital for all living beings and to increase the ground water level, construction of flyovers to prevent traffic jam and provide safe, speedy and smooth transport, planning and implementing

schemes to provide Residential/Commercial/Industrial/Civic Amenities sites/Parks & Play Grounds, construction of commercial complexes/construction of houses to economically weaker sections & Development of Major infrastructure facilities etc.

a) Construction of Houses for EWS and General Public

The Government of Karnataka has allotted 323 acres of land for the formation of Housing Projects for the members of General Public and Economically weaker sections of the society. 190 Acres of land have been handed over to BDA for construction of houses. BDA has taken up construction of about 30,000 Housing units at 29 different places in Bangalore. So far 16,423 flats have been constructed, of these, 6893 flats are allotted to public. Revenue expected from these flats is about Rs.2883.57 crores. out of which Rs. 1412.09 crores (Nov 2020) has been received so far. At present flats are allotted to public across the table enabling them to choose the flats of their choice.

b) Development of Lakes

During 2020-21, Rs.205 crore is provided in the budget towards rejuvenation and development of lakes and provision of Rs. 5 crore is made for new plantations in BDA layouts and rejuvenation of tank bed areas. Provision of Rs. 5 crore is made for maintenance of Nursery Gardens and Horticulture works in BDA Layouts.

c) Formation of layouts and distribution of sites:

BDA has so far formed 64 layouts and allotted 1,44,453 sites of different dimensions, out of which 18,173 sites have been allotted to SC category, 4194 sites allotted to ST Category and 2796 Sites have been allotted to Category-A. In addition a total of 1378 Civic amenity sites have been allotted.

Bangalore Development Authority has under taken the formation of a new layouts viz. Nada Prabhu Kempegowda Layout. Rs.552 crore is provided in the budget for the year 2020-21 for formation of layout

works. Allotment of 9971 sites of various dimensions has been made to the public and revenue of Rs.1947.54 crore has been received. For providing major infrastructure works in Bangalore metropolitan area, BDA has spent Rs.3129.83 crores upto end of November 2020.

6.7 OTHER SCHEMES FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT

6.7.1 Smart City Mission (SCM)

The Government of India has launched Smart City Mission to cover 100 cities over a period of five years from 2015-16 to 2019-20. This Project is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) spread over a period of 5 years with an annual allocation of Rs 100 Crore each from GoI and GoK for each of the city and thus each city will get Rs. 1000 Crore at the end of the 5 year period.

The scheme will have the following key objectives:

- a. To provide a fillip to the development of new and innovative Smart Solutions that directly impact the needs of cities;
- b. To ensure availability of funding for practice research of direct relevance to the outcomes desired under the Missions;
- c. To make available a large body of pilot-tested and proven Smart Solutions that can be adopted by cities as per their specific needs;
- d. To promote a culture of innovation within the urban sector.

As per the SCM guidelines Smart Cities Mission at the City level is implemented by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) headed by a full time MD/CEO with the nominees of Central Government, State Government and ULB on its Board.

7 cities from the State namely, Belagavi, Davanagere, Hubballi-Dharwad, Shivamogga, Mangaluru, Tumakuru & Bengaluru are selected under the mission. Under smart cities Rs. 2536 crore (Rs. 1521 crore from GoI and Rs.1015 Crore from GoK) has been released and Rs.413.52 crore has been spent up to end of November 2020.

6.7.2 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

The Central Government has launched a new scheme namely “Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation” (AMRUT) during 2015. Under the scheme, 26 cities/towns with a population of one lakh and above (BBMP, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Shimoga, Bhadravathi, Kolar, Robertsonpet, Mysuru, Mangalore, Udupi, Hassan, Chikamagalur, Mandya, Dharward, Belguam, Bijapur, Bagalkote, Gadag-Bettageri, Rannebennur, Gulbarga, Bidar, Bellary, Gangavathy, Hospet, and Raichur) have been selected and Badami city which is categorized as heritage city under HRIDAY scheme is also selected.

Under this scheme, for cities with less than 10 lakh population, the Central Government will fund 50% of the project cost and the remaining 50% of the project cost is to be borne by State Government and ULBs, whereas for city with more than 10 lakhs population the Central Government share is 33.33%, State and ULB share is 66.67%. The approved State Government share is 20% and the ULB share is 30% and for Bangalore Metropolitan city it is 46.67%.

Government of India has approved Rs.4952.87 crore for the entire mission for a period of 5 years. About 91% of the allocation of Rs.4500.79 crores is earmarked for Water Supply and UGD schemes. An amount of Rs.3773.68 crores has been released by the Government for the project as on November 2020.

A total of 401 works amounting to Rs.4952.87 crore were approved, of which 288 works amounting to Rs.1430.63 crore were completed upto November 2020.

During the year 2020-21 Government has allotted Rs.500.00 crore towards the project fund and A&OE and released Rs.209.43 crore, and an expenditure of Rs.402.20 crore incurred. 89 works are completed as against the target of 189 works upto the end of November 2020.

6.7.3 Nagarothana CMSMTDP Phase-2 Project

Nagarothana Chief Minister's Small and Medium Towns Development Programme (CMSMTDP) Phase II has been approved for 211 ULBs with revised outlay of Rs. 2060.64 crore with an objective to improve roads (80% of allocation to roads) and drains (20% allocation) of ULBs.

An amount of Rs. 1864.34 crore has been spent as against the released amount of Rs. 1889.03 crore up to November 2020 by completing 2258 works as against the approved works of 2266.

Nagarothana Kalaburagi Cabinet

State Cabinet during October 2010, has announced Rs.365.54 crore as special grant for in 11 ULBs the backward regions of Northern Karnataka. An amount of Rs.295.79 crore has been spent as against the released amount of Rs.304.96 crore by completing 533 works up to the end of November 2020.

Nagarothana (Municipality) Phase -3 Project

This project is implemented in 267 ULBs with an allocation of Rs. 2890 crore. Drinking Water Supply works; Road improvement work, road side drains, footpath and traffic Management works, Storm water drain improvement works and Construction of office building, community and public toilets, modern bus stand and market complex have been prioritized. An expenditure of Rs.1636.29 crore has been incurred as against the released amount of Rs.1666.82 crore by completing 3516 works as against 3516 approved works at the end of November 2020.

Special grants Rs.50 crores released to each CMC's namely haveri, chamarajanagar and chikkaballapura. An expenditure of Rs.86.98 crores has been incurred against the released amount of Rs.94.17 crore by completing 30 works as against 56 approved works at the end of November 2020.

Under the special grants to corporations Rs.100 crores released to Nagarothana phase-3 Project, an expenditure of Rs.1338.53 crores has been incurred as against the released amount of Rs.1374.70 crore by completing 1768 works as against 1835 approved works at the end of November 2020.

6.7.4 Scheme for implementation of Commercial/ Infrastructure projects in vacant lands of ULBs

The Government of Karnataka acting through Karnataka Water & Sanitation Pooled Fund Trust (KWSPFT) for which KUIDFC is the fund manager, plans to encourage Urban Local Bodies who own real estate of significant value, Develop models on sound commercial basis of these lands with an aim to improve infrastructure and quality of public life.

40 Projects are identified on an ongoing basis which were mainly in the nature of redevelopment of existing commercial complexes in as many as 20 ULBs. Further construction of vegetable market cum commercial complex is under completion stage at Moodbidri with a project cost of Rs.24 crores.

In respect of 7 proposals from 6 ULBs various projects like construction and redevelopment of market complex, commercial complexes etc, for a total project cost of rupees 231.04 crore sanctioned (with a total loan to the tune of Rs. 131.64 crores).

The Trust also assists in borrowing funds on behalf of ULB's from Banks/Financial Institutions/Bonds/Tax free bonds for EPC Projects, and complete hand holding for PPP Projects. The repayment of loan availed would be met out of revenue generated from these commercial assets.

6.7.5 Externally Aided Projects

Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project (KMRP –World Bank assisted)

The Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project (KMRP) aims to improve the quality of life of citizens by improving the delivery of urban services and promoting good governance

among the urban local bodies (ULBs). KMRP addresses the need to strengthen institutional and financial frame works in Urban Service Delivery at ULB level. The total funding for this project is Rs.1364 crore and Rs.1369.88 crores expenditure has been made as on November-2020.

a) Institutional Development Component

This component includes support for implementation of statewide reforms namely implementation of Double Entry Accrual Based Accounting system in 158 Urban Local bodies (ULB) and computerization of municipal functions in 190 ULBs of the State. A separate Cell under the control of the Directorate of Municipal Administration has been created for this purpose. The computerization of municipal function covers 4 modules namely ULB website, Public Grievance Redressal, Birth and Death Certification and GIS based property tax information and the same are made live in all 164 ULBs.

This component supports preparation of geo referenced base maps for 27 urban areas. A dedicated Urban Mapping cell has been constituted under the control of Directorate of Town and Country Planning to oversee the implementation. This component also provides capacity building activity to the ULB officials and elected representatives in identified 21 areas for which State Institute of Urban Development (SIUD), Mysore has been appointed as the nodal agency. Training through MRC to the ULB officials in various modules of computerization have also been imparted. So far, 25,539 municipal functionaries have been trained and all training related activities have been completed under the project.

b) Municipal Investment Component:

This component provides investment support for urban infrastructure improvement in selected 32 ULBs of the State. The ULBs have been grouped into 4 packages of 9, 5, 10 and 8 ULBs. 88 works have been completed, out of 90 works. Proposed water supply work in magadi and UGD work in bhadravathi are under progress.

c) Bengaluru Development Component

● Bangalore Road Rehabilitation Program

Bangalore Road Rehabilitation component supports rehabilitation of roads about 125 kms of core city road networks including improvement of foot path, drainage etc. The road rehabilitation work has already been completed by the BBMP.

● Greater Bangalore Under-Ground Drainage (GB-UGD) Program:

Greater Bangalore Underground Drainage Program project supports construction of underground (UGD) sewerage network of about 2314 Km & about 210,000 House Service Connections. This component has been dovetailed with JNNURM program which has been approved by GoI for an amount of Rs. 383.44 Cr. So far, 2299 Km of sewer lines has been laid.

● Greater Bangalore Pro-Poor Sanitation Programme

Under this about 1991 units of low cost sanitation have been constructed in the slum settlements.

6.8 URBAN PLANNING

Urban planning in the State, as in the rest of the country, has been largely identified with town planning or land use, planning. It is necessary to broaden the vision of the urban planning process and integrate spatial planning with economic development planning.

6.8.1 Integrating spatial planning with economic development planning

The 74th CAA has provided a new framework to the planning process and mandates:

- a) Constitution of a District Planning Committee at the district level charged with the responsibility of preparing a draft District Development Plan.
- b) Constitution of a Metropolitan Planning Committee in every metropolitan area which would be responsible to prepare a draft development plan for the metropolitan area.

- c) Municipalities are responsible for urban planning including town planning and for preparation of plans for economic development and social justice.

6.8.2 State Level Spatial Planning

The approach to urban development in the Five Year Plans has been ad hoc and piecemeal. As pointed out by the National Commission on Urbanization, there has been a lack of spatial concern in the planning process, and no efforts have been made to link the process of urbanization with the general pattern of economic development. Spatial planning deals with a hierarchical system of settlements and plays a vital role in investment decisions depending on the growth potential of different settlements. Planned economic development should take into account the spatial aspects of development. The objective of spatial planning is to generate a process of spatial development which optimizes utilization of resources, reduces regional, spatial and economic imbalances, strengthens rural and urban relationships, protects the environment and maintains an ecological balance.

6.8.3 Regional perspectives

The Industrial Policy of the state aims at industrialization in backward regions and also development of industrial corridors and identifying potential locations to set up industries. In this context, it is essential to identify a spatial configuration of the existing and future urbanization in or near future cities and along emerging urban corridors.

a) Planning for metropolitan areas

Although Bengaluru is the only metropolitan city in Karnataka at present, Hubballi-Dharwad and Mysuru are fast emerging as metros and as such, it is necessary to plan for orderly development of these three metropolitan areas in the State. The Bengaluru metropolitan area covers an extent of about 1307 sq. kms of which about 420 sq. kms is earmarked as agricultural land or green belt. The BBMP which has been extended recently from an area of 223 sq. kms to 820 sq. kms comes within the

metropolitan planning area. The Bengaluru Development Authority is the Planning Authority for the metropolitan area and is also responsible for land development and housing. With increasing urbanization in its hinterland; Bengaluru is facing enormous challenges in providing infrastructure and services to meet the needs of the growing population. The BMRDA was set up in 1985 to address the problems of the region and prepare a Structure Plan. The Bengaluru Metropolitan Committee has been constituted for the Bengaluru Metropolitan Region covering Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural and Ramanagaram districts. In order to deal effectively with the planning and development issues of Hubballi- Dharwad and Mysuru, Metropolitan Planning Committees must be set up for these two cities to plan for their future growth. The physical jurisdiction of these two metropolitan areas must be carefully demarcated taking into consideration the peripheral outgrowths and potential for urban expansion.

b) Planning at the city level

Under the Constitution, urban planning, town planning, social and economic development and protection of the environment are to be performed by the urban local bodies. Once the scope of the municipal functions is expanded, municipal management will acquire a new dimension. To the traditional municipal functions of water supply, sanitation, solid waste management and regulatory functions such as licensing, construction of buildings, regulation of food establishments etc. will be added. At present, Master Plans under the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act(KTCP) are prepared by the Local planning Authorities or UDAs. It is proposed to prepare only one plan at the city level which includes the spatial plan, development plan and development control measures by the Municipality. The capacity building of ULBs is essential to take up the planning responsibilities.

The time frame for different plans will be as follows:

- (a) A 15 – 20 year Spatial Perspective Plan for the State.
- (b) A five year development plan for the district/ metropolitan area.
- (c) A five year plan for each municipality with city / town.
- (d) Annual plan for the district and the local body with budgetary allocations.

c) Town and Country Planning

Preparation of Master Plans is essential for the orderly development of cities, towns and villages in the State and providing technical assistance to Urban Development Authorities/ Planning Authorities and Local Bodies in the State for the implementation & enforcement of these plans and schemes.

The Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 has been extended to 157 urban centres in the State so far and Statutory Authorities have been constituted in these urban centres by declaring Local Planning Area. Accordingly, 32 Urban Development Authorities excluding Bangalore Development Authority and 52 Planning Authorities are functioning in the State and for 74 Towns. Municipal/ Town Panchayath limits are declared as Local Planning Areas and the respective Municipal Councils are functioning as Planning Authorities and as per 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, these Local Bodies are required to function as Planning Authorities and have to perform the planning functions also.

In the Year 2020-21 till November, Technical opinion for 813 proposal related to conversion of land from agriculture to non agriculture purpose (Commercial/ Residential/Industrial and Others) have been furnished by this department.

In the Year 2020-21 till November, 612 Layout proposals received from the Local authorities have been technically approved and forwarded to the respective local bodies for implementation.

The minister for Urban Development is the Chairman and The Director of Town and Country Planning is the Member Secretary to the Karnataka State Town Planning

Board and the Board is extending assistance and advices to the Government for Planned development.

- Till now 102 master plans have been prepared for cities/Towns.
- Master plan of Holalkere Town is approved by the Government
- Preparation of Master plan for 7 Cities/Towns (Yalburga, Bhalki, Aurad, Basava kalyana, Chitaguppa, Chittapura and Savadatti) are Under Process.

The major activities of the Department are Preparation of Master Plans for the orderly development of cities, towns and villages in the State and providing technical assistance to Urban Development Authorities/ Planning Authorities/ Municipal Planning Authority and Local bodies in the State for the implementation & enforcement of these plans.

Department of town and country planning prepares macro level plans for local planning areas. Master Plans are prepared for planned developments of cities/towns and hence these plans do not have direct implication on individuals.

6.9 FINANCING URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The resource base of the Urban Local Bodies are Own revenue (tax and non-tax), Government grants, User charges and External assistance (loans). The Urban Local Bodies require the financial resources for provision of municipal services, Operation and Maintenance of assets (O&M), Infrastructure Development and Debt Servicing.

In general the ULBs are characterized by low municipal receipts leading to low municipal expenditure and low level of municipal services. This can be explained by low elasticity and buoyancy of local taxes, poor tax administration and lack of financial autonomy for local governments.

6.9.1 Grants from State Finance Commission

As per the recommendation of SFC, State Financial resources are devolved to the Urban local bodies The framework of

devolution suggested by the SFCs demarcated the amount of state resources to be made available to the local governments and applied a percentage share on that amount for devolution to rural and urban local bodies.

As per the 4th Finance Commission recommendation at the 1st level the share of Non Loan Net Own Revenue Receipt (NLNORR) between State and local bodies is decided. The commission has recommended this in the ratio of 52:48.

In the second level, the share of rural & urban areas are decided. Out of 48% decided in the first level BBMP gets 1% of (NLNORR) under the share of local government of as additional devolution. In the remaining 47% based on sector wise indicators PRIs and ULBs will have 75:25 ratio. This ratio is applied to PRI's and ULB's the NLNORR will be 35.25% and 11.75% respectively.

The 4th Finance commission in its 2018 report recommended for providing 12% of State NLNORR funds in a phased manner for 5 years (2018-19 to 2022-23) with an increase of 0.5% from 10.5% to 12%.

Details of allocation & Release of grants ULBs. The recommendation of the commission as per the criteria suggested by the SFC, the allocation and releases for ULBs for 2018-19 is Rs.4123.18 crore and Rs.3769.42 crore for 2019-20 Rs.4405.00 crore and Rs.3903.43 crore and for 2020-21 Rs.4090.20 crore and Rs.3712.46 crore respectively.

b) 14th Finance commission Grants

From 2015-16 to 2019-20 the allocation was Rs.4685.51 crores ULBs (including BBMP). Combined and priority schemes are SWM (min.25%), Water supply (max. 20%), UGD (max.20%), SWD (max. 25%), Streetlights (min.10%-max.15%), Municipal buildings (max.5%) and Parks & Afforestation (min.5% - max.10%). Out of this Allocation is Rs. 3335.25 crores, Rs.2835.32 was released and Rs.1843.37 crore was spent.

Out of 45983 works, 39672 works were completed upto the end of November 2020. The balance works are in various stages of

progress. The opening balance for 2020-21 is Rs.1405.60 crore and out of this, an amount of Rs. 425.44 crore has been spent upto end of November 2020 and 5738 works are completed.

c) Details of 15th Finance commission Grants (2020-21)

The Central Government has allocated total of Rs.991.00 crore to the urban local bodies of the State (Non Million plus cities). The grants have been divided into 2 parts -50% tied grants should be used compulsorily for water supply and solid waste management equally and 50% is untied grants for the other basic infrastructure facilities. The allocated grant has been allocated to the 279 ULBs as per the 3rd SFC recommendation. The Government of India has released first installment of untied grants of Rs.247.75 crore and first installment of tied grants of Rs.247.75 crore, totaling Rs.495.50 crore to the State. The State in turn has transferred the grants to ULBs. The guidelines regarding utilization of grants to Action plans of 261 ULBs have been approved by the competent authority. Till now Rs. 12.28 crore has been spent. Out of 7286 works taken, 79 works are completed. 322 works are in progress, 3637 works amounting to Rs.328.47 crore are in tender process and tenders are to be invited for the balance 3252 works amounting to Rs.386.44 crore. A total amount of Rs.279.00 crores is released to BBMP for Air Quality improvement and Solid Waste Management & Water with Rs.139.50 crore each respectively.

6.10 MUNICIPAL FINANCE AND ULBs IN KARNATAKA

6.10.1 Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA)

Role & Responsibilities

- Nodal Agency for regulating day to day governance of 290 ULBs including Corporations in the State and BBMP
- Supervising administration in Corporations & ULBs as mandated in Corporations Act, Municipal Acts and its interpretation.

- Facilitating implementation and monitoring of schemes of State and Central Government.
- Formulating recruitment and service rules for corporations, municipal employees and officers.
- Regulating service delivery in Corporations & ULBs.

The Directorate of Municipal Administration is the Nodal Agency to monitor the Administrative, Developmental and Financial Activities of the Corporations & ULBs coming under its jurisdiction.

6.10.2 Tax Revenue

Municipalities are empowered to levy taxes on i) buildings or lands, ii) advertisements, iii) toll on vehicles other than those taxed under Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957 iv) water rate on water supplied by the Municipalities. Property tax is the major source of tax revenue for ULBs, an average of 53% of own revenues. The ARV system which was in vogue in the state has been replaced by the Capital Value System. The new system is more rational and has come to be accepted by all municipalities. It is, however, necessary to take measures to improve tax administration in terms of coverage of properties. and collection efficiency. The performance varies across different classes of ULBs in tax collection.

6.10.3 Pricing of Services – Tariff Policy

Local taxes should be viewed as a form of benefit tax or user charge for services provided at the local level. In this premise, it is now being argued that services such as water supply, sanitation and solid waste management should be priced on the basis of the cost of provision. The aim is not just recovering the cost but to ensure that under pricing does not lead to over consumption. At the same time, it is important to remember that it is the State's responsibility to provide the minimum level of basic services for all sections of the population irrespective of their status and affordability. It must be borne in mind that traditionally property tax has been regarded as a general purpose tax to take care of the civic services to be provided by the municipalities. The

increased revenue may help to provide quality services.

6.10.4 Funding Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure is usually met through budget provision and institutional finance. Institutions such as HUDCO and multilateral agencies like ADB and World Bank have been extending financial assistance to ULBs and other urban development authorities to build infrastructure and housing. Land is the most productive asset owned by Municipalities and UDAs. They can increase their revenues through:

- a) Betterment levies, impact charges, development charges etc.
- b) Transfer of Development Rights (TDR).
- d) Levy of a Fee on tapping of ground water.

6.10.5 Access to capital markets

Cities like Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Ahmadabad etc. have raised funds through municipal bonds. It is essential to enhance credit worthiness of municipalities to raise funds from capital market. Multilateral institutions like the World Bank, ADB and JBIC provide long term debt with comfortable terms of repayment. Karnataka has been availing funds from this source during the last 10-12 years. Public-Private Partnership is being increasingly advocated for infrastructure development in recent years. Karnataka Government has issued policy guidelines on PPPs. Negotiating and operating PPPs require a professional approach and as such ULBs and urban authorities should equip themselves adequately for the implementation of PPP ventures. Private sector participation in delivery of municipal services is seen as contributing to efficiency and cost effectiveness. There are different options for private sector such as service contract, management contract, lease, concession and BOT/ BOOT. Options must be exercised carefully depending on the nature of the project and expected outcomes. There is a view that business must be made to participate in the process of creating new

social assets in the city as social wealth is created over generations and its exploitation for private profit without participation in its creation and upkeep is not fair. It is their Corporate Social Responsibility also. A system can be devised whereby businesses are given exemptions or incentives when they create assets such as housing and infrastructure.

6.11 URBAN GOVERNANCE

A glimpse of governance is explained below.

6.11.1 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (CAA)

The passage of 74th CAA has provided new opportunities for urban governance reforms in the country. The municipal bodies have for the first time been provided the constitutional status of the three tier of government. They have been vested with increased responsibilities as a result of the devolution of 18 functions through the 12th schedule to the Constitution. Clearly, the intention of the Constitution is to provide a decentralized democratic structure of governance at the local level.

Local democracy is based on the principle of subsidiarity i.e., functions which are local in nature should be performed by the local government. Thus, public health, water supply, sanitation, public works, public safety, welfare, recreation and regulation of construction, food and trade activities all these come within the domain of the local bodies. Besides these traditional core functions of municipalities, the Constitution has also included certain other functions like planning for economic development and social justice, urban poverty alleviation, and urban and town planning. However, while recognizing local governments and providing a list of functions which could be performed by them, the Constitution does not directly endow them with any functions, responsibilities and powers. They derive their powers and functions from the States through specific legislation. Thus, in practice, it is the state governments which determine the degree of decentralization and autonomy of the local bodies.

6.11.2 New Institutional Arrangements

The image of local government is equally characterized by democracy and efficiency. This should be the guiding principle. The elected representatives formulate the policy and set the targets. The administration's task is to support the elected representatives in this endeavor and reach the defined targets without detailed political supervision.

a) Karnataka Municipal Data Society (municipal Reforms Cell)

MeGISS-Municipal e-Governance Integrated Software System

MeGISS is an integrated delivery and monitoring platform through which all the municipal services are delivered and monitored digitally through a transparent, faster and efficient system. This integrated system reduces efforts for citizens and ULB officials, provides flexibility for availing services, carrying out services or provides logs and history for audit purpose without violating any Act or rules that are bound to these urban local bodies and as per the government orders from time to time.

b) GIS based property survey (With KRSAC and DMA)

Establishing Geographical information system based on property information system in ULBs across the state to increase ULBs revenue, make ULBs self sustainable, necessary decision and accord approval and to integrate data generated into other applications enhancing informed decision making. Phase-1 survey is planned in 18 ULBs (10 City corporations, 4 City Municipal Councils, 2 Town Municipal Councils and 2 Town Panchayat) and tender is floated.

c) DTCP Computerization Project

- i) Computerization of various activities of Urban Development Authorities and similar organizations coming under UDD.
- ii) Computersation of Administration in Directorate of Town Planning.

Under this projects, The activities taken up are development of Website, allotment of sites. Issue of Conveyance deed, Demand, Collection, Balance of dues to UDAs, Technical opinion on Conversion of agriculture land for non-agricultural purposes, Asset Management - Rental Activities, Accounts, Personnel Information System, Scanning and uploading of approved layouts, Scanning and uploading of approved Master Plans, Stages of Master Plans at state level, Technical opinion on approval of Cinema Theatres, Schemes of the Development Authorities, File and letter monitoring system, Indexing and scanning of old records and Tracking of Court Cases.

Existing online applications

- Birth & Death Registration and Certification System. E-Janma application
- Janahitha - Improved version of online Public Grievance and Redressal System Website maintenance for 279 ULBs, 30 DUDCs, DMA, UDD and 96 Authorities/Offices.
- Nirman 2-End to end online system with auto DCR for Building license issuance service has been developed and implemented in AMRUT
- Vyapar - End to end Online Trade License issuance system
- Jalanidhi - End to end water tap and UGD connection permit and water tariff management System.
- E-Aasthi - Property details management
- Sweekruthi application integrated with Khajane 2 has been developed and implemented across all ULBs.
- Role Based facility in FBAS application is made available to digitize the payment approvals online.
- FBAS application is implemented in DUDCs, DMA, newly formed ULBs and planned to implement in authorities.
- PID number based Property tax calculator has been developed. To avoid manual intervention, integration with kaveri and E-Aasthi is in progress.

- Online application to manage AMRUT project has been developed and planned to be implemented in ULBs.
- Integration of Schemes application with FBAS and e-procurement applications is done to ensure online updation of financial transactions.
- Developed Official Vacancy Position application to KUIDFC and Food department.

6.11.3 Specific Challenges and the Future Outlook of the Department

The Urban Local Bodies have to provide basic services to the citizens and have a vital role in the State's socio economic transformation. Most of the ULBs are severely stressed in terms of infrastructure and effective service delivery. The major challenges of the ULBs are indicated below.

Urban Challenges

- Present Urban Population is 2.36 crore. The increase in the growth of urban Population and upcoming new ULBs need more resources to meet the requirements of the people.
- Migration from Rural to Urban Areas.
- Widening urban infrastructure deficit - Water Supply, Improving, Monitoring and Delivery of Public Services.
- Addressing Regional Imbalances.
- UGD, Solid Waste Management.
- Power supply and shortage.

Way Forward

- Plan to raise Public capital, by monetization of our operational assets to attract investors. We also plan to float municipal bonds, by the highly rated urban local bodies.

- Monetize lands under slums of Bengaluru and raise investment through social and green bonds to improve the quality of life in slums, by constructing multistoried buildings with all amenities.
- Department of Infrastructure Development to promote PPP projects across departments. The UNDP cell in Planning Department has created an Atmanirbhar portal for mapping schemes of Government of India, to enable each department to avail the benefit of viability gap funding.
- Promoting PPP projects like rental housing, waste management, transport, parking infrastructure.
- Improve city planning, construction and management, build urban clusters, small and medium-sized cities, and small townships, improve the monitoring and governance system to achieve good interactions among government administration.
- Promote sustainable practices like reduce, reuse and recycle of resources, compulsory water harvesting and waste segregation through Information, Education and Communication activities.
- Develop townships, transport hubs, waste recycling unit in the peri-urban areas for reducing environmental problems in Bengaluru city.
- Bangalore Human Development Report and Urban Policy will be prepared to raise GDP and for sustainable development of urban areas.

CHAPTER 7

AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED SECTORS AND FOOD SECURITY

The resilience of India's agriculture sector can be seen from the fact that despite the COVID-19 pandemic, its performance in output was strong. About 30 per cent of the total workers in the state are still engaged in agricultural and allied sector activities (Census 2011) which accounts for approximately 8.73 per cent of the Karnataka's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) for the year 2019-20 (at constant prices).

For comprehensive development of agriculture, thrust has been given on department flagship programmes viz., "Soil Health Mission", "Supply of quality Seeds", "Farm Mechanization", "Custom Hiring Centers", "Micro-irrigation". Besides, emphasizing millet production and processing aspects.

7.1 AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture implements various schemes and programmes of the

Central and State Government for the overall welfare of the farming community and ensures timely supply of important inputs i.e., seeds, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, farm equipment along with effective transfer of technology lab to land through demonstrations to achieve maximum output from the available natural resources viz. soil, water, etc. Budget for Agriculture:

For the year 2020-21, an amount of Rs. 5680.35 crores have been earmarked for agriculture department schemes. In the current year, due to the incidence of Covid-19 and economic crisis, no new schemes have been implemented.

7.2 MONSOON IN 2020

Details of District-wise and Month-wise rainfall received during pre-monsoon, southwest and northeast monsoon during the year 2020 are given in **Appendix 7.1. A, B, C and D.**

Table 7.1: Monsoon pattern during 2020-21

Monsoon Type	Period	Agri Season	District	Rainfall# (mm)	
				Actual	Normal
Pre – monsoon ¹	April - May	Early Kharif	Mysuru, Chamarajnagar, Mandya, Chikkamagalur, Chitradurga, Tumakuru	111	106
Southwest monsoon ²	June – Sept.	Kharif	All district of the States	991	852
Northeast Monsoon ³	Oct – Dec.	Rabi	Bengaluru, Kolar, Chikkaballapur, Ballari, Koppal, Raichur	190	182

State level, 1. Sowing was reported as 2.95 lakh hectares as against the normal 2.59 lakh hectares

2. Belagavi, Dharwad, Kalaburgi, Yadgir and Bagalkot reported damage of standing crops in about 17.05 lakh hectares and state government declared 180 taluks of 25 districts as excess rain/flood affected.

3. Under the influence of Cyclonic Storm "NIVAR" over the Bay of Bengal during last week of November in many parts of Bengaluru (Urban & Rural), Kolar, Chikkaballapur, Ballari, Koppal and Raichur districts experienced moderate rainfall. Similarly, South Interior, Malnad and Coastal regions experienced moderate rainfall during 1st week of December on account of "BUREVI" Cyclonic Storm over the Bay of Bengal.

Under 'One District, One Product' scheme District-wise Crop selected:

One Similar lines 'One Taluk, One Product' model is being developed in the state of Karnataka

No.	District	Crop Selected
1	Bagalkote	Onion
2	Bengaluru Rural	Poultry Products
3	Bengaluru Urban	Bakery Products
4	Bellary	Fig
5	Belagavi	Jaggery
6	Bidar	Ginger
7	Chamarajanagar	Turmeric
8	Chikkamagalur	Spices
9	Chikkaballapura	Tomato
10	Chitradurga	Groundnut product
11	Dakshina Kannada	Marine Products
12	Davanagere	Millets
13	Dharwad	Mango
14	Gadag	Byadagi Chillies
15	Hassan	Coconut Products
16	Haveri	Mango
17	Kodagu	Coffee
18	Kolar	Tomato
19	Kalaburgi	Red Gram
20	Koppal	Guava
21	Mandya	Jaggery
22	Mysore	Banana
23	Ramanagara	Coconut Product
24	Raichur	Chillies
25	Shivamogga	Pineapple
26	Tumakuru	Coconut
27	Udupi	Marine Products
28	Uttara Kannada	Spices
29	Vijayapura	Lime/Lemon
30	Yadagiri	Groundnut Product

7.3 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION-PERFORMANCE AND PROSPECTS

The second advance estimates of production for 2020-21 based on area coverage under various crops during Kharif and Rabi seasons, anticipated coverage during summer and loss of crops due to excess rains/floods in some parts indicate likely production of 117.38 lakh tonnes Cereals and 19.28 lakh tonnes of Pulses against the target of 110.02 and 23.03 lakh tonnes, respectively. Oilseeds production is estimated to be 11.46 lakh tonnes against the target of 13.05 lakh tonnes. Production of cotton is likely to be 19.11 lakh bales against the target of 13.90 lakh bales. Area and Production of Major crops are given in **Figure 7.1**.

The projected production of principal crops in Karnataka for Kharif, Rabi and summer crops of 2020-21 are given in **Appendix 7.2**.

Figures 7.2 and 7.2a and **Appendix 7.3** provide details of area coverage and production under Kharif, Rabi and summer crops during the current and previous year.

The index number of area, production and yield of agriculture crops over the years are given in **Appendix 7.4**. The area under principal crops in Karnataka over the years is given in **Appendix 7.5**. Details of the production of principal crops in Karnataka over the years are given in **Appendix 7.6**.

The average yield of selected crops in India and Karnataka are given in **Appendix 7.7**. Area irrigated by various sources in the State is shown in **Appendix 7.8**.

7.4 LAND UTILIZATION AND OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS

7.4.1 Land Utilization

As per the land utilization statistics of 2018-19, out of the total 190.50 lakh hectares geographical area of the State, the net cropped area was 106.64 lakh hectares accounting to 56% of the total geographical area. Gross cropped area was 135.51 lakh hectares including 28.87 lakh hectares area sown more than once, this works out to 127% cropping intensity. Around 16% of the area was covered under forests, 8% area was

under non-agricultural uses, 4% of the land was barren and uncultivable land and 2% of the land was a cultivable waste. Permanent pastures, grazing land and miscellaneous tree crops constituted 6% of the total geographical area. About 8% of the total area falls under current fallow and other fallow lands. The details of the Land Utilization are presented in **Table 7.2**, **Appendix 7.9(a)** and **7.9(b)**.

7.4.2 Agriculture Land Holdings

As per Agriculture Census 2015-16, there are 86.81 lakh farm holdings operating an area of 118.05 lakh hectares. The average size of holding is 1.36 hectare. Small and marginal holdings account for 80% of total holdings and operate 44% of the total operated area, while semi-medium, medium and large holdings account for 20% of the total holdings and their operational land holding is 56% out of the total operational area. Details of Agricultural Land Holdings in Karnataka is given in **Table 7.3**.

7.5 CROPPING PATTERN

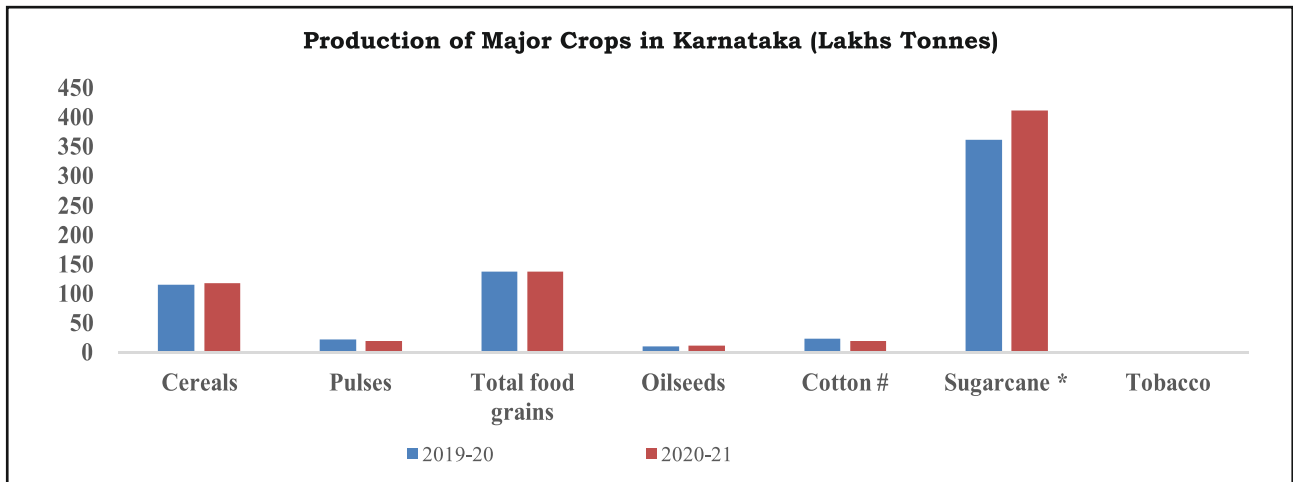
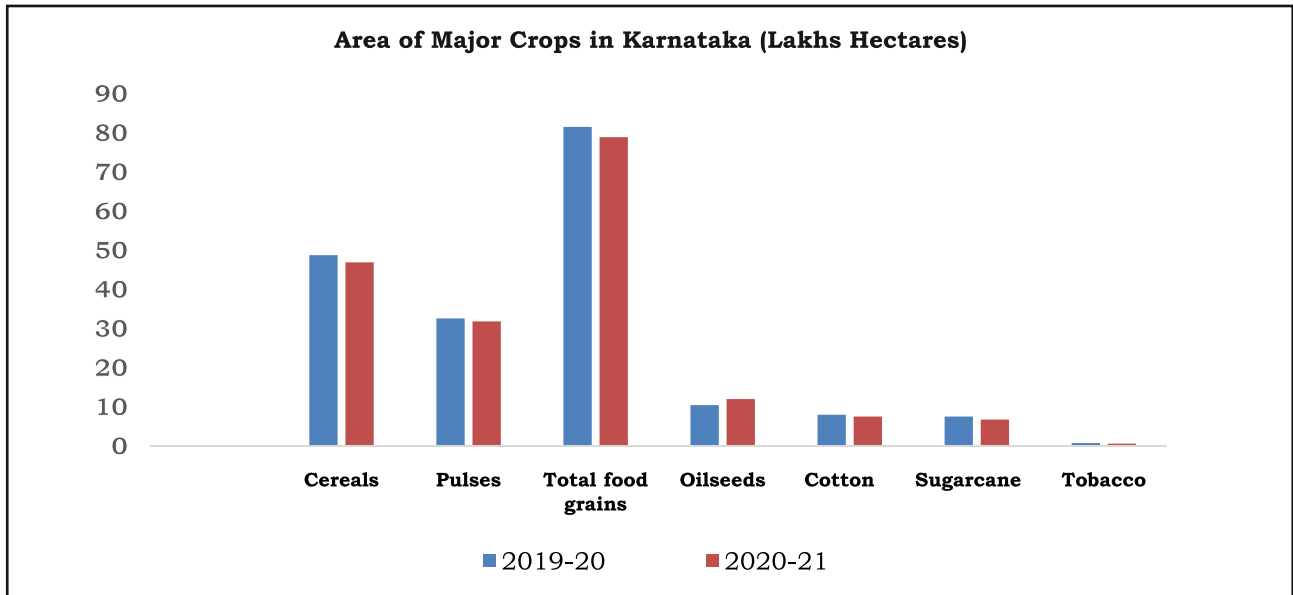
On account of this varied agro-climatic features, almost all cereals, pulses, oilseeds and commercial crops are cultivated in different parts of the State. Farmers in Karnataka are very innovative and take lead in diversification as per the market trends. The average area (2015-16 to 2019-20) of agriculture crops grown in three seasons' viz. Kharif (67.06 lakh ha.), Rabi (29.74 lakh ha.) & summer (3.60 lakh ha.) is 100.40 lakh hectares. Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Cotton, Sugarcane and Tobacco account for 45%, 31%, 12%, 5%, 5% and 2% respectively of the total agricultural cropped area. Maize, Tur, Bengal gram, Cotton and Soyabean are witnessing a higher trend in recent years, whereas as crops like Sunflower, Jowar, Groundnut etc. are witnessing a declining trend. The details on cropping pattern are given in **Appendix 7.10**.

7.6 DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS

a) Distribution of Fertilizers

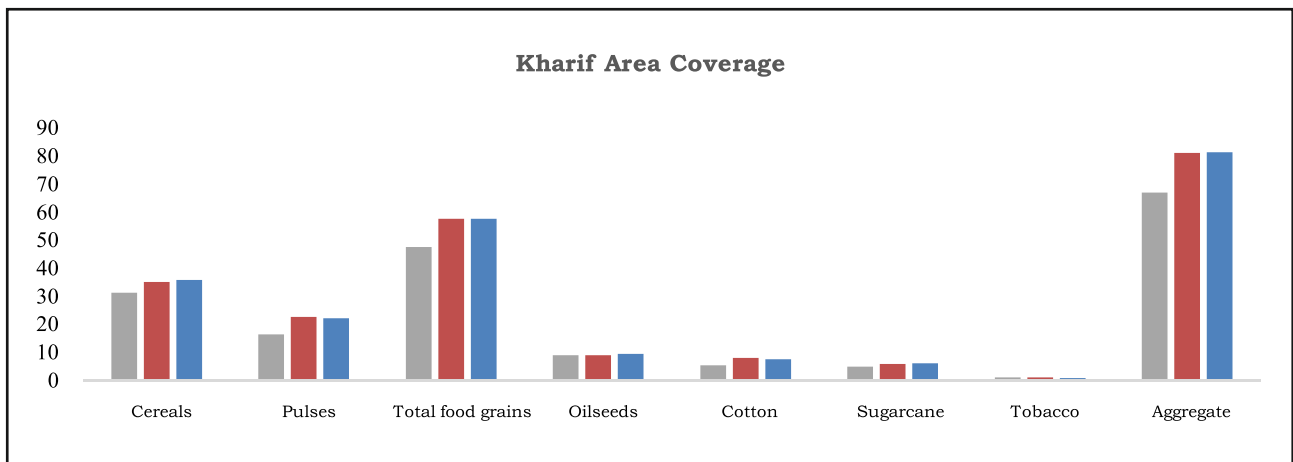
Based on the projected requirement of different grades of fertilizers for Kharif 2020,

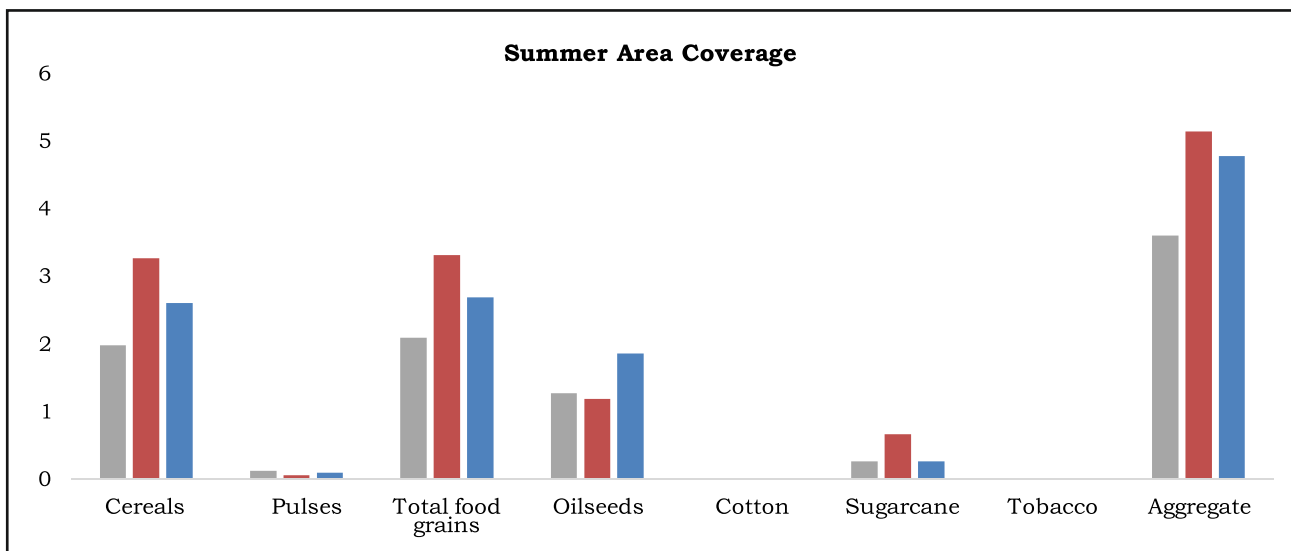
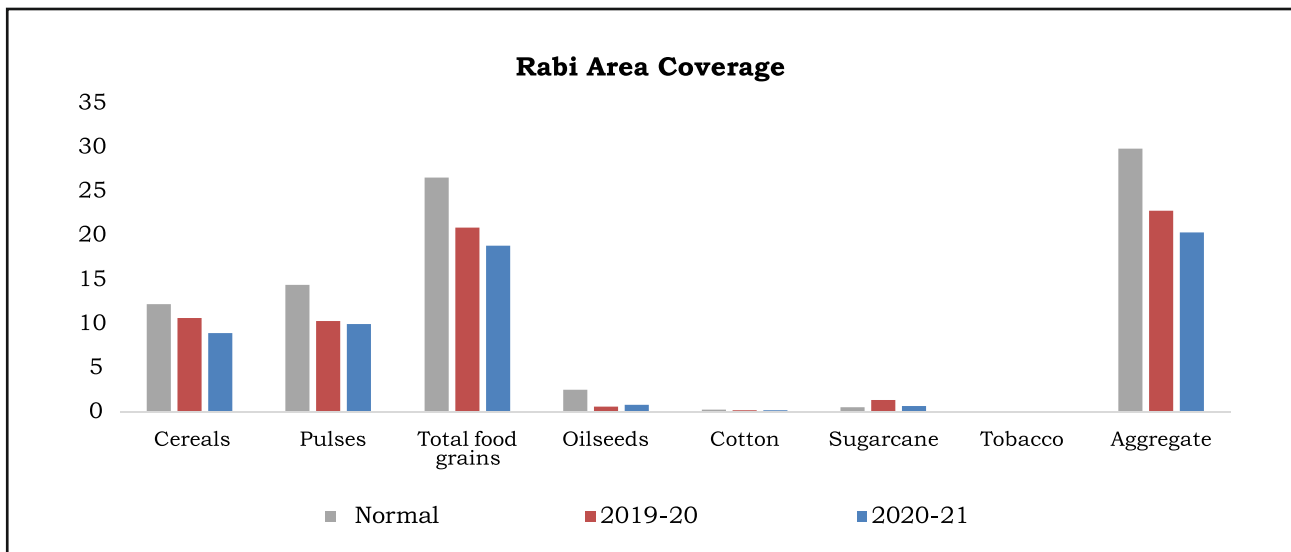
Figure 7.1: Area and Production of Major Crops in the State



Cotton production in Lakh bales of 170 Kg. lint, * Sugarcane production for the harvested area during the year. Source: 2019-20 Final Estimates, 2020-21 2nd Advance Estimates of DE&S.

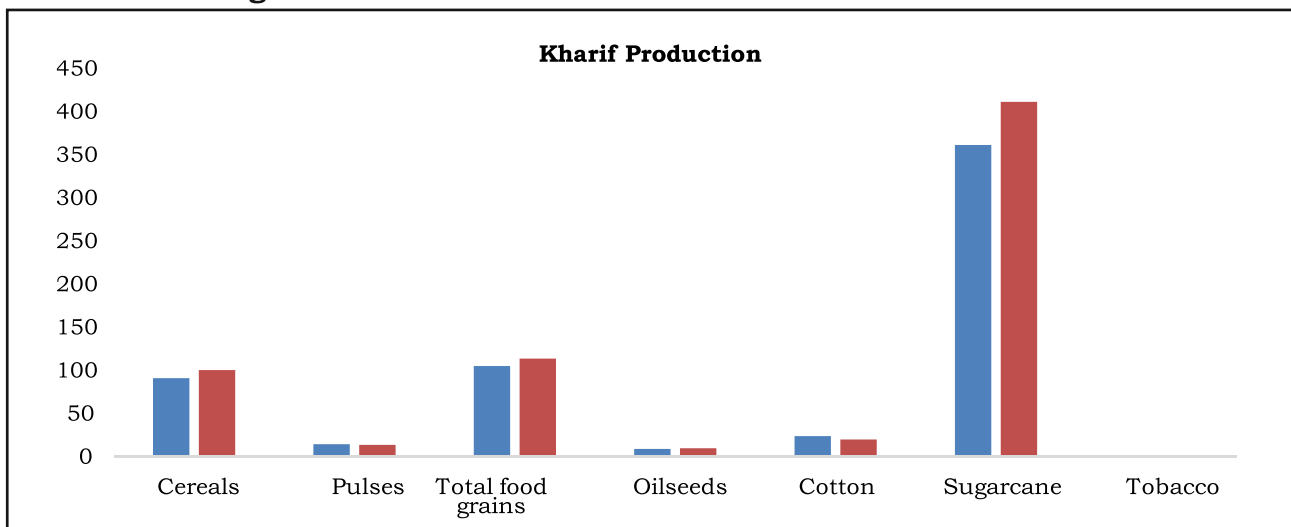
Figure 7.2 : Area coverage : Kharif, Rabi and Summer (Lakh hectares)

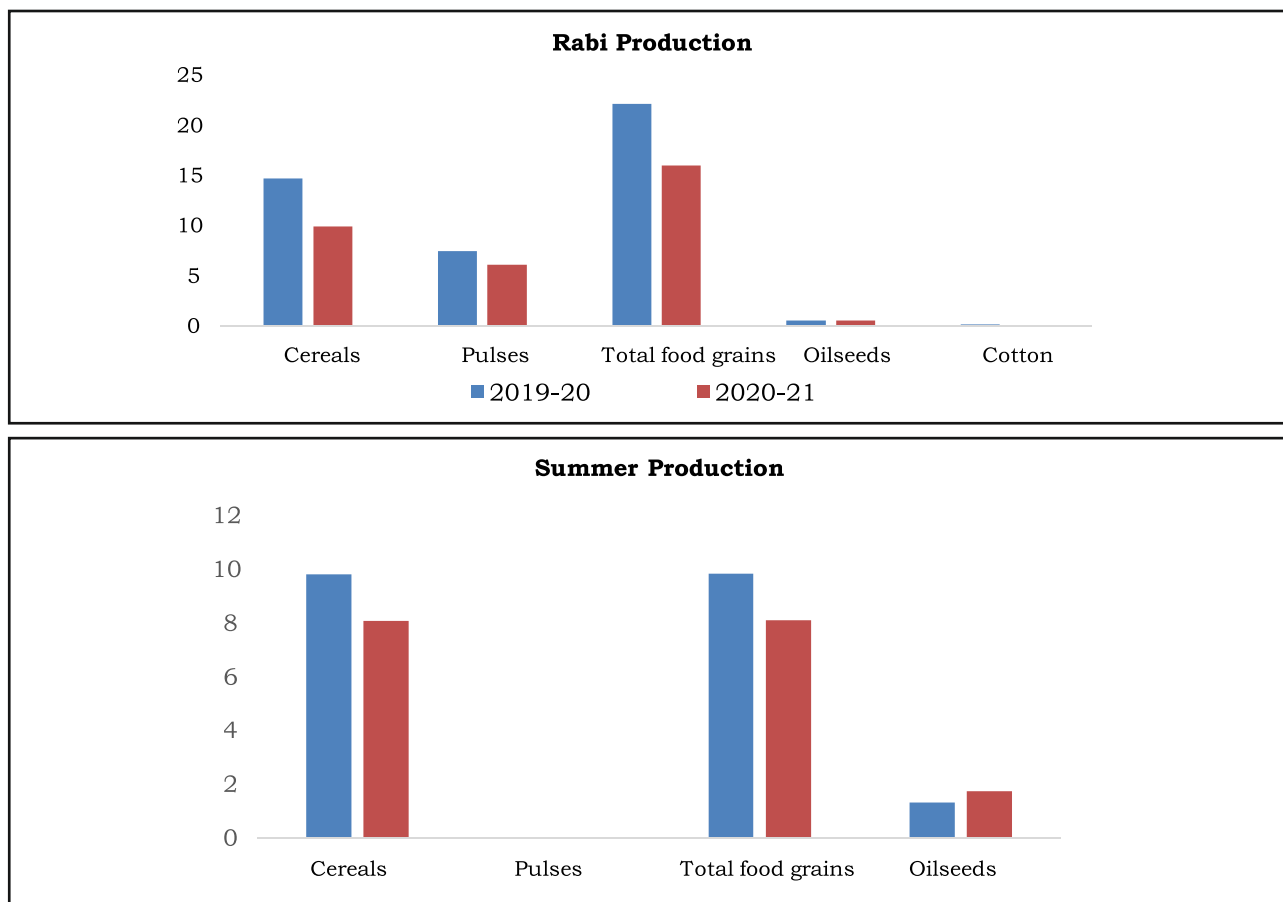




Source: Final Estimates of 2019-20 & 2nd Advance Estimates of 2020-21, DE&S.

Figure 7.2a : Production: Kharif, Rabi and Summer (Lakh tonnes) Production of Cotton in Bales of 170 kgs.





Source: 2019-20 Final Estimates, 2020-21 2nd Advance Estimates of DE&S.

Table 7.2 : Classification of Total Geographical Area-2018-19

Sl. No.	Classification	Area (lakh ha.)
	Total Geographical Area	190.50
1	Forest	30.73
	Not available for cultivation:	
2	Land put to non-agri. Uses	15.05
3	Barren & uncultivable land	7.69
4	Cultivable waste	4.03
	Uncultivated land excluding fallow land:	
5	Permanent pastures & other grazing land	8.72
6	Misc. Tree crops, Groves	2.51
	Fallow Land	
7	Current fallow	9.54
8	Other fallow land	5.81
9	Net Area Sown	106.64
	Total (Gross) Cropped Area	135.51
	Area sown more than once	28.87
	Cropping Intensity - %	127

Source: Annual Season & Crop Report of DE&S, Bangalore.

Govt. of India had allocated 22.85 lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizers consisting DAP-4.00 lakh tonnes, MOP -2.00 lakh tonnes, Complex-7.60 lakh tonnes, Urea-8.50 lakh tonnes and SSP -0.75 lakh tonnes {Others-Mono Ammonium Phosphate, Potassium Schoenite (PS), Ammonium Sulphate, Ammonium chloride (AC), Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN), Rock Phosphate (RP)}. The State has received 25.62 lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizers by the end of Kharif 2020 consisting DAP - 3.93

lakh tonnes, MOP-2.31 lakh tonnes, Complexes - 9.64 lakh tonnes, Urea - 9.47 lakh tonnes, SSP and others 0.26 lakh tonnes.

Based on the projected requirement of different grades of fertilizers for Rabi/summer 2020-21, Govt. of India has allocated 18.57 lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizers consisting DAP-2.50 lakh tonnes, MOP - 1.15 lakh tonnes, Complex-6.55 lakh tonnes, Urea-8.00 lakh tonnes and SSP - 0.37 lakh tonnes {Others-

Table 7.3 : Land Holdings in Karnataka

I. Number of Operational Holdings ('000)					
Size Class	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11	2015-16
Marginal (Below 1 ha.)	2610	3252	3655	3849	4767
Small (1 to 2 ha.)	1707	1909	2014	2138	2214
Semi Medium (2 to 4 ha.)	1204	1259	1278	1267	1193
Medium (4 to 10 ha.)	594	569	555	511	451
Large (Above 10 ha.)	106	90	79	68	56
Total	6221	7079	7581	7832	8681
II. Area of Operational Holdings ('000 hectares)					
Marginal	1248	1492	1651	1851	2080
Small	2480	2742	2876	3020	3107
Semi Medium	3298	3429	3468	3393	3188
Medium	3490	3317	3206	2904	2569
Large	1593	1327	1184	994	861
Total	12109	12307	12385	12161	11805
III. Average Size of Operational Holdings (hectares)					
Marginal	0.48	0.46	0.45	0.48	0.44
Small	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.41	1.40
Semi Medium	2.74	2.72	2.71	2.68	2.67
Medium	5.88	5.83	5.78	5.69	5.69
Large	15.02	14.74	14.99	14.71	15.45
Total	1.95	1.74	1.63	1.55	1.36

Source: Agricultural Census 2015-16, GoI.

Mono Ammonium Phosphate, Potassium Schoenite (PS), Ammonium Sulphate, Ammonium chloride (AC), Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN), Rock Phosphate (RP)}. The State has received 6.32 lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizer by the end of November 2020 consisting DAP – 0.50 lakh tonnes MOP – 0.63 lakh tonnes, Complex – 2.23 lakh tonnes, Urea – 2.88 lakh tonnes, SSP and others – 0.08 lakh tonnes. Trends in fertilizer consumption in terms of NPK nutrients are furnished in **Figure 7.3 and Appendix 7.11.**

b) Buffer Stock of Fertilizer for Kharif 2020

To overcome the scarcity of fertilizers at a critical period, during the Kharif season, the State Government has decided to operate the Buffer Stocking of Fertilizers. The scheme of buffer stocking has been continued for Kharif 2020. During summer and pre-monsoon season itself Department has instructed KSCMF to stock various fertilizers at district and taluk levels. As on 11th Nov. 2020 under the scheme, at KSCMF Branches, DAP – 25,305 tonnes, MOP- 9,157 tonnes, Complexes – 18,613 tonnes, Urea – 2,837 tonnes, totally 55,912

tonnes of fertilizer has been stocked. This arrangement, in turn, helped to manage the supply of fertilizers in demand situation smoothly in the State and there was no problem regarding the availability of fertilizers.

7.6.1 Seeds Distribution

a. Production and distribution of Seeds

As per the Seed Replacement Norms, Seed Replacement Rates fixed for different Agricultural Crops for 2020-21 are 1) Cereals-33 to 40%, 2) Pulses-33 to 50%, 3) Oilseeds-33 to 89%, 4) Cotton-33% & 5) All Hybrids-100%.

Production and distribution of Certified: Quality seeds in the State from 2017-18 to 2020-21 are furnished in **Figure 7.4.**

b) Distribution of seeds at subsidized rates to Farmers during 2020-21

During Kharif 2020, it was programmed to distribute Paddy, Ragi, Jowar, Maize, Bajra, Navane, Cowpea, Greengram, Blackgram, Red gram, Groundnut, Wheat, Sunflower and Soybean under State sectors Seeds Supply and Other Investments Scheme. During Kharif 2020 about 3.97 lakh

Figure 7.3: Consumption of NPK in Karnataka State Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P) & Potash (K)

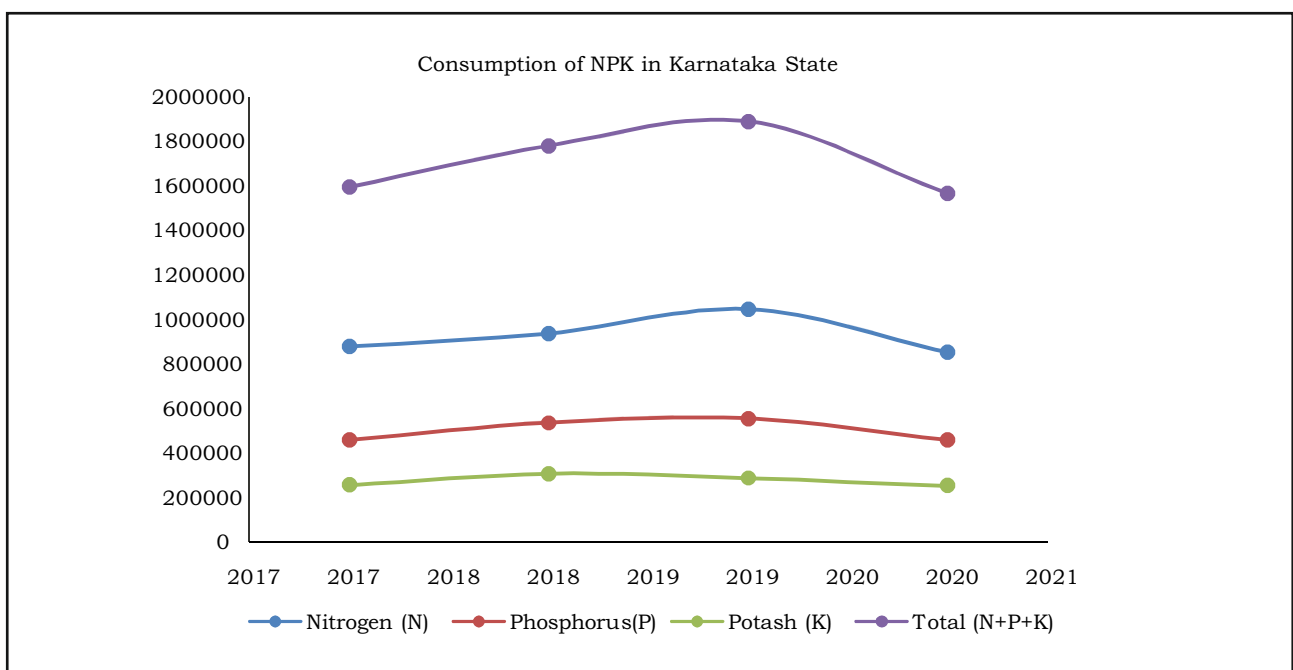
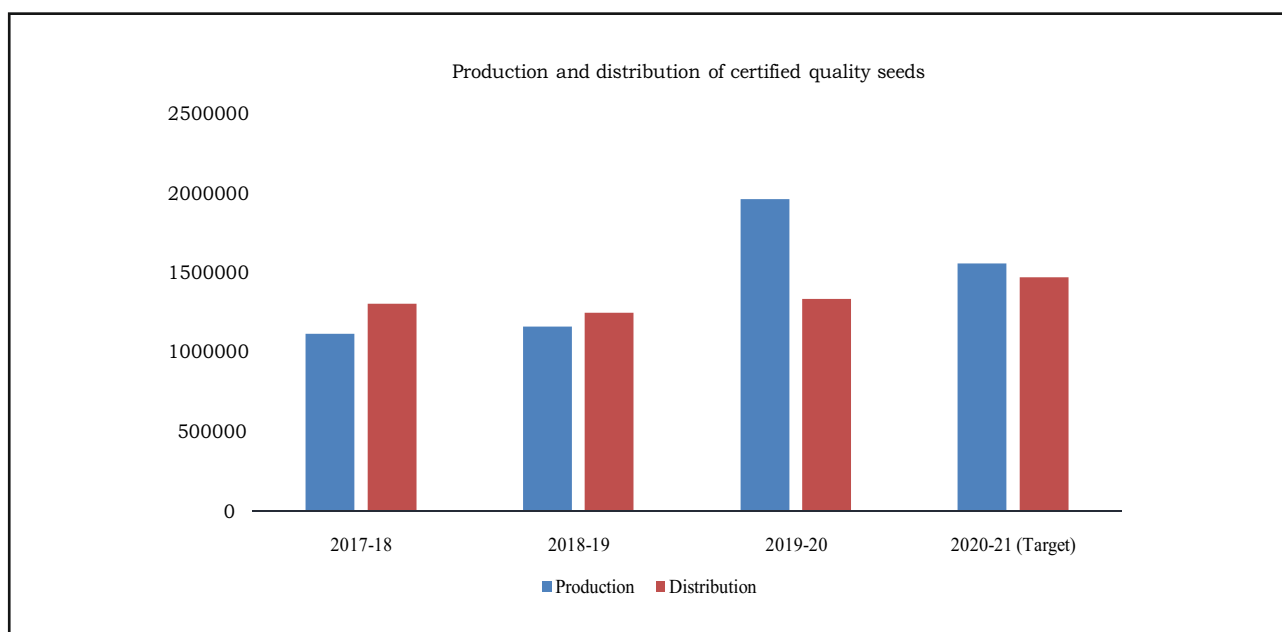


Figure 7.4 : Production and distribution of Certified: Quality seeds (Quantity in quintals)

quintals seeds have been distributed and Rs.89.32 crore subsidy amount is utilized for this purpose and 15.51 lakh farmers have been benefited. During 2020-21 Rabi/Summer 2.68 lakh quintals of seeds have been distributed and Rs.46.86 crore subsidy amount is utilized for this purpose and 4.59 lakh farmers have been benefited.

7.6.2 Plant Protection

During the current year, Fall Army Worm was noticed in Maize in 19 districts of Karnataka. University Scientists and Department officials conducted an extensive survey and farmers were advised regarding the timely management of the pest. Pesticides were also distributed to farmers under subsidised rates for management of fall army worm.

The details of allocation of funds, releases and expenditure for Plant Protection Scheme are given in **Figure 7.5**.

7.6.3 Agricultural implements

Farm Mechanization

Under this scheme, the general farmers are provided with a subsidy of 50% and 90% subsidy is provided to the farmers belonging to Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe limited to

Rs.1.00 lakh. The amount provided under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana is used as matching grants with the State Fund to provide the subsidy. The details of expenditure incurred during the last three years under Farm Mechanization programme are given in **Figure 7.6** & during 2020-21 in **Table 7.4**.

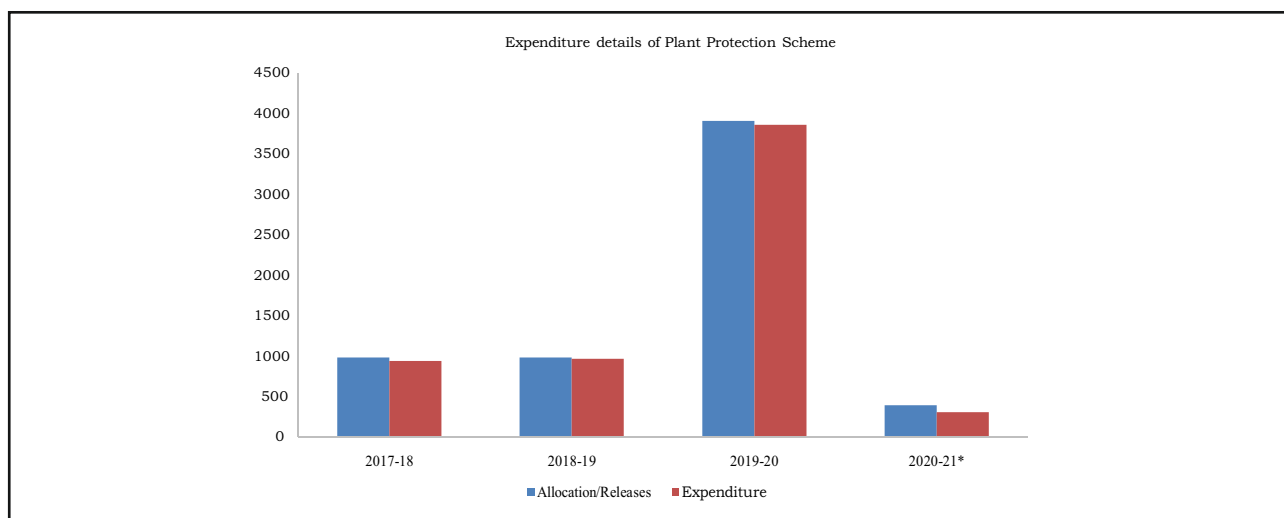
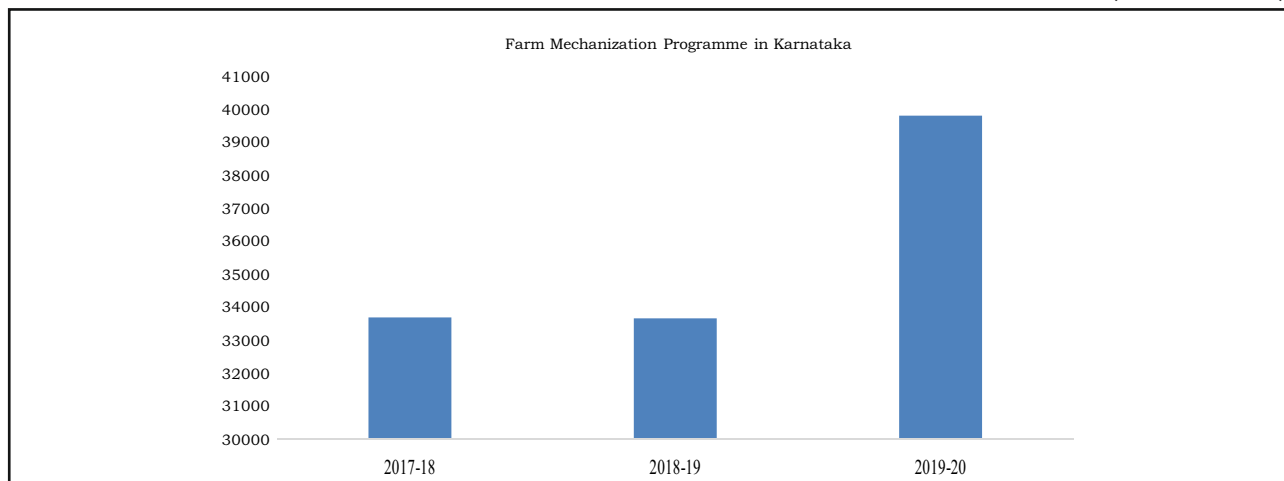
7.6.3.1 Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)

The scheme is being implemented to promote the usage of farm mechanization and increase the ratio of farm power to a cultivable unit area up to 2.5 kW/ha. Progress achieved under the scheme during 2020-21 is furnished in **Table 7.5**.

A) Agro-Processing

Department of Agriculture is implementing the Agro-Processing scheme under which various agro-processing equipment are made available to farmers, Self Help Groups and Farm Women at subsidized rates.

Under SCP and TSP, agro- processing units to SC/ST farmer groups, women SHG's and individual farmers are provided with an assistance of 90% or a maximum of Rs 1.00 lakh. The progress achieved under this scheme is furnished in **Table 7.6**.

Figure 7.5: Expenditure Details of Plant Protection Scheme (Rs. in Lakh)*(up to Nov.2020)**Figure 7.6: The amount provided under RKVY for Farm Mechanization Programme in Karnataka (Rs. in Lakh)****Table 7.4 : Progress achieved under Farm Mechanization for the year 2020-21 (Up to November 2020), (Physical in Numbers, Financial in Rs. in Lakhs)**

Scheme	Programme	Releases	Progress	
			Phy	Fin
Farm Mechanization - State Sector	20000.00	8975.32	66427	6164.35

Table 7.5 : Progress achieved under SMAM for 2020-21 (Up to Nov. 2020)

Scheme	Programme	Releases	Progress	
			Phy. (nos.)	Fin. (in Rs. lakhs)
SMAM	14314.00	11898.20	38879	8971.35

Table 7.6: Progress achieved under Agro-Processing for 2020-21 (Till Nov. 2020)

Scheme	Programme	Releases	Progress	
			Phy (nos.)	Fin (in Rs. lakhs)
Agro-processing	3000.00	1424.45	24195	1070.72

B) Custom Hire and Service Centers**Krishi Yantra Dhare - Farm Machinery Custom Hire Service Centers**

To facilitate farmers to avail the farm machinery on custom hiring basis at the hobli level Custom Hire Service Centres were established through Charitable Trusts/ Non-Government Organizations/ Farm Equipment Manufacturers in a phased manner on a PPP model from 2014-15.

From 2014-15, 598 centres have been established to date, with a budget of Rs.25086.73 lakhs.

During 2020-21, the budget allocated is Rs.1500.00 lakhs and 13.80 lakh farmers have been benefited so far.

7. 7. PROGRAMME AND SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT : CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

7.7.1. National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

National Food Security Mission, which was started during the 11th Five Year Plan has been continued for the 12th Five-year plan also. In addition to NFSM-Rice, NFSM-Pulses, NFSM-Coarse Cereals, NFSM-Nutri Cereals, NFSM-Oilseeds and NFSM-Commercial Crops Schemes, Special action on Nutri cereals, "SAP-Nutri cereals" is also being implemented to boost the production under nutria cereals. Further, to utilize available residual moisture in paddy fallows and to achieve higher production in oilseeds and pulses, Targeting Rice fallow areas-oilseeds (TRFA-oilseeds) and Targeting Rice fallow areas-pulses (TRFA-Pulses) are being implemented in the State during 2020-21 also.

The progress of NFSM for the year 2020-21 is given in **Table 7.7**.

7.7.2. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

"Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana", (RKVY-RAFTAAR) Special Additional Central Assistance Scheme of Government of India is in implementation from 2007-08. The main objective of the scheme is to reorient the Agriculture Development strategies for the rejuvenation of agriculture to meet the needs/demands of farmers.

Agriculture Department is the nodal Department for Implementation of RKVY Schemes of Agriculture and Agriculture & Allied Sectors. For the year 2019-20, an amount of Rs.307.40 crore was released and funds were utilized for implementation of the schemes related to all department and institutions.

During 2020-21 an amount of Rs.414.99 crore (Normal RKVY Rs.397.66 crores + Sub-schemes Rs.17.33 crore) has been sanctioned for implementation of various schemes of RKVY as mentioned in **Table 7.8**.

Up to end of November 2020, Government of India has released an amount of Rs.119.30 crore as the first instalment under sharing pattern and the matching share of Rs.37.922 crore has been met by the State. Out of the total released amount of Rs.157.222 crore, an amount of Rs.89.623 crore has been utilized for various schemes up to November 2020. Details of Sub-Schemes approved by the Government of India for the year 2020-21 are mentioned in **Table 7.9**.

An amount of Rs. 101.61 crore has been earmarked to the agriculture department for

Table 7.7 : Progress under NFSM during 2020-21**(Centre: State - 60:40 %.)****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Programme	Budget Allocated as per Annual Action plan	Grants Released by GoI	Grants Released by GoK	Total Grants Available	Expenditure upto the end of November 2020	Expected Expenditure upto the end of March-21
1	NFSM - Rice	333.333	154.920	103.280	258.200	201.009	248.20
2	NFSM - Pulses	11625.500	6601.120	4400.747	11001.867	7386.567	10028.00
3	NFSM - Coarse Cereals	583.330	219.990	146.660	366.650	300.058	350.00
4	NFSM - Nutri Cereals	6119.000	2963.630	1975.753	4939.383	3567.529	5325.00
5	NFSM - Cotton	137.060	68.430	45.620	114.050	88.424	114.00
6	NFSM - Sugar cane	75.460	26.290	17.527	43.817	34.238	43.000
7	NFSM - Oilseeds	713.580	284.220	189.480	473.700	380.025	550.00
8	TRFA - Oilseeds	283.330	170.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	225.00
9	TRFA - Pulses	810.000	486.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	650.00
10	NFSM - SAP Nutri Cereals	3444.252	2066.550	0.000	0.00	0.00	3000.00
11	NFSM - Sun Flower	160.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	75.00
	Grand Total	24284.845	13041.150	6879.067	17197.667	11957.85	20608.20

Table 7.8: Department/Institution wise Releases and Expenditure for the year 2020-21 (end of November 2020) - Regular RKVY. (Rs.in crore)

Sl. No.	Department/Institution	Funds Approved	Release	Progress Achieved
1	Agriculture	101.61	29.925	29.885
2	Horticulture	72.384	18.623	11.812
3	Animal Husbandry	21.763	11.00	11.00
4	Sericulture	21.08	2.67	1.741
5	Fisheries	17.00	0.00	0.00
6	WDD	79.413	0.854	0.854
7	Co-operation Dept.	6.970	6.970	6.970
8	CFTRI, Mysore	10.00	0.00	0.00
9	UAS, Bengaluru	2.068	1.993	1.993
10	UAS, Dharwad	3.384	1.810	1.810
11	UAS, Raichur	7.420	1.920	1.920
12	UAHS,Shivamogga	2.850	1.250	1.250
13	UHS, Bagalkot	7.802	7.802	7.802
14	DCR, Puttur	1.480	0.568	0.568
15	KSSOCA	1.500	1.500	1.500
16	Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Ltd, Mangalore	5.990	5.513	5.513
17	Bio innovation Centre, Bangalore	20.00	5.005	5.005
	Total	382.714	97.403	89.623

Table 7.9 : Sub-schemes allocation for the year 2020-21 (up to the end of November 2020)**(Rs. in crore)**

Sl. No.	Sub-scheme Name	Funds Approved
1	Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)	4.00
2	Reclamation of Problem Soils (RPS)	10.00
3	Pilot Programme on Implementation of Interventions in most vulnerable drought-prone districts (NRAA)	3.33
	Total	17.33

implementation of the programmes in the year 2020-21. Details are furnished in **Table 7.10**.

7.7.3. National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture - Rainfed Area Development (NMSA-RAD)

- The Central Sponsored Scheme-National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been developed mainly for improvement of Agriculture Production, especially in rainfed Area.
- The scheme is being implemented in the state since 2014-15. The Watershed Development Department is overseeing the implementation of the scheme.
- For, 2020-21, Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 9.00 Crore, along with state share of Rs. 6.00 crore (on 60:40 funds sharing basis) the action plan for Rs.15.00 crore has been approved. Accordingly, the programme is being implemented in the state. GOI has released Rs.335.00 lakh as first instalment grants, along with state share of Rs.223.33 lakh, totally Rs. 558.33 lakh has been released. Out of which till November 2020, Rs.78.66 lakh has been utilized for implementation of Integrated Farming Systems and value addition activities in 1669 hectares of 405 farmers.

Apart from this, revalidated amount of the previous year i.e., Rs. 639.21 lakh (Central share Rs. 383.53 lakh + state share Rs.255.68 lakh) also being utilized for the last year programme. Up to November end Rs.554.05 lakh has been utilized for implementation of IFS and value addition activities in 1669 hectares of 2807 farmers.

7.7.3.1. Soil Health Mission

In Karnataka, 86.81 lakh farm holdings exist. At present, 30 Soil testing laboratories (29 static & 1 mobile soil testing lab) of the Agriculture Department are catering to the needs of State farmers in respect of soil testing. Soil health cards are issued to all the farm holdings once in every two years. In addition to this, 210 village-level soil testing

labs have been established by selected beneficiaries.

The demand for organic sources of plant nutrient like bio-fertilizers, organic manure, vermi composting, slow-release nitrogenous fertilizer like Neem/Sulphur coated urea will increase, which in turn improve the soil fertility. Progress during 2020-21 under Soil Health Mission is given in the **Table 7.11**.

7.7.3.2. Soil Health Management under NMSA

During 2020-21, the establishment of village-level soil testing labs has been taken up with the objective of employment generation for rural youth and to improve timelines in the analysis of soil samples. Financial assistance for setting up of Village level soil testing labs can be availed by Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business centers, Agri-prenuers, Ex-servicemen, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Farmers' producer Organizations (FPOs), Farmers Producer Companies (FPCs), Farmers Joint Liability Groups, Farmers Cooperative Societies, PACS, Input Retail Outlets, Input Retailers and Schools and Colleges. Financial Assistance at the rate of 75% of the total cost of the project (Rs.5.00 lakh total cost) is provided to beneficiaries. The beneficiary contribution will be 25% i.e., Rs. 1.25 lakh.

Other components are Strengthening of Fertilizers control laboratories and distribution of Micro-nutrients (50 % subsidy maximum limit Rs. 500/- per ha). Sharing pattern between central and state government is 60:40. Details of programme and progress under Soil Health Management during 2020-21 are given in **Table 7.11(a)**.

7.7.3.3. Soil Health Cards

During 2020-21, more focus is given to awareness creation amongst the farmers for use of fertilizers as per soil health card recommendations through field demo cum training and to convince them to adopt the recommendations of Soil health card for higher production and enhancing income. 4573 demonstrations and Farmers training will be conducted. Cost norms for farmers training are Rs.24000/- per training (2 days

Table 7.10 : Allocation, releases & expenditure under RKVY (RAFTAAR) for the Projects implemented by the Department of Agriculture for the year 2020-21.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Funds Approved	Release	Progress Achieved
1	Strengthening Agri Extension system through RSKs - Demonstration, visual aid and documentation components	2.08	0.50	0.50
2	Establishment of Krishi Yantra Dhare (CHSCs)	30.00	12.73	12.73
3	Upgradation of DATC, Shivamogga	2.08	0.02	0.00
4	Strengthening of Seed Farms.	17.42	0.00	0.00
5	Strengthening of Fertilizer control Laboratories	2.00	0.50	0.50
6	Promotion high nutrient grains viz. Chia, Quinoa and Teff in the State	1.00	0.10	0.10
7	Upgradation of DATC, Bagalkote	2.00	0.02	0.00
8	Construction of RSK Buildings	18.00	0.00	0.00
9	State Pesticide Testing Laboratories (SPTLs)	3.03	1.06	1.06
10	Agro-processing component	15.00	15.00	15.00
11	Providing Internet Kiosks in Raita Sampark Kendras in the headquarters of taluks for providing information to farmers on crop selection and fertilizer selection (including quantity) based on Soil Health Card reports and soil analysis	4.00	0.00	0.00
12	Digitalization and ICT initiatives of the Department of Agriculture	5.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	101.61	29.93	29.89

Table 7.11: Progress during 2020-21 under Soil Health Mission (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Target	Allotted Grants	Grants Released	Expenditure incurred (up to the end of Nov. 2020)
2020-21	146*	996.00	493.00	241.217

*No of outsourced staff per month in all the soil testing labs in districts

Table 7.11(a): Programme and progress under Soil Health Management during 2020-21 (Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Target		Funds Released	Progress	
		Phy.	Fin.		Phy.	Fin.
1.	Village level soil testing labs	76	285	161.05	3	11.25
2	Strengthening of Fertilizer Control laboratory	3	93.75	46.875	0	0
3.	Promotion of Micronutrients	120000 ha.	600.00	417.5	28118	140.59
4	Mission management		19.576	10.79	0	0
	TOTAL		998.326	636.215*		151.84

* Budget allocation of Rs. 127.50 lakhs and Rs. 18.55 lakhs for the years 2019-20 and 2018-19 respectively are included.

for 30 farmers). Assistance under demonstrations is meant for fertilizers and organic manures apart from soil ameliorants, bio-fertilizers and micronutrients, Assistance should not exceed Rs.2500/- per hectare per beneficiary (100 %). Assistance for beneficiary farmers is provided in the form of inputs as recommended in Soil health card. Sharing pattern between central and state government is 60:40. Details of demonstrations and farmers training programme are given in **Table 7.12**.

7.7.4: Paramparagath Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

Central Government scheme "Paramparagath Krishi Vikas Yojana

(PKVY)" under National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture is being implemented in the State from the year 2015-16 under Soil Health Mission programme. This scheme is implemented on Central & State share basis i.e., 60:40. The project is implemented in all the districts & Taluks of Karnataka in project areas of 50 acres (clusters) each. Clusters are selected adjacent to "Savayava Bhagya" villages/ Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana villages in the rainfed areas of districts where traditional agriculture is followed with minimal fertilizer usage as per the guidelines of PKVY. An area of 27,250 acres is being brought under organic cultivation benefiting 25,968 farmers in 545 clusters of the State. Progress on PKVY is given in **Table 7.13**.

Table 7.12 : Details of Soil Testing Programme 2020-21 (Rs. in lakhs)

2020-21	Target	Allotted Grants	Amount Released	Progress (up to Nov. 2020)	
	Phy.	Fin.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
Demonstrations	4573	114.33	57.163	4159	10.323
Farmers training	4573	1097.52	548.76	1143	50.00
Mission management		24.24	12.12	0	0
2019-20 pending amount			207.105		77.338
TOTAL		1236.09	825.148		137.661

Table 7.13: Progress report of Paramparagath Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Earmarked	Amount released	Expenditure
2015-16	3241.88	3241.88	3200.22
2016-17	2719.56	1358.78	1328.93
2017-18	1594.05	1814.29 (Including pending balance of 2016-17 also)	1793.39
2018-19	0.00	298.285 (Including pending balance of 2016-17 & 2017-18 also)	292.143
2019-20	From 2018-19, PKVY programme is implemented through Horticulture Dept. No grant was released during 2018-19. However, during 2019-20 Rs.1734.00 lakhs (GOI: Rs.1040.40 lakhs:GOK Rs.693.60 lakhs) has been earmarked. Rs.707.39 lakhs was released (GOI Share: Rs.424.434 lakhs: GOK Share Rs.282.956 lakhs) to Horticulture Department for implementation of PKVY.		

7.7.5. Micro Irrigation

To promote efficient use of water in the agriculture production, Micro Irrigation programme is being implemented since 2003-04. Under this programme subsidy/assistance is provided for installation of drip and sprinkler irrigation units to all categories of farmers.

Government of India is also providing funds for Micro Irrigation programme since, 2005-06.

During 2020-21, the Micro Irrigation programme was implemented under Prime Minister's Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). The fund sharing pattern of

subsidy under PMKSY is given in **Table 7.14**. The **tables 7.14A and 7.14B** provide no details regarding these programs and funds.

7.7.6. Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA Scheme)

The 12th Plan Approach Paper by Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operation, Government of India identified several challenges faced by the Agricultural Extension and also gave suggestions to deal with the same. Some of these include

integrating Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), problem-solving skills and the feedback they provide to State Agriculture Universities (SAUs) and National Agriculture Research System (NARS) with Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA Scheme) and thereby strengthening the district plans and schemes. Details of Progress under ATMA Scheme during 2020-21 are given in **Table 7.15**.

Table 7.14: Subsidy sharing Pattern for Micro-irrigation programme under PMKSY

Category of farmers	Up to 2 ha.			After 2.0 ha. and up to 5 Ha.		
	Central Govt (%)	State Govt (%)	Total Subsidy (%)	Central Govt (%)	State Govt (%)	Total Subsidy (%)
Small & Marginal/ SCP/ TSP	33	57	90	33	22	55
Others (General)	27	63	90	27	18	45

Table 7.14 A: Programme and Progress of Micro-irrigation for the year 2020-21

(Up to Nov. 2020)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Scheme	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure	Physical progress (Ha.)
1	PMKSY	33600.00	33148.45	12108.33	56685
2	RIDF	618.00	309.00	292.99	1396
TOTAL		34218.00	33457.45	12401.32	58081

Table 7.14 B: Allocation, Releases and expenditure of Micro-irrigation from 2017-18 to 2019-20

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Micro Irrigation	Financial Year		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Programme	51229.79	49529	51870.68
Releases	44287.04	44735.31	44078.92
Expenditure	43473.12	44036.76	42953.36

Table 7.15: Progress under ATMA Scheme during 2020-21 (Rs. in Lakhs)

Action Plan 2020-21	Release	Total Grants available including previous year's unspent balance	Expenditure (upto November-2020)	Unspent balance*
5085.20	2037.58	3099.06	2514.57	584.49

7.7.7. Crop Insurance Scheme

a. Karnataka Raitha Suraksha Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojane

As per GoI directions, the State has implemented Karnataka Raitha Suraksha Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana from Kharif 2016 season onwards. From 2020 Kharif, the 'Revamped PMFBY' is implemented, with 36 Food, Oilseeds, Annual Commercial & Horticulture crops notified for Kharif. Taluk-wise major crops were notified at Grama Panchayath level and other crops were notified at Hobli level. The Insurance Companies will quote Actuarial/ commercial rates of premium, but farmers will pay the fixed rates of premium as below in **Table 7.16** and the remaining premium will be shared equally by both GOK & GOI. But GOI Premium subsidy rates only up to APR of 25% and 30% for irrigated and rainfed areas/districts.

During 2020 Kharif, 36 Food, Oilseeds, Annual Commercial & Horticulture crops

*Note: As per Action Plan the different farmer-based activities are under implementation stage and the unspent balance will be utilized with 100% by March-2021.

were notified viz., Paddy (I), Paddy (RF), Maize (I), Maize (RF), Jowar (I), Jowar (RF),

Ragi (I), Ragi (RF), Bajra (I), Bajra (RF), Navane (RF), Save (RF), Black gram (RF), Tur (I), Tur (RF), Green gram (RF), Horse gram (RF), Cowpea (RF), Soyabean (I), Soyabean (RF), Sesamum (RF), Sunflower (I), Sunflower (RF), Groundnut (I), Groundnut (RF), Cotton (I), Cotton (RF), Onion (I), Onion (RF), Potato (I), Potato (RF), Red Chillies (I),

Red Chillies (RF), Tomato, Cabbage, and Turmeric.

During Rabi 2020-21, KRS-PMFBY is implemented in all the Districts except Bangalore (Rural) and Bangalore (Urban) and Kodagu. 19 crops are being notified viz., Paddy (I), Maize (I), Maize (RF), Jowar (I),

Jowar (RF), Ragi (I), Ragi (RF), Wheat (I), Wheat (RF), Bengal gram (I), Bengal gram (RF), Black gram (RF), Green gram (RF), Horse gram (RF), Linseed (RF), Safflower (RF), Sunflower (I), Sunflower (RF), Groundnut (RF). During Summer implementing in 25 districts (excluding Udupi, Bidar, Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural and Kodagu) 4 crops are being notified viz., Paddy (I), Ragi (I), Groundnut (I), Sunflower (I).

The Insurance Companies implementing PMFBY during Kharif, Rabi and summer 2020-21 are - Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd., Universal Sompo GIC, Bharti AXA GIC, Bajaj Allianz GIC and Future Generali GIC. The same Insurance companies will implement P M F B Y till 2022-23.

The progress details of Karnataka Raitha Suraksha Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana are given in **Table 7.16(a)**.

b) Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme

The scheme is being implemented in the department of Horticulture since Kharif 2016.

During Kharif 2020-21, totally 11 Annual Commercial and Horticulture crops viz., Green Chilli, Cauliflower, Mango, Grape, Pomegranate, Lime, Papaya, Areca nut,

Betel vine, Black pepper and Ginger have been notified.

During 2020-21, under RWBCIS 5% premium has to be contributed by the farmers out of total Sum Insured of a crop based on the extent of the area to be enrolled through Banks / Common Service Center (CSC). The premium after deducting farmers share is equally shared at 50:50 basis by the State and Central Government. However, as per the revamped guidelines of PMFBY, the central subsidy is limited to gross premium rates up to 25% for irrigated districts and 30% for un-irrigated districts. This means that if L1 premium is more than 25% in

irrigated districts and 30% in rain-fed districts the state has to bear the additional cost on its own.

During Rabi 2020-21, four (4) Horticulture crops viz., Mango, Grape, pomegranate and Green Chilli have been notified.

The implementing insurance companies during 2020-21 are Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd., (AIC), SBI General Insurance Company and HDFC Ergo General Insurance Company. Details of Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme are given in **Table 7.16(b)**.

Table 7.16: Farmer Premium:

Crops	Kharif	Rabi
Food & Oil seeds crops	2.00% of Sum Insured	1.50% of Sum Insured
Annual Commercial & Horticulture crops	5.00% of Sum Insured	5.00% of Sum Insured

Table 7.16(a): Details of Karnataka Raitha Suraksha Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojane

Season/year	No. of farmers participated	Premium paid by farmers (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries	Claims (Rs. in lakhs)
2016 Kharif	943550	14966.59	645585	99337.5
2016-17 Rabi & Summer	1179697	6617.84	1152427	82630
Total 2016-17	2123247	21584.43	1798012	181968
2017 Kharif	1333153	20303.06	541355	59392.9
2017-18 Rabi & Summer	22921	231.16	8981	1050.48
Total 2017-18	1356074	20534.22	550336	60443
2018 Kharif	1222988	15258.48	808044	156385
2018-19 Rabi & Summer	561962	3626.60	451624	99916.1
Total 2018-19	1784950	18885.08	1259668	256301
2019 Kharif	1420443	13325.79	369484	33383.19
2019-20 Rabi & Summer	600432	4030.11	0	0.00
Total 2019-20	2020875	17355.90	369484	33383.19
2020 Kharif	1100647	13357.92	0	0

Table 7.16.(b) : Details of Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (Rs in lakhs)

Year and Season	No of Enrolled Farmers	*No of Enrolled Cases	Farmer Premium	Area Insured (Ha)	Claim Amount settled by the company	*No. of cases (claim settled)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2016-17 Kharif	99373	171198	4255.75	90427.58	26170.69	147377
2016-17 Rabi	6894	7598	410.60	7127.10	1834.25	6074
Total 2016-17	106267	178796	4666.35	97554.68	28004.94	153451
2017-18 Kharif	90283	150787	3768.88	67614.05	20665.07	134785
2017-18 Rabi	2462	3072	285.99	3498.50	2893.17	3058
Total 2017-18	92745	153859	4054.87	71112.55	23558.24	137843
2018-19 Kharif	99533	172612	3927.22	71567.17	27190.69	138394
2018-19 Rabi	5820	6617	458.97	7003.52	5047.72	6555
Total 2018-19	105353	179229	4386.19	78570.69	32238.41	144949
2019-20 Kharif	145682	240297	6135.12	114802.42	**30589.56	**190098
2019-20 Rabi	19164	21006	1840.26	19852.12	IU wise pay out per Ha. the calculation has been completed and it is under verification by Insurance Companies	
Total 2019-20	164846	261303	7975.38	134654.55	30589.56	190098
2020-21 Kharif	168399	282713	7158.51	122121.82	The claim will be calculated after the term sheet risk period completion.	
2020-21 Rabi	6891	6891	320.52	7967.67		
Total 2020-21	175290	289604	7479.03	130089.49		

Note: *Single proposal may have multiple survey numbers, hence the number of Beneficiary/farmer considered as the number of cases. ** Claim settlement through Samrakshane is under Progress

7.8 MAJOR PROGRAMMES

7.8.1 Krishi Bhagya

The Krishi Bhagya scheme is being implemented in the state from 2014-15 mainly to help farmers by making dryland farming not only sustainable but also lucrative by harvesting surplus water and using it as a life-saving resource.

The program was implemented in 23 districts of the state during 2014-15 covering 107 taluks of 5 major dryland areas and further during the year 2015-16, the scheme was extended to 131 taluks of 25 districts where the average annual rainfall was less than 850 mm. During 2016-17 another taluk was added making the total 132 taluks across 25 districts. From 2017-18, owing to the demand from the farming community, the scheme is extended to all the districts of the state excluding command areas.

Allocation, Releases and Expenditure under KrishiBhagya from 2017-18 to 2020-21 (up to 30.11.2020) are given in **Table 7.17**.

Outcome

From the year 2014-15 to 30.11.2020, about 3.17 lakhs (Krishi Bhagya - Farmponds-288404 and convergence with Watershed Dept.-26801 farm ponds and 2460 playhouse/shade net) farmers have been benefitted under the scheme by utilizing Rs.2877.08 crore (Krishi Bhagya-2683.82 Crores + convergence with other schemes Rs.193.26 Crores)

7.8.1.1 Assisting Maize Farmers at Rs.5000/- who have suffered losses during lockdown due to COVID-19 through Direct Benefit Transfer

Criteria for selection of Beneficiaries

1. Maize growers of 2019-20 captured in Crop Survey data only to be considered.
2. Rs.5000/- per Farmer will be transferred through DBT for one season of 2019-20.
3. In case of Joint owners, Rs. 5000/- will be equally divided and transferred to each farmer's account.
4. In the case of NON-FID plots, each survey / hissa number of the plots to be verified and approved.
5. In Death cases, letter of succession to be obtained, New FID has to be created and later approved.
6. Till date (04-12-2020), financial assistance of Rs. 368.34 crores have been provided to 7,36,678 beneficiaries through DBT.

7.8.2. Organic farming promotional activities

At present, the following schemes under the promotion of Organic Farming are being implemented in the State.

- i) Organic Farming Adoption & Certification.
- ii) Zero Budget Natural Farming.
- iii) Raita Siri Programme

Table 7.17: Allocation, Releases and Expenditure under KrishiBhagya from 2017-18 to 2020-21 (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	2017-18	60000.00	*64000.00	63300.59
2	2018-19	50000.00	45800.30	45700.41
3	2019-20	25000.00	**12500.00	**11000.94
4	2020-21 (up to Nov. 2020)	**4000.00	2000.00	1445.26

Note: * Additional Grants of Rs.40.00 crores was released during 2017-18.

** For Pending Payments of last year

I. Organic Farming Adoption & Certification.

Under this programme farmers and farmer groups are provided 75% subsidy for the construction of Vermi Compost units, Biogas, Cattle floor along with bearing the cost of Certification charges. This is also a proposal based programme which is being implemented through Karnataka State Seeds and Organic Certification Agency. As of now 397 individual and 279 Groups are registered under this programme with an area of 20,968 hectares considered for Organic Certification.

II. Zero Budget Natural farming

Zero budget natural farming was announced during 2018-19 for the first time in the State under the state sector schemes. In the first phase, ZBNF Experimental trials were initiated during the summer of 2018-19 in the research stations State SAU's of Karnataka.

In the second phase, ZBNF experimental trials were initiated in the selected farmers' fields in all the ten Agro climatic zones of the State during the monsoon of 2019-20 and the said trials are under progress. Around 2000 hectares of area has been identified in each of the agro climatic zones on cluster basis with a minimum of 20 hectares per cluster. During 2020-21 a budgetary allocation of Rs.4.00 crores is provided of which Rs.2.50 crores have been released so far and the financial progress is achieved.

III. RaitaSiri- Encouragement for farmers to grow minor millets

During the year 2019-20, a new scheme called "Raitha Siri" was announced to encourage farmers to take up minor millets

in a big way. It was proposed to promote area of 6 Nutri Cereals viz., Foxtail millet, Little millet, Kodo millet, Porso millet, Barnyard millet and Browntop millet. The scheme was implemented in all the districts of Karnataka. This programme ensures an incentive of Rs.10000/- per hectare for farmers growing above mentioned six Nutri Cereals. A total amount of Rs.12.88 crores progress was achieved during 2019-20. During 2020-21 a budgetary allocation of Rs.5.00 crores is provided of which Rs.2.50 crores has been released of which Rs.1.08 crores progress is achieved. Details of allocation and expenditure under Organic Farming Promotional Activities are furnished in **Table 7.18**.

7.8.3. RaithaSamparka Kendra

The Department of Agriculture under "Raitha Mitra Yojana" established 742 Raitha Samparka Kendra's (RSKs), one per Hobli to provide services and information at a single point required by the farmers. Based on the various agro-climatic zones of the state, the new good production technologies and skills are being implemented in the farmer's field aiming to increase the state food production levels under this scheme.

To strengthen the Raitha Samparka Kendras for effective implementation of Department programmes and technology transfer, the students graduating from Agriculture and Horticulture Universities are deputed at least for 3 months to Raitha Samparka Kendras for acquiring minimum practical skills, field experience and knowledge. Progress under the Raitha Samparka Kendra Programme is given in **Table 7.19**.

Table 7.18: Details of allocation and expenditure under Organic Farming Promotional Activities (In. Rs. Crores)

Year	Earmarked	Released	Expenditure
2017-18	40.00	40.00	39.32
2018-19	100.00	56.50	56.33
2019-20	87.00	71.50	69.66
2020-21	10.00	5.00	3.93

7.8.4. Sanction of Crop loans to the farmers through Commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) at 3%

This scheme was launched during 2009-10 to provide zero % interest subsidy for shortterm agricultural crop loans through commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks up to Rs. One Lakh for the farmers who repay the principal amount along with the interest before the due date fixed by the banks, and 3% interest up to Rs. 10.00 Lakhs. A budget provision of Rs. 628.00 lakhs has been made during 2020-21. An amount of Rs. 336.00 lakhs has been released. As of November 2020 an amount of Rs. 301.44 lakhs has been released to SLBC.

7.8.5. Training In Agricultural Technology

Training programmes (3/5/6 days) are being conducted for Farmers/Farm Women and Extension workers to train them in advanced Agricultural Technology adoption and Agricultural Extension Skills. A farmers' study tour is also being conducted for Farmers and Farm Women at the DATCs. Funds are also provided for strengthening basic infrastructure and up-gradations of

DATCs. Details of Number of Training conducted, and Budget/Expenditure are furnished in **Table 7.20**.

7.8.6. Karnataka Agriculture Price Commission

Karnataka Agriculture Price Commission (KAPC) is in existence from June 2014. The tenure of the commission is three years and the commission have already completed two terms (2014-17 and 2017-20). The commission has given various useful suggestions and advises to the government and also it has submitted very useful reports. The government have continued the commission for the third time from June 2020 to June 2023.

The government have delegated some of the major responsibilities under highly ambitious "Atma Nirbhar Bharat" to this commission during its third term. The commission is exploring ways and means to create an open market system for agricultural produce through new marketing act; formulation of comprehensive agricultural policy, irrigation policy, agricultural credit policy, price policy and also an import-export policy

Table 7.19: Details of Allocation, Release & Expenditure under Raitha Samparka Kendra Programme (Rs. in Lakhs)

Raitha Samparka Kendra	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	*2020-21
Allocation	173.00	180.00	180.00	180.00
Releases	173.00	174.61	180.00	66.00
Expenditure	172.64	174.61	180.00	*66.00

Table 7.20: Number of Training conducted and Budget/Expenditure details.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Trainings in Agricultural Technology	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 *
No. of Training conducted	582	617	474	746
Allocation	254.18	255.68	256.295	100
Releases	238.81	244.37	211.45	28
Expenditure	230.20	240.08	193.45	*6.47

with suitable recommendations to the government; to prepare scientific comprehensive cultivation costs of major agriculture and horticulture crops and advocating profitable prices for the production of these crops; making suitable recommendations to the government for procurement of agricultural produce through MSP of the central government, conducting studies of crop production and price estimation; conducting studies on cropping plans in different agro-climatic zones; conducting studies on processing and value addition of agricultural produce; conducting studies on Agri mechanization etc.

During the current year, the following reports have been prepared and submitted to the government by KAPC up to the end of November 2020:

1. Status of cost of cultivation, production and market prices of agriculture and horticulture crops and analysis of new marketing acts-Analysis report for 2019-20 and recommendations.
2. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana-changes and revisions that can be made in the implementation to make it farmers' friendly.
3. Farmers' suicides-grievances of farm women-hardships and relief measures.
4. Mukhya Mantri Annapurna Scheme-Special report and recommendations for the implementation with a suitable budget during 2021-22.

Apart from the above reports, the major recommendations made during this period are as follows:

1. The commission has analyzed the problems that have arisen in the agriculture sector during the nationwide lockdown period due to Covid-19 pandemic and have made suitable recommendations to the Government regarding agricultural production and also protection to the farmers.
2. The commission conducted a meeting of all the stakeholders of mortgage loan

scheme and has made suitable recommendations to the Government regarding getting the benefit of this scheme by the farmers and also to avoid distress sale of agricultural produce at low prices.

3. The KAPC is making suitable recommendations to the Government to make market interventions whenever the wholesale market price of agriculture produce goes below the MSP of the central Government. KAPC also recommends the State Government to give bonus whenever the MSP declared is not remunerative to the farmers. During the current year, the process of procuring green gram, black gram, copra, rice, ragi and jowar at MSP is going on. For copra, the State Government has declared Rs. 1,000/- incentive per quintal besides MSP.

At present, KAPC is involved in the estimation of cost of cultivation of major agricultural and horticultural crops in association with five agriculture and horticulture universities of the state. In addition to this comprehensive data collection on minor millets (Siri Dhanya) and some important crops is in progress. Price estimation work is also in progress. Preliminary work to take up studies on comprehensive agricultural policy, irrigation policy, agriculture credit policy, price policy, import/export etc. is going on.

A total budget of Rs.150/- lakhs is provided to the commission for the year 2020-21. An amount of Rs.77.50 lakhs are released up to the end of November 2020 and an amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs have been spent so far.

7.9. OTHER INITIATIVES BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

a) Raitha Sahayavani Kendra (Farmers helpline centre)

The State Department of Agriculture has farmers' helpline called "Raitha Sahayavani Kendra" to provide information on agriculture and allied subjects for the farming community in the local language. Farmers are facilitated to make toll free call on Phone No. 1800 425 3553. The centre

functions from 8.00 am to 7.00 pm on all days. Subject matter specialists are entrusted to receive the calls and provide information to the farmers. On an average 35-60 calls are received per day.

b) Kisan call Centre

Kisan call centres are set up in the country by Central Government to make agriculture knowledge available at free of cost to the farmers as and when desired. The Call Centres can be accessed by farmers all over the country on common toll-free Number 1800 180 1551.

c) The e-Governance initiatives under taken by the Department

Department has taken steps to strengthen the extension system by greater use of modern Information and Communication Technology (ICT) applications from RSK to Secretariat (Agriculture) to meet the core functions of the Department viz., service delivery, information dissemination, public grievances and redressal, schemes/ programme implementation and to have interfaces with other Departments through the implementation of K-Kisan (Karnataka – Krishi Information Services and Networking) Project. Under this project, the Department has developed application modules through NIC for implementation of Farm Mechanization/Micro Irrigation, Krishi Bhagya, AgroProcessing etc. schemes.

Initiatives on this line are KSWAN-2 connectivity to all offices of department of agriculture, redesigned bilingual “Raita Mitra” website and “Raita Snehi” interactive platform.

E-governance Department is extending KSWAN-2 (Karnataka State Wide Area Network) connectivity to all offices of the Department of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture has redesigned the existing “Raita Mitra” website (bilingual) to provide timely information on various schemes, Rate Contracts of the inputs, Market Information, Weather forecast, Tender Notification etc., Further,

for the first time in the State, the Department has developed and provided an interactive platform, “Raita Snehi – Interaction”- to address the queries of the farmers/public. The farmers/public can send queries related to agriculture either in Kannada or English to the Department through this platform and receive solutions to their mobiles and e-mails. Besides, the farmers can share audio or videos on this website concerning innovative agriculture practice for all others to view and follow.

d) Crop Survey - My Crop My Right

In Karnataka, estimation of Crop Area statistics was earlier done manually; Agriculture Department, Revenue Department, and Irrigation Department together were doing the crop enumeration. The manual survey at times did not give an accurate picture. Therefore, there was a need to bring in a system for effective capture of survey/sub survey number wise crop information.

During the year 2017, to alleviate the problems of data collection and accurate data availability, the State Government decided to take up Crop Survey work using mobile software application developed by the DPAR (e-Governance) with the help of officials of the Revenue, Agriculture, Horticulture and Sericulture departments. Later in 2018-19, the Crop Survey was conducted during Kharif season using educated youth (Private Residents-PR) of the village using the mobile application. Since 2019-20 the Crop Survey is being conducted by the Department of Agriculture in collaboration with the e-Governance Department using the Mobile App. In 2020-21 both farmers and private residents are involved in crop survey.

“Bele Darshak App” has been developed to allow the farmers to view the details of the crop survey of his plot and raise their objections if any about the crop survey. The objections raised by farmers about Crop Survey are disposed of by the Departmental Officers appropriately.

Crop area estimation by DES (Agriculture, Horticulture and Sericulture), Input subsidy, Crop Insurance scheme, entry of crop details in RTC, MSP operation, the sanction of beneficiary oriented schemes of Agriculture and Horticulture Departments and other schemes are using the data collected under Crop Survey Scheme.

During 2020-21 Kharif season crop data of 210.26 lakh plots was enumerated and 100% progress has been achieved by both Farmer app and PR app. During Rabi season crop data of 112.09 lakh plots was enumerated and 95.30 % progress has been achieved till 4th February 2021 both by Farmer app and PR app.

e) **Telemetric Rain gauge Stations**

Agriculture Department has allotted grants under RKVY to Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC) for establishing GPRS enabled and solar-powered Telemetric Rain Gauges (TRG) at Grama Panchayath level and Telemetric Weather Stations (TWS) at Hobli level. KSNDMC has successfully installed and maintaining 6495 Telemetric Rain Gauges which include Pattana Panchayaths, Hobli headquarters and all the Gram Panchayaths in the State. Telemetric Weather Stations have been installed in all the 747 Hobli headquarters and 173 micro watersheds. The dense network of weather monitoring stations is unique and first of its kind in the Country.

The Grama Panchayath level weather data and the weather forecast is being used to generate and disseminate weather-related Alerts, Early warnings and Agro-Met advisories directly to the officers and farmers through a 24x7 interactive help desk "VARUNA MITRA".

f) **Agro-met Advisories through Mobile SMS**

Agriculture Department in coordination with Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC) has been providing weather and crop advisories in Kannada directly to the farming community through SMS to their mobile phones. At

present weather and crop advisories are disseminated to about 30 lakh farmers in the State.

7.9.1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PMKISAN)

Under the "Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi" scheme of Government of India, each eligible farmer family is provided with the financial assistance of Rs. 6000/- in 3 instalments of Rs. 2000/- each. So far, 56,85,185 farmers in the State have registered by giving self-declarations under this scheme; 54,61,499 farmers information (Aadhaar number and bank account number) has been sent to the Government of India. The central government has transferred the financial assistance of Rs.4885.79 crore to 53,52,304 farmers of the State till date.

7.9.2. PM KISAN - Karnataka scheme

The State Government has been providing additional financial assistance of Rs. 4,000/- in two instalments under the PM Kisan- Karnataka Scheme to all eligible farmers of the Central Government's PM Kisan scheme from 14.08.2019. During 2020-21, Rs. 2600 crores have been allocated for the scheme. So far the State Government has permitted for 51,09,730 farmers to get financial assistance and the State has transferred the financial assistance of Rs. 986.76 crore to 49,33,840 farmers of the State till date.

7.10. THE OUTCOME OF VARIOUS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The department is initiating necessary strategies to maintain the agriculture production and welfare of the farming community. As a major part of the cultivated area in the State is under rainfed farming, the Government has concentrated more on sustainable production and farmers' income through flagship programmes i.e. "Krishi Bhagya" for sustaining the rainfed production, "Micro-Irrigation" for judicious use of water, "RaitaSiri" for promoting Nutricereals "Farm Mechanization" for solving the scarcity of agricultural labour, "Krishi Yantra Dhare" for providing

agricultural implements on rental basis to carry out the agricultural operations in time and to reduce the cost of cultivation. The various development programmes and schemes implemented by the Government have resulted in achieving sustainable production.

7.11. WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Karnataka State is predominantly agriculture-based State with more than 70% of its population depending upon agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. The total geographical area of State is 190.50 lakh hectares, out of which 129.70 lakh hectares area is available for watershed interventions. So far, 70.84 lakh hectares rainfed area has been developed with watershed interventions. The remaining area of 58.86 lakh hectares will be treated with scientific watershed interventions in a phased manner.

The budget allocation of the department from 2018-19 to 2020-21 is given below in **Table 7.21**.

The area covered under Watershed Development from 2017-18 to 2020-21 is depicted in **Table 7.22**.

7.11.1: Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (erstwhile IWMP):

1. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Watershed Development Component - (PMKSY-WDC)

PMKSY-WDC is being implemented in the state since 2009-10 as per the Common Guidelines-2008 (Revised edition-2011) issued by Government of India. Desert Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Development Programme and Integrated Wasteland Development Programme have been brought under one umbrella with the nomenclature of Integrated Watershed Management Programme.

It is a centrally sponsored scheme with the sharing pattern of 90:10 (centre and state) ratio up to 2014-15. From 2015-16 onwards IWMP is renamed as “Pradhan Manthri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana- Watershed Development Component”(PMKSY-WDC) (erstwhile IWMP) with the sharing pattern of Centre and State in the ratio of 60:40.

The project activities are implemented in 3 different phases.

- A) Preparatory Phase activities
- B) Work Phase activities
- C) Consolidation and withdrawal phase

Table 7.21 : Budget Allocation of the Department from 2018-19 to 2020-21 (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	2018-19(RE)	2019-20 (RE)	2020-21 (BE)
Budget	46239.33	28047.44	19448.75

Table 7.22 : Area covered under Watershed Development

(Unit: Lakh hectares)

Year	During the year	Cummulative
2017-18	1.54	66.88
2018-19	2.97	69.85
2019-20	0.99	70.84
2020-21 (Anticipated)	0.42	71.26

2. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Other Interventions

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Other Interventions programme is being implemented as per the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana guidelines of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI. This programme is implemented from 2015-16 with the sharing pattern of 60:40 between central and State Governments.

An amount of Rs. 6600.00 lakhs is earmarked for this programme for the year 2020-21. It is planned to implement 1016 water harvesting structures like Check dam/ vented dam, Nala bund, Gokatte and Percolation tanks to cover an additional area of 2540 hectares under protective irrigation.

An amount of Rs. 4354.80 lakhs has been utilised out of the total available amount (including opening balance) of Rs. 5393.52 lakhs up to the end of November-2020 & treated an area of 9868 hectares through the implementation of bunding, 769 water harvesting structures like check dam, vented dam, farm pond, percolation tank and nalabund etc., agro-forestry and dryland horticulture programmes.

Under PMKSY scheme Rs. 783.00 lakhs have been earmarked for Special Component Plan of which an amount of Rs.322.74 lakhs has been utilised and 72 water harvesting structures have been constructed in the land belonging to SC families up to the end of November-2020.

Similarly an amount of Rs. 409.00 lakhs has been earmarked under Tribal Sub Plan of which Rs. 175.98 lakhs has been utilised and 37 water harvesting structures have been constructed in the land belonging to ST families up to the end of November-2020.

7.11.2 Sujala-III Exit Strategy Programme

Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II (KWDP-II) (Sujala-III) was implemented with the World Bank assistance in 2534 rainfed micro watersheds covering 14 lakh hectares area in 12 districts of the State, from 2013-14 to 2019-20 with the co-

ordination of scientific partner institutions. Micro watershed-wise and parcel-wise Land Resource Inventory (LRI) was carried out in over 14 lakh hectares project area and collected LRI data with the partnership of NBSS&LUP, State Agricultural and Horticultural Universities and other institutions by providing required infrastructure, equipment, and other facilities.

The Sujala-III project has emerged as one of the best watershed management model in the field of application of Science and technology-based inputs in watershed development and crop production for enhancing and sustaining farm income.

Hence, as suggested by the World Bank, Sujala-III Exit Strategy programme has been designed with a cost of Rs.4037.82 lakhs to consolidate the work done and to ensure maintenance and updation of the quality of the datasets and outputs generated during the post-project period of Sujala-III project for 5 years from January 2020 to December 2024 and is being implemented with the approval of the State Government.

An amount of Rs.986.00 lakhs has been allocated in the revised Budget of State Government for the year 2020-21 for implementation of the Sujala-III Exit strategy programme. An amount of Rs.142.05 lakhs has been utilised up to the end of November-2020.

7.11.3. Watershed Development to Prevent Drought (WDDP)

There is need to implement drought-proofing watershed activities in the watershed area in 100 drought-hit and low ground water level taluks covering an area of 5000 to 10000 hectares in each taluk using Land Resource Inventory (LRI) and its precision farming recommendations on Watershed development projects in saturation approach and in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) and Pradhana Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) from the year 2019 to 2024 for over five years.

An amount of Rs. 5000.00 lakhs has been allocated for this scheme for the year 2020-

21. An amount of Rs. 868.03 lakhs has been utilised from the total available amount of Rs. 1250.00 lakhs up to the end of November-2020.

7.11.4. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) Rainfed Area Development (RAD) Programme

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme-. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been developed mainly to improve agriculture production, especially in rainfed areas. Rainfed Area Development (RAD) programme aims at promoting Integrated Farming System(IFS) with emphasis on multi-cropping, rotational cropping, intercropping, mixed-cropping practices with allied activities like horticulture, livestock, fishery, agro- forestry, apiculture etc. to enable farmers not only in maximizing the farm returns for sustaining livelihood but also to mitigate the impacts of drought, flood or other extreme weather events. The scheme is being implemented in the State since 2014-15 with the sharing pattern of 60:40 between Central and State Government.

An amount of Rs.1500.00 lakhs has been allocated for this scheme for the year 2020-21. It is targeted to treat and develop 4759 hectares of land. An amount of Rs. 632.71 lakhs has been utilised from the total available amount of Rs. 1197.54 lakhs up to the end of November-2020 and 2034 hectares area has been treated.

7.11.5 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO)

Farmer producer organisations(FPO) formed and registered under the Companies Act 2013/ Co-operative - Societies Act will enable to mobilize farmers and build their capacity to collectively leverage their production and marketing strengths. The vision of the FPO is to build a prosperous and sustainable member-owned producer organization that enable farmers to enhance productivity through efficient, cost-effective and sustainable resource use and realize

higher returns for their produce, through collective action.

To encourage/support Farmer Producer Organisations (FPO) Rs.200.00 lakhs have been allocated for the year 2020-21. Formation of 130 FPOs is in progress in 26 districts from Watershed Development Department.

7.11.6. Public-Private Partnership for Integrated Agriculture Development (PPP-IAD)

Public-Private Partnership for Integrated Agriculture Development (PPP-IAD) model is essential for facilitating large scale integrated projects by private sector players in the agriculture sector for aggregating farmers, creating critical rural infrastructure, introducing new technologies, adding value to the produce and integrating the agricultural supply chain. The scheme is being implemented by 8 Private partners in 10 districts of the State and 15 projects are under scrutiny.

7.12 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

The Department of Agricultural Marketing is working under the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation and Development) Act, 1966 and Rules 1968. The Department of Agricultural Marketing supervises and guides the working of APMCs to implement the provisions of the Act and Rules.

The tasks of the Department are to provide the additional required infrastructure for trade in the markets, to ensure transparency in the markets, to modernize the markets, and to ensure competitive price to the farmers produce. In this regard, action has been taken to implement an online trading system in all the APMCs of the state in a phased manner.

160 APMCs have been linked to Unified Market Platform of Rashtriya e-Market Services and the Kalaburagi & Chincholi APMCs have been linked to the e-NAM platform of the GOI. In addition to this, action has also been taken to link 3 more APMCs to the e-NAM platform.

7.12.1 Karnataka Agricultural Marketing Policy 2013 and Implementation of e-trading system

To improve the agricultural marketing system in the State, the Government had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary to Government, Department of Co- operation. An SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) has been established on 20-1-2014 for the implementation of reforms measures. The budgetary allocation of the Agricultural marketing department from 2018-2021 is furnished in **Table 7.23**.

On line trading system is being implemented to sell the agricultural produce of the farmers in the markets through the electronic trading system.

So far, 160 markets are brought under Unified Market Platform. The Unified Market Platform has transacted 7.93 Crore MTs of agricultural commodities worth Rs.2,07,456.71Crore.

7.12.2. Minimum Floor Price scheme

To ensure sustainable development and stability in the agricultural sector and to protect the interest of the farmers against distress sale of agricultural commodities, whenever the rates of such commodities go down, the Floor Price Scheme for

Agricultural/Horticultural commodities in Karnataka is being implemented.

The Scheme has come into effect from 24.11.1999. For the successful implementation of the said scheme, a corpus of Revolving Fund was created.

During 2020-21, procurement of Ball copra, Soyabean, Green gram, Black gram & Groundnut is under progress. Details of Minimum Support Price (MSP) announced by GoI for 2020-21 are provided in **Appendix 7.12**.

7.12.3. Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

Rural markets are the places where a large number of small and marginal farmers sell their agricultural produce. These markets are being developed by providing infrastructure for the benefit of farmers and traders. The National Agriculture and Rural Development Bank of Government of India provide partial financial assistance for providing infrastructure facilities for rural markets. Remaining financial requirements are provided by the APMCs.

During 2020-21, a budgetary provision of Rs.14154.00 lakhs has been made, and an amount of Rs.10615.50 lakh has been released so far. The same has been reimbursed to the APMCs who have completed the works out of their own fund.

Table 7.23 : The budgetary allocation of Agricultural Marketing Department from the year 2018-19 to 2020-21

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Grant	29540.25	9390.04	Budgetary Provision: Rs.21754.00 lakh (Rs.7600.00 lakh for Minimum Support Price scheme & Rs. 14154.00 lakh for NABARD works) Amount released so far out of budgetary allocation: Rs.10615.50 lakh. Grant has not been released under Minimum Support Price Scheme.

7.12.4. Rice Technology Park – Karatagi

Rice Technology Park in Karatagi of Gangavati Taluk is being developed to provide technology facilities for cleaning, grading, processing, packing, selling, branding, export, etc. for paddy/rice.

Land measuring 315 acres 28-gunta has been acquired for the implementation of the scheme. To provide basic amenities at Rice Technology Park, Karatagi, approval has been accorded to take up development works at a cost of Rs.120.00 crore under Warehouse Infrastructure Fund. The tender process is completed and the works are under progress.

7.12.5. Assistance to APMC's for special projects

The objective of this project is to provide infrastructure facilities like auction platforms, godowns, roads, drinking water and sanitary facilities, etc., in the markets coming under the backward areas and providing housing facility for hamals under SCSP & TSP subheads.

During 2019 - 20, Government has earmarked Rs.1679.00 lakhs under this scheme. Under SDP, 13 works in the APMCs coming under backward taluks from an amount of Rs.556.00 lakh, under construction subhead, integrated solid waste management system at Kolar, Chintamani, Hassan, Belagavi and Bidar from an amount of Rs.992.00 lakh, under SCSP & TSP construction of 22 and 6 numbers of houses for hamals have been taken up respectively from an amount of Rs.105.00 & Rs.26.00 lakh. Regarding, implementation of the Integrated Solid Waste Management System at select 5 APMCs, no response has been received even for the second tender. Hence, as per the direction of Finance Department, the scheme has been dropped and the grant released for the implementation of the scheme i.e.Rs.744.00 lakh has been surrendered with the interest accrued thereon to the Government. During 2020-21, no budgetary provision has been made under this scheme.

7.12.6. Establishment of Tur Technology Park at Kalaburagi

The action had been taken for the establishment of Tur Technology Park at Kalaburagi, to take up value addition activities for Tur and other pulses produced in the area.

APMC, Kalaburagi has taken necessary steps for the acquisition of 250-acre land through KIADB. In the KIADB's 349th board meeting held on 30-5-2017, a resolution has been passed regarding dropping off the 229.27-acre land acquisition process.

Thereby, the APMC request for the acquisition of 250-acre land which is included in the above acquisition process gets dropped. In this regard, for the implementation of the scheme, despite continuous effort suitable land has not been obtained. Hence, the Government has accorded permission to drop the scheme. Action has been taken to surrender the grant amount by withdrawing from the K.I.A.D.B.

7.12.7. Establishment of Maize Technology Park at Ranebennur

The action had been taken to establish Maize Technology Park in Ranebennur to take up value addition activities for Maize and other commodities produced in the area and also to create better infrastructure for cleaning, grading, sorting, processing, branding, marketing and export of maize and its products.

Action has been taken to establish a maize technology park in the 60-acre land proposed for a mega-market area. DARASHAW & Co. Pvt. Ltd. of Mumbai has been appointed as Technical Consultant. The technical consultant has submitted Environment & Social Impact Assessment Report, Feasibility Report, GAD Structure report & Bid documents. In the committee meeting held on 13-4-2017, a resolution has been passed to obtain permission from the Government to transfer the implementation of the scheme to the Commerce and Industries department. Since it is decided to

drop the project, Government vide letter dated 5-10-2020, directed to surrender the grant amount with interest accrued thereon to the Government. Action has been taken in this regard to surrender the grant to the Government.

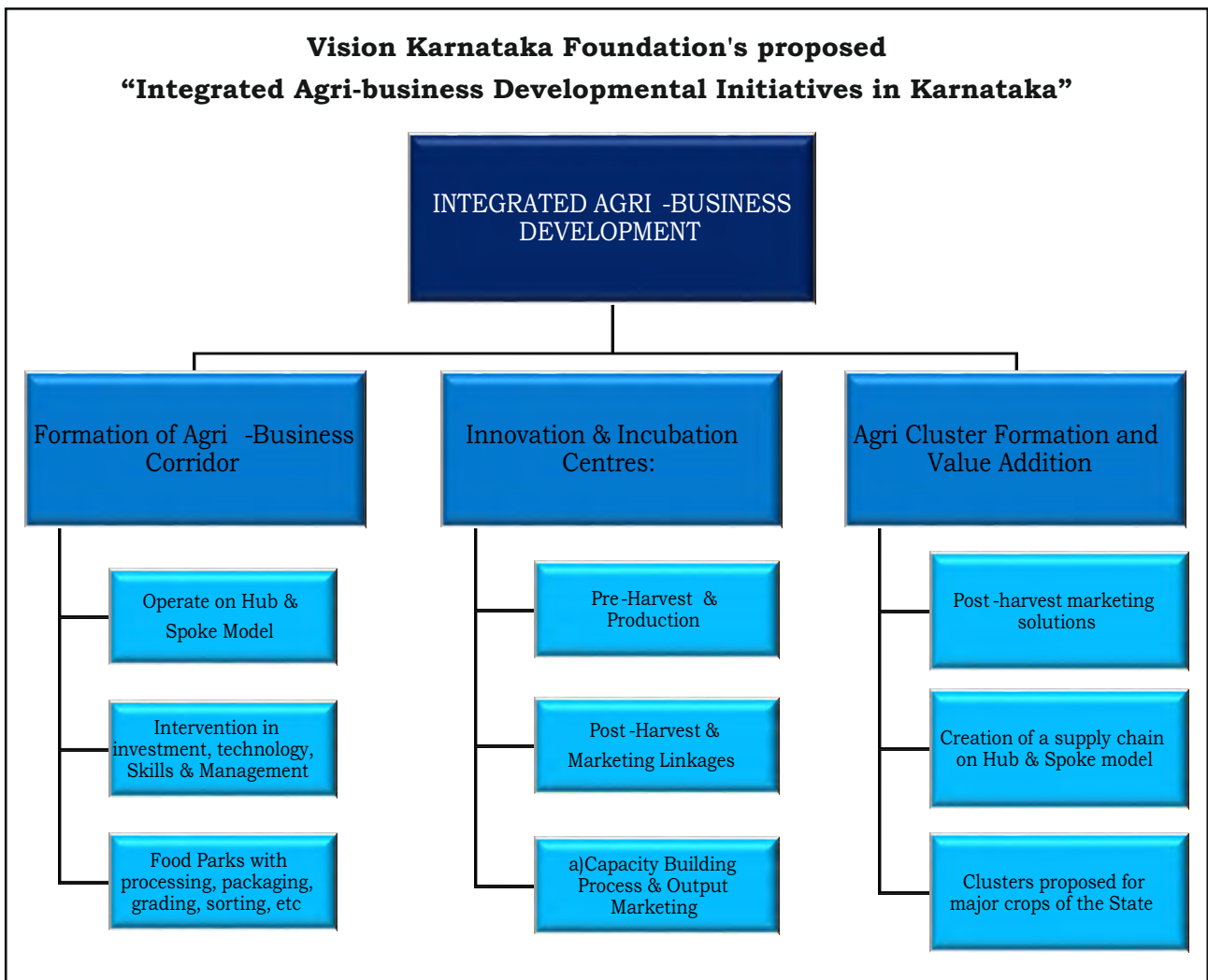
7.12.8. Establishment of Coconut Technology Park at Tiptur

The action had been taken to establish Coconut Technology Park including coconut products research and development unit at Tiptur to take up value addition activities for Coconut/Copra produced in the area and also to give better infrastructure for cleaning, grading, sorting, processing, branding, marketing and export of coconut/copra and its products are provided.

For the implementation of the scheme, the land identified on priority basis has not been obtained despite continuous efforts for the acquisition of land. Hence the scheme has not been taken up. Government has directed to surrender the grant amount with interest accrued thereon to the Government. Direction has been issued to the concerned Secretary of the APMC, to surrender the grant amount as per the direction of Government.

7.12.9. Kayaka Nidhi

Implementation of Kayaka Nidhi Scheme will help about 29,000 licensed hamals working in APMCs who are under below poverty line. The amount under this scheme had been utilized to meet the medical expenses of surgical operation up to



Rs.1.00 lakh & Rs.10,000/- to meet expenses related to cremation in case of death of Hamals working in the market area. So far, Rs.17,11,418/- has been spent on medical expenses and Rs.46,10,000/- for funeral assistance for Hamals. 560 Hamals have been benefitted under this scheme.

7.12.10. Raitha Sanjeevini

This is an insurance scheme for farmers being implemented by the Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board. Under this scheme, farmers who met with an accidental death or permanently disabled while being involved in farming/marketing activities are provided with compensation ranging from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/-. During 2020-21, up to November, 33 farmers were given compensation of Rs.32,90,000/-.

7.12.11. Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana

The Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana is an insurance scheme implemented with the help of Life Insurance Corporation of India for the welfare of licensed weighmen, hamals and cartmen working in AMPCs. The Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme.

7.12.12 Vision Karnataka Foundation has proposed Integrated Agribusiness Developmental Initiatives in Karnataka. The main initiatives are

1. Formation of Agri-Business Corridor

As an initial step towards this ambitious goal, it is proposed to form "Agri-Business Corridor for Karnataka" covering the entire stretch of the state starting from Chamarajanagara in the South to Belgaum in the North. The corridor will operate on Hub and Spoke Model with Hubs at Chamarajanagara, Bangalore Rural, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Hubli, Belgaum and Kolhapur and all the nearby districts will act as feeders for these Hubs. Each of the hubs will have a Medium Scale Food Parks and will cater to the nearby feeder districts/talukas across the state. The Farmers and FPOs can utilise these facilities by aggregating the produce from

their areas and bringing it to the nearby Food Park for better value realisation for their produce. Huge opportunity for the Women-led SHGs to get involved in these hubs and feeder centres.

The main aims of the intervention are:

- Flow of Investment
- Enabling Technologies
- Enhanced Skill Sets
- Modern Management Practices

It is proposed to provide the following facilities at the Food Parks

- Freezer Room
- Individual Quick Freezing (IQF) Facility
- Sorting and Grading Line
- Pre-Cooling Facilities
- Ripening Chambers
- Freezer Facility for Frozen Foods
- Dry Warehousing for Raw and Finished Goods
- Grain Silos
- Packaging Facilities
- Material Handling Infrastructure
- Aseptic Pulping Facilities
- Common Multi-Grain Milling Facilities
- Pack House with a Sorting and Grading Facility
- Steam Generation Unit
- In Houses Food Testing Labs
- Extraction Facility
- Dehydration facility
- Bakery Setup
- Research and development centre for forthcoming entrepreneurs to build processing units for agricultural and horticultural products procured from the farmers.

2. Innovation & Incubation Centres

A Move towards Self-Sustainability & Strengthening FPO Models. An FPO driven capacity building & organized supply chain system for marketing of small & marginal farmer's agricultural produce in rural areas.

It is to address various interventions at /for

- a) Pre-Harvest and Production:
- b) Post-Harvest & Marketing Linkages (Fresh Fruits & Vegetables Supply Chain)
- c) Capacity Building Process & Output Marketing

3. Agri Cluster Formation and Value Addition

This intervention aims to address the post-harvest marketing solutions and the creation of a supply chain on Hub and Spoke model. Clusters are proposed for major crops of the State such as Tur, Tomato, Onion, Potato, Arecanut, Millets, Maize, Mango, Turmeric, Tamarind, Pepper, Ginger, Chilli, Coconut, Banana, Pomegranate and Bengalgram.

It is proposed to reach approximately about 80% of the farmers through respective FPOs in the State. The Outcome and Impact of the proposed initiatives are as follows:

Outcome

- Doubling Farmer's Income
- Reduction in Consumer Prices in the Domestic Front
- Grading and Food Safety Practices
- Increase in Exports
- Reduction in Post-Harvest Losses
- Sustainable Farming Practices & Traceability
- Increased Penetration of Technology in Agriculture
- Reduced Hurdles for the Farmers in Terms of Fair Price and Transportation Costs
- Reduction in Migration to Cities
- Reduced cost of cultivation
- Increased production per acre
- Overall higher income per acre
- Better price realization by farmer and FPO compared to the conventional marketing channel

- Improved profitability of FPOs

Impact

- Increased self-sustainability of farmer and FPOs
- Increased early adopters' percentage among existing farmer base
- Increased percentage of Eco-friendly way of farming
- Effective change in conventional supply chain system
- Overall improved standard of living of farmer

Economic Impact

- Better price realization to the farmer at the farm gate compared to the conventional model
- The consumer can get good quality F&V at a little lesser price compared to market
- FPOs profitability increases compared to the conventional model
- A step towards creating an efficient supply chain that effectively addresses post-harvest loss, avoiding Intermediary, reduced multiple handling & wastage etc.

Social Impact

- Self-sustainability of FPOs and farmer increases
- Improved standard of living of farmer
- Empowered farmer

7.12.13 Achievements of the Department

- During 2019-20, under Support Price Scheme, to safeguard the interest of farmers during distress sale of agricultural commodities, Government has procured Green gram, Tur dal, Groundnut, Bengal gram, Paddy, Ragi&Jowar totalling of 68,33,227 quintals, from 5,83,610 farmers and worth value of Rs.3193 crore. About Tur dal, State Government has procured by giving an incentive of Rs.300/- per

quintal in addition to the MSP of Rs.5800/- fixed by GoI.

- During 2020-21, under Support Price Scheme, ball copra has been procured by giving an incentive of Rs.1000/- per quintal from the State Government in addition to the MSP of Rs.10,300/- fixed by the GoI. During 2020-21, procuring Ball copra, Soyabean, Green gram, Black gram & Groundnut is under progress.
- During the last five years, under the support price scheme, 130.50 lakhs quint also of agricultural and horticultural commodities worth value of Rs.9485 crore was procured from 8.92 lakh farmers.
- To facilitate the farmers to sell their agricultural produce in any place, amendments have been promulgated to the section 8(2), 8(3) and 117 of the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation & Development) Act 1966 through an ordinance No:21/2020 dated.23-10-2020. In addition to this, to safeguard the interest of farmers from indirect financial burden, the collection of market fee in the APMCs has been reduced from 1.5% to 1.0% vide Government order dated:15-12-2020.

7.12.14. Action during COVID-19 situation

- During COVID-19 situation, an amount of Rs.21,12,35,000/- from the APMCs and Rs.5,00,00,000/- from the Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board, totalling of Rs.26,12,35,000/- has been transferred to the Chief Minister Relief Fund.
- During COVID-19 situation, requests from the farmers have been examined and action has been taken to remove the restrictions for transport of agricultural commodities and make the APMCs operational. Selling of agricultural commodities by the farmers in the market yards results in the

establishment of proper supply chain and getting remunerative price for their produce and maintaining of the market with no burden on the consumers.

- In addition to the APMCs, alternative platform for the farmers has been provided to sell their agricultural produces, by declaring the go downs of Karnataka State Warehouse Corporation and Central Warehouse Corporation as Market Sub Yard through a notification.
- User fee collection by the Market committees on Fruits, Flowers, and vegetables was been exempted from 1-5-2020 to 30-6-2020.
- To maintain the physical distance for preventing spreading of COVID-19, wholesale trading of Onion, Potato, Garlic and vegetables have been shifted from APMC, Yeshwantpura to Dasanapura Sub Market.
- Wholesale trading in Kalasipalya market has been temporarily shifted to Goolimangala which is adjacent land of Singena Agrahara submarket.
- The trading of fruits and vegetables in Mangalore central market has been shifted to Baikampadi market yard.

7.12.15. Challenges

For Integration of Unified Market Platform with e-NAM, the Department has to provide the additional required infrastructure for trade in the markets, ensure transparency, modernize the markets and to ensure competitive price to the farmers produce. Providing pure drinking water facility, toilet facility, and necessary hardware/peripherals for online trading, and establishment of assaying and grading labs in the markets. As the collection of the market fee is reduced to 1.0%, there will be a drastic reduction in the collection of market fee. Hence, it is a big challenge to the Department for giving necessary infrastructural facilities out of the revenue collection.

7.13. HORTICULTURE

Horticulture sector has emerged as an important component of the economy of our State and has contributed more than one third share to the economy of agriculture and allied sectors. In many dry regions of the State, Horticultural crops have evolved as an alternative crop to agricultural crops. In 2018-19 Horticulture crop covers an area of 23.25 lakh hectares and the annual production is 183.46 lakh Metric Tons. The average productivity of horticultural crops in the State is 7.89 Metric Tons per hectare. The annual value of Horticultural products produced in the State is Rs.46,234 crore and constitutes 29.89% of the total income from entire agriculture sector. The share of Horticultural produces in total GSDP of the state is 2.99%.

The budget allocation for the department for the years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 are given in **Table 7.24**.

Category wise area under Horticultural crops in the State for the period 2015-16 to 2018-19 is given in **Table 7.25**. A comparative statement of area and production of selected fruit crops is given in **Appendix 7.13**.

7.13.1 Area Expansion Programme

Area expansion programme is being taken up under the following different schemes.

a) National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

During the year 2020-21, an amount of Rs.215.73 crores is allocated and Rs.58.31 crores has been spent till November 2020. The financial progress achieved under NHM is given in **Appendix 7.14**.

During 2020-21, the annual physical & financial targets for area expansion of major categories of horticulture crops like fruits, plantation crops, spices, flowers and aromatic crops are 7811 ha. and Rs.15.78 Crore respectively. An amount of Rs.10.96 Crore has been incurred for area expansion of 5430.72 ha. upto the end of November - 2020.

During 2020-21, more emphasis is given for providing water storage structures, mechanization, protected cultivation and Post-Harvest Management. The details are given in **Table 7.26**.

b) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

In India, every year about 144 lakh tons of edible oil is being imported at a total cost of Rs.65,000 crores per annum. Therefore, in order to decrease the National foreign exchange and achieve self sufficiency in edible oil production, both Central and State Govt. are encouraging oil palm cultivation since 1990-91. The financial sharing pattern between Central and State Governments is in the ratio of 60:40.

Table 7.24: Financial progress of Horticulture Department (Rs. in lakh)

Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Plan	150534.52	133225.85	99031.36
Expenditure	137681.40	113707.41	45489.89

Table 7.25: Category wise Area under Horticultural crops in Karnataka (lakh Ha.)

Year	Fruits	Vegetable	Spice Crops	Garden / Plantation	Commercial Flowers	Medicinal Plants	Aromatic Plants	Total
2015-16	4.03	4.82	2.21	9.05	0.32	0.01	0.01	20.36
2016-17	4.18	4.92	2.48	8.86	0.31	0.001	0.02	20.76
2017-18	4.15	4.83	2.21	9.10	0.31	0.01	0.02	20.63
2018-19	3.88	4.80	2.98	11.29	0.27	0.01	0.01	23.25

Source: Directorate of Horticulture

Table 7.26: Progress of programme implementation during 2020-21 under NHM.

Programme	(Units)	Annual Target		Achievement (up to Nov. 2020)	
		Physical (Hectare)	Financial (Rs.in lakh)	Physical (Hectare)	Financial (Rs.in lakh)
Nursery	(Nos.)	5.00	37.50	0	0
Tissue Culture Lab	(Nos.)	6.00	280.00	0	0
Seed production for vegetables & spices	(Ha.)	13.00	422.50	0	0
New Area Expansion of Horticultural crops	(Ha)	7811.00	1578.44	5430.72	1096.01
I & II year Maintenance	(Ha.)	4772.50	298.72	3857.80	236.54
Mushrooms	(Ha.)	10.00	78.00	1.00	8.00
Rejuvenation of Old/Senile Orchards	(Ha.)	3065.00	613.00	3373.61	514.47
Creation of Water Storage Structures	(No.)	1361	2878.80	273	469
Protected Cultivation	(Ha.)	3100.00	4377.60	1679.76	633.70
Integrated Nutrient / Pest & Disease Management.	(Ha.)	30001.00	405.00	21973.28	310.67
Organic Farming					
Organic Farming	(Ha.)	400.00	14.00		6.00
Pollination support through bee keeping	(No.)	7600	64	2531	21
Horticultural mechanization	(No.)	921	791.80	192.50	157.88
Human Resource Development / Training of farmers	(No.)	5700	69.30	133	0.96
Integrated Post Harvest Management					
i. Pack Houses	(No.)	800	1600.00	117	234.00
ii. Integrated pack house	(No.)	12	201.70	2	26.90
iii. Cold Room Staging	(No.)	16	84.00	2	10.50
iv. Refer Vans	(No.)	8	72.80	0	0
v. Primary/Mobile Processing	(No.)	214	2048.87	150	800.26
vi. Cold Storage Units	(No.)	11	713.87	3	29.50
vii. Ripening Chamber	(No.)	27	267.27	2	12.80
viii. Onion Storage Structures	(No.)	2948	2555.74	758	623.63
ix. Solar Tunnel dryer	(No.)	60	163.40	18	30.33
x. Establishments of Marketing Infrastructures	(No.)	1010	250	47	7
xi. Publicity and propaganda	(No.)	59.00	100.50	4	8
Total		69930.50	19966.81	40548.67	5237.15

Currently in the State, around 5500 farmers are cultivating oil palm in an area of about 5832.68ha. out of which 2500ha. is under bearing. The annual production of oil palm FFBs is about 13,150 M.T, out of which about 2264 M.T of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) is being extracted.

In order to encourage the farmers to take up oil palm cultivation, the department has given input assistance to the farmers at the rate of Rs.20,000/- per hectare in the form of in organic fertilizers for a ninitial period of four years or pre-bearing period and planting material subsidy at Rs.11,912/- perhectare. Sub sidies are also extended for the purchase of various implements; inter cropping, borewell, and diesel pumpset. Farmers are also taken on exposure visits and imparted training on advance cultivation practices.

60,872 seedlings have been distributed to the farmers for area expansion up to the end of November-2020.

Well Organised Marketing Facility

The entrepreneurs make payment to the farmers once in a month directly to their bank account through ECS. The FFBs price for the month of November-2020 has been fixed at Rs.11,203/-per ton of FFBs.

The Central Govt. has allocated an amount of Rs.520.00 crores for the year 2020-21. Under State Sector an amount of Rs.686.67 lakhs has been allocated. The physical and financial achievements of the oil palm development program are given in **Table 7.27**

C) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

For the year 2020-21, Central Government has allocated Rs.17500.00 lakhs under Per Drop More Crop component (Central Share) to Horticulture.

If 90% of assistance is provided to all categories of farmers in Karnataka State, the sharing pattern of central and State is given in **Table 7.28**.

Under Micro Irrigation Scheme for the year 2020-21, Rs.26,400.00 lakh budget

provision has been made under state sector scheme and Rs.1095.09 lakh budget provision has been made under district sector scheme.

Since inception till 2020-21 (up to November 2020), an area of 7.16 lakh hectares has been brought under Micro Irrigation by providing subsidy of Rs.2917.47 crores for 6.31 lakhs farmers who have installed Drip/ Sprinkler for Horticulture. The progress achieved from 2017-18 to 2020-21 upto November 2020 under Micro irrigation scheme is given in the **Table 7.29**.

7.13.2 Horticulture Extension and Training

Horticulture Extension and Training scheme is being implemented to take up the following activities.

Horticulture Extension

The newly developed technologies and improved hybrid varieties of high yielding potential crops information is given to farmers through various media to enable them to adopt it and get better returns. Training is imparted to farmers and officers about the latest technologies.

Horticulture Training Programme

In order to enrich theoretical, practical and creative knowledge among the rural youth, a horticulture training Institute was established in the year 1995-96 in Lalbagh Bengaluru. Currently, there are 11 training centers functioning in the State. Every year, about 400-450 Farmer's children are being trained. 10 months training will be given to farmers children's.

(a) Horti-clinic Activities

Horticulture information and consultancy center, Horti-clinic was established during the year 2010-11. At present, 1 State level horti-clinic, 28 district level horti clinics are working.

7.13.3 Integrated Pest and Disease Management in Horticultural Crops

To increase the yield of Horticultural crops by protecting them from pests and diseases,

Table 7.27: Physical and Financial progress under Oil Palm Development programme

Year	Physical (Area Expansion in ha.)		Financial (Rs. In lakh)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2017-18	1500	1120	1200.79	888.50
2018-19	1600	1028	1300.13	357.80
2019-20	1700	1350	1053.48	1014.12
2020-21 (Upto Nov-2020)	1700	425.68	1206.67	354.95

Table 7.28: Sharing pattern between central and state Government

Category of farmers	Central share	State Share			Total subsidy to the farmers in %
		Mandatory	Additional	Total	
Up to 2.00 Ha					
SF/MF	33	22	35	57	90
Others	27	18	45	63	90
2.00 Ha to 5.00 Ha					
SF/MF	33	22	-	22	55
Others	27	18	-	18	45

Table 7.29: Progress under Micro irrigation.

Period	Physical (in lakh Ha.)		Financial (Rs.in crores)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2017-18	0.62	0.50	390.00	300.18
2018-19	0.70	0.59	445.25	375.87
2019-20	0.68	0.51	349.57	347.93
2020-21 (up to Nov 2020)	0.52	0.22	274.95	165.85

Scheme for Integrated Control of Pest and Disease for Horticultural Crops Programme is being implemented.

During 2019-20, Rs.1227.78 lakhs has been spent as against the release of Rs.1237.91 lakhs. During 2020-21, Rs.1093.00 lakhs has been allocated for parasite and brachimeria production and to provide subsidy to farmers. As on November 2020, Rs.273.15 lakhs has been released, out of which Rs.265.61 lakhs has been spent. There are 20 parasite laboratories in the department where in 336.08 lakh Goniozus parasites and 1.017 lakh Brachymeria parasites were produced and distributed during 2019-20. During 2020-21, 170.50 lakh Goniozus parasites were produced up to end of November-20 and distributed to the beneficiaries.

7.13.4 Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)

To increase productivity in the limited available resources of land the mechanization under Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) is being implemented.

During the year 2019-20, an amount of 3016.78 lakhs provided, of which Rs.2979.19 lakh has been spent for 8689 beneficiaries. During 2020-21, an amount of Rs.6000 lakh is allocated and the programme is yet to be approved.

7.13.5 Assistance to Power Tillers to Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Scheduled Castes and Tribal Utilization Act 2013

The main objective of the program is to assist SC and ST farmers to purchase power tiller for the preparation of land, planting seedlings/plants and for spraying activities of Horticulture crops. 90% of assistance is being given to SC and ST farmers for purchase of Power Tiller.

An amount of Rs.130.00 lakhs is allocated for the year 2020-21, of which Rs.70.00 lakhs for SCP and Rs.60 lakhs for TSP has been earmarked. An amount of Rs.32.50 lakhs has been released, of which Rs.25.00 lakh has been spent upto the end of November 2020.

7.13.6 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojane (RKVY)

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is focused to reorient the development strategies for rejuvenation of agriculture and allied sectors and to meet the needs/demands of farmers.

Important programmes of RKVY

a) Incentives for Post Harvest Management Activities in Horticulture

In the State, horticulture crops are grown to an extent of 23.25 lakhs ha, with an annual production of 183.46 lakh tons period 2018-19 to 2020-21 are given in **Table 7.30**.

Table 7.30: Physical and financial achievement under Incentives for Post Harvest Management Activities.

Year	Physical (No. of processing units)		Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2018-19	273	272	656.00	626.59
2019-20	57	49	253.00	232.00
2020-21 (upto the Nov. 2020)	309	22	368.63	19.25

During 2020-21, an amount of Rs. 368.63 is allocated of which Rs.19.25 lakh has been spent upto Nov 2020.

b) Mechanization in Horticulture

The project aims to improve access to farm machinery and equipment during 2018-19, an amount of Rs. 832.39 lakhs was spent as against the approved outlay of Rs. 835 lakhs covering 1285 beneficiaries. In 2019-20, 2968 beneficiaries are covered with an expenditure of Rs. 993 lakhs. For the year 2020-21, an amount of Rs.2000.00 lakhs been approved of which Rs.1057.30 lakh is has released and Rs. 789.99 lakhs is spent up to the end of November-2020.

c) Incentives for Post Harvest Management Activities in Horticulture

The main objectives of this programme are, to give greater impetus to Post Harvest handling, Processing and Value addition of Horticultural crops, to encourage farmers groups and entrepreneurs to establish horticultural crop based processing and value addition units suiting to the requirements of the region and the needs of the consumer, to increase the quality of horticulture produce available to the consumers through retail vendors and thereby increasing the income of retail vendors.

During the year 2019-20, an amount of Rs.253.00 lakh was allocated and released out of which 234.00 lakh expenditure has been incurred for the construction of 2 processing and value addition units, 39 pack house units and 8 primary processing units. An unspent amount of Rs.19.00 lakh is revalidated in 2020-21 and the entire amount has been spent by the end of November-2020.

In 2020-21, DPR for Rs. 369.00 lakh has been approved of which Rs.40.00 lakh has been released and Rs.33.995 lakh is spent upto the end of November-2020.

d) Strengthening of Departmental Laboratories:

The main objectives of this programme are, large scale propagation and supply of genuine planting material of horticultural

crops, production and supply of bio inputs organic farming, terrace and kitchen gardening, biodiversity, resource management and usage of medicinal crops for curing day to day ailments.

During 2018-19, an amount of Rs.299.00 lakhs was allocated, of which Rs.282.98 lakhs has been utilized for strengthening Bio-centers at Davanagere, Mysore and Bidar. In 2019-20, an amount of Rs.804.00 lakhs was allocated, of which Rs.279.50 lakhs has been utilized for strengthening Bio-centers. During 2020-21 out of Rs. Rs.490.50 lakh un spent balance, an amount of Rs.237.73 lakh is released and 159.25 lakh has been spent till November-2020.

e) Implementation of PPP-IHD

This scheme is being implemented from 2015-16. To make use of the technologies developed by the private sector for increasing the productivity and reducing the post harvest losses and to ensure complete value chain for farmers.

In 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 303.41 lakh has been spent for 5 projects. For the year 2020-21, a budget of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been ear marked of which Rs.45.00 lakh has been released. Out of the revalidated budget of Rs. 75.58 lakh, Rs. 64.40 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 3 projects.

f) Computerisation of Horticulture Department

The main objectives of the programme are, to build an informed system, to bring transparency in the process and to reduce the cost. During 2018-19, an amount of Rs. 430.60 lakh was utilized for Software and Hardware development.

For 2020-21, an amount of Rs.225.00 lakh is approved of which Rs.70.00 lakh is released and Rs.40.00 lakh is spent till the end of November 2020.

g) Development of Farmer Producers Organisation (FPO)

For the year 2019-20, an amount of Rs.227.13 lakhs has been spent as against

the release of 200 lakhs during 2020-21, formation of 34 FPOs has been proposed to Water Shed Development Department (WDD) under Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) scheme. Approval for the cluster is awaited.

h) Center of Excellence (Training) in Maddur

The main objectives of the programme are, production of on farm bio-inputs and micronutrient mixture production units (Vermiwash, VAM, Vermi composting, Banana special and vegetable special) demonstration on use of these inputs in horticulture crops. An amount of Rs.298.1 lakh was utilized in the year 2019-20. The unspent amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is revalidated in the year 2020-21, of which Rs.76.80 lakhs is spent upto November-2020

i) Strengthening Of Center Of Excellence For Floriculture at Tunga Horticulture Farm, Shivamogga

The main objectives of programme are to impart training and create awareness among farmers on flowers and high tech cultivation of flower crops. During 2020-21, an amount of Rs.150.40 lakhs is allocated, of which Rs.50.00 lakhs released and Rs.48.40 lakh has been spent upto November-2020.

J) Strengthening of Center of Excellence for Protected Cultivation of Horticulture Crops, Hassan

The main objectives of the programme are, supply of good quality planting material of Vegetable/Flower/Spices crops for farming community. For 2020-21, an amount of Rs.120.00 lakh is approved and out of which Rs.50.00 lakh is released and Rs.38.00 lakh has been spent upto November-2020.

K) Water Harvesting Structures for cultivation of Horticulture Crops

The main objectives of the programme are to make water available for irrigation in the cultivation of Crops, to reduce the salty bore well water by proper mixing with rainwater and there by make it useful for irrigation. An

assistance of 50 per cent is being provided for both individual and communities for the creation of Water Harvesting Structures for Cultivation of Horticultural Crops.

For the year 2020-21, an amount of Rs.2000.00 lakh is approved, of which Rs.150.00 lakh is released and Rs.24.00 lakh is spent till November 2020.

L) Replacement of Polythene sheet and Planting material under Protected cultivation

The new program is being implemented in the year 2020-21 with the aim of revitalizing the existing high-tech (flowers and vegetables) protected farming units in the State, introducing new commercial varieties to suit the local climate, increasing the production and quality of crops, and encouraging the farmers who were badly affected during covid-19 lockdown.

For the year 2020-21, an amount of Rs.500 lakh is approved, of which Rs.250 lakh is released and Rs.56.630 lakh has been spent till November-2020.

M) Upscaling of Mango Primary Processing unit at Madikere, Karnataka

The main objective of this project is Strengthening and upscaling of existing processing quarantine facilities, proportionate upscaling of storing and ripening facilities, addition of new food processing instruments like pulverisers, vacuum fryers in processing demonstration block. For the year 2020-21, an amount of Rs 264 lakh is approved.

N) Production of Quality fruits in mango under special Intervention

The main objectives of this project are to create awareness among mango growers to adopt quality fruit production practices, field demonstration and by imparting training and propagating through electronic and print media. For the year 2020-21, an amount of Rs.510 lakh is approved.

7.13.7 Comprehensive Horticulture Development

Comprehensive Horticulture Development scheme is being implemented from 2012-13. Horticulture Program is given in **Table 7.31**.

Table 7.31 : The progress achieved under Comprehensive Horticulture Development Programme. (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Financial Allocation	Budget Released	Achievement	% Achieved to the released budget
2018-19	16500.00	16500.00	16152.11	97.89 %
2019-20	12970.00	12970.00	12790.64	98.62%
2020-21 (Up to Nov.2020)	10900.00	10700.00	7275.00	67.99%

During the financial year 2020-21, CHD and Krishi Bhagya Yojane are not implemented as the entire budget of Rs.109.00 Crores allocated to CHD (Rs.76.00 Crores) and KBY (Rs.33.00 Crores) is being utilised to provide compensation to flowers, fruit and vegetable growers affected due to Covid-19 lockdown situation. The progress achieved upto November-2020 is Rs.7275.00 lakh.

a) Processing of Horticulture Produce

Post-harvest man agreement is a component of CHD scheme. It includes the activities related to grape dehydration, vanilla processing, desiccated coconut powder units etc. Since Horticulture produce like fruits, vegetables and flower are perishable, it is important to provide proper post-harvest management practices for these produces. 101 processing units in 2018-19 and 70 processing units in 2019-20 were establish with an expenditure Rs. 152.86 lakhs and 25.59 lakhs respectively.

b) Promotion for the development of Kitchen and terrace garden

Kitchen and Terrace Gardening programme is being implemented under urban Horticulture in urban and peri urban areas by providing suitable training, seeds and input to the public for growing safer fruits and vegetables in their kitchen backyards and terraces. 143 hectares of Kitchen and Terrace Garden during 2018-19 and 116 hectares of Kitchen and Terrace Garden during 2019-20 were grown with an expenditure on Rs. 200.29 lakhs and 97.37 lakhs respectively.

c) Incentives for Potato growing farmers

In Karnataka Potato is being grown in an area of approximately 35,000 hectares. A new program called "Incentives for Potato Growing Farmers" has been implemented from the year 2019-20. Under this scheme, incentives are given to potato tubers used by farmers for sowing and plant protection chemicals. A maximum of 2.00 hectares per beneficiary would be given and a total of 20,000 hectares of potato area would be covered. During 2019-20, 15051 hectares of are a was covered with an expenditure of Rs. 1658 lakhs. During 2020-21, this programme is not being implemented due to Covid-19 lockdown.

d) Incentives for Floriculture

More and more farmers were attracted towards the cultivation of Roses, Carnation, Gerbera, Chrysanthemum, Orchids, Anthurium and other flower crops under green house using advanced technology which was lucrative in internal as well as international markets. Although, floriculture industry earned good profits in the initial years, the farmers are incurring loss in recent years. For the year 2019-20, the financial and physical target is Rs.250 lakhs and 39.30 hectares. An amount of 253.49 lakh was spent and 40.36 hectare physical progress is achieved.

e) Assistance to purchase Water Tanker

In order to prevent the scarcity of water for farmer's crops due occurrence of severe

drought, there is a provision for subsidy for the purchase of 4000 and 5000 liter Water tanker with a subsidy assistance of 50% limited to maximum amount of Rs.62500/- and Rs. 70000/- respectively to the general farmers and 90% limited to maximum amount of Rs. 112500/- and Rs.126000/- respectively to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers under Comprehensive Horticulture Development scheme from 2019-20.

During 2019-20, an amount of Rs 374.69 lakh is allocated, of which Rs 370.69 lakh has been spent by the end of March 2020.

f) Low cost Mushroom production unit

During 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been allocated to provide subsidy for low cost mushroom production unit. The unit cost is Rs.3.00 lakh and subsidy provided is Rs.1.50 lakh (50%). Similarly, project cost for establishing mushroom production unit with a civil structure is Rs.10.00 lakhs and subsidy provide dis 50% of the project cost During 2020-21, the allocated amount is Rs.78.50 lakh and the amount is yet to be released. As targeted 23 production units (19 without building + 4 building) during 2018-19 were established with an expenditure of Rs.48.42 lakhs. Similarly as targeted 36 production units (29 without building + 7 building) during 2019-20 were established with an expenditure of Rs 78.50 lakhs upto November 2020.

g) Compensation to Flower Growers

The main objective of this program is to provide compensation to flower growers who were badly affected as they were unable to harvest their crop and sell the flowers in the wake of the lockdown imposed due to Covid-19 from 23rd March 2020. Under this scheme, maximum compensation of Rs.25,000 per hectare is given for the beneficiaries depending on flower crop area based on PRORATA.

For 2020-21, a sum of Rs.3183.75 lakh has been earmarked, of which Rs.1511.71 lakh is distributed as compensation to 21181 flower growers upto the end of November 2020.

h) Compensation to fruit growers

It is implemented to provide compensation to fruits growers who were badly affected as they were unable to harvest, transport, sell and process fruit crops in the wake of the lockdown imposed due to Covid-19 from 23rd March 2020.

For 2020-21, a sum of Rs.5887 lakh has been earmarked, of which Rs.5761 lakh is distributed as compensation to 35959 fruits growing farmers upto the end of November-2020.

7.13.8 Karnataka State Mango Development Board, Bangalore

Karnataka State Mango Development and Marketing Corporation was established to promote mango cultivation, harvest management, mango sales and export of mangoes to complement the overall development of mango cultivation and prosperity of mango growers in the state.

During the year 2020-21, to improve the post harvest practices, Corporation provided assistance for Mango Special, Plastic Crates, Cartoon Box, Pheromone Traps, Healer Cum Sealer, Fruit Bags & Harvest equipments for mango growers.

During the year 2020-21, the financial and physical target is Rs.160 lakh and 30,055 numbers respectively. The expenditure incurred upto Nov. 2020 is Rs.39.96 lakh and physical achievement is 147723 numbers (mango special plastic crates, cartoon boxes, pheromona traps, fruit bags and harvesting equipments).

Further, In the Covid-19 situation during 2020, mango season is set to record the supply of 100 tonnes of mangoes through Karsiri portal to the Bangaloreans. In Bulk Mango growers were linked to Nemi, Kalgudi and bigbasket and other Wholesale fruit business operator's for marketing of mangoes.

During 2020-21, 61 training were organised in Kolar, Chikkaballapura, Ramanagara, Davanagere, Haveri, Tumakuru and Koppala districts.

7.13.9 Karnataka State Spices Development Board

Karnataka State Spices Development Board has been established at Hubli with an value addition by imparting training and creating awareness.

During 2019-20, Rs.200.00 lakh released and has been spent. During 2020-21, an amount of Rs.160.00 lakh is earmarked and up to the end of November-2020, Rs.40.00 lakh is released and used for Board activities.

7.13.10 Assistance to Horticulture Boards and Corporations

With an intention of providing comprehensive marketing facility to horticultural produce, the State government is giving assistance to horticulture boards and corporation (HOPCOMS, Karnataka State Mango Development and Marketing Corporation, Karnataka State Wine Board and Lime Board)

a) Karnataka State Mango Development and Marketing Corporation Ltd.

Karnataka State Mango Development and Marketing Corporation Ltd. came into

existence on 19-01-2011. Its Head Office is located in Lalbagh, Bangalore.

The details of progress are given in **Table 7.32.**

b) Karnataka Wine Board

To take up the developmental activities of the Wine Board, budgetary provision has been made under Assistance to Boards and Corporations and the progress is given in **Table 7.33.**

c) Karnataka State Horticulture Federation (KHF)

The 22 Horticultural Produce Marketing and Co-operative Societies which have been established at the district level on the lines of HOPCOMS in Bangalore are unable to work under profit due to lack of infrastructure and basic amenities. In this regard, a project for strengthening all district level HOPCOMS through Karnataka Horticulture Federation has been approved under RKVY. During 2015-16, the above said programme is being implemented under Assistance to Boards and Corporations and not under RKVY. The progress under this scheme is given in **Table 7.34.**

Table 7.32 : Progress under Karnataka State Mango Development and Marketing Corporation Ltd.

(Rs.in lakh)

Year	Budget allocation	Release	Expenditure
2018-19	150.00	150.00	150.00
2019-20	200.00	200.00	200.00
2020-21 (upto Nov.2020)	160.00	80.00	40.00

Table 7.33 : Progress under Karnataka Wine Board.

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Budget Allocation	Release	Expenditure
2018-19	350.00	350.00	350.00
2019-20	300.00	300.00	300.00
2020-21 (upto Nov.2020)	150.00	75.00	37.50

d) Lime Board

The Karnataka State Lime Development Board has been established for the production and sale of lime in the Karnataka State. The progress under this scheme is given in **Table 7.35**.

7.13.11 Biotechnology

Department of Horticulture has developed Biotechnology Centres at Hulimavu, Belagavi and Shivamogga. A total of 6.69 lakhs tissue culture plants have been produced by utilizing Rs.214.59 lakhs. During the year 2020-21 a total production of 1.40 lakhs Tissue Culture plants by utilizing Rs.26.63 lakhs and 173 tonnes of bio-fertilizers have been produced upto the end of November-2020.

Training programmes and demonstrations have been arranged at this centre to create awareness about cultivation and consumption of mushroom, Organic farming, Kitchen & Terrace gardening, usage of medicinal plants for home remedies, etc. A total of 51792 Spawn bottles, 361 kg mushroom crop and 13306 spawn run bags were produced upto the end of March-2020. During the year 2020-21, 15000 Spawn bottles, 96kg mushroom crop

and 2400 spawn run bags were produced upto November-2020.

During 2019-20, under Extension and Training Programme, 23 one day training programmes were organized and 111 farmers / public / students were trained under skill development training programmes. Due to Covid-19, 5 virtual training programmes were conducted up to November-2020.

Under the departmental lab scheme, a total of 2248 & 402 water, soil and leaf samples were analyzed for macro nutrients & micro nutrients respectively. In addition 272 samples of organic manure for quality and 130 samples for heavy metal contents have also been analysed. 652 phytosanitary certificates have been issued to exporters of horticulture produce up to the end of March-2020. During the year 2020-21 a total of 485 samples of macro nutrient, 169 samples of micro, 70 organic manure, 315 samples of heavy metal contents have also been analysed up to November-2020.

Further, under the scheme of Development of Departmental Laboratories, upto March-2020, a total of 7987 and 4103 water, soil and leaf samples were analyzed in Shimoga and Belgaum districts respectively. A total of

Table 7.34 : Progress achieved under Integrated Marketing**(Rs. in lakh)**

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
	Target	Achievement
2018-19	200.00	200.00
2019-20	200.00	200.00
2020-21 (upto Nov.2020)	200.00	50.00

Table 7.35 : The progress under Lime Board

Year	Financial (Rs. In lakh)	
	Target	Achievement
2018-19	100.00	75.00
2019-20	100.00	100.00
2020-21 (upto Nov.2020)	130.00	32.50

8000 mushroom spawn bottles and 3500 spawn run bags were produced in Mysore district. During the year 2020-21, 2031 & 2324 nos samples of soil, water & leaf were analyzed and 0.71 lakhs tissue culture plants were produced in Shimoga and at Belgaum 1500s pawn bottles were produced upto the end of November-2020. In Mysuru district, 12000s pawn bottles and 2400 RTF bags were produced upto the end of November-2020.

The programme Vegetable Seed Sampling and Analysis is being implemented under Development of Departmental Labs scheme since 2011-12. The main objective of the scheme is to correctly analyse equality of the seed samples and thereby control sale of spurious seeds. During the year 2020-21, the financial target is Rs. 20.60 lakh and physical target is 1560 nos (samples) but the physical progress is not achieved upto the end of November-2020 due to Covid19. The progress under Departmental Labs are given in **Table 7.36**.

7.13.12 National AYUSH Mission

2018-19

An amount of Rs.148.10 lakhs was approved for the state for implementation of Medicinal plants component under NAM during 2018-19. Accordingly Central Govt has released Rs.88.86 lakhs (60% Central share) out of which Rs.83.085 lakhs has been spent and 296.063 hectares of area was brought under cultivation.

2019-20

An action plan of Rs.157.403 lakhs for 482.60 ha. cultivation has been approved for the year 2019-20 under National AYUSH

Mission and the budget of Rs.157.403 lakh (central 60% + state share 40%) was released.

2020-21

An action plan of Rs. 370.01 lakh for 1110.90 ha. cultivation has been approved for the year 2020-21 under National AYUSH Mission

7.13.13 Apiculture Development Programme

The department of Horticulture is implementing various programmes for bee keeping development under State/District sectors and National Horticulture Mission schemes to create awareness on bee keeping among beneficiaries, 2 days training is being given and interested beneficiaries are being given 75% assistance i.e Rs.3375/- for purchase of bee boxes, colonies and stand. SC and ST beneficiaries are eligible for 90% assistance, i.e, Rs.4050/-. In order to facilitate the production of healthy bee colonies, farmers are given 75% assistance of Rs.75,000/- for establishment of Apiaries / Colony production centers. For establishment of Honey processing units assistance of 50% i.e Rs. 75,000/- is given.

During 2019-20, an ear marked allocation of Rs.700.00 lakh under State Sector & Rs.236.83 lakhs under District Sector was released.

For 2020-21, an allocation of Rs.500.00 lakh under State Sector & Rs.250.95 lakhs under District Sector is earmarked, out of which Rs.125.00 lakhs under State Sector and Rs.136.905 lakhs under District sector have been released up to the end of November-2020.

Table 7.36 : Progress under Departmental Labs

Year	Physical (No.)		Financial (Rs in lakh)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2018-19	1500	1457	17.00	16.90
2019-20	1531	1536	18.89	18.80
2020-21 (upto Nov.2020)	1560	0	20.60	0.670

Under State Sector scheme, Bee keeping training for 2 days has been imparted to 689 beneficiaries, subsidy of Rs.71.313 lakhs was given to beneficiaries for the purchase of 2288 bee boxes, colonies and stands and Rs.26.25 lakhs was provided to establish 38 private madhuvanas. Similarly under District Sector scheme, two days Beekeeping training was imparted to 523 beneficiaries and an amount of Rs.17.698 lakh is given for purchase of 492 Bee boxes, colonies and Stands. Total financial progress under this scheme for the end of November-2020 is Rs.191.497 lakh.

7.13.14 Karnataka Water shed Development Project-II SUJALA-III

Based on the success of the Sujala-I, Sujala-II, the World Bank assisted Karnataka Water shed Development Project- II, Sujala-III is implemented from 2012-13 to 2019-20 in eleven districts namely Bidar, Chamarajnagar, Davangere, Gadag, Kalburgi, Koppal, Yadgiri, Chikkamagalur, Vijayapura, Tumkur and Raichur. Totally 2531 micro watersheds have been identified to increase the income of the farmers by encouraging them to cultivate Horticulture Crops in rainfed area. The progress details is given in **Table 7.37**.

7.13.15 Integrated Farming in Coconut for Productivity Improvement Programme

This Scheme envisages to create awareness among the coconut growers about the adoption of improved farming systems/new technologies in coconut. Details of progress achieved under integrated farming in coconut for productivity improvement programme in the **Table 7.38**.

7.13.16 Other important Activities Undertaken by the Department:

a) Publicity and Literature:

By providing information to farmers about recent technologies in Horticulture through various media effectively, Publicity and Literature Scheme is being implemented throughout the state. For the year 2020-21, Rs.221.27 lakhs has been allocated which, Rs. 133.28 lakhs has been released and Rs.35.88 lakhs has been spent till the end of November-2020.

b) Training to the Farmers

In order to educate farmers to get better returns by adopting newly developed technologies in Horticulture and improved hybrid varieties of high yielding potential crops, training programmes are being conducted to farmers under this schemes. For the year 2020- 21, Rs. 62.00 lakhs has been allocated of which Rs. 20.54 lakhs has been released and Rs. 3.21 lakhs has been spent till the end of November-2020.

c) Assistance to Cold Storage

Karnataka State has 147 cold storages, of which 136 are in private and 11 are in public sector. To make the existing storages facilities economical and to encourage establishment of new cold storages in private/co-operative sector, electricity subsidy of Rs.1/- is provided for every unit of electricity consumed by the cold storage units. Progress under Assistance Cold Storage is given in **Table 7.39**.

Since Horticulture produce like fruits, vegetables and flower are perishable, it is important to provide proper post-harvest management practices for these produces. During 2019-20, assistance has been

Table 7.37 : Financial Target and achievement under SUJALA-III Horticulture. (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Financial target	Financial Achievements	% of progress
2017-18	2200.00	1901.68	86.44
2018-19	3303.00	2848.81	86.25
2019-20 (upto November 2020)	1307.22	1257.74	96.21

Table 7.38 : Progress achieved under Integrated Farming in Coconut for Productivity Improvement Programme.

Programme	Financial (Rs.in lakh)		Physical (Ha)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2019-20				
Coconut Development Board assistance- Laying out of Demonstration plots and maintenance, Replanting and rejuvenation of Coconut Garden in the state	1550.35	1530.00	8275	8025
Coconut crop improvement programme	46.00	43.92	76036	55295
2020-21 (Upto November-2020)				
Coconut Development Board assistance - Laying out of Demonstration plots and maintenance	1405.72	407.91	4838	911.53
Coconut crop improvement programme	190.28	121.36	35200	69.46

(Remarks: Annual action plan has been approved on October-2020)

Table 7.39 : Progress Under Assistance to Cold Storage

Year	Physical progress (no's)		Financial progress (Rs. in lakh)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2018-19	43	41	66.10	62.73
2019-20	43	42	69.86	62.26
2020-21 (upto the end of Nov. 2020)	48	35	69.86	30.48

extended to establish 370 processing units with a total subsidy amount of Rs.1502.76 lakhs.

Karnataka State has 147 cold storages under private and public sector with capacity of 5.13 lakh metric tonne. To make the existing storages facilities economical and to encourage establishment of new cold storages, subsidy of Rs.1/-is provided for each unit of electricity consumed by the cold storage units. During 2019-20, assistance of Rs.881.19 lakhs was given for establishment of 10 cold storage units.

The department has supported formation of 100 FPOs comprising of one lakh farmers.

The District-wise Cold-Storage and Processing-Unit capacity vis-à-vis Market-Surplus based on the anticipated production of major fruits and vegetables in Karnataka is shown in **Map 7.1 and 7.2**.

d) Karnataka State Horticulture development Agency (KSHDA)

Seeds and planting materials of different Horticulture crops are being produced and supplied to farmers at Departmental rates in different Horticultural farms and nurseries. 12.77 lakhs of grafts/seedlings have been produced till November-2020 as against the target of 79.63 lakhs during 2020-21. During the year 2020-21, the financial target of 1000 lakh is ear marked for propagation of various horticulture crops, Area expansion, Rejuvenation, Water conservation activities, Establishment of mother blocks, irrigation facilities, Poly house, shade net construction and other infrastructure development such as construction of compound wall/chain link fencing of Departmental farms and nurseries.

e) Development of Model Horticulture Farm

There are 413 farms covering approximately 15,000 acres area. These farms create awareness among farmers through demonstrations plots on area expansion, installation of drip irrigation systems, intercrop cultivation, commercial cultivation, along with soil and moisture conservation activities for the year 2020-21

is Rs.1000.00 lakh of which Rs.500.00 lakh is released. The expenditure is incurred up to the end of November 2020 is Rs.263.98 lakh.

7.13.17 Krishi Bhagya Yojane (KBY)

During 2019-20, an amount of Rs.5911.34 lakh has been spent against the release of Rs. 6000.00 lakh. Under Krishi Bhagya (Horticulture) scheme, budgetary allocation of Rs.3300.00 lakhs was made for the year 2020-21 is diverted to Comprehensive Horticulture Development Scheme to provide compensation to fruit and vegetable growers affected due to Covid- 19 lockdown situation.

7.14 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

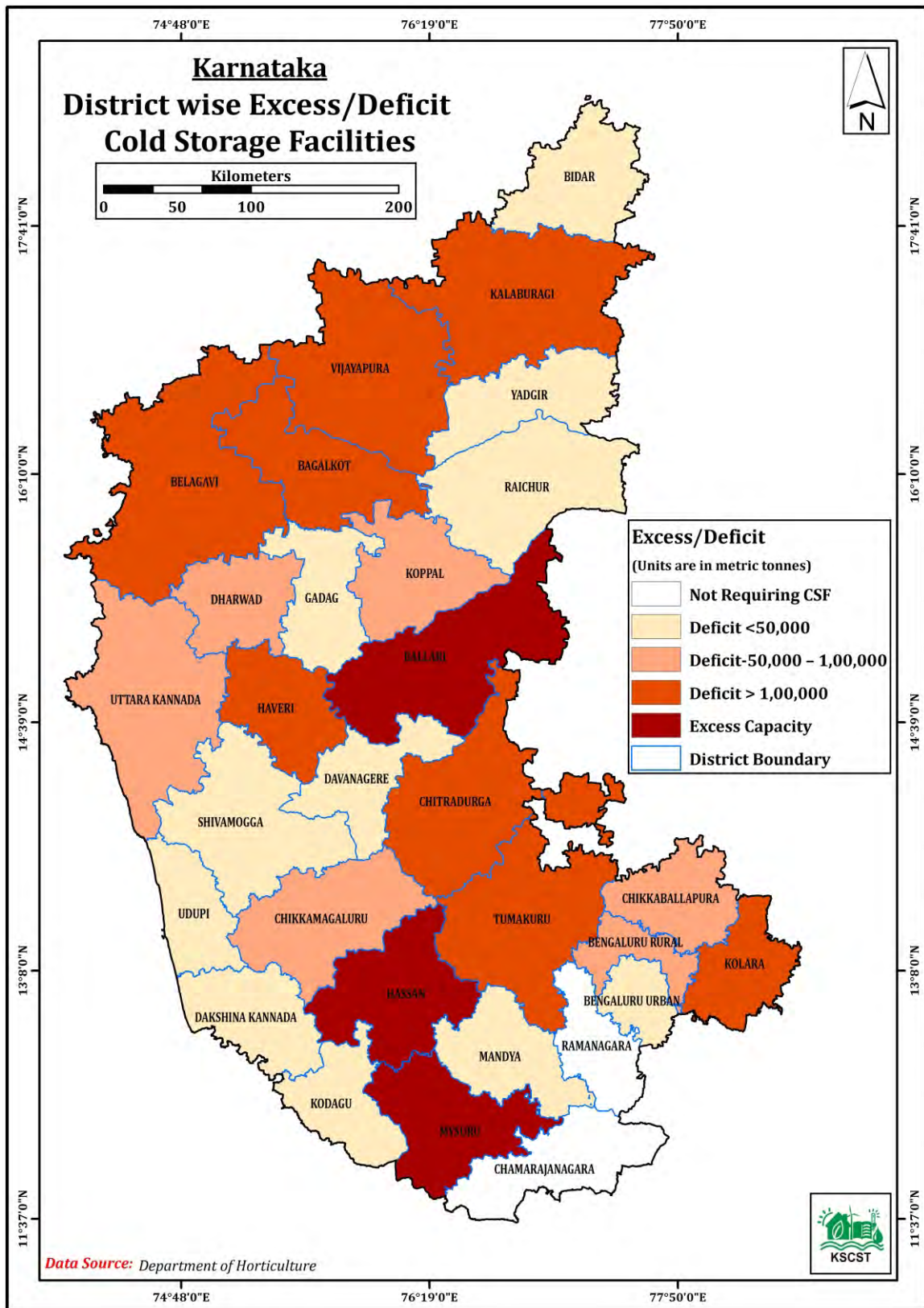
As per the 20th Live stock Census, Karnataka has 3.03 crores of live stock and 5.95 crores of poultry population. To provide health care to the animals and for improvement and development of breeds of animals, various programmes are implemented successfully by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services through its institutional network.

During 2020-21, an amount of Rs 2503.40 crores (includes RKVY funds Rs. 35.51 Crores) has been allocated for Departmental programmes and Rs. 1176.69 crore has been spent up to the end of November 2020 (includes RKVY expenditure Rs. 11.00 Crores). Budget allocation for the years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 are given in **Table 7.40**.

7.14.1 Animal Husbandry

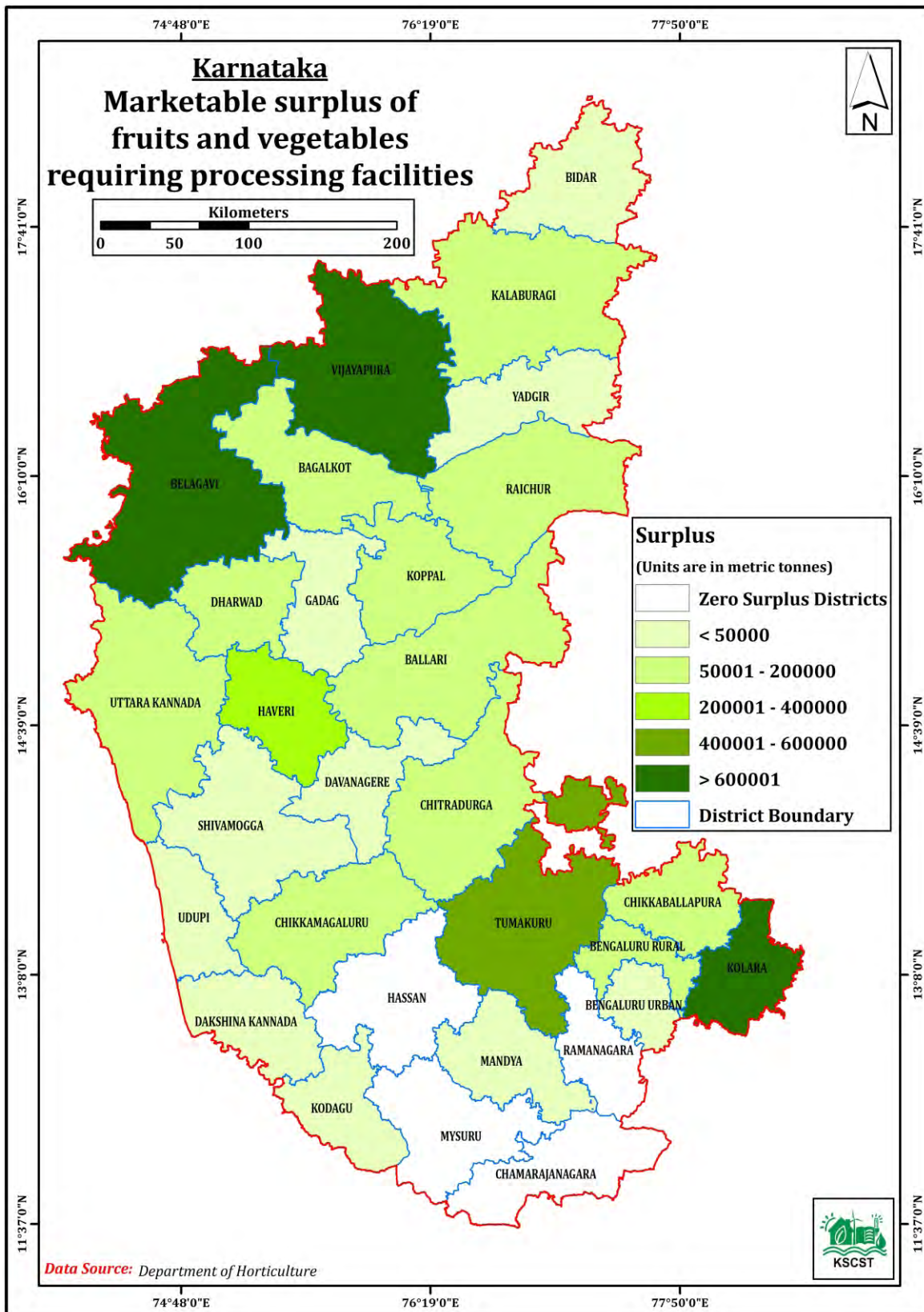
In Karnataka, the Animal Husbandry and Livestock Sector has been playing a significant role in rural economy. During 2019-20, the share of Animal Husbandry in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Agriculture and Allied activities was 21.81 percent. As per the 20th Livestock Census, the share of Karnataka in all India live stock and poultry population was 5.40 percent and 6.98 percent respectively. The density of livestock in the state was estimated at

Map 7.1: Cold-Storage



Data Source: Probable production based on the State level production data furnished by the Horticulture Department on 15-04-2020 and Number of Cold Storage and Agro-processing units as per 6th Economic Census

Map 7.2: Processing-Unit



Data Source: Probable production based on the State level production data furnished by the Horticulture Department on 15-04-2020 and Number of Cold Storage and Agro-processing units as per 6th Economic Census

158.15 per sq.km and 49646 per lakh human population. The livestock and poultry statistics is given in **Table 7.41** and the detailed information is depicted in **Appendix 7.15**.

7.14.2 Livestock and Poultry Production

In Buffalos milk production, India ranks First in the world, similarly in Cow milk production India took second rank and during 2019-20, Karnataka state ranks 11th among Indian States. The production of milk in the state was 9.03 million metric tonnes during the year 2019-20. Details of the production of the major livestock products namely, Milk, Meat, Wool and Eggs are shown in **Table 7.42** and the detailed information is depicted in **Appendix 7.16**.

7.14.3 Animal Health and Veterinary Services

During 2019-20, the livestock and poultry are rendered health services through a network of 4214 Veterinary Institutions, comprising of one Super Speciality hospital, 4 Speciality Hospital, 27 District Poly Clinic, 665 Taluk/Hobli level Veterinary Hospitals, 2135 Hobli/Village Veterinary Dispensaries, 1206 Primary Veterinary Centers and 176 Mobile Veterinary Clinics. Further 64 other Veterinary Institutions are also rendering services. During 2019-20, 2, 88, 83,786 cases were treated for various diseases and 678.54 lakh vaccinations were carried out as preventive measure for various diseases. Details of developmental

Table 7.40 : Details of Budget Allocation

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Allocation	* 267634.11	*267127.00	*250339.50
Expenditure	262875.00	256672.00	117669.23

Table 7.41 : Livestock and Poultry Statistics

(No. in crores)

Particulars	Livestock Census			
	2007	2012	2019	Percentage change from 2012 to 2019
Cattle	1.05	0.95	0.85	-10.53
Buffalo	0.43	0.35	0.30	-14.28
Goat & Sheep	1.57	1.44	1.72	19.44
Other Livestock *	0.24	0.16	0.16	0.00
Total Livestock	3.29	2.90	3.03	4.48
Poultry	4.24	5.34	5.95	11.42

Table 7.42: Livestock and Poultry Production

Item	Unit	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (up to Nov.2019)	Percentage change in 2018-19 over 2019-20
Milk	'000 Tonnes	7901	9031	7291	14.30
Meat *	Tonnes	253604	304846	253687	20.21
Wool	Tonnes	3058	1742	696	-43.03
Eggs	No. in crores	599.94	669.14	507.01	11.50

Includes Poultry Meat.

activities of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services are given in **Table 7.43**.

A. Performance under Artificial Insemination (AI) Programme

The Artificial Insemination (AI) facility has been provided through 4214 institutions. Sperm stations are located at Bangalore and Dharwad. Performance under Artificial Insemination programme is shown in **Table 7.44**.

B. Division wise progress of Artificial Insemination programme and milk production

The progress of artificial in semination and milk production of various divisions of the

State are given in **Table 7.45**. Bengaluru Division shows high achievement under AI programme and Milk Production as compared to other divisions.

7.14.4 Rashtriya Gokul Mission

1. National Programme for Bovine Breeding (NPBB)

National Programme for Bovine Breeding is being implemented in the State since 2015-16. 801 Multi purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRI) have been trained and established up to date in 16 districts in places where A.I. and other Veterinary facilities are not being extended either by Department or KMF. Upto the month of November 2020, training

Table 7.43: Developmental activities of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (up to Nov.2019)
1	Veterinary institutions (including Artificial Insemination centers and Mobile Veterinary Clinics)	No.	4212	4214	4214
2	Livestock farms	No.	11	11	11
3	Poultry farms	No.	24	24	24
4	Artificial inseminations	lakh	31.05	30.11	21.18
5	No. of cases treated	lakh	292.68	155.45	100.01
6	Fodder Produced	In Tonnes	35155.12	13182.00	1440.00
7	Milk produced	'000 Tonnes	7901	9031	7291
8	Egg produced	lakh	59994	66914	50701
9	Wool produced	Tonnes	3058	1742	696
10	Meat produced	Tonnes	228032	304846	253687

Table 7.44 : Performance under Artificial Insemination Programme

(No. in lakhs)

Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (up to Nov. 2019)	% Change in 2018-19 over 2019-20
Total Insemination done	31.05	31.11	21.18	0.19
Total No of calves born	5.24	7.84	5.22	33.16

Table 7.45 : Division-wise progress of Artificial Insemination (AI) Programme and Milk Production.

Name of the Division	201 8-19			201 9-20			2020-21 (up to Nov.2020)		
	AI		Milk Production ('000T.)	AI		Milk Production ('000T.)	AI		Milk Production ('000T.)
	Target	% of Achievement		Target	% of Achievement		Target	% of Achievement	
Bangalore	1073375	121.00	3098	1315000	99	3288	1395175	94	2697
Mysore	758000	100.47	1964	762000	99	2468	817900	97	2035
Belgaum	828300	96.66	1886	797000	99	2149	873900	95	1489
Gulbarga	267670	91.71	953	261000	103	1126	301525	89	1070

to 131 MAITRIs has been initiated. 12 Liquid Nitrogen Silos have been established at 12 selected places in the State to improve Liquid Nitrogen and semenstraws supply network. Under this programme, 1440 paravets and 784 Vets have been given refresher training.

2. Establishment of Gokul Grams

Action has been initiated to establish Gokul Gram as per the guidelines of Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) to conserve and propagate local indigenous breed, Amritmahal Breed at Lingadahally in Chikkamagalur District. Rs310.00 lakh has been released for the same and Field Performance Recording of the breed has been conducted by KVAFSU and action has been initiated to develop infrastructure facilities at the Lingadahally centre.

3. National Mission on Bovine Productivity

For identification and traceability of animals and enhance milk production and productivity of bovine population, National Mission on Bovine Productivity programme (NMBP) under Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been sanctioned by Government of India.

Under Pashu Sanjivani component of NMBP the livestock breeding, health, nutrition and productivity details are to be recorded through INAPH software by way of ear tagging the animals using unique

identification number provided by NDDB. A total amount of Rs 791.86 lakh has been released for the purpose which is in the proportion of 60:40 (GoI: GoK). As against the target of 46.10 lakh breedable animals details to be recorded in INAPH software from the allocated funds, details of 56 lakh animals has been recorded. For the purpose of recording of livestock data in the software, tabs have been procured and distributed and Animal Health cards also have been distributed to livestock owners.

4. National Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP)

National Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP) is being implemented in 17 districts of Karnataka (Bagalkote, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Chikkamagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Kalburgi, Koppal, Kodagu, Shimoga, Raichur, Uttara Kannada, Vijayapura and Yadgir) through Karnataka Livestock Development Agency (KLDA). The programme is being implemented with the following objectives: Total allocation for this programme is Rs. 1068 lakhs and a total of Rs756.47 lakhs is released.

Programme Implementation

Under phase I (15th Sept, 2019 to 31st May, 2020), 20000 animals in each district were to be covered with a total target of 3,40,000 animals. A total of 2,49,192 animals were

covered and 3,12,401 AIs were done. In phase II (1st Aug, 2020 to 31st May, 2021), districts with less than 50% AI cover age are selected and 500 villages in 17 districts are being covered under this programme with a target of 50,000 animals to be covered in each district. An expenditure of Rs.324.70 lakh has been spent for 1st phase.

This activity is covered under the scheme Rashtriya Gokul Mission and implemented as per the funding pattern approved under RGM on 100% grant in aid basis. Till date 2,10,579 animals have been inseminated.

National Livestock Mission

The following programmes have been implemented under National Livestock Mission

A. Centrally Sponsored Programmes

1. Innovative Poultry Productivity Project (IPPP)

Implementing Agency: Karnataka Co-operative Poultry Federation. The 4 years period programme has been taken up to encourage farmers for rearing of broiler birds by providing assistance for infrastructure development and supplying broiler bird sin batches. A total of 600 birds is being provided in 4 batches to 200 beneficiaries. The programme was implemented in Chitradurga and Molakalmor taluks of Chitradurga district during 2018-19, and Hukkeri and Kittur taluks of Belgaum district during 2019-20. The programme was approved with a total allocation of Rs 225.00 lakh for each year and Rs.900.00 lakh for 4 years. Unit Cost: Rs 1,12,500 (100% free). During 2020-21, the programme will be implemented in Mysore district. Budget yet to be released.

2. Genetic Improvement for Sheep and Goats (GISG)

Implementing Agency: Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Agency. It is a five year duration scheme involving two steps action plan with focus on Mandya breed for meat production. The duration of the scheme is for 5 years and is being implemented since 2018-19 and is given in **Table 7.46**.

Details of the program

During 2019-20, the total amount has been released to Karnataka Sheep & Wool Development Corporation under General category by GOI. For the year 2020-21 allocated budget is Rs. 26.53 lakhs and the amount is yet to be released.

3. Risk management- Livestock Insurance Scheme

Under the Centrally sponsored National Livestock Mission sub-mission, Risk Management to help the farmers who lose their valuable animals due to diseases and accidents, insurance cover to cattle and buffaloes is provided. During 2019-20, a total of Rs 222.30 lakh was released out of which 38,515 animals have been insured for the year 2020-21, the allocated budget is Rs 632.99 lakh and the amount is yet to be released.

4. Fodder seed production and distribution

During 2020-21, this programme has not been approved.

Fodder production

During the year 2020-21 it is proposed to distribute a total of 800 power driven chaff cutters to the selected beneficiaries. The allocated budget is Rs.160 lakhs and the amount is yet to be released.

Table 7.46 : Component and Yearwise cost involved

(Rs. in lakh)

	Central Share 60%	State Share 40%	Total
First year (2018-19)	75.12	50.08	125.20
Second year (2019-20)	162.37	108.25	270.62

5. Rural backyard development programme for sheep and pigs

The budget sharing pattern for the programme is Central: State: Beneficiary is 60:30:10. Sheep /goat units of 10 female lamb's and 1 male 1 am borpig units of 3 gilt and 1 boar will be distributed to farmers.

During 2019-20, the Central Share of Rs. 5.22 crores earmarked and Rs 1.97 crores was released under SCP and TSP. Out of this amount, 128 sheep units, 128 goat units and 240 Pig units have been established. For the year 2020-21, Rs 132.89 lakh has been earmarked for the programme and fund is yet to be released.

B. 100% State funded programmes under NLM

1. Ex-gratia for accidental death of animals

During 2018-19, Rs 1017.59 lakh has been released to 10,194 beneficiaries under this scheme. During 2019-20, ex gratia amount of Rs 243.15 lakh has been released to 2450 beneficiaries under SCP and Rs 110.50 lakh under TSP to 1108 beneficiaries under this scheme. During 2020-21, Rs. 676.74 lakh has been earmarked and the fund is yet to be released under this scheme.

2. NAFCC funded project under Climate Change

An amount of Rs. 24.21 crore has been sanctioned by Government of India for conservation and propagation of Indigenous cattle breeds and sheep. (Amritmahal/ Hallikar/ Malnad Gidda breeds of cattle and Deccani/ Bannur/ Bellary breeds of sheep). Out of the sanctioned amount Rs. 9.44 crore has been released as 1st and 2nd installment. Rs. 8.49 crores are utilized for the implementation of the programme as on November 2020

7.14.5 Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation (KSWDCL)

Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation have established five sheep breeding farms across the state. We have distributed 354,456 and 234 crossbred/ Improved varieties of rams and bucks to

sheep herds for breeding purpose during the year 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 (upto November 2020) respectively from these breeding farms.

Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation have taken up sheep wool improvement scheme (SWIS) with the collaboration of Central Wool Board, Jodhapur. Rs 48.00 lakh has been spent for health care of 50,000 sheep in each taluks - Muddebihal, Molkalmuru, Chikkaballapura, Sira, Hosapete, Lingasugur, Chincholli, Gokak, Bidar and Ourad taluks under this scheme during the year 2019-20 and during 2020-21 Rs. 34.50 lakhs has been spent for health care of 50,000/- each sheep in 6 project areas. KSWDCL has taken up deworming program for entire sheep and goat's population of the state on a mass basis. During 2019-20, Rs. 595.50 lakh dewormers have been supplied and distributed to shepherds through all veterinary institutions of Dept of Animal husbandry and Veterinary services from 11.02.2020 to 20.02.2020. During 2020-21 proposed Rs. 500.00 lakh deworming have been supplied to shepherds through all veterinary institutions of Dept of Animal husbandry and Veterinary services.

During 2019-20, 118 day Scientific Sheep Rearing training camps conducted for 4720 shepherds at the cost of 11.80 lakh in the state. During 2020-21, 50 one day Scientific Sheep Rearing training camps conducted for 2000 at the cost of Rs. 5.00 lakh in the state. During 2020-21, upto November 2020, Rs. 1575.00 lakh provided to 315 Sheep and Wool Cooperative societies as one time grant of Rs. 5.00 lakh each.

SCP & TSP

During 2019-20, 357 SC/ST beneficiaries (members) of sheep and wool producers Co-operative Societies provided 10+1 sheep/goat unit cost Rs. 7000/- loan and subsidy of 90% Rs 63000/- to each beneficiary. During 2020-21, 399 SC/ST beneficiaries (members) of sheep and wool producers Co-operative Societies provided 10+1 sheep/goat unit cost unit cost of Rs. 45000/- with subsidy of 90%, Rs 40500/- to each beneficiary. Loan portion is Rs. 4500/-. The

Progress achieved under these schemes from 2017-18 to 2019-20 are given in **Table 7.47 and 7.48.**

a) Suraksh Yojane/Anugraha koduge for Shepherds

As per the 19th Livestock Census, 110.51 lakh sheep and 61.69 lakh goats were there in the state. Under this scheme, ex-gratia will be provided to shepherds to overcome the accident also due to death of sheep and goats and an ex-gratia compensation of Rs. 5,000/-to each given for death of sheep and goat which is above 6 months of age and which die accidentally or die due to certified epidemic diseases not covered under Natural Calamity Relief or Insurance Schemes.

During 2019-20, Rs. 1711.00 lakh budget allocated. Including previous year balance of Rs.75.51 lakh, total amount of Rs.1786.50 lakh budget available an ex-gratia provided to 32,297 beneficiaries for the death of 37034 sheep/goat and kids. Rs. 1786.50 lakh credited to beneficiaries Bank account.

Establishment of Sheep wool processing and value addition products producing unit

To establish a Wool processing Centre at Veterinary Hospital premises, Hospet Rs.489.20 lakh is released utilised for Establishment of Sheep wool processing and value addition products . During2019-20, Rs.150.00 lakh allocated, so for Rs.150.00 lakhs is released for establishment of wool processing centre at Ranebennur.

Establishment of Sheep Wool and Skin storage godowns

To construct around 20 Wool and skin storage godowns at Sheep and Wool producers Co-operative societies, an amount of Rs.200.00 lakh is released with Rs.11.25 lakh subsidy and Rs.3.75 lakh society share the total cost of constructing building is Rs.15.00 lakh. and 17 Societies are being identified.

Table 7.47 : SCP/TSP and General schemes (10+1-sheep/goat unit)

(Upto November 2020)

Year	Scheme	SCP	TSP
2018-19	Loan amount	Rs.7440.00	Rs.7440.00
	Subsidy 90% or maximum Rs.60000.00 for SC/ST	Rs.60,000.00	Rs.60,000.00
	Total unit cost (10+1 sheep or goat unit)	Rs. 67,440.00	Rs. 67,440.00
2019-20	Loan amount	Rs.7000.00	Rs.7000.00
	Subsidy 90% Rs.63000.00 for SC/ST	Rs.63,000.00	Rs.63,000.00
	Total unit cost (10+1 sheep or goat unit)	Rs. 70,000.00	Rs. 70,000.00
2020-21	Loan amount	Rs.4500.00	Rs.4500.00
	Subsidy 90% Rs.40500.00 for SC/ST (6+1sheep or goat unit)	Rs.40,500.00	Rs.40,500.00
	Total Unit Cost	Rs. 45000.00	Rs. 45000.00

Table 7.48 : Progress Achieved under SCP and TSP

Sl. No.	Schemes	Year	Budget allocated (Rs. in lakh)	Physical (in units of (10+1) Sheep/Goat unit)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
				Sheep /Goat	Sheep/Goat		
1	Special Component Plan	2018-19	214.00	356	356	214.00	214.00
		2019-20	160.50	254	254	160.50	160.02
		2020-21	115.00	283	43	115.00	17.415
2	TSP	2018-19	87.00	145	145	87.00	87.00
		2019-20	65.25	103	103	65.25	64.89
		2020-21	47.00	116	18	47.00	7.29

Shepherd kit for Migratory shepherds

In 2019-20, Rs.288.10 lakh released and 1675 migratory shepherd provided shepherd kit including rain coat, tent, torch, rubber floor mat. In 2020-21 Rs.49.89 lakh released and 290 migratory shepherd to be provided shepherd kit including rain coat, tent, torch, rubber floor mat.

Establishment of Sheep Skin processing unit

Rs. 200.00 lakh released and action has taken to establish sheep goat skin processing unit at Cheelanahally village, Survey No.14, Sira Tq, Tumkur Dt.

Drought relief programme

Under drought relief programme, during 2018-19 Rs.500.00 lakhs released and 2,56,410 fodder kits are distributed and Rs.500.00 lakhs released for providing feed supplements to 92,859 shepherds during 2019-20.

7.14.6 Poultry Development

According to 20th Livestock Census (provision), State of Karnataka has 5.95

crores Poultry population. According to 2019-20 Intergrated Sample Survey report, production of eggs is 66914 lakhs and of chicken meat is 145308 tons. There are 24 poultry farms functioning under the Department of AH&VS for development of poultry in the State. The major developmental activities are breeding and rearing of Giriraja parent stock and supply of day old chicks to the farmers. During 2019-20, 1614 farmers were trained in poultry rearing and 2,94,859 Giriraja chicks were produced. During 2020-21 up to the end November- 2020, 234 farmers were trained in poultry rearing and 50701 lakhs eggs and 359948 chicks were produced.

The budgetary allocation for the year 2019-20 was Rs.787.00 lakh, out of which expenditure incurred was Rs.738.00 lakh. Budget allocation for the year 2020-21 is Rs.770.11 lakh and the expenditure incurred is Rs.363.66 lakh up to the end of November - 2020.

7.14.7 Piggery Development

In the State, there are 5 pig Breeding Stations, which are located in Hesaraghatta in Bangalore District, Kudige in Kodagu

District, Koilain Dakshina Kannada District and Bangarpet in Kolar District and Kalasa in Chickmagalur District.

During 2019-20 in RKVY scheme, in order to provide suitable market for pig products by uniting Pig rearing farmers, action has been taken to establish the Pig rearing Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO's) in 4 Districts viz. Bangalore Urban, Udupi, Kodagu and Dakshina Kannada. Progress achieved under this scheme is given in **Table 7.49**.

7.14.8 Rabbit Development

In order to popularise rabbit rearing for meat production, 3 Rabbit Rearing Centres are functioning at Hesaraghatta

(Bangalore), Sirsi (Uttara Kannada) and Bankapur (Haveri). Farmers are being trained in scientific way of Rabbit rearing. The progress is given in **Table 7.50**.

Feed and Fodder Development:

To mitigate the shortage of green fodder in the State livestock farms, fodder production, fodder seed production and training of farmers are being undertaken with the assistance of State disaster relief fund, RKVY Centrally sponsored scheme and Calamity Relief funds. The progress made under this programme in the last three years is given in **Table 7.51**.

During 2020-21 under Department funds, Rs.4.36 crores utilized for purchase of

Table 7.49 : The progress achieved under pig breeding programme

(Upto November 2020)

Sl. No.	Name of the pig breeding farm	Distribution of piglets (Nos.)		Farmers Trained (Nos.)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Hesaraghatta	700	285	-	-
2	Kudige	450	223	400	-
3	Koila	250	219	-	33
4	Bangarapet	150	100	-	-
5	Kalasa	250	192	-	-
Total		1800	1019	400	33

Table 7.50 : Progress achieved during 2020-21 in Rabbit farms

(Upto November 2020)

Sl.No.	Name of the centre	No. of Rabbits maintained	No. of Rabbit produced	No. of Rabbits sold	No. of farmers trained
1	Livestock breeding farm, Hesaraghatta.	47	10	40	28
2	Assistant Director, veterinary Hospital, Sirsi.	96	-	08	-
3	Khillar Cattle Breeding and Training Centre, Bankapura.	45	-	45	-
Total		188	10	93	28

Table 7.51 : Progress under Feed and Fodder development (Upto November 2020)

Sl. No.	Programme	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (November-2020)
1	Minikit Distribution Programme (in Nos.)	16,80,255	4,44,975	1,33,971
2	Fodder Production in Farms (in MT)	11296.25	13182	1440
3	Fodder seed production in farms (in Tonnes)	21.50	481	--
4	Root slips distributed in farms (in lakh nos.)	274500	666100	13000
5	Training to farmers regarding fodder development (in nos)	4322	4749	33

133971 fodder seed mini kits and distributed to farmers and 4.60 lakh tones of green fodder produced.

7.14.9 Rastriya Krishi Vikasa Yojane

The Budget allocation for the year 2019-20 is Rs.38.75 crore and there leased amount is Rs.36.66 Crores, out of which Rs.23.86 crores has been spent.

The Budget allocation for the year 2020-21 is Rs.35.51crore and there leased amount is Rs.11.00 Crore, out of which necessary action has been taken for expenditure of Rs.11.00 crore up to the end of November 2020 is given in **Table 7.52**.

7.14.10 Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)

Under this programme, financial assistance is provided for systematic control of livestock diseases of national importance. Animal Disease Surveillance, upgradation of Diagnostic Laboratory and Biological production Units. For Organization of Seminars and training programmes 100% funding is provided by GOI. During 2020- 21, action plan for Rs.4429.44 lakh has been sanctioned by GOI, which includes central share of Rs.2688.19 lakh and state share of Rs.1741.25 lakh.

During 2020-21, out of Rs.2688.19 lakh of Central Share (60%) of Rs.2654.84 lakh was released. The proposal to release the

matching grant of state share (40%) of Rs. 1741.25 lakh was sent to Government and the Rs.96.00 lakhs is released.

During 2020-21, As a part of surveillance work, 119 brain samples from clinically suspected animals and 135 brain samples from slaughtered animals were collected and forwarded to the laboratory and ascertained that BSE is not present in our state. In order to keep vigilance on the presence of Avian Influenza, 5736 serum samples, 5325 cloacal/tracheal and 1823 environmental samples were collected from all the district and forwarded to the laboratories for examination.

During 2020-21, 129.51lakhs cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goat were vaccinated against Hemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS). Preventive vaccination against Enterotoxaemia (ET) was done for 142.38 lakh sheep and goats. Vaccination against Blue tongue for 5.31 lakhs for sheep and Goats. 3.41 lakh cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goat were vaccinated for Anthrax. As a part of surveillance work 119 no's of brain samples from clinically suspected animals and 135 no's of brain samples from slaughtered animals were collected and forwarded to the IAH & VB laboratory and ascertained that BSE is not present in our state. In order to keep vigilance on the presence of Avian Influenza, 576 serum samples, 5325 cloacal/ tracheal and 1823

Table 7.52 : Financial Outlay for the Project Approved for 2020-21 (Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Project Name	Sector	Allocation	Release	Committed Expenditure	
1	Pashubhagya, Animal Induction Programme					
	a]	Dairy Unit, 1 cow/ Buffalo units at 50% subsidy to SC/ST &25% to General Beneficiaries	AH&VS	10.00	0.00	0
2	Dairy & Dairy Infrastructure Development in Karnataka					
	a]	Providing Milking Machine to Milk Producers	KMF	2.25	0.00	0
	b]	Socio Economic Development of Women Dairy Societies Under RKVY		1.50	0.00	0
3	Comprehensive Development of sheep and Goat in Karnataka					
	a]	Establishment of Mobile meat and Meat product stall	KSWDCL	11.00	11.00	11.00
		Sub Total		24.75	11.00	11.00
2019-20 Pending Projects approved in 2020-21						
1	Pashubhagya, Animal Induction Programme					
	a]	Dairy Unit, 1 cow/ Buffalo units at 50% subsidy to SC/ST &25% to General Beneficiaries	AH&VS	10.00	0.00	0.00
2	Strengthening Frozen Semen Production Center and Livestock breeding farms for genetic up-gradation					
	a]	Value Addition Under Gokul Grama Yojana(After Induction Of Malnad Gidda Cattle)	AH&VS	0.763	0.00	0.00
		Sub Total		10.76	0.00	0.00
		Total		35.51	11.00	11.00

environmental samples collected from all the districts and forwarded to the laboratories for examination. During March 2019-20, the Avian Influenza (Bird flu) outbreak occurred in Bannikoda village of Davanagere district, Harihara Taluk and Kumbarakoppalu village in the Mysuru Mahanagara Palike limits of Mysuru District. In the control and containment of the disease, 2685 poultry birds culled and Rs.4.30 lakhs compensation and 5763 poultry birds, 140 poultry feed and 411 poultry eggs culled and compensation of Rs.6.58 lakhs was dispersed to the respective districts in 2020-21.

a) Mass vaccination Programmes

From 2019-20, FMD and brucellosis vaccination programme is carried out under NADCP (National Assistance to disease control Programme) vide GOI NO: K 1053 (5313)/18/2019:LH. 100% central funded Programme, Other vaccination like BQ, HS, ET, Antrax, PPR are carried out under centrally sponsored ASCAD (60:40) Scheme. Other surveillance programme NADRS (National Animal Disease Reporting System) and NPRSM (National Programme on Rinderpest surveillance and monitoring) are implemented with 100% central assistance.

b) NADCP -Foot and Mouth Disease Control Program (FMD-CP)

A 100 percent Central funded National Animal Disease Control programme was launched on 11/09/2019. The programme is designed to control Foot and Mouth Disease and Brucellosis by 2025 through vaccination programme and to eradicate the same by 2030. The uniqueness of the programme is to identify the each and every animal (cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goat and pigs) by 12 digit UI Dear tags and to register the vaccination data in INAPH App (Information Network for animal productivity and health).

As per Central Govt instruction, 1st round of FMD vaccination programme under NADCP is scheduled from 2/10/2020 to 30/11/2020. During this programme all eligible livestock of about 111.57 lakhs (82.88 lakh cattle and 28.69 lakh buffaloes) are aimed to be vaccinated and to register

the vaccination data in the INAPH module. Rs.87.02 lakh number of animals are vaccinated under this programme by the end of 30.11.2020

During 2019-20, action plan for Rs.3941.76 lakh has been submitted to GOI., comprising of Central share (60%) of Rs.2335.06 lakh and state share (40%) of Rs.1606.70 lakh. As a first installment a total of Rs. 1102.04 lakh has been released comprising of Central share (60%) and unspent balance for the year 2018-19. State share 40% of Rs.287.60 lakh and 60% of Rs.435.38 lakh Central Share amounting to Rs.722.98 lakh. State share of Rs.734.69 lakh are yet to be released.

During 2020-21, FMD is come under centrally sponsored Programme NADCP 100% Central share. On dt: 04.04. 2020, Rs. 6006.69 action plan has submitted. In this Rs.1943.64 lakhs has released.

c) National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)

This programme env is ages periodical online reporting of outbreaks of diseases from the field veterinarians. All the 176 block and 30 districts and 1 centre at state level have been provided with the hardware, software and internet facility. The state monitoring unit located in Bangalore consolidates the reports at state level and forwards to the state Govt and GOI. During 2019-20, Rs.5.00 lakh was allocated in the action plan.

d) National programme on Rinderpest Surveillance and monitoring (NPRSM)

Rinderpest has been eradicated in the country. Surveillance work is being done continuously to ascertain that no cases of Rinderpest or cases with symptoms related to Rinder pest are prevalent in any village or presented for treatment in any veterinary institutions.

e) National control programme on Peste Des Petits Ruminants (PPR) Control Programme

The mass vaccination of Sheep and goats against PPR is being implemented since

2011-12, during which 116.33 lakhs sheep and goats were vaccinated During 2019-20, Rs. 278.00 lakh has been proposed in the action plan. 86.49 lakh sheep and goats have been vaccinated. During 2020-21, Rs. 259.94 lakh has been proposed in the action plan .63.30 lakh sheep and goats have been vaccinated up to end of November 2020.

Details of State Sector Schemes for the year 2020-21.

1. Direction and Administration

During 2020-21, the allocated budget is Rs.8616.00 lakhs An amount of Rs.4308.00 lakhs released and Rs.3742.93 lakhs has been spent up to the end of November-2020.

2. Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals, Bengaluru

During 2020-21 the allocated budget is Rs.3366.03 lakh. Amount will be spent for production of vaccine to control live stock diseases, disease diagnosis and investigation, purchase of media and chemicals, lab equipments, electricity and generators expenditure, extension of solar system, purchase of computers, stationeries, providing expert advisory services, trainings and seminar, office expenditures. An amount of Rs. 933.00 lakh released and Rs.933.00 lakh has been spent up to the end of November-2020.

3. Control of Animal Disease

During 2020-21, the allocated budget is Rs.3117.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 2799.22 lakhs released and Rs.1031.06 lakhs has been spent up to the end of November-2020.

4. Assistance to Pinjarapole and Goshalas

During 2020-21, the total allocated budget is Rs.411.00 lakhs. It is proposed to support pinjara pole and goshalas for maintenance of unproductive and abandoned animals and also to support State Animal Welfare Board and strengthening district society for prevention of cruelty to animals (SPCA). An amount of Rs.206.00 lakhs released and Rs.191.56 lakhs has been spent up to the end of November-2020.

5. State Poultry Farms

During 2020-21 the allocated budget is Rs.770.11 lakhs. An amount of Rs.385.00 lakhs released and Rs.363.66 lakhs has been spent up to the end of November- 2020.

6. Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation Limited

During 2020-21, the allocated budget is Rs.1685.51 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 842.79 lakhs released and Rs.842.66 lakhs has been spent up to the end of November-2020.

7. Pig Breeding Stations

During 2020-21, the allocated budget is Rs.177.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 88.50 lakhs released and Rs.72.99 lakhs has been spent up to the end of November -2020.

8. National Livestock Mission

During 2020-21, the allocated budget is Rs.1666.00 lakhs. Amount will be utilized to take up the programmes approved by SLEC, viz, integrated poultry development, genetic improvement and breeding of sheep, supply of fodder seed mini kits and under risk management animal insurance scheme. Rs.676.71 lakhs is reserved for SC and ST beneficiaries to provide Rs.10,000/- ex gratia for the accidental death of cattle and buffalo is uncovered under insurance scheme (100% state budget). Budget not released up to end of November-2020.

9. Veterinary Education and Training

During 2020-21, the allocated budget is Rs.392.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 203.32 lakhs released and Rs.203.32 lakhs has been spent up to the end of November -2020.

10. Animal Husbandry Statistics

During 2020-21, the allocated budget is Rs.346.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs.177.00 lakhs released and Rs.176.28lakhs has been spent up to the end of November- 2020.

11. Sample Survey Scheme of estimation of Milk, Egg and Wool

During 2020-21, the total allocated budget is Rs.412.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 396.00 lakhs released and Rs.199.87 lakhs has been spent up to the end of November-2020.

12. Live stock Census: (100% CSS)

During 2020-21, Rs. 1.00 lakh is allocated as notional budget. Rs. 0.67 lakhs released and Rs.0.67 lakhs has been spent up to the end of November-2020.

13. Establishment of Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

During 2020-21, the allocated budget is Rs 11306.94 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 5653.47 lakhs released and Rs.5653.47 lakhs has been spent up to the end of November-2020.

14. Vacant Post Provision

During 2020-21, allocated budget is Rs. 1781.00 lakhs. Need based expenditures will be made.

15. Payments under the Karnataka Guarantee of Services Act

During 2020-21, allocated budget is Rs.50.00 lakhs. Need based expenditures will be made.

16. Incentives to Milk Producers

During 2020-21, the allocated budget is Rs.125000.00 lakhs. Amount will be utilized to provide incentive of Rs.5.00 per liter of milk to the milk pourers of MPCs. An amount of Rs. 62500.00 lakhs released and Rs.57108.16 lakhs has been spent up to the end of November-2020.

Capital Outlay

17. Construction of Veterinary Institutions building under RIDF

During 2020-21, the allocated budget is Rs.7229.00 lakhs. Allocated amount will be released to construction agencies for construction of buildings for veterinary institutions under tranche 22, 24, additional 24 and 25. An amount of Rs. 3614.50 lakhs released and Rs.3614.50 lakhs has been spent up to the end of November-2020.

18. Education Extension & Research (KVAFSU) Bidar

During 2020-21, the allocated budget is Rs.1000.00 lakhs, Amount will be utilized to provide infrastructure to Gadag, Athani, Puttur Veterinary colleges, encroachment of land, purchase of books to the library and

other office expenses. Budget is not released upto end of November2020.

19. Construction and Maintenance of Veterinary Institutions Buildings

During 2020-21, the allocated budget is Rs.800.00 lakhs. Amount will be utilized for interiors of Pashupalana Bhavana, providing infrastructure, civil works of super speciality hospital at Bengaluru, speciality hospital at Mysuru, Belagavi and Tumakuru, construction of building at farms and veterinary institution, providing infrastructure for veterinary institutions at SC and ST reserved constituency. Budget not released upto end of November 2020

District Sector Schemes

(i). Zilla Panchayath Programmes

1. Executive Establishment

During 2020-21 the allocated budget is Rs.7732.62 lakhs. Rs. 5300.58 lakhs released and Rs.3996.31 lakhs has been spent up to the end of November-2020.

2. Supply of Drugs and Chemicals and Equipments

During 2020-21, the allocated budget is Rs.3500.02 lakhs. Budget will be utilized for purchase of Liquid Nitrogen which is required for preservation of Frozen Semen, purchase and supply of emergency Drugs and Chemicals. Rs. 2625.06 lakhs released and Rs.749.82 lakhs has been spent up to the end of November -2020.

3. Maintenance of Buildings

During 2020-21, the allocated budget is Rs.1635.00 lakhs. The amount is allocated for repair and maintenance of buildings of Veterinary Institutions. An amount of Rs.817.50 lakhs released and Rs.100.15 lakhs has been spent up to the end of November- 2020.

4. Strengthening of Extension Units

During 2020-21, the allocated budget is Rs.500.00 lakhs, Under this scheme extension activities like Kissan Samparka Sabha, Grama sandarshana, Livestock shows, Rabies awareness camp, Milking competition, live stock fair, etc. Will be

taken up. An amount of Rs. 250.00 lakhs released and Rs.69.58 lakhs has been spent up to the end of November -2020.

5. Cattle Breeding Farms

During 2020-21, the allocated budget is Rs.1.00 lakhs. Amount will be utilized for the maintenance of rabbit farm and purchase of AI equipments in Uttara Kannada District. An amount of Rs. 0.67 lakhs released and Rs.0.27 lakhs has been spent up to the end of November-2020.

(ii) Taluk Panchayath Programmes

6. Opening of Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and their Upgradation as Taluka Level Dispensaries

During 2020-21, the allocated budget is Rs.60186.35 lakhs. An amount of Rs.41528.25 lakhs released and Rs.34821.96 lakhs has been spent up to the end of November-2020.

7. Disposal of Bio medical Waste

During 2020-21, the allocated budget is Rs.226.27 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 150.77 lakhs released and Rs.60.59 lakhs has been spent up to the end of November-2020.

8. Organization of sterile/ Infertile livestock Camps

During 2020-21, the allocated budget is Rs.601.65 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 400.44 lakhs released and Rs.241.85 lakhs has been spent up to the end of November -2020.

Action taken by the department during the lockdown period of Covid19

1. During Lockdown period of Covid 19, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services has spent Rs.70.50 lakhs to purchase. 18208 Hand Sanitizers (500ml) and Rs.41.19 lakhs has spent for the Purchase of 2.60 lakh 3 Layer Surgical Masks and distributed to all officers and staff working in various veterinary institutions.
2. The Government has declared veterinary services as essential services and all the veterinary institutions are functioned and providing veterinary

services including Artificial Insemination to the livestock during lockdown period.

3. Meat on wheels-Mobile Meat and Meat Products Sales Unit. During lockdown, Meat on wheel concept was promoted to supply the hygienic meat from farmers to the consumer.
4. Due to Covid 19, the chicken meat and egg demand dropped. To create awareness among consumers wide spread publicity in television and newspapers was taken up. The outbreak of avian influenza in Davangere and Mysore is controlled with in few days.
5. To diagnose Covid 19 infection, 2 RT-PCR Machines has been donated to Health and family welfare Department by IAH & VB
6. 7.75 lakh liters of milk was distributed free of cost to residents of slums, destitute migrants and construction workers everyday with the allocation of Rs.80.00 crores.
7. NGO's and animal lovers were promoted to feed the stray animals. Pet shop owners were given volunteer passes for feeding and watering of animal sand birds.
8. Priority Correspondence and coordination was taken up with the Governments of Goa and Kerala to lift ban of movement of chicken and eggs from Karnataka state.

7.14.11 Karnataka Milk Federation

The Karnataka Cooperative Milk Federation has been formed on Co-operative basis which has three tier system.

- 1) Milk cooperative societies at primary level.
- 2) Cooperative union sat district level.
- 3) Federation at state level.

The progress for the three years is given in the **Table 7.53**.

The Federation has 27 dairy processing plants with a capacity of 92.50 lakh liters/ day. Organization has 44 milk chilling

Table 7.53: Progress on Dairy Development in Karnataka Cooperatives.

Sl.No.	Items	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (up to Nove-20)
1	DCS registered	No.	708	417	506	201
2	DCS made functional	No.	786	463	412	188
3	Members enrolled	No	64894	42520	60252	13600
4	Milk procured	Lakhs Tonnes	25.85	27.30	27.25	19.64
5	Animals Treated	Lakhs	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01
6	Animals inseminated	Lakhs	35.73	35.29	35.78	24.49
7	Animals examined for pregnancy	Lakhs	26.65	29.08	29.09	19.78

centers, 1639 B.M.C units and also 7 milk product dairies which manufacture 288 MT milk powder every day. The Karnataka Milk Federation has 5 cattle feed plants which produces 55000 MT's of cattle feed/month this plants have secured quality mark certification for quality production and supply of cattle feed to producers. At present 14904 dairy co-operative societies are functioning, within the limit of 14 district milk unions with 25.50 lakh farmers are enrolled as members, out of which, 8.90 lakh farmers are active members.

Incentives to Milk Producers

In order to encourage dairy farmers Govt. of Karnataka is giving Rs.5/- per liter as milk incentive. Till August-2020 Rs.625.00 crores has been released as incentive amount directly top producers adhar linked bank account up to July-2020 and pending 04 months payment will be made through FRUITS portal. Approximately 9 lakh beneficiaries will be benefited from this scheme.

National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)

During the year 2020-21 under NPDD scheme to install 531 BMC & AMCU with EMAT Rs.4185.00 lakhs grant is sanctioned for 2years and during 2020-21, an amount of Rs.20.92 crores is released to install 265 no's of BMC & AMCU with EMAT. Scheme

guide lines will be followed to procure the equipments in Government e- marketing (GEM)portal.

Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP)

Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) initiated the Support to training and employment programme (STEP) for women in Karnataka from October 1997. Since then KMF has organized 1924 WDCS in STEP 1 to VIII Phases. Under STEP program the Ministry of Women and Child Development, GOI has sanctioned Rs.5647.00 lakh and released Rs.4618.86 lakh. The KMF and milk unions have spent Rs.5323.10 lakh to this project. As part of Women Empowerment, 3873 Self Help Groups are formed with a saving of Rs.4325.00 lakh. The Milk Procurement from these WDCS is 10.21 LLPD and a payment of Rs.306.40 lakh is made directly to Women member only (including GOK Rs. 5/- as incentive)

KMF Sanjeevini

SHG groups are formed among the TG members with the initial grant of Rs. 15000/- per SHG is released to strengthening the SHG. KMF Sanjeevini scheme is further continued for the year 2020 - 21 covering 4000 beneficiaries in 100 WDCS of 14 milk union with an out lay of Rs.4.47 crores

Seven more additional facilities are included for TG members in KMF Sanjeevini 2020-21

- 1) Management Committee Members Training
- 2) Electronic Milk testing Machine
- 3) Electronic Digital Weighing Scale
- 4) Steel Canes
- 5) Milk Testing Equipments
- 6) DAM Training
- 7) Milk Testing / Rationalization price chart / Quality of milk / CMP-Awareness Programmes

Outcome

The Milk procurement, membership and the artificial insemination have considerably increased due to incentive to dairy development activities, there by bringing financial growth in the dairy sector. This growth has brought in socio-economic development at the grass root level. Dairying has become a sustainable activity by providing continuous remunerative price for the milk.

- There is an average milk procurement of 79.72 lakhs liters per day with an average liquid milk sale of 50.00 lakhs liter per day and the balance being converted into different form of milk products.
- There is an increase in the number of Dairy Cooperative Societies organized at the village level covering almost all the districts of Karnataka,
- Women Dairy Co-operative Societies are being organized under the STEP Scheme only for Women to stabilize the livelihood.
- Landless farmers and other rural folk have taken up Dairy farming as amajor of source of income which resulted in the economic up liftment of these farmers.
- KMF owns 5 cattle feed production plants which supply an average of 55000 MT per month of balance cattle feed to milk producers.
- Dairy farming as become the livelihood for many people who are returned from town to rural areas due to Covid-19.

- Input activities such as Artificial Insemination, Health coverage, Urea Mollases Brick, Chelated mineral mixture, Samrudhi feed supplement, Liquid Nitrogen etc. are being provided at the door step of these dairy farmers.

Challenges

- Aiming to procure 100 Lakh K.g./day.
- To ensure assured and remunerative market round the year for the milk produced by the farmer members,
- To make available quality milk and other premier dairy products to urban consumers,
- To ensure prosperity of the rural milk producers.
- To compete with MNC,s and private dairies with better quality of milk and milk products and in the process, sustain viability of co-operatives.

Steps taken during Covid- 19 in Karnataka Milk Federation

Scenario and Strategies adopted during Carona Crisis

KMF, as such is a huge establishment being second largest in co-perative dairying in India and is the largest in southindia.

Scenario prior to lock down period

Before lockdown, there was good demand for milk. Milk price through bulk sales reached a high as Rs.35/- kg of milk having 3.5 FAT and 8.50 SNF. And farmers were getting all time high price per liter of milk after 4 years. There was lot of demand for SMP and butter, and there was a demand from private players for import of SMP.

Very First challenge with implementation of lock down

With the announcement of the complete lockdown, KMF was not prepared to handle the situation initially. First two days (24th March to 25th March) witnessed total stoppage of bulk milk sales, leading to accumulation of 8 to 10 lakh kgs of milk. 3 to 4 lakh litres of regular milk sales through pouch and curd sales decreased. We had conversion facility for 18 LKGPD. This resulted in accumulation of milk.

Conversion facility outside the state were shut down. They were not ready to start and in many places announcement was stopped totally. This resulted in all milk silos filled to full capacity. Getting additional tankers was not feasible at all. Shortage of drivers and labourers added to the misery. Only way out to avoid the glut was to announce milk Holiday for farmers. In fact two milk union had to resort to this for one day.

Action initiated to counter the challenges. Milk procurement, processing and office management guidelines were circulated to all the units as per NDDDB and instructed all the units to strictly adhere to the government guidelines to avoid spread of Covid-19. KMF approached all the private dairies for conversion activity and could arrange for additional conversion of 4.5 lakh liters. Still there was an excess of 7 to 8 lakh liters of milk everyday. Government of Karnataka intervened and arranged to buy 7.75 lakh liters of milk everyday and the same was distributed in pouches on free of cost to slums dwellers and labourers in rehabilitation camps. For this initiative Government of Karnataka bore the cost of Rs.78.20 crore and saved our dairy farmers. This action alone facilitated to reach out to consumers and prevented us from declaring milk holidays. Further, KMF commissioned all powder plants which were idle for 4-5 months.

Labour Issues

Dairy Industry is labour intensive industry. Majority of labourers are involved in packing and cleaning activities. Their movement was restricted by law and order. Many were scared of Covid-19 and hence did not venture out. Mean while Govt of India had announced that wages will have to be given even to them who could not come to work. Attendance of drivers and labourers in all unit reduced. State and Central Government came to our rescue by making dairy a essential service. Entire supply chain was permitted during the lockdown with some intervention the truck movement was also resolved.

Further, Farmer welfare programmes were undertaken, an incentive of Rs. 500/- per

Mt of cattle feed is being announced by KMF. Fruit and vegetables were allowed to be sold in the milk out let premises. Maize directly purchased from farmers at minimum support price. Registration for the same was done at milk society through FRUITS software.

Meetings

Under the circumstances we shifted to video conferencing. This proved advantageous, time wise, cost wise, participation wise. Chairman conducted phone in programme for farmers and consumers to resolve the issues.

Marketing

In order to reach out to customers, e-marketing was introduced. Effort included reaching consumers house to house. There by, we regained the lost market to some extent. Parlours started functioning from morning to evening and ensured supply on every single day. We could achieve and maintain the milk procurement, processing and marketing by following the Government guidelines. There were not even a single incidence of Covid-19 case during lockdowns 1 to 4 in our units. Thus Dairy farmers long standing trust with Cooperatives has been able to sustained. Unlike European and Western countries when milk holidays were declared the farmers had to throw the milk.

Central Assistance under Athmanirbhar program:

An amount of Rs.100 crore interest subvention scheme was announced with 2 plus 2 percent interest subsidy to avail loans for making regular payment to milk producers. Milk unions availed Rs.85500/-lakhs as loan from different Banks and interest subvention of Rs.999.94 lakhs. Thus Milk unions were able to procure all the milk produced by farmers during Covid-19 and made payments to producers regularly even though the marketing of fluid milk reduced drastically.

7.15 FISHERIES

The vast marine, brackish water and inland fresh water resources are the source of fish production in the State.

Karnataka State has 313.02 Km long coast line along with 27000 Sq. km. continental shelf area, 5.75 lakh hectares of various inland water resources and has vast scope for fisheries development. The brackish water area of 8000 hectares also provides good scope for shrimp/fish culture. There are about 9.74 lakh fishermen in the state of which 3.28 lakh fishermen in marine and 6.46 lakh fishermen are in inland Karnataka is in 4th position in marine fish production and 9th position in inland fish production when compared to fish production in the country (during 2018-19). The total fish production during 2019-20, is 6.32 lakhs metric tonnes. The Budget allocation for the year 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 are given in **Table 7.54**.

7.15.1 Fish Production

The annual fish production in Karnataka has shown a considerable increase from 2.97 lakh metric tons in 2005-06 to 6.32 lakh metric tons in 2019-20 with annual average growth rate of 6.76%. Detail of fish production for the last 4 years are given in **Table 7.55**.

7.15.2 Marine Fisheries

During 2019-20, the marine exports including fishmeal and fish oil exports from Karnataka was 0.95 lakh metric tons worth Rs.1367.13 crore and the production of the marine fish for the year 2019-20 is 4.03

lakhs Metric tonnes. Trends in fish exports of Marine Produce from Karnataka for the last twelve years are given in **Figure A**.

7.15.3 Fishing Fleet Operating In Karnataka

Details of fishing boats operating is furnished in **Table 7.56**.

7.15.4 Inland Fisheries

Immense scope exists for development of inland fisheries in the State. The available inland fisheries resources in Karnataka are shown in **Table 7.57**.

7.15.5 Fish seed production

The fish seed production detail of the state is provided in **Table 7.58**.

7.15.6 Fish Sanctuaries in Karnataka

River stretches are declared as fish sanctuaries due to conservation of endangered and rare native fish species. Details of fish sanctuaries in Karnataka declared by Department of Fisheries are given in **Table 7.59**.

7.15.7 Infrastructure in Fisheries Sector

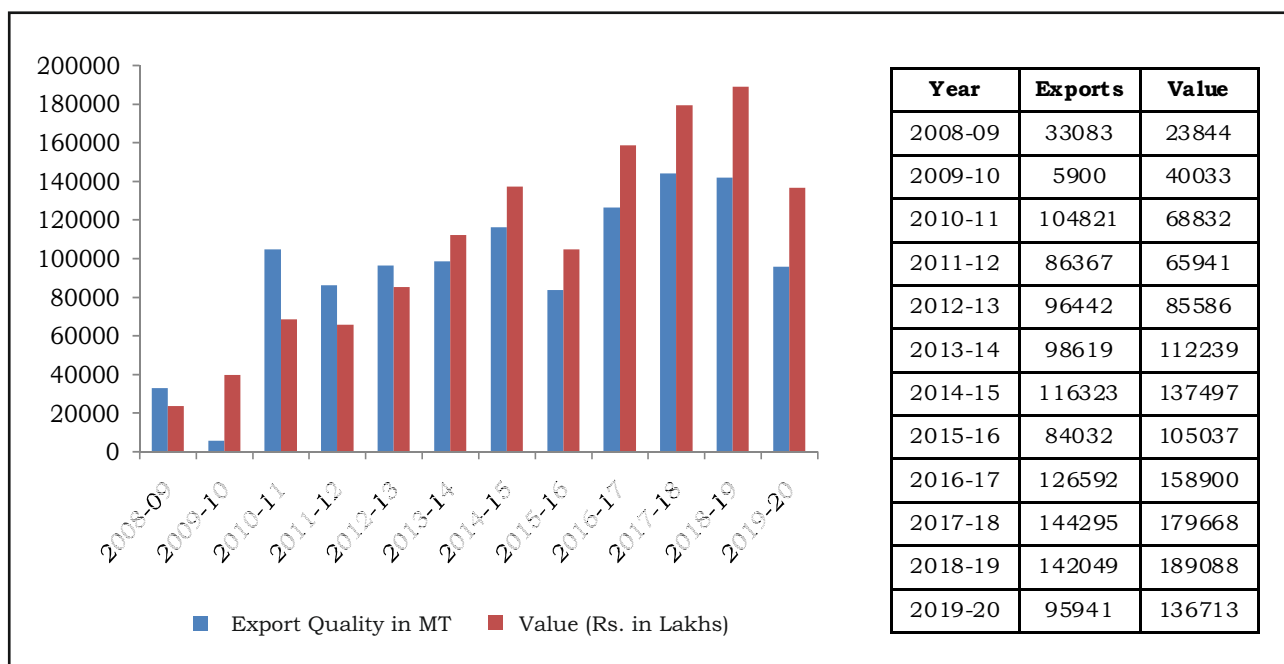
The state government has given importance for the development of infrastructure facilities like fishing harbours, landing centres, auction halls, ice plants, cold storages, freezing plants and frozen

Table 7.54 : The budget allocation for Fishery department (Rs. in lakh)

Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Allocation	37099.59	32189.01	24306.65
Expenditure	36789.12	31568.70	10362.94

Table 7.55 : Details of Fish Production in Karnataka (in MTs)

Year	Marine	Inland	Total
2017-18	414348	188174	602522
2018-19	389491	197921	587412
2019-20	403368	228633	632001
2020-21 (Upto Nov. 2020)	197189	107484	304673

Figure A: Exports of Marine Products from Karnataka**Table 7.56 :Fishing Boats in marine**

Mechanized boats	Motorised boats	Traditional boats	Total
4578	9567	9531	23676

(Source: Department of Fisheries)

Table 7.57 : Inland fisheries resources in Karnataka

Type	Area/Length
Department Tanks	1.79 lakh ha
Grama Panchayat Tanks	1.24 lakh ha
Reservoir	2.72 lakh ha
Rivers	5813 km
Canals	3187 km
Brackish water areas	0.08 lakh ha
Production Potential	4.02 lakh MT

storages. An overview of the infrastructure in fisheries sector is given in **Table 7.60**.

7.15.8 Labour Employed in Fisheries Sector

Employment status and opportunities in marine fisheries sector of Karnataka has increased over the years along with mechanization and increased replacement of labour-intensive fishing technologies. The size of fisher folk in Karnataka population in the State is given in **Table 7.61**.

7.15.9 Major Programmes of the Department

A) Marine Fisheries

1) Construction of fishing harbours (CSS)

During 2019- 20, Rs. 4431.26 lakh was spent for construction of fishing harbours. Under the scheme construction of Mangalore fishing harbor III stage at an estimated cost of Rs.57.60 crore, Malpe

fishing harbor III stage at an estimated cost of Rs.37.15 crore, 2nd stage Honnavar fishing harbour in Uttara Kannada district at an estimated cost of Rs.26.98 crore and break water at Gangolli at an estimated cost of Rs.102.11 crore and these works have been completed. During 2020-21 budget provision of Rs.2500.00 lakh has been provided.

2. Dredging of fishing harbours and landing centers (CSS)

To solve the problem of siltation, dredging of harbours has been taken up. The dredging works are under progress at Kodikanyana at Rs.646.00 lakh, Malpe basin at Rs.225.00 lakh, Belikeri at Rs.300.00 lakh.

During the year 2019-20, an allocation of Rs.1.00 lakh was made. During 2020-21 budget provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided

3. Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana

Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana, an allocation of Rs.2273.00 lakh was provided during 2019-20. Under this scheme, sanction has been accorded to take up programmes viz., distribution of kits and coracle to increase inland fish production- Rs. 100.00 lakh, Up gradation of Narayanapura fish farm seed production farm-Rs. 473.00 lakh, Up gradation of Karimuddnahalli, Menasinahalli, Gorur, Markonahalli fish farms- Rs. 500.00 lakh, Demonstration of fresh water prawn culture in the state-Rs.250.00lakh, Establishment of integrated hygienic fish markets in the state by KFDC- Rs.100.00 lakh and Modernisation of Research and instructional fish farm in college of Fisheries- Rs.790.00lakh. During 2019-20,

Rs.2273.00 lakh was released and an expenditure of Rs.1159.00 lakh has been incurred. During the year 2020-21, Rs. 1700.00 lakhs project has approved.

4. Maintenance of coastal link roads

The state has 366.50 Km long 226 fisheries link roads connecting fishing harbours and landing centres to National Highway and major processing centers in the coastal area. Every year budgetary provision is provided for construction and maintenance of these roads. In the year 2019-20, an allocation of Rs.150.00 lakh was provided and Rs.125.00 lakh has been incurred for maintenance of 43 roads upto the end of March 2020. During the year 2020-21. Rs.20.00 crore will be provided as additional budget during the year, 16 roads have been identified for maintenance.

5. NABARD assisted Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) scheme

An expenditure of Rs.1175.61 lakh has been made for the 38 works approved under RIDF 19,20,21,22,23 and 24 under NABARD assisted RIDF scheme. Under RIDF 24 approval has been accorded for 16 works at a cost of Rs.25.77 crores for the development of fisheries. The works approved are 8 fish seed farms of the fisheries department (Rs.15.09 crore), 5 hygienic fish markets (Rs.5.00 crore), Extension of jetty at Bobbaryapade, Udupi district (Rs.1.30 crore), construction of traditional berthing centre at Thota bengre, Mangalore taluk (Rs.3.37crore) and construction of function hall at Hangarakatte (Rs.1.01crore). In 2019-20, a budget allocation of Rs.1921.00 lakh was

Table 7.58 : Fish Seed Production

(in lakh fry)

Year	Target	Achievement (UptoNov.2020)
2017-18	7080.00	4962.28
2018-19	7000.00	6298.01
2019-20	7250.00	5753.64
2020-21 (Upto Nov.2020)	7250.00	7278.65

Table 7.59 : Fish sanctuaries in Karnataka

Sl. No	Place/Taluk/District	River	Length of protected area
1	“Vahini Puskarani” (Ramanathapur) Arakalgud, Hassan	Cauvery	-
2	Ranganathittu, S.R.Patna, Mandya	Cauvery	5km
3	Muttathi area, Malavalli, Mandya	Cauvery	-
4	Shishila, Belthangadi, D.Kannada	Kumaradhara	500m
5	Abhirama fish sanctuary (Hariharapura) Koppa, Chikmagalur	Tunga	-
6	Dharmasthala, Belthangadi, D.Kannada	Nethravathi	1km
7	Kelkaru, Belthangadi, D.Kannada	Palguni	-
8	Marakatha, Sulya, D.Kannada	Yenekkal (Kumaradhara)	-
9	Seethanadi, Karkala, Udupi	Seethanadi	-
10	Nakurgaya, Puttur, D.Kannada	Nethravathi	-
11	Nisargadhama, Kushalnagara, Kodagu	Cauvery	-
12	Uppukala, Sulya, D.Kannada	Kallaje	-
13	Bachanayakanagudi, Sulya, D.Kannada	Yenekkal (Kumaradhara)	2.0 Km
14	Thodikana, Sulya, D.Kannada	Chandragiri	500m
15	Thingale, Karkala, Udupi	Seethanadi	500m
16	Sringeri, Chikmagalur	Tunga	1km
17	Jammatagi (Hariharapura), Koppa, Chikmagalur	Tunga	500m
18	Chippalagudda, Thirthahalli, Shimoga	Tunga	500m
19	Mattur-Hosahalli, Shimoga Taluk & Dist.	Tunga	1.5 Km
20	Shivanasamudra, Malavalli, Mandya	Shimsha	1.4 Km
21	Bhagavathi Chaya Kolla, Surpura Taluk, Yadgir	Krishna	5 Km
22	Harangi Dam to Kudligi Dyavakere, Somwarpet Taluk, Kodagu District	Cauveri	5.8 Km

Source: Department of Fisheries

Table 7.60 : Details of Infrastructure in Fisheries Sector

Infrastructure	Marine (No.s)	Inland (No.s)
Harbours	8	-
Fish Landing Centres & Jetties	26	-
Beach Landing Centres	81	-
Shrimp Hatchery	5	-
Production Farms	-	19 (Govt 17 Private 02)
Rearing Farms	-	Gov-30, Private -300
Taluk Level Nursery	-	60
Fisheries Co-Operative Societies	130	551
Federation	2	1
Cold Storages	32	22
Ice Plants	202	58
Frozen Storage	14	1
Training Centres	-	4

Table 7.61 : Fishermen population**(in lakhs)**

Sector	Number of fishermen	No. of active fishermen
Marine	3.28	1.57
Inland	6.46	1.41
Total	9.74	2.98

made. However the budget was reduced to Rs.1176.00 lakh and Rs.1175.61 lakh was utilized. During the year 2020-21, Rs.1591.00 lakh budget has been provided and as on November 2020, Rs.300.00 lakh has been spent.

6) Direction and Administration

During 2019-20, Rs.2593.00 lakh was provided and Rs.85.00 lakh was allocated through reappropriation from the scheme Supply of Kerosene to traditional boats (Rs.85.00 lakh) and Assistance for inland fisheries (Rs. 10.00 lakh). Thus, a total of Rs. 2688.00 lakh has been released and out of this Rs. 2483.06 lakh has been spent. During the year 2020-21, Rs. 2778.00 lakh budget allocation has been provided and Rs. 1444.01 lakh has been spent till the end of Nov. 2020.

7) Subsidy on the electricity used by ice plants

Under this scheme provision was made to provide subsidy @ Rs.1.75 per unit of the electricity consumed by the Ice plants subject to a maximum of Rs.3.50 lakh per ice plant. An allocation of Rs.400.00 lakh was made during 2019-20 and Rs. 83.22 lakh was reappropriated from Supply of Kerosene to traditional boats. Out of the total funds, Rs.483.22 lakh was released as subsidy to 190 Ice plants. During 2020-21 an allocation of Rs.400.00 lakh has been provided and expenditure of Rs.189.25 lakh has been incurred and subsidy was distributed to 122 Ice plants up to end of November 2020.

B. Inland Fisheries

During 2019-20, 5753.64 lakh fish seed (fry) have been produced. 2976 department tanks were developed by stocking 2277.00 lakh finger lings. Similarly, 2083 Gram Panchayat tanks have been developed by stocking 535.00 lakh finger lings. It is estimated that 2.29 lakh MT of inland fish has been produced.

During the year 2020-21, 3019 departmental tanks and 1820 Gram Panchayat tanks have developed by stocking 1874.85 lakh finger lings and 428.58 lakh finger lings respectively upto November 2020. It is estimated that 1.07 lakh M.T. of fish has been produced from inland resources upto November 2020.

Various Programmes under inland fisheries are given below

1) Assistance for Inland fisheries development (State Sector)

Under Subsidy for purchase of fish seed scheme 50% of the cost of fish seed of any species purchased by the fish farmer subject to a maximum of Rs.5000.00 for an individual and Rs. 20000.00 for an institution is provided as subsidy. Provision has been made to avail 50% subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs.25,000 for purchase of 50 lakhs pawn or 10 lakh fish fry by fish seed rearers who are interested to take up fish seed rearing in their own ponds registered with the fisheries department. Under this programme, Rs. 37.74 lakh was given as subsidy for stocking fish finger lings in 776 tanks.

Under “Matsya Krishi Asha Kirana” scheme to increase fish production and to encourage fish culture in major tanks across the state, 50% of the unit cost upto a maximum of Rs.27,000 will be provided to purchase 4,000 finger lings and 2 tonnes of artificial feed per ha. Under this scheme Rs.238.07 lakh has been spent to develop 122 tanks with a EWSA of 1287.97Ha.

Under “Encouragement for inland fish culture” scheme 2000 fish finger lings will be stocked per hectare effective water spread area of the water resources of the state through Fishermen Co-operative

Societies free of cost. Under this scheme sanction has been accorded to stock 233 tanks with a EWSA of 9692 HA at a cost of Rs. 183.90 lakh.

Under the new scheme “Shrimp and brackish water finfish culture” 50% subsidy will be given for a unit cost of Rs.1 lakh per hectare for encouraging prawn and fish farming in inland and back water resources available in the State. Under this scheme Rs.92.81 lakh has been spent for installing 270 cages in brackish water and 56 units for shrimp culture.

During 2019-20, an allocation of Rs.719.00 lakh was made and the total expenditure under the scheme is Rs.554.12 lakh. During the year 2020-21, under this scheme Rs.500.00 lakh budget has been provided and as on November 2020, Rs.96.56 lakh has been spent.

2) Supply of fishery requisite kits

Under the scheme “Supply of Fishery requisite Kit”, a kit consisting of fishing net and other fishery requisites worth Rs.10,000/- are given with 100% subsidy to coastal and inland fishermen involved in traditional capture fisheries. The fishermen can also choose to get a Fiber glass coracle worth Rs.10,000/- at 100% subsidy instead of a fishery requisite kit.

In 2019-20 a new scheme was proposed in the budget where in for the safety of fisher men and fishing boats, subsidy of 50% will be provided for installation of ISRO authorized DAT equipment to fishing boats.

During the year 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakh was released under this scheme and out of this Rs.199.83 lakh has been spent to provide fishery requisite to 2000 beneficiaries.

During the year 2020-21, an amount of Rs.200.00 lakh is provided and Rs.48.15 lakh expenditure has been incurred upto end of November 2020.

3) Stocking of fish seed in reservoirs

Under this scheme, reservoir development is being taken up in selected reservoirs and advanced finger lings are stocked. During 2019-20, Rs.150.00 lakh has been provided and Rs. 149.59 lakh has been utilised.

During 2020-21, Rs.150.00 lakh budget has been provided for implementation of this scheme. The stocking of reservoirs with advanced finger lings is under progress and financial expenditure of Rs.37.32 lakh has been incurred upto the end of November 2020.

4) Reimbursement of sales tax on diesel used by fishing boats

Under the scheme, Reimbursement of sales tax on diesel used by fishing boats the amount equivalent to sales tax on the diesel used by mechanized fishing boats as subsidy is reimbursed by transferring it directly to the bank account of the boat owner. During 2020-21, a total allocated Rs.10000.00 lakh was made under this programme and an expenditure of Rs.4918.74 lakhs has been incurred up to November 2020.

5) Supply of Kerosene to traditional boats

The motorised boats are being supplied with 300 litre kerosene per month per boat at PD Srate. During 2019-20, 4514 traditional fishing boats with permit are provided with 1355 kilo litre kerosene at PDS rate.

During 2019 - 20, an allocation of Rs.1341.00 lakh was earmarked. An expenditure of Rs.687.50 lakh has been made to supply 12195 kilo litres of Kerosene to 4514 boats. During 2020-21, Rs.640.00 lakh was earmarked. An expenditure of Rs.320.00 lakh has been made to supply 5420 kilolitres of Kerosene upto November 2020.

C. Fishermen Welfare Schemes

1) Group Accident Insurance Scheme

Under this Centrally Sponsored Group Accident insurance Scheme, the premium amount of Rs.20.27 per fisherman, shared equally by State and Centre has been paid to the National Federation of Fishers Co-operative Ltd., (FISHCOFED) New Delhi towards insurance coverage of 2.04 lakh fishermen of the State. Now, this scheme has been converged with Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana. During 2019-20, Rs. 12.28 lakh has been paid to

FISHCOFED, New Delhi towards premium by the State Government.

An allocation of Rs.50.00 lakh is provided for this purpose during 2020-21 and premium amount of Rs.12.28 lakh has been paid till November 2020.

2) Reimbursement of differential interest to commercial banks

Provision has been made to reimburse the difference of interest to the Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks that will provide loan st of fishermen @2% interest up to Rs.50,000/- for fisheries activities.

An allocation of Rs.151.04 lakh was made during the year 2019-20 and Rs.151.04 lakh has been spent to clear claims of 13,768 fishermen. An allocation of Rs.50.00 lakh has been provided during 2020-21 and Rs.25.00 lakh expenditure has been incurred up to end of November 2020.

3) Distress Relief Fund

Distress Relief Fund was started to provide relief to fishermen/their dependents in case of death/permanent disability while fishing. From the Distress Relief Fund compensation of Rs.6,00,000 for death, Rs.3,00,000 for permanent disability and Rs.1,50,000 in case of partial disability is provided to fishermen/their dependents in case of death / accident while fishing. Provision of Rs.1,00,000 has been fixed as relief for loss/damage of boat/net and medical expenses.

During 2019-20, Rs.1.00 lakh was given to the fund. 84 cases have been settled. For these, Rs.237.35 lakh relief has been given from the fund. An allocation of Rs.1.00 lakhs provided for contribution towards the Relief fund in the year 2020-21. Relief amount of Rs.336.34 lakh has been given to 88 cases from the fund upto the end of November 2020.

4) Tribal area subplan

Under this scheme various programmes have been taken up for the beneficiaries involved in fisheries activities and belonging Scheduled tribe. In 2019-20, an allocation of Rs.40.00 lakh was made. Rs. 40 . 00 lakh was spent for the implementation of

these programmes. 6 beneficiaries have been assisted. During 2020-21, an allocation of Rs.40.00 lakh has been made and Rs.9.80 lakh is spent up to the end of November 2020.

D. District Sector Programmes

1. Construction and maintenance of fisheries building sand facilities

Grant has been provided under this scheme for construction and maintenance of office buildings, repair and improvement of fish seed production center and Taluk level at Karwar, Hassan, Belagavi, Kalaburagi, Dakshina Kannada, Bidar, Kolar, Kodagu and Vijayapur Districts and purchase of other materials. During 2019-20, Rs.434.50 lakh has been provided under this scheme and Rs.388.84 lakh has been spent.

An allocation of Rs.300.03 lakh has been made in the year 2020-21 and so far Rs.16.73 lakh has been spent upto November 2020.

2. Assistance for development of inland fisheries

Under this scheme, assistance is given for construction of ponds in water logged areas and alkali soils.

The allocation for the scheme during 2019-20 was Rs.676.05 lakh and the total expenditure to implement the above programmes was Rs.605.69 lakh and 2791 beneficiaries are benefitted from this programme. During 2020-21, an allocation of Rs.676.05 lakh has been made and Rs.145.07 lakh expenditure has been incurred up to November 2020.

3. Assistance to construction of fish market sand fish marketing (ZP sector)

In order to help fisher folk, to sell and transport harvested fish in fresh and hygienic condition, assistance is being provided for the purchase of a bicycle and insulated boxes with 50% subsidy, subject to a maximum limit of Rs.2000/- and 25% subsidy for purchase of 2 wheeler and icebox subject to maximum of Rs.10,000/-.

An expenditure of Rs.176.27 lakh has been incurred against the budget provision of Rs.180.00 lakh under this scheme during 2019-20. During 2020-21, an allocation of Rs.180.00 lakh has been provided and Rs.2.80 lakh expenditure is incurred up to end of November 2020.

4. Exhibition and training

Under this scheme allocation has been made for participation and to prepare suitable exhibits on fisheries department and its activities at State, District and Taluk level exhibitions. An allocation of Rs.109.51 lakh was made for exhibition and training, out of which Rs.105.30 lakh has been spent in 2019-20. An allocation of Rs.100.00 lakh has been made during 2020-21 and an expenditure of Rs.8.58 lakh has been incurred up to the end of November 2020.

5. Blue Revolution - Integrated Development and management of Fisheries

Central Government has introduced a flag ship programme called Blue Revolution-Integrated development and management of fisheries to bring about a significant growth in the fisheries sector in the next 5 years.

In the 2019-20, a budget allocation of Rs.100.00 lakh has been earmarked. Rs.751.28 lakh released by GoI during 2018-19 has been revalidated for the year 2019-20 and Rs.1269.21 lakh has been released including the state share (Central Rs.751.28 lakh, state Rs.517.93 lakh). For the year 2019-20, GoI has released Rs.147.245 lakh and GoK has released a matching grant of Rs.103.64 lakh. The balance amount Rs.250.89 lakh of the year 2019-20 was allocated through reappropriation from the scheme, "Supply of Kerosene to traditional boats". Thus, a total of Rs.1520.10 lakh has been released for various programmes. Out of this, Rs.1519.88 lakh has been spent.

An allocation of Rs.1100.00 lakh has been made during 2020-21 and expenditure of Rs.338.74 lakh (including Opening Balance) has been incurred up to the end of November 2020.

Results (Achievements) and challenges: Achievements

- Overall improvement in the socio economic status of fishermen
- Introduction of new candidate species for culture like Pungasius, GIFT Tilapia and local varieties of carps.
- Utilization of all resources effectively, efficiently and sustainably for enhancing fish production and enhance income Fishers.

Measures taken by State Government in addition to programmes initiated under Athma Nirbhar Yojana for fishermen under distress due to Covid-19

- During 2020-21, several measures have been taken by the department to facilitate fishermen under distress due to Covid-19 pandemic. Accordingly from 15-04-2020 onwards, fishing is allowed for traditional and motorised (upto10HP) boats.
- Fishing is allowed by maintaining social distance and relaxation for the movement of vehicles involved in fish transportation and marketing.
- Government has ordered to extend the lease period for one year on payment for pond fishing which has to be completed in 2020-21. Renewal of fishing right (ಪುಷು ಹಕ್ಕು) for pond fishing is extended for further 2 months considering the financial difficulties incurred during lockdown period.
- Under centrally sponsored Savings and Compensation scheme, both central and state share of Rs.3,000/ fishermen was released and credited to beneficiaries account using BMS portal and 26,422 fishermen were benefitted.
- Measures have been taken to disbursal of K.C.C card and to provide interest free loans.
- Pradhanamantri Matsya Sampadha Yojana (PMSSY) has been launched under Athmanirbhar programme. State Government has prepared a 5 year action plan starting from 2020-21 to 2024-25 for Rs.4,115.83 crores. State Government has submitted a proposal

to the central government for a plan expenditure of Rs.176.79 crore which includes a central share of Rs.55.88 crores for 2020-21. The central government has approved the proposal for Rs.137.19 crores which includes a central share of Rs.42.04 crores. Central Government has also released Rs.21.02 crores as first instalment for which the corresponding state share will be Rs.14.61 crore. Under Blue Revolution and PMSSY scheme, a proposal is submitted to central government to release an additional amount of Rs.3960.90 lakh. Till now District Level Committee (DLC) meeting have been conducted in 30 district sand 3300 beneficiaries' selection process has been completed.

7.16 FOOD SECURITY THROUGH PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

7.16.1 Provision of Food to the Poor through Public Distribution System in Karnataka

The Public Distribution System (PDS) evolved as a system of management of scarcity and for distribution of food grains at affordable prices.

Details of the number of FPS in various districts of the State are given in **Appendix 12.5**.

Food grain Distribution under Anna bhagya Scheme rates and Quantity details are given in **Table 7.62**.

Besides Rice, as and when Ragi and Jowar purchased under Minimum Support Price Operations, depending upon the quantity procured, both ragi and jowar are distributed under Public Distribution System. There is no continuous distribution of Ragi and Jowar under Public Distribution System.

The Category wise beneficiaries identified as AAY, PHH and NPHH are shown in Table 7.63.

Kerosene Distribution

Uniform rate for Kerosene is introduced throughout the State. Kerosene is distributed at Rs.35 per litre. District wise

Table 7.62 : Food Grain Distribution under Annabhagya Rates and Quality

Category	Rice		Wheat/ Ragi/ Jowar	
	Scale of issue (in Kgs)	Rate per kg (in.Rs.)	Scale of issue (in kgs)	Rate per kg (in.Rs.)
AAY	35 K.G	Free	0	0
PHH (Priority Household)	5 K.G per member	Free	2 KG per card	Free
NPHH	Single member card 5 kg and more than one member card 10 kg	Rs 15/- per kg	0	0

Table 7.63 : Details of Number of Pds Cardholders**(In Nos)**

Government Order	Card-type	No of Card Holders									
		2016 -17	%ge to the state total	2017-18	%ge to the state total	2018-19 (March 2019)	%ge to the state total	2019-20 (March 2020)	%ge to the state total	2020 -21 (November 2020)	%ge to the state total
As per Government Order No. Aanasana/116 / DRA/2015/16-08-2016, 25-03-2017 and 20-05-2017, Four Parameters Have been Prescribed	AAY	793321	7.38	7827 76	6.52	776287	6.02	1096935	8.24	1092954	8.15
	PHH	9728718	90.57	1088489 9	90.73	11678053	90.60	11657387	87.57	11687906	87.21
	NPHH	220755	2.05	3293 88	2.75	435240	3.38	557449	4.18	620140	4.62
Total Cards in the State		10742794	100	11997063	100	12889580		13311771	100	13401000	100

Kerosene Card count and willingness registered card details are shown in **Appendix-12.6**.

GOI has allocated 9124 KL subsidized kerosene for the 3rd quarter of 2020-21 i.e., for the months of October, November and December 2020.

Kerosene is also being allocated for fishing purpose during fishing season. GOI has allotted 7020 KL of Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) at non subsidized price for special purpose like fishing, flood etc., for the year 2020-21.

7.16.2 Action taken to implement Anna bhagya yojane effectively

To implement Annabhagya yojane effectively and transparently, the State

Government has taken sustainable measures.

- Computerisation of Public Distribution System
- Right of information regarding the Fair Price Shops (FPSs)
- Statement of Eligible beneficiaries
- Display of stock details in the notice board.
- Distribution of new ration cards
- State Government has introduced SMS system free of cost to the card holders to know the entitlement of quantity of food articles and the amount to be paid to FPS.

- Identification of ineligible ration cards.
- Identification and cancellation of ineligible ration cards in the State is a continuous process. During the year 2020-21, upto November 2020, around 1,30,186 ration cards have been identified and cancelled.
- Reward Scheme
- Transparency in Public Distribution System
- Complaint redressal

“AHARAVANI” Toll free No. 1967 and 180 0425 9339 facility has been provided to receive complaints with regard to the distribution of food grains in “ANNA BHAGYA YOJANE”. Also, online facility in the department website has been provided to lodge the complaint.

11. Sanction of Fair Price shops to Government agencies and co- operative bodies

During Sanction of new FPDs criteria for priority has been considered as below and action has been taken not to sanction to the private individuals.

- I. State Government Owned Corporation/ undertakings or Companies or Gram Panchayats/Urban local bodies.
- II. Identified Societies.
- III. Individuals:
 - a) Persons with benchmark disability category (400 shops to start with); and
 - b) Persons of transgenders category (30 shops to start with)

7.16.3 Monitoring of Annabhagya Yojane

For effective implementation of “Anna bhagya yojane” which is one of the flagship programmes of the State Government and to avoid diversion of food grains the following steps have been undertaken.

Some initiatives being

1. Aadhaar numbers of all ration card holders has been seeded to their respective Ration cards. Presently, around 99% of seeding of Aadhaar numbers are complete.

2. Presently PDS commodities are being distributed through POS machines as against the earlier system of bio authenticated aadhar based coupon system for distribution of PDS commodities.
3. To ascertain whether the ration card holder have availed correct quantity and rate of food grains the fair price shop owners have to upload the information through IVRS on the same day.
4. During 2020 upto November 199 cases have been booked under Essential Commodities Act. Food grains stock has been seized and action has been initiated against concerned persons.

7.16.4 Food grains Allotment and Offtake

Food grains allotted by the FCI godown to the State are being transported to the concerned taluk godown by the agencies appointed by the State Government.

The total capacity of State-owned godowns and hired godowns are indicated in **Appendix 12.7**.

National food security Act was enforced from January 2014 under this act only priority households(AAY/PHH cards only) getting food grains. The percentage of allotment and offtake of food grains by the State is shown in **Table 7.64**.

7.16.5 Minimum Support Price Scheme (MSP)

Government of India has fixed the rate of Paddy, Ragi and Jowar. The State Government has issued an Order for procurement of Paddy, Ragi and Jowar for 2019-20 KMS at the price fixed by GOI. Accordingly The procured Ragi, Jowar and Custom Milled Rice have been distributed under Public Distribution System to the card holders from the month of July 2019. **Table 7.66, Table 7.67 and Table 7.70.**

As per GOI Order State Government has issued the orders regarding limits of the procurement of foodgrains for different commodity.

Table 7.64 : Details of allotment and off take of Food grains for AAY and PHH (In MTs) since 2016-17 to 2020-21 upto November 2020

Year	Food grains	Allotment	Off take	%
2016-17	Rice	1404806.00	1404806.00	100
	Wheat	280412.00	280412.00	100
	Ragi	203769.00	203769.00	100
	Jowar	7128.00	7128.00	100
	Palm Oil /Sunflower Oil (in KL)	97784.00	97784.00	100
	Iodized Salt	97784.00	97784.00	100
	Green Gram	21033.00	21033.00	100
2017-18	Rice	3039039.00	3039039.00	100
	Tur Dal	109252.00	109252.00	100
	Wheat	123987.00	123987.00	100
2018-19	Rice	3391042.00	3391042.00	100
	Tur dal	146152.00	146152.00	100
	Wheat	46186.00	46186.00	100
	Ragi	41495.00	41495.00	100
2019-20	Rice	3313478.234	3313478.234	100
	Jowar	1129.60	1129.60	100
	Ragi	94233.428	94233.428	100
2020-21 (April 2020 to Nov 2020)	Rice FCI Lifting	1495579.43	1495579.43	100
	Rice MSP	41124.37	41124.37	100
	Ragi	193240.07	193240.07	100
	Jowar	9256.35	9256.35	100
	Rice OMSS	145475.45	145475.45	100
	Wheat	186841.30	186841.30	100
	PMGKAY			
	Rice	1607720.00	1607720.00	100
	Tur Dal / Channa	89059.10	89059.10	100

2019-20 RMS Procurement target given by GOI – **Table 7.68**.

GOK has selected the following three agencies for procurement in the assigned districts **Table 7.69**.

The percentage of allotment and off take of food grains for NPHH card holders by the State since 2016-17 shown in **Table 7.65**.

On 13th February 2020 the Government of India has considered as Government owned/run, aided/sponsored institutions under GOI Welfare Institute Scheme. Private/Unaided and NGO institutes are not considered under GOI Scheme. Hence a bifurcation of GOI and GOI Welfare Institutions has been implemented. The Government has ordered to issue of Rice and

Wheat free of cost to GOI Welfare Institutions as well. Hence every month for both GOI and GOK institutes 10 kg rice and 5 kg wheat is distributed at free of cost. As per November 2020 allotment, 153 GOI institutes with 6895 intimates have been allotted 68.950MT rice and 34.475 MT wheat and 245 GOK institutes with 10882 inmates have been allotted 108.820 MT rice and 54.410 MT wheat.

Food Subsidy and Transportation

The expenditure incurred under PDS for purchase, transportation, storage and maintenance of PDS commodities is termed “Subsidy on PDS Commodity”. The details of Subsidy on PDS commodity (including transportation) is given in **Table 7.71**

Table 7.65 : Details of allotment and offtake of Food grains for NPHH Card holders (in MTs) since 2016-17

Year	Food grains	Allotment (in MT)	Offtake (in MT)	%
2016-17	Rice	6911.00	6911.00	100
	Wheat	6788.00	6788.00	100
2017-18	Rice	28907.00	28907.00	100
	Wheat	No Allotment		
2018-19	Rice	19478.00		100
	Wheat	No Allotment		
2019-20 April 2019 to March 2020	Rice	55053.546	55053.546	100
	Wheat	No Allotment		
2020-21 April 2020 to November 2020	Rice	57243.990	57243.990	100
	Wheat	No Allotment		

Table 7.66: MSP Details

Commodity	Variety	Minimum Support Price (Per Quintal)
Paddy	Common	1815
	Grade A	1835
Jowar	Hybrid	2550
	Maldandi	2570
Ragi		3150

Table 7.67: GOI fixed limits for procurement

Commodity	Government Order	Purchase Limit	Quantity to be purchased from each farmer
Paddy	Aanasa 105 RPR 2019, dated 17-12-2019	2 Lakh MT	16 quintal per acre and maximum 40 quintal from small and marginal farmers
	Aanasa 105 RPR 2019, dated 10-03-2020		Revised: 16 quintal per acre and maximum 40 quintal from all category farmers
Ragi	Aanasa 105 RPR 2019, dated 17-12-2019	2 Lakh MT + 1 Lakh MT	15 quintal per acre and maximum 75 quintal
	Aanasa 105 RPR 2019, dated 28-01-2020	Total 3 Lakh MT	Revised: 10 quintal per acre and maximum 50 quintal
Jowar	Aanasa 105 RPR 2019, dated 17-12-2019	1241 MT	15 quintal per acre and maximum 75 quintal

7.16.6 Retail Margin and Transportation Charges

As per the Central Assistance Rules framed by Government of India under NFSA, out of the total expenditure incurred towards payment of retail margin, transportation and handling charges by the State Government, Central Government will reimburse 50% of the cost subject to maximum limit of Rs.70/- per quintal towards retail margin and Rs.65/- per quintal towards transportation/handling charges. Also, out of the additional retail margin of Rs.17/- payable to Fair Price Shops for POS transactions, 50% of the cost is reimbursed to the State.

7.16.7 Computerisation of Public Distribution System in the State

The Department of Food has a digitized database of all ration cards. It includes Priority households (BPL and Anthyodaya families) and Non priority house holds (APL families). The database is stored in the servers maintained by NIC at a centralized location in Bengaluru.

In order to identify cases where same family is in possession of more than one ration card

in urban area the residential address of the ration card holder, aadhaar number of HOH and all member of the ration card are being collected and seeded to the ration cards. In rural area, the department data has been linked to the PANCHATANTRA database of RDPR department to access property tax numbers.

7.16.8 Action taken as per NFSA 2013

Following Measures have been undertaken by the State Government regarding Grievance Reddressal, Social Audit etc., as per NFSA 2013.

7.16.9 Mukhya Mantri Anila Bhagya Yojana

In order to make the State Kerosene free and to provide pure fuel to the households in place of kerosene Mukhya Mantri Anila Bhagya scheme has been introduced from 31-10-2017.

Presently, a target of 10 lakh beneficiaries has been fixed for the scheme. As on 16-12-2020 about 3.28 lakh applications have been received and approved at different levels. Out of the total application received 98,830 installations have been completed.

Table 7.68 : 2019-20 KMS Procurement target given by GOI

Commodity	GOI Order	Procurement Limit
Paddy	No.7(1)/2020-Py.I-Part (1) dated 22-04-2020	12000 MT
Jowar	No. 7-3/ 2020-Niti-III (371247), dated 7 th April 2020	1 Lakh MT

Table 7.69 : GOK has selected the following three agencies for procurement in the assigned districts.

Procuring Agency	Districts Assigned
Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation	Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural, Kolar, Shivamogga, Ramanagara, Chikkaballapura, Raichur, Haveri, Koppala, Vijayapura, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Udupi, Davanagere, Bagalakote, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Kalburgi, Ballary, Bidar
Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation	Chikkamagaluru, Chamaraajanagara, Mandya and Mysore
Karnataka State Cooperative Marketing Federation	Hassan, Belagavi, Dharwad and Gadag

Table 7.70 : Total Paddy, Ragi and Jowar procured during KMS and RMS 2019-20

Commodity	Total Procured Quantity in MT (2019-20 KMS and RMS)	Procured Districts
Paddy	61379.664	Ballary, Davangere, Haveri, Uttara Kannada, Kodagu, Ramanagara, Shivamogga, Hassan, Chikkamagaluru, Chamrajnagar, Mandya, Mysore
Ragi	193243.068	Ballary, Bangalore, Chikkaballapura, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Kolar, Ramangara, Tumkur, Hassan, Chikkamagaluru, Chamaraajanagara, Mandya, Mysore
Jowar	9256.350	Ballary, Raichur

7.16.10 COVID Initiatives

During COVID Lockdown the following measures were implemented:

GOI Schemes

Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyana Yojana (PMGKAY)

Government of India introduced Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) from April 2020. First Phase of this scheme was from April 2020 to June 2020, the Second Phase was from July 2020 to November 2020.

Under this scheme GOI allotted 200965MT Rice per month free of cost for distribution to TPDS beneficiaries identified by GOI. Thus the total quantity allotted by GOI for 8 months i.e., from April 2020 to November 2020 is 16,07,720MT.

Further GOI has allotted 12722.727 MT Turdal per month during the 1st phase of PMGKAY for three months i.e., April, May and June, the total turdal quantity allotted to the State during these three months is 38168.181 MT. During 2nd phase of PMGKAY GOI has allotted 12722.730 MT Channa per month from July 2020 to November 2020 i.e., for 5 months. Hence the total Channa quantity allotted is 63613.65MT.

PMGKAY Rice and Turdal/ Channa has been allotted to the State free of cost and the same has been distributed to the beneficiaries free of cost between April and November 2020.

In both the phases each AAY and PHH beneficiary was allotted 5 kg rice and each

AAY and PHH household was allotted 1 kg Turdal/ Channa free of cost.

Atma Nirbhar Bharat Yojana

Government of India introduced Atma Nirbhar Bharat Yojana during May and June 2020. Under this yojana the State was allotted 20096.50MT Rice per month, on 15th May 2020, 1274.194MT of Channa whole per month for distribution to migrants and households without ration cards. This scheme was introduced for 2 months i.e., May and June 2020 and 40193 MT Rice and 2548.388MT Channa was allotted for these two months. Accordingly from the month of May till the end of August 2020 around 14.23 lakhs beneficiaries were distributed 5 kg Rice and 1 kg Channa per person.

GOK Schemes

Besides the above mentioned GOI initiatives the State Government implemented the following scheme.

Pending PHH and NPHH Applications

Each applicant household of 1,88,152 pending PHH applications were distributed 10 kg rice free of cost and 61,233 NPHH (APL) ration card applicants who had registered their willingness to obtain ration were distributed 10 kg rice per month at subsidized rate of Rs.15/- per kg for a period of three months i.e., from April to June 2020 under PHH and NPHH applications.

Non-willingness NPHH ration card holders

Around 14,82,969 NPHH ration card holders who had not registered their

Table 7.71: Subsidy and transportation

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21* April to November 2020
Expenditure including Subsidy and transportation (In Lakhs)	253328.00	219585.02	185387.76	254171.80	357004.47	369489.53	155816.79

*Expenditure from April 2020 to November-2020 for subsidy and transportation in lakhs of rupees

willingness to obtain ration were also given ration i.e., single member cardholder with 5 kg rice and more than one member card holder with 10kg rice at subsidized rate of Rs.15 Per kg.

Anila Bhagya Beneficiaries

The government has ordered on 22-04-2020 to extend the free LPG Refill of a cylinder per month for a period of 3 months to all the Anila Bhagya Beneficiaries in the State. As on 16-12-2020 about 80355 beneficiaries have received 1st cylinder and about 30,597 beneficiaries have received 2nd cylinders. The process of providing 3rd refill cylinder is in progress under Anila Bhagya Yojana.

State Government Grievance Redressals

- Deputy Commissioners of the districts have been designated as District Grievance Reddressal Officers (DGRO) for them guidelines have been framed.
- Assistant Directors of Food department and Tahasildar grade 1 have been

designated as district level and taluk level nodal officers respectively as part of internal grievance redressal mechanism for them also Guidelines have been framed.

- State Consumer Forum had been designated to function has State Food Commission and a separate State Food Commission has been constituted.
- Duties and responsibilities of the Vigilance Committees at Fair Price Shop, Taluk and District Level have been framed.
- Conducting social audit regarding the implementation of PDS at FPS, through the Directorate of MGNREGA.

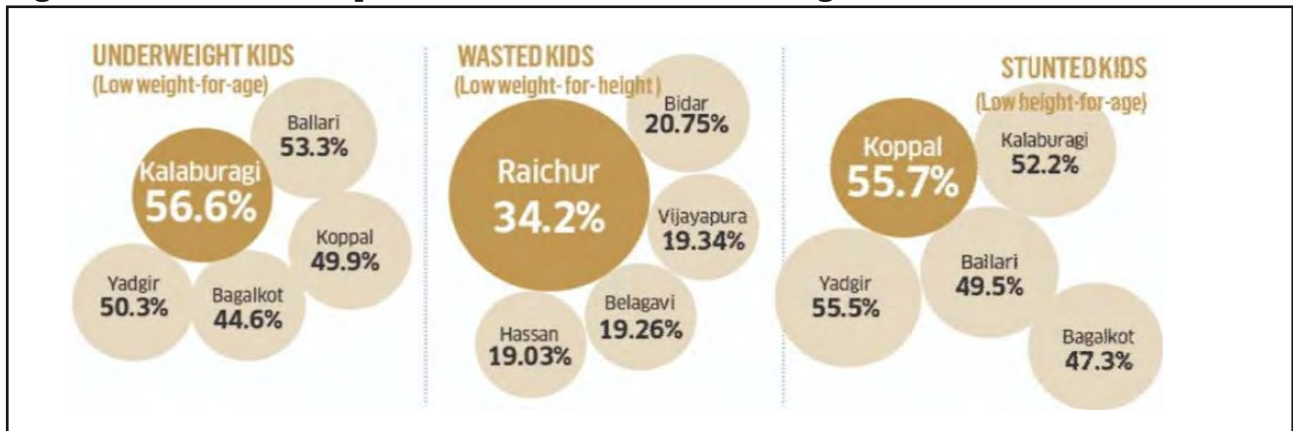
Food and Nutrition

The State has contributed significantly to provide food & nutrition security for the poor in the State. But nutrition situation in the State needs serious consideration as reflected in the NFHS-5 report. **(Table 7.72 and Figure B & C)**

Table 7.72 : Nutrition Status of Karnataka

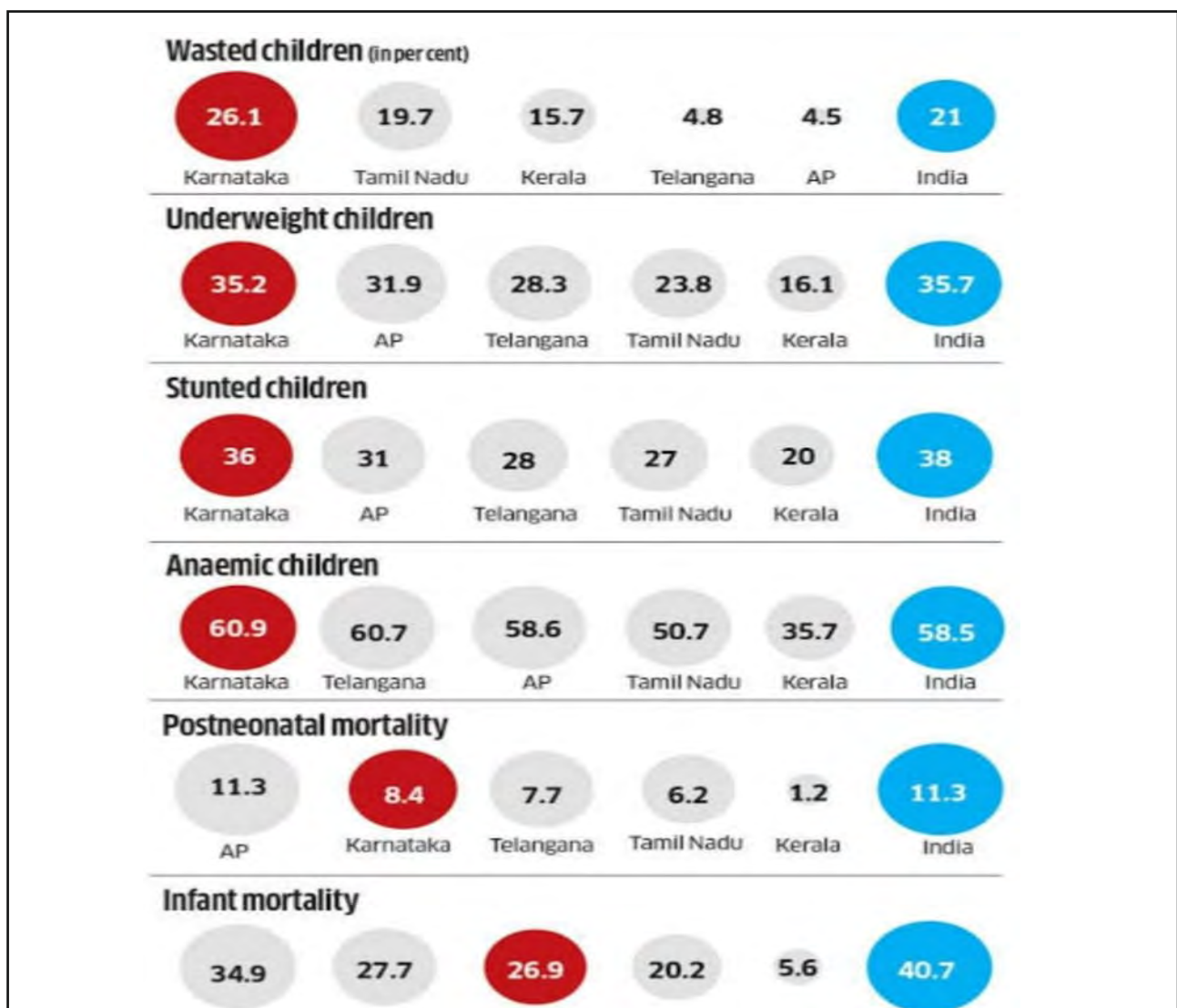
	Key indicators	NFHS-5	NFHS-4	Trend
1	Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth	49.1	56.3	↓ (-ve)
2	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk	45.8	46	↓ (-ve)
3	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)	35.4 (+)	36.2	↑ (+ve)
4	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)	19.5 (+)	26.1	↑ (+ve)
5	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)	8.4 (+)	10.5	↑ (+ve)
6	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)	32.9 (+)	35.2	↑ (+ve)
7	Children age 6-59 months who are anemic	65.5 (-)	60.9	↑ (-ve)
8	All women age 15-49 years who are anemic	47.8 (1)	44.8	↑ (-ve)

Figure B : Malnutrition Spread in Karnataka across the Regions



Kalyan Karnataka region has high incidence of malnutrition. The new strategy and policy is expected to address these issues on priority basis.

Figure C : Malnutrition - Karnataka and Southern States



Karnataka has high incidence of malnutrition and anaemia among the Southern states.

Way Forward

- A task force has been formed to promote Integrated Farming System through consolidation of existing schemes under department of agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, sericulture, animal husbandry. Agriculture Department is promoting Climate Resilient Crops (Millets), specially to improve the nutrition levels of our women and children. Farmers contact centres have been made as a single point of contact for region specific input supplies and advisories. Further, conserving local breeds has also been planned.
- Promote Farmer Producer Organizations focusing on one product at Gram Panchayat level and establishing value chains through hub and spoke model using Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana.
- Setting up of Scientific Market Intelligence Cell based on GIS, artificial intelligence and machine learning using big data analytics. Agriculture and allied departments are shifting focus from “Production Based Policy” to “Income Based Policy” to provide sustainable livelihoods to the farmer community with a strong procurement system and market linkages.
- Creating online marketing platform for 47 lakh tonnes of marketable surplus of fruits and vegetables, by creating infrastructure facilities like markets, cold storages, processing centres under Atmanirbhar Scheme through Public-Private Partnership.
- Extensive plantation activity in 15 lakh ha of fallow land is planned to increase the total green cover from 22.56% to 33%.
- Improve gender equality index by ensuring 50% joint ownership of farms from existing 1.2% in the name of women. In this regard, 50% priority will be given to farmer families who have a joint account for availing government schemes.

CHAPTER 8

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

8.1 FORESTS

Forests are an integral part of the natural resources and integral part of environmental and ecological systems. The State's dense forests are located in the Western Ghats region. About 60% of the Western Ghats of the country is located in the State. In order to protect and develop bio-diversity, the State has formed 4467 Bio-diversity Management Committees at Grama Panchayat level. Bio-diversity heritage sites (such as the 400-year old tamarind grooves at Nallur, Devanahalli taluk) have been developed to conserve and develop the unique genetic diversities.

In recent years, due to fundamental and proximate factors, Western Ghats, one of the hot spots of the world's bio-diversity has been under severe threat. Although the depletion of forest cover is halted to a large extent and forest cover has quantitatively increased in the recent years, the natural forest stock is qualitatively still under degradation. Increased deforestation and degradation of the environmental resource base has serious implications for production and resilience of the ecosystem. The loss of forest cover is a serious threat to the environment, sustainable development and the livelihoods of millions of people in the State.

Forest resources significantly contribute to the State's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by being a major source of timber, medicinal plants, Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), grazing, recreational activities, carbon sequestration, watershed provisions etc. Forest resources are under severe pressure due to rapid population growth and in this scenario, meeting developmental, livelihood, agricultural and industrial needs and conserving forests for productive and ecological services is a major challenge. The main factors responsible for the depletion of the forest resource base are,

- Diversion of forest areas for developmental activities.
- Encroachment of forest area, destruction of natural habitat, mining and quarrying, wildlife poaching, smuggling of timber, erosion of common property resources, excessive fuel wood collection and live stock grazing.

The Forest Department of Karnataka has succeeded in halting quantitative depletion of forest cover through afforestation and improved conservation programmes. However anthropogenic pressure on forests continues to be a major threat to the sustainability of both human beings, animals and natural resources.

8.1.1 Area under forest

Karnataka's geographical area of 1,91,791 Sq.km. constitutes 5.83% of India's area. After Agriculture, Forest is the most widely used land area in the state. As on November 2020, the total area under forests in the state is 42,200.45 Sq.km. Thus, about 22% of the State's geographical area is under forest. The details of Classification of total forest area in Karnataka are given in **Table 8.1 and Figure 8.1.**

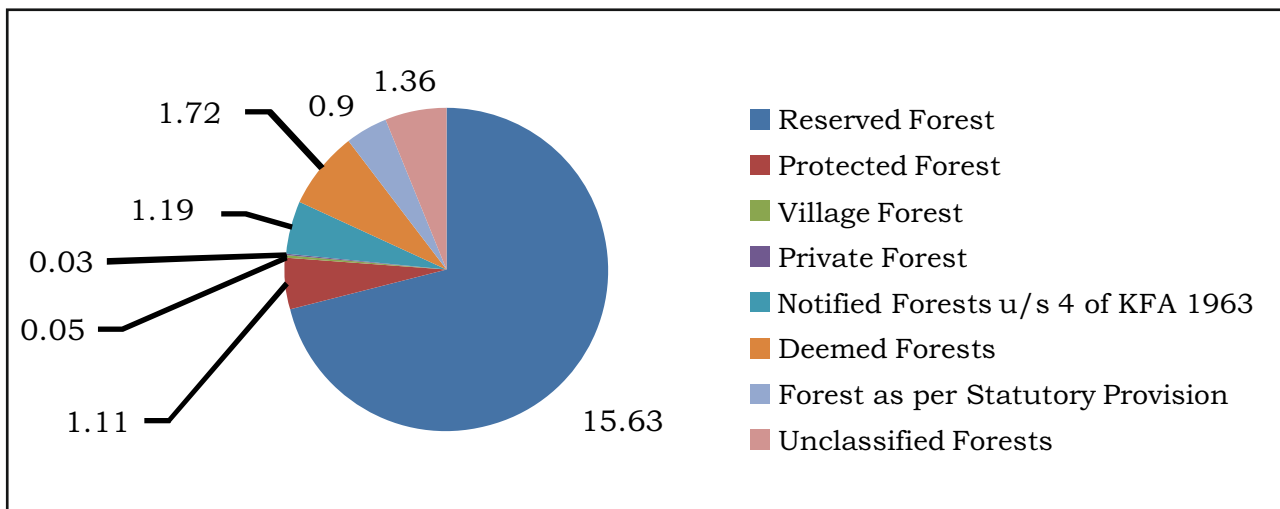
In 2019-20 classification of Forests, Deemed Forest, Statutory Forest, Proposed Reserved Forest u/s 4 of KFA-1963 and Forest recorded in other Govt. records were categorized summarily as "Unclassed Forests". However, for better classification, the categories mentioned above are listed separately.

- **Deemed Forest:** As per Re-constituted Expert Committee, the total extent of Deemed Forest was 9948.81 Sq.Km. Deemed forests are identified based on the field criteria given in the GO. Accordingly, a detailed exercise has been carried out and the revised Deemed forest of 3301.86 Sq.Km is identified. The same is approved by the

Table 8.1: Details of Classification of Total Forest Area in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Legal Status	Area (Sq. Km.)	% of Geographical Area
1	Reserved Forest	29978.90	15.63
2	Protected Forest	2133.42	1.11
3	Village Forest	86.84	0.05
4	Private Forest	52.47	0.03
5	Notified Forest u/s 4 of KFA 1963	2298.73	1.19
6	Deemed Forest	3301.86	1.72
7	Forest as per Statutory provision	1728.14	0.90
8	Unclassified Forest	2620.09	1.36
Total		42200.45	22.00

Source: Chief Conservator of Forest, Planning Unit.

Figure 8.1: Classification of Total Forest Area in Karnataka

State Government and under submission to Hon'ble Supreme Court.

- **Statutory Forest:** The lands, such as Bane, Kumki, Kans, Pysari, Jamamalai, Betta, Motasthal and Soppinabettato an extent of 1728.14Sq.km are forests as per various Statutory provision.
- **Unclassified Forest:** It include forest area which are not notified, not categorised as per forest Statutory provision and not included in revised Deemed Forest list. The extent of total

forest land/area in the State is under reconciliation process.

8.1.2 Recorded Forest area within forest and non forest areas as per Forest Survey of India.

The estimates of Forest Survey of India-2019 (FSI 2019) on the basis of satellite data show that the forest cover within and outside recorded forest area of the State is 44,832Sq.km, which is lower than the State's estimates. Thereby, about 23.37% of the geographical area of the state is under forest and tree cover (**Table 8.2**).

Table 8.2 : Forest cover within and outside Recorded Forest Area as per Forest Survey of India - 2019

Forest Area	Area in Sq. km
Forest cover within Recorded Forest Area	22,471
Forest cover outside Recorded Forest Area	16,104
Tree cover	6,257
Total	44,832
Percentage to State's Geographical Area	23.37%

Source: Forest survey of India 2019

The estimation of forest cover prepared by FSI, classified on the basis of forest cover density, shows that the State has 4501 Sq. km of very dense forest, 21,047 Sq. km of moderately dense forest and 13,026 Sq.km of open forest. District wise forest cover density estimates along with the changes (as compared to the 2017 assessment) Forest cover according to Forest Survey of India and Forest Cover Change Matrix of Karnataka according to Forest Survey of India are given in **Table 8.3, Table 8.4, Table 8.5 and Fig. 8.2** respectively.

(A) Comparison with southern states

Forest cover in Karnataka is 20.11% to total geographical area of the state as per Forest Survey of India. Where as, in southern states Kerala has highest proportion of forest cover to its total area. The comparison with neighbouring states is given in **Table 8.6 & Figure 8.3**.

(B) Forest cover in Different Forest Types

The forest vegetation is classified into seven types based on gradients of rainfall, length of dry season and temperature etc., About 4.19% of forests are wet evergreen, 4.00% is semi-evergreen, 3.56% is moist deciduous and 3.66% is dry deciduous. Thorn forests form 3.09%, plantations form 3.26% and broad-leaved hill forests form 2.53% (**Table 8.7**).

(C) Forest and Trees Cover

The estimated forest cover is 20.11% and the tree cover is 3.26% of the geographical area totaling 23.37% (**Table 8.8**).

8.1.3 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries

The forests of Karnataka support a wide range of flora and fauna (bio-diversity) through a network of well-connected and protected Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks (**Table 8.9**).

The State has 5 National Parks and 33 Wildlife Sanctuaries covering an area of 10,717.27 Sq.km. Apart from the National Parks and Sanctuaries, the State has 14 Conservation Reserves and 1 Community Reserve comprising of 175.029 Sq.km (**Refer Table 8.10**). All these areas form 26.18% of the total forest area. These are spread over evergreen to scrub forests, representing different ecosystems with rare and endangered species of plants, animals and birds.

State has 25% of the country's Elephant population. As per 2017 elephant population estimation, there are 6,049 elephants. The State has 5 Tiger Reserves as per the All India Tiger Estimation conducted during 2017, the tiger population of Karnataka is estimated at 524 and Karnataka has second highest tiger population in the country.

The following important decisions pertaining to Wildlife Wing has been taken during 12th Meeting of the State Board for Wildlife held under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 26-09-2019.

1. The Board approved to declare a total of 10088.37 hectares of reserve forest areas in Hirekallugudda-Ramenahalli-

Table 8.3 : District-wise Forest Cover along with Geographical Area in 2019 (in Sq.km)

Sl. No.	District	Geo-graphical Area	Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest Area	% of Geog. area	Change	Scrub
1	Bagalkot	6552	0	19	234	253	3.86	-0.03	399
2	Bengaluru Urban	2196	0	25	263	288	13.11	53.43	8.0
3	Bengaluru Rural	2298	0	24	139	163	7.09	47.75	23.36
4	Belgavi	13433	36	737	369	1142	8.50	7.60	688.00
5	Bellary	8461	0	110	629	739	8.73	5.22	466.00
6	Bidar	5448	0	22	66	88	1.62	3.42	37.00
7	Vijayapura	10498	0	0	25	25	0.24	1.05	10.00
8	Chamarajnagar	5648	91	1527	1106	2724	48.23	4.12	129.00
9	Chickaballapura	4244	0	19	251	270	6.35	20.70	181.00
10	Chikmagaluru	7202	902	2581	469	3952	54.87	15.78	74.00
11	Chitradurga	8436	0	47	530	577	6.84	22.61	595.00
12	D.Kannada	4861	558	1474	1033	3065	63.05	139.66	3.00
13	Davangere	5924	11	167	532	710	11.98	0.57	320.00
14	Dharwad	4260	0	222	152	374	8.78	-7.58	3.00
15	Gadag	4657	0	0	142	141	3.03	-1.38	117.00
16	Kalaburagi	10954	0	92	103	195	1.78	3.05	29.00
17	Hassan	6814	148	774	556	1478	21.70	34.44	68.00
18	Haveri	4823	0	145	198	343	7.11	-17.75	103.00
19	Kodagu	4102	796	1888	579	3263	79.55	12.38	2.00
20	Kolara	3979	0	59	322	381	9.58	61.39	68.00
21	Koppal	5570	0	0	33	33	0.60	3.32	172.00
22	Mandya	4962	0	114	385	499	10.06	127.32	96.70
23	Mysuru	6307	125	586	342	1053	16.70	23.83	29.92
24	Raichur	8442	0	1	43	44	0.52	0.23	149.00
25	Ramnagara	3516	0	196	468	664	18.89	53.69	170.09
26	Shivamogga	8478	477	2842	952	4272	50.38	-49.22	23.00
27	Tumkuru	10597	0	73	1211	1284	12.12	308.04	387.00
28	Udupi	3582	215	1405	663	2283	63.74	145.38	0
29	Uttara Kannada	10277	1142	5881	1100	8124	79.05	5.75	2.00
30	Yadgiri	5270	0	17	131	148	2.80	0.64	131.00
Total		191791	4501	21047	13026	38575	20.11	1025	4484

Source: Forest survey of India 2019.

Table 8.4 : Forest cover according to Forest Survey of India (sq. km)

Sl. No.	Forest Class	Yearwise Forest cover				
		2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
1	Dense Forest	21956	21956	21956	24946	25548
2	Open Forest	14238	14238	14176	12604	13026
	Total	36194	36194	36132	37550	38574
3	India	692077	697898	701673	701495	712249
4	Percentage forest cover of state vis-a vis India	5.24	5.17	5.19	5.19	5.41

Source: Forest survey of India 2019.

Table 8.5 : Forest Cover Change Matrix of Karnataka according to Forest Survey of India. (Area in Sq. km)

Types of Forest	2019 Assessment					Total ISFR 2017 updated
	VDF	MDF	OF	SCRUB	NF	
Very Dense Forest (VDF)	4501	1	0	0	0	4502
Moderately Dense Forest (MDF)	0	20138	0	0	306	20444
Open Forest (OF)	0	0	11395	0	1209	12604
Scrub	0	0	0	4484	0	4484
Non-Forest (NF)	0	909	1631	0	147217	149757
Total ISFR 2019	4501	21048	13026	4484	148732	191791
Net Change	-1	604	422	0	-1025	

Source: Forest survey of India 2019.

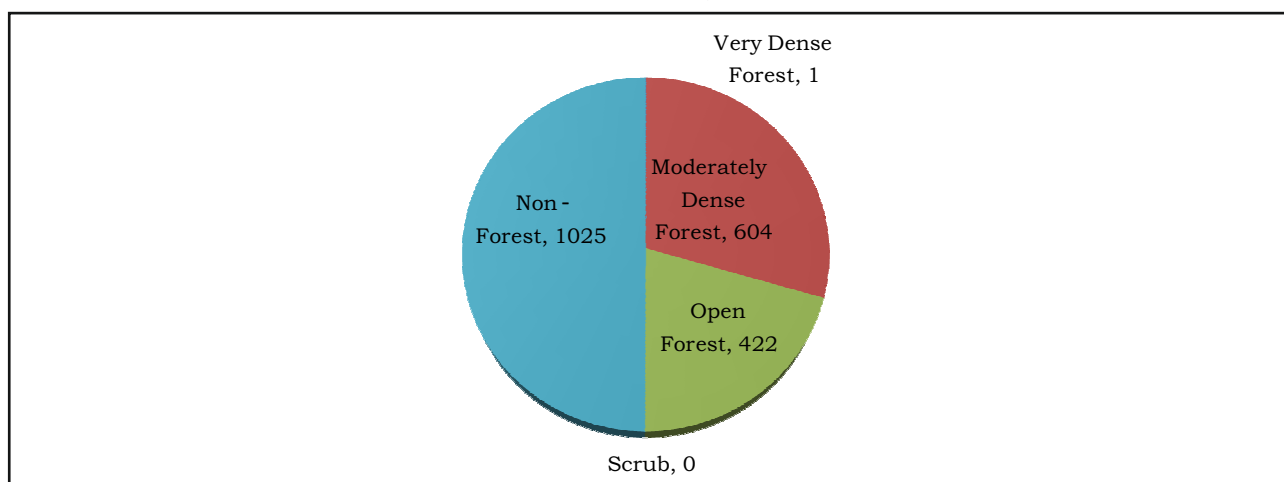
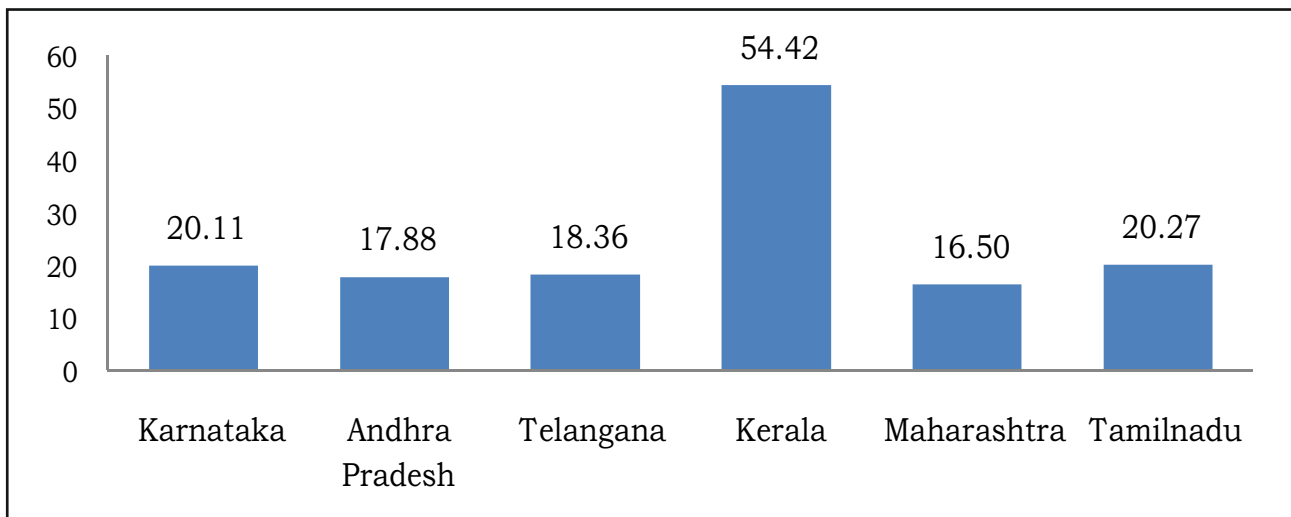
Figure 8.2: Forest areas according to Forest survey of India

Table 8.6 : Comparison with Southern States

State	Geographical Area (Sq. Km.)	Total Forest Cover (Sq. Km.)	% to Geographical area
Karnataka	191791	38575	20.11
Andhra Pradesh	162968	29137	17.88
Telangana	112077	20582	18.36
Kerala	38852	21144	54.42
Maharashtra	307713	50777	16.50
Tamilnadu	130060	26364	20.27
Southern states (Total)	943461	186578	19.77
India	3287469	712249	21.67

Source: Forest survey of India 2019.

Figure 8.3: Percentage of geographical area.**Table 8.7: Forest cover in Different Forest Types.**

Sl. No.	Types of Forests	% of Forest Area
1	Wet Evergreen Forests	4.19
2	Semi-Ever green Forests	4.00
3	Moist Deciduous Forests	3.56
4	Plantation/TOF	3.26
5	Dry Deciduous Forests	3.66
6	Thorn Forests	3.09
7	Sub-Tropical Broad Leaved Hill Forests	2.53

Source: Forest survey of India 2019

Table 8.8 : Forest and Trees Cover

Category	Area (In Sq. km.)	% of Geographical Area
Trees Cover	6257	3.26
Forest Cover	38 57 5.48	20.11
Total Forest & Tree Cover	44832.48	23.37

Table 8.9 : Wildlife Preservation: National Parks / Bird Sanctuaries/ Wildlife Sanctuaries

Sl. No.	Circle	Division	National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary	Area (Sq.Kms)	
1	CCF Bangalore Circle	1. DCF, Bannerghatta National Park	1. Bannerghatta National Park	260.51	
		2. DCF, Ramanagara Dvn.	2. Ramadevara Betta Vulture Sanctuary	3.46	
		3. DCF, Kolar Dvn.	3. Kamsandra Wildlife Sanctuary	78.62	
2	CCF, Mysore Circle.	4. DCF, WLD, Mysore	4. Adichunchanagiri Peacock Wildlife Sanctuary	0.84	
			5. Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary	0.67	
			6. Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary	13.50	
			7. Melkote Wildlife Sanctuary	49.82	
3	CCF, Chamarajanagar Circle.	5. CF & Director Chamarajanagar	8. BRT Tiger Reserve	539.52	
		6. DCF, Cauvery WLD, Kollegal	9. Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	1027.53	
			10. Cauvery Extension Wildlife Sanctuary,	53.39	
4	CCF, Kodagu Circle	7. DCF M.M.Hills WLD, Kollegal	11. Malai Mahadeshwara Wildlife Sanctuary	906.187	
			8. DCF, WLD, Madikeri	12. Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	102.92
				13. Talacauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	105.59
			14. Bramhagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	181.29	

Table 8.9 : Wildlife Preservation: National Parks / Bird Sanctuaries/ Wildlife Sanctuaries

Sl. No.	Circle	Division	National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary	Area (Sq.Kms)
5	CCF, Mangalore Circle	9. DCF, Kudremukh WL Dvn, Karkala	15. Kudremukh National Park	600.57
			16. Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary	314.25
			17. Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary	370.37
6	CCF Kanara Circle	10. CF & Director, Dandeli	18. Dandeli Tiger Reserve	886.41
			19. Anshi Tiger Reserve	417.34
			20. Attiveri Bird Sanctuary	2.23
7	CCF, Shimoga Circle	11. DCF, WL Dvn., Shimoga	21. Shettihalli Wildlife Sanctuary	395.60
			22. Sharavathi Valley LTM Sanctuary,	930.16
			23. Gudavi Bird Sanctuary	0.73
8	CCF Chikmgalur Circle	12. CF & Director, Bhadra T.R.	24. Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary	500.16
9	CCF, Dharwad Circle	13. DCF, Haveri Dn.	25. Ranebennur Blackbuck Sanctuary	119.00
		14. DCF, Gadag Dn.	26. Kappathagudda Wildlife Sanctuary	244.15
10.	CCF, Bellary Circle	15. DCF, Bellary, (T)	27. Daroji Bear Sanctuary	82.72
			28. Gudekote Sloth Bear Sanctuary	47.61
			29. Gudekote Extension Sloth Bear Sanctuary	120.05
		16. DCF, Davanagere (T) Dvn, Davanagere	30. Rangayyadurga Four Horned Antelope Wildlife Sanctuary	77.23
		17. DCF, Chitradurga	31. Jogimatti Wildlife Sanctuary	100.48

Table 8.9 : Wildlife Preservation: National Parks / Bird Sanctuaries/ Wildlife Sanctuaries

Sl. No.	Circle	Division	National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary	Area (Sq.Kms)
11	APCCF Field Director Project Tiger, Mysore.	18. CF & Director Bandipur	32. Bandipur Tiger Reserve	872.24
			33.Nugu Wildlife Sanctuary	30.32
		19. CF & Director Hunsur	34. Nagarahole Tiger Reserve	643.39
12	CCF, Belgaum Circle	20. DCF, Belgaum (T) Dvn, Belgaum	35. Bhimgad Wildlife Sanctuary	190.42
		21. DCF, Gokak (T) Dvn, Gokak	36. Ghataprabha Bird Sanctuary	29.78
		22. DCF, Bagalkote (T)	37. Yadahalli Chinkara Wildlife Sanctuary	96.36
13	CCF, Gulbarga Circle	22. DCF, Gulbarga (T) Dvn. Gulbarga	38. Chincholi Wildlife Sanctuary	134.88
14	CCF, Hassan Circle	23. DCF, Tumkur (T) Dvn., Tumkur	39. Thimlapura Wildlife Sanctuary	50.86
			40. Bukkapatta Chinkara Wildlife Sanctuary	136.11
Total Area				10,717.27

Source: National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries declared as per Sec 35 and Sec 26(A) of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972

Chakankatte-Garudanagiri as "Arasikere Sloth Bear Sanctuary" under section 26 (A) of Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.

- The Board approved to declare Bonal Lake in Surapura Taluk, Yadagiri District as "Bonal Bird Conservation Reserve" under section 36 (A) of Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.

8. 1. 4 Eco-Tourism Activities

(A) Information of visitors to National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuaries

- In 2020-21 as on November-2020, 3,46,111 Indian visitors have visited and only 112 foreigners have visited.

Among the visitors to the sanctuaries, 99.96% are domestic visitors while 0.04% are foreigners.

- Maximum number of Foreigners visited to Nagarahole National Park followed by Bandipur Tiger Reserve and Sakarebyle Safari in 2019-20.
- From this analysis it is clear that some of the Protected Areas are having high pressure of Eco-tourism while others are underutilized. Therefore to reduce the pressure on the Protected Areas like Bandipura, Nagarahole and Kudremukh etc., it is necessary that the less visited Protected Areas like BRT, Bhadra, Dandeli and some other

Table 8.10 : Wildlife Conservation & Community Reserve Areas

Sl. No.	Districts	Name of Conservation / Community Reserves	Area (in Sq. Kms)
1	Haveri	Bankapura Peacock Conservation Reserve	0.560
2	Tumkuru	Mydhanahalli (Jayamangali) Black Buck Conservation Reserve.	3.230
3	Chickmagalur	Basur Amruth Mahal Kaval Conservation Reserve	7.360
4	Uttara Kannada	Hornbill Coservation Reserve	52.500
5	Uttara Kannada	Bedthi Coservation Reserve	57.300
6	Uttara Kannada	Shalmala Riparian Eco-system Conservation Reserve	4.890
7	Bellary	Thungabhadra Otter Conservation Reserve	20.00
8	Bangalore Urban	Puttenahalli Lake Birds Conservation Reserve	0.150
9	Gadag	Magadi Kere Conservation Reserve	0.540
10	Mandya	Melapura Bee Eater Bird Conservation Reserve	0.0318
11	Tumkuru	Thimlapura Conservation Reserve	17.38
12	Bellary	Ankasamudra Birds Conservation Reservation Reserve (Hagari Bommanahalli Tq. Bellary Dist.	0.9876
13	Chamarajanagar	Ummathur Conservation Reserve (Chamarajnagar Dist.)	6.08
14	Kolar	Kolara leaf Nosed Bat Conservation Reserve	0.90
15	Mandya	Kokkare Bellur Community Reserve	3.120
Total			175.029

Source: National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries declared as per Sec 35 and Sec 26(A) of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972

Protected Areas may be provided with better Eco-tourism facilities/ infrastructure. Their potential may also be given more publicity. Once they become popular they may also have more tourists. This will help in sensitizing the people and also creating awareness about the Wildlife conservation in the State.

(B) Deaths of human and wild animals

Table 8.11 provides details of death of wild animals (due to natural and unnatural causes) during 2019-20 and 2020-21.

(C) The scale of ex-gratia payments for the damages caused by wild animals.

- In case of human death caused by wild animals as per the Govt. order No. FEE 143 FWL 2010 dated: 03-08-2011 the ex-gratia of Rs 5,00,000/- is paid to the legal heir of the deceased person. The Government has enhanced the ex-gratia amount of Rs. 5,00,000/- to 7,50,000/- as per Govt. order No. FEE 66 FWL 2019 dated: 07-01-2020.
- As per the existing Govt. order No. FEE 130 FWL 2016 dated 19.09.2016, in case of permanent disability caused by

wild animals an ex-gratia of Rs. 5,00,000/- is paid to the disabled person. In case of partial disability an ex-gratia of Rs. 2,50,000/- is paid to the disabled person.

- A monthly pension of Rs.2,000 for a period of 5 years is given along with the ex-gratia to the family of a person killed by wild animals and permanent disability caused by wild animals as per Govt. Order No. FEE 61 FAP 2019 dated: 07-01-2020.
- Along with this for cases of Human Injury / Partial Disability / Permanent Disability a medical expenditure is paid after evaluating the medical bills as per the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) rates vide Government Order FEE 128 FWL 2013 dated: 15-05-2015.
- For the crop damages the farmers were paid ex-gratia with a minimum Rs 7500/- and a maximum of Rs 50,000/- As per the Govt. order No. FEE 109 FAP2014 dated 13.09.2014 the maximum amount of ex-gratia payable towards crop damages is enhanced from Rs.50,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/-

- The Govt. has enhanced the ex-gratia payment for the cattle kill by wild animals vide Govt. order No. FEE 109 FAP 2014 dated 13.09.2014. In case of death of cow, ox, buffalo and oxen ex-gratia of Rs. 10,000/- is paid to the cattle owners. In case of goat and sheep Rs. 5,000/- is paid to the cattle owners as ex-gratia. In case of property losses caused by wild animals an ex-gratia of Rs. 10,000/- is to be paid.

During 2020-21 upto November 2020, due to attack by wildlife 20 persons were killed. Ex-gratia at Rs.5.00 lakh per person amounting to Rs. 150.00 lakh was paid. Details are given in the **Table 8.12**.

(D) Expenditure on wildlife development activities in National parks and wild life sanctuaries

Among the schemes of the Forest Department concerning wildlife and national parks, Mitigation Measures to mitigate Man-Animal Conflict incurred an expenditure of 38.50%, Project Tiger 20.74%, Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats 4.63%, Project Elephant 2.86%

Table 8.11 : Death of wild animals during 2019-20 and 2020-21

Sl. No.	Name of the animal	Total No. of deaths	
		2019-20	2020-21*
1	Elephants	53	41
2	Tiger	10	07
3	Other animals	192	79
Total		255	127

* Upto November 2020

Table 8.12 : Man-Animal conflict- Loss of Human Life & Compensation paid

Sl. No.	Loss of Human Life and Ex-gratia paid	Year	
		2019-20	2020-21*
1	No. of persons killed due to wild animals attack by wild animals.	50	20
2	Total Compensation paid (Rs. in lakhs)	280.00	150.00

* Upto November 2020

and Rs. 5.00 crores expenditure is incurred towards Voluntary Rehabilitation of families from Tiger Reserves and National parks during 2019-20. In 2020-21 up to end of Nov. 2020, Rs. 8434.23 lakh amount has been spent for wildlife sanctuaries.

year	Expenditure (Rs. In lakh)
2016-17	20072.99
2017-18	19434.83
2018-19	19676.85
2019-20	21361.54
2020-21 (upto Nov. 2020)	8434.23

(e) Revenue Realized from Forestry

The State has realized revenue to the tune of Rs.16019.96 lakh during 2020-21 (upto end of November 2020) from marketing of forest produce such as timber, firewood, sandalwood, bamboos, canes and other non timber forest produce (**Table 8.13**).

8.1.5 State Sector Schemes

1. Special Component Plan

The LPG gas connection, distribution of Solar Lamp was given to the beneficiaries of Schedule caste families to reduce the

pressure on forest. In addition to this, Bee-hive boxes are also given to them to improve their economic conditions. Initiative is taken to maintain avenue plantations along the roads leading to the colonies inhabited by Schedule Caste population.

During 2020-21 out of Rs. 13.00 lakh allocation Rs.6.50 lakh was released and the same was utilized for free distribution of 50 bamboos to each SC beneficiaries.

2 . Un spent SCSP-TSP amount as per the SCSP-TSP Act -2013 -422 SCP

In order to reduce pressure on forest the SC families who have been provided LPG gas connection from 2013-14 to 2018-19 were facilitated free refilling of LPG Gas cylinders

During the current year Rs. 473 lakh has been allocated for the maintenance of 18.30 km roadside plantation and for providing free refilling of gas cylinder to 78147 nos SC beneficiaries. The same allocated amount has been released out of which Rs.406.94 lakh has been spent upto end of November 2020 for maintenance of plantation and by providing free refilling of gas cylinder to 61,534 nos SC beneficiaries.

3. Tribal Sub-Plan

LPG gas connection, refilling of gas cylinder, solar water heater, distribution of Solar Lamp was given to the beneficiaries of

Table 8.13 : Revenue Realized from Forest Produce - 2020-21

Sl. No.	Forest Produce	Revenue realized (Rs. lakh)
1	Timber	7730.91
2	Firewood and charcoal	1763.91
3	Bamboos	5.88
4	Sandalwood	996.70
5	Non-timber Forest Produce	141.97
6	Other source of revenue	5380.66
Non taxable revenue of the Dept.		16019.96
Forest Development Tax (FDT) collection		884.14

* Upto November 2020

Schedule Tribe families to reduce the pressure on forest. In addition to this, Bee-hive boxes are also given to them to improve their economic conditions. Initiative is taken to maintain raise avenue plantations along the roads leading to the colonies inhabited by Schedule Tribe Caste population.

During 2020-21 out of Rs. 14 lakh allocation Rs. 7.00 lakh was released out of which Rs. 2.09 lakh has been utilized for free distribution of 50 bamboos to each ST beneficiaries.

4. Un spent SCSP-TSP amount as per the SCSP-TSP Act -2013-423

In order to reduce pressure on forest the ST families who have been provided LPG gas connection from 2013-14 to 2018-19 were facilitated free refilling of LPG Gas cylinders

During the current year Rs. 658 lakh has been allocated for the maintenance of 12 km roadside plantation and for providing free refilling of gas cylinder to 1,09,759 nos ST beneficiaries. The same allocated amount has been released out of which Rs.519.66 lakh has been spent upto November 2020 for maintenance of plantation and by providing free refilling of gas cylinder to 68,793 nos ST beneficiaries.

5. Sirichandana Vana

Protection and maintenance of Sandalwood plantation and naturally grown sandalwood trees area through erection of chain link mesh, watch and ward, soil working, cultural operation and other protective measures are taken up.

In the year 2020-21 Rs.881.28 lakh is earmarked out of which Rs. 424.248 lakh is utilized upto end of November 2020 for maintenance of 613 ha. naturally grown sandal plantation, appointment and maintenance of 47 watchers, 20 dogs maintenance, maintenance of 1554.50 ha. older plantations, 11.77 lakh seedlings maintenance, erection of 1 km. chainlink mesh, maintenance of 35.80 km inspection path, distribution of 11.04 lakh seedlings and raising of 1670.14 ha. plantation.

6. Development of Degraded Forests

Under this scheme, degraded forests are rejuvenated through afforestation, besides soil and water conservation measures. Wherever there is adequate rootstock, such areas are protected from biotic pressure thereby encouraging natural regeneration. Alternatively, plantations are raised in other areas based on the requirement of small timber, fuel wood and fodder.

During the year 2020-21 Rs.1478.07lakh has been allocated out of this Rs.705.744 lakh has been spent upto end of November 2020 towards raising of 1975ha and maintainance of 5470.99 ha. plantation.

7. Raising of Seedlings for Public Distribution

Seedlings have been raised for public distribution and to implement the programme "Krishi Aranya Protsaha Yojane (KAPY)".

(a) Raising of Seedlings for Public Distribution

Under this Scheme, seedlings are being raised for Distribution to Public, Farmers and organizations at subsidized rates to plant in their lands. For this purpose, seedlings of suitable local species as per the demand are raised in 6"x9" and 8"x12" sized bags every year by the department.

In 2020-21Rs.1897.11 lakh has been allocated for implementing the programme raising of seedlings for public distribution. Out of this Rs. 668.968 lakh has been spent upto end of November 2020 for maintaining 180.391 lakh seedlings, out of the 76.34 lakh seedlings raising target 35.40 lakh seedlings.

(b) Krishi Aranya Protsaha Yojane

In the year 2020-21 Rs. 1000.00 lakh has been allocated and Rs. 500 lakh has been released under KAPY programme to distribute incentive to the farmers. Out of this Rs.479.07 lakh has been spent upto end of November 2020 for clearing the pending incentive for the year 2019-20.

In the year 2020-21 Rs.836.00 lakh pending payment of the year 2019-20 has been paid upto end of November 2020.

8. Roadside Plantation Scheme

Karnataka State has an area of about 4000 Km National Highway, 21,000 Km State Highway and 38,000 Km Districts Roads. Under various afforestation programmes, about 15000km of road side planting has been taken up by the forest department.

In the year 2020-21 Rs. 2515.60 lakh has been allocated. Out of this upto end of November 2020 Rs.1098.112 lakh has been spent for raising of 710 kms raising of plantation, maintenance of 1366.01 kms older plantation and for maintaining 0.05 lakh seedlings.

9. A Tree for every child and a park for every school (Maguvigonda mara Shalegonda vana)

In order to create awareness regarding ecology and environment among school children and to encourage them to plant trees voluntarily. Open areas around educational Institutions will be identified for planting seedlings by providing seedlings at subsidized rate to school authorities for planting. Schools from the primary level, colleges and even universities are involved.

During 2020-21 Rs. 16.78 lakh has been allocated out of the allocated amount Rs. 12.099 lakh has been utilized upto end of November 2020 for maintenance of 3.223 lakh seedlings.

10. Greening of Urban Areas

The main objective of this scheme is to minimize effects of pollution caused due to high intensity of population, vehicles and industries in urban areas by planting ornamental, shade and fruit-bearing trees. Tree parks, wood lots and avenue plantations are also established in towns and cities to improve aesthetics.

In the year 2020-21 Rs.3399.61 lakh allocation has been provided. Out of this Rs.1724.793 lakh has been spent upto end of November 2020 for maintaining 3239.74 kms of older plantation, for maintenance of

3.38 lakh seedlings and for creation of 1008 kms of monsoon plantations.

11. Samruddha Hasiru Grama Yojane (SHGY)

The Government is implementing "Samruddha Hasiru Grama Yojane" in the selected villages across the state on experimental basis to make villages self reliant. Accordingly, 80 Village Forest Committees (VFC's) were selected for implementation.

During 2020-21 Rs. 28.844 lakh is allocated and Rs. 12.02 lakh is released out of this Rs. 8.61 lakh has been spent upto end of November 2020 for maintenance of 350 ha. plantations.

12. Talukigonda Hasiru Grama Yojane

Talukigonda Hasiru Grama Yojane is being implemented in selected 6 VFC's of 6 Taluks on pilot basis.

During 2020-21 Rs. 54.02 lakh has been allocated and Rs. 22.51 lakh has been released out of this Rs. 21.23 lakh has been spent upto end of November 2020 for maintenance of 350 ha. plantation.

13. Village Forest Committees

The scheme is implementing for Revitalization of inactive Village Forest Committees (VFC's). Under the revitalization programme 150 VFCs are covered.

During 2020-21 Rs.46.50 lakh was provided out of this Rs.15.20 lakh has been released and Rs. 14.00 lakh has been spent upto November 2020 for maintenance of 130 ha. and for remuneration to Joint Forest Planning and Management (JFPM) Facilitator.

14. Tree Park Scheme

In order to create environmental awareness among citizens in Urban areas Tree Parks are being created for publicity and awareness regarding conservation of forests and environment.

During 2020-21 Rs.1665.00 lakh has been provided and Rs.246.00 lakh has been

released out of this Rs.222.70 lakh was spent upto end of November 2020 for maintenance of 119 old tree parks and for creation of last year approved 6 new tree parks total 125 tree parks, raising of plantation and advance works along with raising of seedlings are under implementation.

15. Devarakadu (Dyvivana) Development

Devarakadu Forests are very unique and significant from religious and Eco-systems points. A unique programme for development of Dyvivana on 100 ha. Area in each division is being implemented by the Karnataka Forest Department by planting fruit yielding seedlings and seedling of religious significance. In this Dyvivana separate nurseries are established for raising of seedlings of religious, medicinal plants for distribution to the public to plant the same in the open land of their house and in their lands. This Dyvivana is raised and developed nearest to the temple of the respective division to educate public and children about biodiversity.

During 2020-21 Rs.209.40 lakh was provided and Rs.60 lakh was released out of this Rs.55.10 lakh was spent upto end of November 2020 for the works carried at 40 existing Devarakadus.

16. Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas & Medicinal Plants Development Areas (MPCA & MPDA)

Under the Scheme revitalization of MPCA & MPDA in the forest areas components are being implemented. The development and maintenance works of the 17 nos identified MPCA is implemented.

During 2020-21, Rs.34.846 lakh has been provided and Rs.15.00 lakh was released. Out of this Rs.12.50 lakh was spent upto November 2020.

17. Forest Protection Natural Regeneration and Cultural Operations-139-Major Works

During 2020-21, an amount of Rs.1025.00 lakh has been allocated to this wing for fire protection works, collection and

distribution of good quality seeds, treatment of logged areas in dense forest. Accordingly allocation made to the unit Offices for payment of wages to fire watchers for the months of April and May-2020. An amount of Rs.117.35 lakh has been spent upto November 2020.

18. River Conservation

Under this programme action is being taken for conserving rivers and to bring awareness among the public. This programme is being implemented in various forest divisions coming under 13 Forest circles by planting seedlings in watershed areas of the various rivers.

In the year 2020-21 Rs.300.00 lakh has been provided in the State budget for implementing the programme. The state government has released Rs.150.00 lakh to clear the pending payment of 2019-20.

19. Hasiru Karnataka Programme

In order to give more impetus for development of social forestry action is being taken to plant seedlings suitable to each area in the government lands of small hills, gomals and areas surrounding tanks. By involving students of school, colleges and environmental organization with their active participation. A tree to each house, a grove to each village, a small forest to each taluk, a forest to each district.

During current year Rs. 1114.42 lakh has been allocated out of this Rs. 659.10 lakh has been spent upto November 2020 for raising of 975 ha. plantation, maintenance of 1201 ha. of plantation and 49.864 lakh seedlings.

8.1.6 Centrally Sponsored Schemes

- National Afforestation Programme-Forest Development Agency (NAP-FDA)
- National Agro Forestry and Bamboo Mission
- Conservation and Management of Mangroves
- Green India Mission
- CSS Intensification of Forest Management Scheme

8.1.7 New Programme announced during the year 2020-21.

- A grant of Rs. 5.00 crore will be provided for conducting a survey of Shola forests in the State to protect and conserve biodiversity in these forests. Necessary action will be taken to conserve animal species under extinction. As per the Government Order expenditure will be incurred in the existing Schemes under the budget head 2406-01-101-2-82-139-Major Works and 2406-02-110-0-54-MAC-139-Major Works. Accordingly action will be taken.
- A Vulture Breeding Centre in the Vulture Sanctuary will be established in Ramanagar District at an expenditure of Rs. 2.00 crore. Rs. 218.00 lakhs revalidated for the year 2020-21 from Govt. of India under Central Scheme. Proposal has been submitted to the Govt. of Karnataka to release the revalidated amount.
- A total of Rs.6.25 crore will be provided for rehabilitation of monkeys over a period of five years. During the year 2020-21, Rs.1.25 crore will be provided. As per the Government Order expenditure shall be incurred from the existing Scheme under the budget head 2406-02-110-0-54-MAC-139- Major Works. Accordingly Rs. 25.00 lakh has been released to the DCF, Sagar Division, Sagar.
- A grant of Rs. 1.00 crore will be provided for Establishment of First Marain Eco-park of the State in Uttara Kannada District. As per the Government Order expenditure shall be incurred from the existing Scheme under the budget head 2406-02-110-0-54-MAC-139-Major Works Accordingly Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been released to the DCF, Honnavar Division, Honnavar and the same amount has been utilised by the DCF.

8.1.8 Developmental programs

(A) Afforestation

Afforestation programmes are being under taken periodically. During 2019-20, area to an extent of 41620 hectares has been

afforested by planting 293.08 lakh seedlings. Under the farm forestry 341.34 lakh seedlings were distributed to farmers and general public for planting in private lands.

In 2020-21 upto the end of November - 2020, 73884 hectares have been covered by planting 451.11 lakh seedlings. 369.79 lakh seedlings have been distributed to farmers and general public for planting in private lands.

8.1.9 District Sector Schemes

1) Social Forestry Scheme

During the year 2020-21, raising of 3670.12ha of plantation, maintenance of 13056.54 ha of older plantation, raising of 2.84801 lakh seedlings, maintenance of 25.40207 lakh seedlings have been carried out up to the end of November 2020, by incurring expenditure of Rs.3053.6138 lakh.

2) Buildings

In the year 2020-21, upto the end of November 2020, 7 older buildings maintenance works are under progress by incurring expenditure of Rs.10.10 lakh. Building works are being entrusted to Nirmithi Kendra/PRED Department from Zilla Panchayat and funds are directly being transferred to them.

8.1.10 Revenue and Expenditure

Table 8.14 presents the details of revenue realized by sale of forest produce such as timber, firewood, bamboos, sandalwood, non-timber forest produce and also revenue realized from sanctuaries, and other miscellaneous revenue items etc. The expenditure component includes the establishment cost as well as cost of afforestation and other departmental programmes.

8.1.11 Karnataka State Pollution Control Board

The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board has been established on 21.09.1974, under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. It is a statutory

authority vested with the duties of implementing the provisions of both the Water and the Air Acts for control of pollution. The Board is also enforcing rules and regulations framed by Government of India under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 viz., the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016. The Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016, the Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 and the Batteries (Manufacturing and Handling) Rules, 2001 and its amendment 2010. In addition to this, it is also discharging the duties entrusted to it both by the State and Central Governments from time to time on other environment related matters.

Industrial Pollution

The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is covering all the industries/activities generating effluents and emissions under the consent mechanism. The industrial activities are categorized as Red, Orange, Green and White based on

their pollution potential, as per the direction of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) issued during 2016. The KSPCB has adopted CPCB directions issued under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 regarding harmonization of classification of industrial sectors under Red/Orange/ Green/White categories.

As per the directions, White category industries are exempted from consent management. The Red category activities with high pollution potential are given priority in monitoring mechanism. The effluents/emissions are regularly monitored as per the statutory norms to ensure compliance to the standards prescribed. The details of Industries/Organizations covered by the Board are given in **Table 8.15.**

The total of 1,14,405 (Operating – 82,409) industrial sectors/organizations are covered under the consent mechanism, out of which 4001-Red, 12954-Orange, 13126-Green and 52328-White category industries/institutions are operating in the State.

Table 8.14 : Revenue and Expenditure from Forest Department

(Rs. crore)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
2016-17	286.81	1391.25
2017-18	310.62	1425.31
2018-19	280.16	1536.22
2019-20	1748.92	1759.78
2020-21*	744.73	838.91
2020-21(A)	2100.00	929.52

*Upto November 2020,A-Anticipated

Table 8.15 : Number of operating industries/institutions covered by KSPCB.

Sl. No.	Category	Operating Industries / Institutions
1.	Red	4001
2.	Orange	12954
3.	Green	13126
4.	White	52328
Total		82409

8.1.12 Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI)

a) Status of Critically & Severely Polluted Industrials Area in the State

The Central Pollution Control Board has revised the criteria for determining of Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index of industrial areas in the year 2016 and laid out components which include scale of industrial activity, scale of exceedance of Environment Quality (Level of Exposure), health related statistics and compliance status of industries. Where the CEPI score cross 70, the areas are designated as Critically Polluted Areas (CPA's), where the index is between 60-70, these areas are designated as Severely Polluted Areas(SPA's) and those below 60 are designated as Other Polluted Areas (OPAs's).

Based on the revised criteria, CPCB has carried out Environment Quality Monitoring in the year 2017-18, wherein it was found that, the number of identified polluted industrial clusters increased upto 100 in the country. This number includes 38 critically polluted industrial areas, 31 severely polluted industrial areas and remaining 31 as other polluted industrials areas. In the state of Karnataka, two industrial clusters were declared as critically polluted area, one as severely polluted Industrial Area and three as other

polluted industrials area. The CEPI scores of the six industrial areas as identified in the State are as shown in **Table 8.16**.

b) Compliance to Honorable National Green Tribunal (NGT) order

The Honorable National Green Tribunal (NGT) has registered a Sumo Moto petition vide OA No. 1038/2018 and issued various direction to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Central Pollution Control Board, State Pollution Control Boards and State Governments. Accordingly, the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board has prepared action plans and got it approved by the Committee headed by the Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner in the State Level Committee Meeting held on 11.04.2019 and submitted to CPCB. The Local Area Committees have been constituted for all the Six Polluted industrial areas to monitor implementation of Action Plans, submitted to the CPCB to improve the Environmental Quality of that industrial area.

The Honorable NGT in its order Dated 10/7/2019, has directed SPCBs not to grant Consent for Establishment/Expansion to Red and Orange Category industries, in the Critically Polluted Areas (Peenya and Jigani-Bommasandra Industrial Area) till these industries satisfy the pollution control norms.

Table 8.16 : The CEPI scores of the six industrial areas as identified in the State

Sl. No.	Name of Industrial Area	CEPI score	Remarks
1.	Peenya Industrial Area, Bangalore	78.12	Critically Polluted Area
2.	KIADB Industrial Area, Jigani-Anekal , Bangalore	70.99	Critically Polluted Area
3.	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar Taluk, Bidar	65.64	Severely Polluted Area
4.	Bhadravathi, - Shimoga District	58.48	Other Polluted Area
5.	Baikampady Industrial Area, Mangalore Taluk, Mangalore	58.20	Other Polluted Area
6.	Raichur Growth Centre, Raichur Taluk, Raichur	53.42	Other Polluted Area

Subsequently NGT in its order dt 19.8.2019, stated that there is no absolute bar to such units (Red and Orange Category) being set up, if they are found to be compliant and ensures string compliance to pollution control norms. MoEF & CC to devise an appropriate mechanism to ensure that new legitimate activity or expansion can take place after due precautions are taken by these units. The MoEF & CC, GOI has have devised a Mechanism on 25.10.2019 for Environment Management of Critically Polluted Areas (CPAs) and Severely Polluted Areas (SPAs) keeping in view of the said direction and communicated to SPCB for implementation and the same is being followed.

8.1.13 Environmental compliance by some of the identified industrial sectors

Mining, Thermal Power, Petro Chemicals, Sponge Iron, Chemical & Pharmaceutical industries and Stone crushers are some of the focus areas of concern, in terms of pollution load and their impact on the environment.

a) Pollution control status in mining sector

Mining is one of the main industrial activities in Karnataka .The major minerals being mined are Iron Ore , Manganese ore, Limestone and Dolomite . Iron Ore mining is mainly confined to Ballary, Chitradurga & Tumakuru District and the Limestone mining is located mainly in the districts of Kalburagi, Yadgir, Bagalkot, Belagavi & majorly the Manganese Ore mining is located in Davangere District. During 1980's major mining activity was started in Chikkamagaluru District with the setting up of Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL) and the same is now closed. In recent past , due to high demand in the market, large scale mining has taken place in Ballary, Chitradurga & Tumakuru Districts.

In Karnataka, 724 mine sare covered under the Pollution Control Acts and only 123 are operating as on 31.03.2020. Initially, KSPCB started covering only few major mining companies under the Water & Air Acts like National Minerals Development

Corporation (NMDC), Donimalai and Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL), as they were using water forming activity and discharging tailings. These mines were also covered under the Air Act keeping in view emissions from crushers, D.G. Sets and other point and non-point sources.

b) Action initiated by KSPCB for control of pollution in mining activity

KSPCB has taken steps to strictly implement the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 irrespective of the size of mining area. The Honorable Supreme Court has constituted Central Empowering Committee(CEC) for resumption of mines. The mines have been categorized as A, B and C categories. The Honorable Supreme Court, during September 2012 has given direction s to restart A and B category mines as per the Reclamation and Rehabilitation (R&R plan) approved by the CEC.

The CEC has approved 46 mines under 'A' category, 70 mines under 'B' category and 51 mines under 'C' category. The details relating the production, water & air pollution control measures adopted by the mines, compliance to previous consent conditions, etc., are verified thoroughly while issuing consents for operation. Further, the Board stipulates and advices the following pollution control measures while issuing consents to the mining activity ,in line with the Reclamation & Rehabilitation Plan (R&R Plan).

c) Pollution Control Status in Sponge Iron Sector

In Karnataka, 69 Sponge Iron units are operating. Most of the units are located in the district of Ballari (42), Koppal(11), Dharwad (1), Tumakuru (1) & Chitradurga (2). All the units uses coal based technology.

Sponge iron units are not significant from water pollution point of view and water is used only for domestic purposes and cooling water is completely recycled. However, these units are very significant from air pollution point of view. The main sources of air

pollution from these units are kiln and de-dusting facilities, loading and unloading of raw materials, crushing and processing of raw materials, storage of raw material and solid waste vehicle movements.

d) Pollution Control Status in Stone Crushers

There are 4,390 Stone Crushing units in Karnataka State and as on 31.03.2020, 1185 units are in operation. The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is covering the Stone Crushing activity under the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The State Government has passed an ordinance on 07.09.2011 called The Karnataka Regulation of Stone Crushers, Ordinance 2011, later enacted as The Karnataka Regulation of Stone Crusher Act, 2011 on 05.10.2012. The Rules have been framed on 22.06.2012. Further amendment to Act and Rules was notified on 26.12.2013 and 06.02.2014 respectively.

According to the above said Act & Rules, all crushers shall have to be established & operated in the safer zones only, except the crushers established for temporary period for specific government development projects with specific time frame.

e) Other highly polluting industries and Status of 17 category highly polluting industries

- The Board has created 17 category Cell during 1992 in order to ensure uniformity in enforcement of among 17 category of highly polluting industries such as Thermal Power Plant, Distilleries, Cement unit, Petroleum refining industries, Bulk drugs, dye manufacturing units, Paper and Pulp etc.,
- Presently, there are 208 Number of 17 category of industries operating in the State of Karnataka.
- The Consent for establishment /Expansion is being considered only after issue of issue of Environmental Clearance from the concerned regulatory authorities i.e., MoEF & CC or State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA).

8.1.14 Water quality management

The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is monitoring the quality of water sources in the State. Water samples from lakes, rivers, ponds, bore well; open wells and sea are analyzed for monitoring the water quality. Discharge of domestic sewage and trade effluents from the industries are the major sources of water pollution. Therefore, the Board is regularly monitoring these sources from time to time, as prescribed in the Act/Guidelines framed by Central Pollution Control Board. Regular inspections and sample collections are made to analyze the quality of water.

The Board is monitoring water samples at 280 stations (MINIRS- 275, GEMS -5) under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme i.e. 103 River stations, 175 lake/Tanks and 2 bore wells. The overall water quality of the monitored river falls under Class- C as per CPCB classification.

a) River Water Quality Monitoring

There are seven Riverine systems in Karnataka namely Krishna, Cauvery, Godavari, North Pennar, South Pennar, Palar and West flowing Rivers. The details of the drainage area are given in the **Table 8.17.**

b) Inference on the River Water Quality Monitoring

The CPCB has specified Primary Water Quality Criteria depending on the designated best use and activities in the respective river. The classifications are:

- **Class 'A'** – Drinking water source without conventional treatment but after disinfection.
- **Class 'B'** – Out door bathing (organized).
- **Class 'C'** – Drinking water source with conventional treatment followed by disinfection.
- **Class 'D'** – Propagation of wild life, fisheries.
- **Class 'E'** – Irrigation, Industrial Cooling and Controlled Waste disposal.

c) Lake/Tanks Water monitoring

The Board is monitoring water quality of 175 lakes in the State. The classification for last 4 years and during the 2019-20 shown in **Figure 8.4**.

d) Inference on the Lake Water Quality Monitoring

The CPCB has specified Primary Water Quality Criteria depending on the designated best use and activities in the

Lakes. The water quality monitoring results reveal that, the quality of Lake Water is affected due to the discharge of City/town sewage.

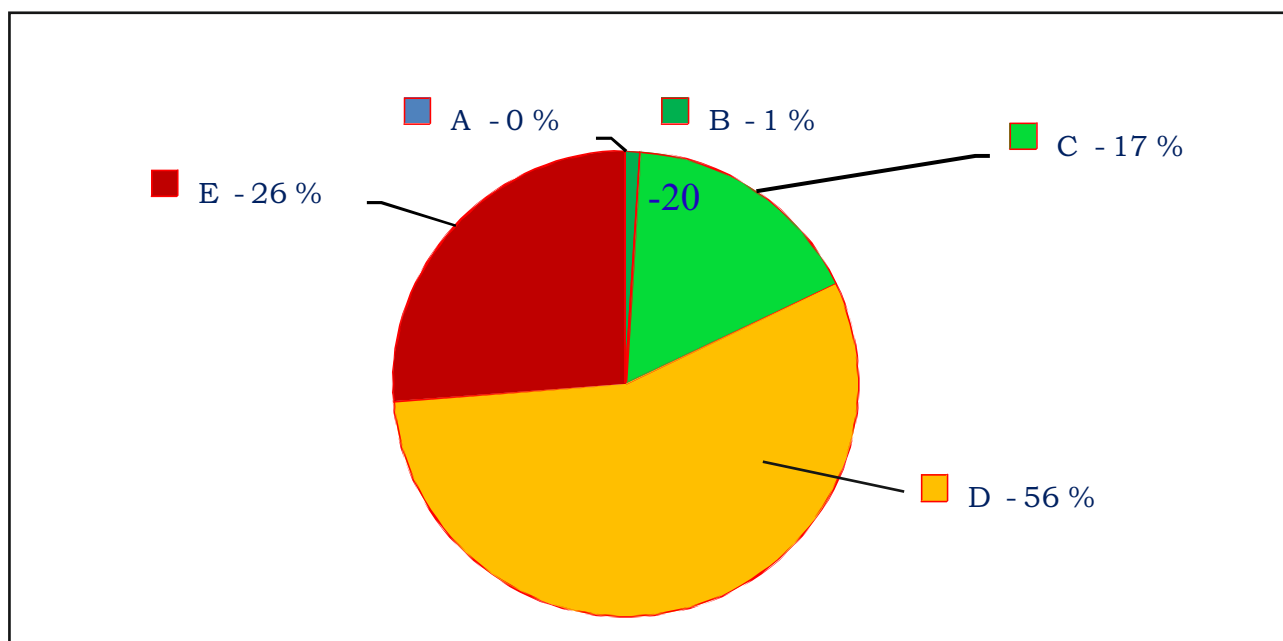
8.1.15 Air Quality Management

The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is monitoring the air quality in the State, in accordance with the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The main sources of air pollution

Table 8.17 : The details of the Drainage Area.

Sl. No.	River System	Drainage Area	
		1000 Sq. km	Percentage
1	Godavari	4.41	2.31
2	Krishna	113.29	59.46
3	Cauvery	34.27	17.99
4	North Pennar	6.94	3.64
5	South Pennar	4.37	2.29
6	Palar	2.97	1.56
7	West Flowing Rivers	24.25	12.73
Total		190.5	100

Figure 8.4 : The Classification for the year 2019-20 shown in pie graph



are (i) Vehicular emissions, (ii) Industrial emissions (iii) Construction activities, (iv) Re-suspended road dust and open burning of waste in the public place.

Emission from the vehicles is monitored in accordance with the Motor Vehicle Rules. The vehicles are being checked and penalties are being imposed by the traffic police and RTO for non-compliance of standards prescribed. The KSPCB takes up the issue with the concerned authorities, as and when the air pollution levels exceeds the prescribed limits. One such measure implemented is, supply of low sulphur petrol in Bangalore City.

The data measured are compared with the revised national ambient air quality standards. Annual average values of air pollutants in the 13 manual stations in Bangalore city. The results are being notified in the Board's website (www.kspcb.gov.in), as well as through SMS to all stakeholder Departments.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt of India has launched the National Clean Programme to tackle the air pollution in India in a comprehensive way. In Karnataka, 4 Cities viz., Bengaluru, Davangere, Kalburgi and Hubli- Dharwad has been identified as the non attainment cities based on PM10 exceedence of the data obtained from 2011-2015 by CPCB, Action Plan has been prepared, submitted and got approved by CPCB and the action plan is under implementation. For Bengaluru 44 action plan has been prepared and in coordination with the line department the mitigation of Air pollution is in progress. For other 3 non attainment cities 27 points action plan is prepared and the implementation of the plan is in progress.

8.1.16 National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) in Karnataka State

The Board is monitoring the ambient air quality of Bengaluru city at 20 locations including 7 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) and using manual equipment's under National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme

(NAMP) covering Industrial Area, Mixed Urban Area and Sensitive Area. As per the Central Pollution Control Board guidelines ambient air quality monitoring is being carried out twice a week, 24 hourly, 365 days for PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2, Ammonia and Lead. And carried out on 24 hourly basis using CAAQMS for PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2, Ammonia, O3, CO and Benzene and the data is sent to CPCB, New Delhi electronically and also the data is uploaded in the Board's Web Site.

8.1.17 Air Quality status in other districts of Karnataka

The Board is monitoring the ambient air quality at 22 locations of 19 major cities of Karnataka using manual equipments under National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Ambient air quality monitoring is being carried out twice a week throughout the year for 24 hours, for PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2, Ammonia & Lead using manual equipments as per Central Pollution Control Board guidelines and the data is sent to CPCB, New Delhi electronically and also uploaded in the Board website.

During 2017-18, Board has installed and commissioned 22 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) at districts headquarter of the State, in addition to Bangalore District. The Board is monitoring the ambient air quality at all the major cities, under the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Program. viz., Mysore-2 stations, Hubli-Dharwad-2 stations, Davanagere- 2 stations, one each at Bhadravati, Mandya, Chamarajanagar, Hassan, Mangalore, Karwar, Kodagu, Belagavi, Kalaburagi, Bidar, Raichur, Ballari, Kolar, VISL-Shivamogga, Ranebennur, Chitradurga and Tumkur.

The CAAQMS are equipped with Sulphur dioxide (SO2) Nitrogen dioxide (NO2) Ammonia (NH3) Benzene, Carbon monoxide (CO), Ozone (O3), Particulate matter (Size less than 2.5 micron) PM2.5 and Particulate matter (Size less than 10 micron) PM10 analysers, along with weather monitoring equipment's having the facility to measure – Wind Speed, Wind Direction, Atmospheric Temperature, Relative Humidity, etc.

8.1.18 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) in different districts of Karnataka

The Board has established total 31 numbers CAAQMS for 8 parameters in Karnataka in phased manner. Compiled Statistical Data is sent to CPCB, New Delhi through electronically and also the data is uploaded in the Board Website and displaying to the public.

- The 5 new CAAQM stations at Bengaluru are established in addition to 2CAAQMS already installed.
- Each non-attainment cities viz Mangaluru, Hubli-Dharwad, Davangere and Kalaburagi each district one CAAQM station.
- Chikkaballapur, Ramanagar, Udupi, Haveri, Koppal, Yadagiri and Gadag-each district one CAAQM station.
- Mysore, Chamarajanagar, Hassan, Shimoga, Karwar, Raichur, Bidar, Chikkamagaluru, Vijayapur, Bagalkote and Kolar-each district one CAAQM station.
- Two CAAQM stations one each at Kodagu and Belagavi are recently installed and data is being generate The Board has issued directions under Section 31(A) of the Air Act to the Commissioner, Transport and Road Safety and Commissioner for Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike to take up ameliorative measures to address the problem of urban air pollution.

8.1.19 Hazardous Waste Status

About 3562 operating industries are found to be generating hazardous waste of about 1.96 metric tons annually in the State. Out of this 121361.96 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) is recyclable. The remaining waste of around 25166.29 MTPA is sent to incineration and 50255.76 MTPA is sent to landfill. The land fillable hazardous waste is being sent to three secured landfill facilities located at (i) Dobbaspeta near Nelamangala in Bangalore (ii) Harohalli Industrial Area, Kanakapura taluk, Ramnagar district and (iii) Kadechur Industrial Area, Kadechur Taluk, Yadgir District.

Further, there are eight standalone hazardous waste incinerators in the State for incineration of hazardous waste. In addition, Board has permitted 9 cement industries to use hazardous waste for co-processing.

a) Management and Handling of Batteries

Karnataka State Pollution control board (KSPCB) has given consent to 35 old batteries recycling units.

b) Plastic Waste Management

As per Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is the prescribed authority for enforcement of the provisions of these rules related to registration, manufacture and recycling of plastic and the municipal authority are the prescribed authority for enforcement of the provisions of these rules relating to the use, collection, segregation, transportation and disposal of the plastic waste.

The State Government issued directions imposing ban on manufacture, supply, sale and use of plastic carry bags, plastic banners, plastic buntings, flex, plastic flags, plastic plates, plastic cups, plastic spoons, cling films and plastic sheets used for spreading on dining table irrespective of thickness including the above items made of thermocol and plastic which use plastic micro beads in the Karnataka State.

KSPCB is one of the agencies for implementation of the above said notification and in addition implementing Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 for the non-banned items.

The Board in co-ordination with Local bodies conducts regular raids in the state. The Board has permitted seven cement industries for co-processing of plastic waste in their kilns and also given permission to 83 recyclers for recycling the plastic waste.

c) E-waste management

The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board has issued authorization to 132 Nos. of E-waste Dismantling, recycling and refurbishing units in the Karnataka, of which 75 units are in operation, 25 units

have been closed and 23 units are yet to Commission and 09 units are not working.

d) Bio-Medical Waste Management

The Bio-medical waste generated from the health care establishments is being monitored in accordance with the provisions of the Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016. The Board has identified 36,021 health care establishments in the State. It is estimated that 77.54 Tonnes per day of biomedical waste is generated in the State, which is sent to 27 common bio-medical waste treatment facilities in the State and 2 units are yet to be commissioned.

e) Solid Waste Status and Management

As per Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 local bodies shall have to take steps for disposal of solid waste scientifically. In this process and as per the Rule local bodies have taken action to recycle and convert the solid waste into the usable form.

Board is encouraging to convert into Municipal solid waste into compost and to generate energy from the waste.

There are 288 local bodies in the State including BBMP. Out of these local bodies, 214 local bodies have taken possession of land fill sites, 56 urban local bodies have established sanitary land fill facilities as per Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules. BBMP has identified landfill sites for development under public private partnership.

Board is encouraging waste to energy projects and has issued Consent for Establishment (CFE) for KPCL and MSGP for establishment of 11.5 MW each waste to energy plant in Bidadi and Doddaballapura.

Scientific disposal of slaughter house waste is an other sector which requires priority. Inorder to achieve this, modern abattoir is planned in major cities of the State. Proposal of establishing modern abattoirat urban local bodies is to be executed in a time bound manner by the local bodies. KSPCB is currently following the guidelines stipulated by the CPCB.

8.1.20 Ease of Doing Business (EODB) - Business Reforms Action Plan, 2017 & its Implementation Status

- The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board for introducing transparency in its consent management process & to comply with the Ease of doing business requirements, has simplified its procedures for issue of Consent, Authorization, Registration to the organizations and facility for online issue of Consent Order/ Authorization letter/Registration letter is implemented.
- The Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT), Government of India has framed Business Reform Action Plan for the year 2020-21 under EODB, 2020. In the Business Reforms Action Plan, 2020-21 communicated by the Commissioner for Industrial Development & Director of Industries & Commerce, 19 action points pertains to the Board. The Board has implemented all the action points.
- To comply with EODB action points, Board has brought PWM, E waste applications under SAKALA services from Dec 2020. In this regard, 2 new services are incorporated under SAKALA scheme.
- Board has introduced E-sign digital signature from the Centre for E-Governance, DPAR (IT) for the applicants & officers of the Board since December 2018 to enable submission of application without the need to submit the physical copy of the application and eliminate the physical touch point for document submission.
- Facility has been provided for third parties to verify the approval certificates (Consent order) in the public domain.
- Board has exempted Green industries with a history of satisfactory compliance from environmental compliance inspection.

8.1.21 The important action points implemented by the Board in 2020-21

- Board has launched online application for Green, Orange and Red categories of Consents for Establishments, Consent for Operation, Consent for Expansion and HWM authorization, PWM registration, EWM authorization. The applications are processed through online mode and digitally signed, e-outwarded consents orders/authorization orders are issued through XGN-Karnataka Software.
- The Board has made mandatory provision for collection of consent fee by online mode through XGN Karnataka (Payment Gateway ebit card, Credit card, Net banking)).
- Board is issuing CFE with a validity of 5 years and CFO with a validity of 15 years, 10 years & 5 years for Green, Orange & Red categories industry/organization respectively.
- Board has published a well defined compliance inspection procedure, Check list on the Board' website. Designed and implemented a system for identifying establishments that need to be inspected based on computerized risk assessment, mandated online submission of inspection report within 48 hours to the Department and also provided the provision to view and download submitted inspection reports the organizations.
- Facility has been provided for third parties to easily verify the approval certificates (Consent order) in the public domain.
- Board has exempted Green industries with a history of satisfactory compliance from environmental compliance inspection.
- Board has provided the facility for third party certifications instead of Departmental inspections under environment/pollution laws for medium risk industries (Orange category industries).

- Board has implemented Random inspection of highly polluting industries.

8.1.22 Online monitoring for self regulation

Directions issued by the Board under section 33(A) of water Act, 1974 and Section 31(A) of Air Act, 1981 in the matter of pollution control in 17 category of highly polluting industries, Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) & Common Hazardous waste and Biomedical waste incinerators –regarding self monitoring of compliance.

The Central Pollution Control Board(CPCB) has issued Directions under Section 18 (1) (b) of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, to all the State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees on strengthening of monitoring mechanism for effective compliance through self monitoring mechanism in highly polluting industries (17 category industries), Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) Common Hazardous waste Incinerators (CHWI) and Common Bio-medical Waste Incinerators (CBMWI).

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 33(A) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 74 and Section 31(A) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and keeping in view strengthening of the monitoring mechanism for effective compliance through self regulatory mechanism Board has issued directions to the above industries/common facilities to install continuous online emission/effluent monitoring systems as per the Guidelines issued by CPCB, Delhi on August, 2018 (Revision -01) and July, 2018 (Revision-01) respectively to help track the discharges of pollutants from these Units.

About 238 No' of Industries/Common facilities are covered under online monitoring system. Out of 232 Industries/Common facilities, 03 industries & 03 Common facilities are yet to install online monitoring system (OCEMS-97% connected).

8.1.23 Other Major Achievements of KSPCB

a) Water Pollution Control

- Board has conducted intensive digital campaign for celebrating environmental friendly turmeric Ganesha to prevent water pollution and also due to Covid 19 situation. The digital campaign was done through Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and website of KSPCB. The message has reached more than 5 crore general public.
- Board has also initiated an action to install digital flow meters to inlet and outlets of 10 Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) operating in the state to quantify the Trade Effluent treating in CETPs.
- Board has installed GPS based tracking system for the vehicles which carries Trade Effluent, Bio-medical Waste and Hazardous Waste to common facilities for preventing indiscriminate/illegal discharge/disposal of these wastes in the water bodies/public area.
- Board has established Command and Control System to bring the different stake holders under one roof for handling issues related to pollution control/environmental protection and resource conservation.
- Board in co-ordination with KASSIA has conducted onsent Melaat Peenya Industrial Area and KASSIA office to facilitate the industries to obtain consent from the Board. The same has been extended throughout the state.
- To identify the illegal discharge of Trade Effluent, Bio-medical Waste and Hazardous Waste to valleys and public places through the transportation vehicle which carries waste and trade effluents, Board has purchase four vigilant vehicles and a squad consisting of retired army officers have been deployed to monitor the transportation vehicle which carries trade effluent and different wastes.

b) Air and Noise Pollution Control

- Board has conducted intensive digital campaign for celebrating environmental

friendly green Deepavali to prevent air and noise pollution and also due to Covid 19 situation. The digital campaign was done through Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and website of KSPCB. The message has reached more than 5 crore general public.

- Board has installed 7 new CAAQM stations in Bangalore to monitor the air quality. Apart from this, Board has also proposed to install 4 CAAQM stations in critically polluted cities of the state.
- Board has purchased 114 Noise Monitoring equipment out of which 108 has been handed over to Police Department.
- Board has upgraded its website and it is public friendly.
- Board has also developed a obile Appto create a common platform on different issues of pollution control and resource conservation among different stakeholders/industries/general public and also with concerned departments.

c) Bio-medical Waste Management

- Board has developed software to monitor the bio-medical waste and the Covid bio-medical waste from generating centres to common bio-medical waste facility during the Covid period.
- As per the directions and guidelines of CPCB, Board has issued permission to incinerate the Covid bio-medical waste in stand-alone hazardous waste incinerators.

d) World Environmental Day

Due to Covid situation, Board has conducted digital campaign for celebrating orld Environment Day During which Board has inaugurated new website of the Board and 'arisara Geethe'or the Board. The digital campaign was done through Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and website of KSPCB. The message has reached more than 35 lakhs general public.

8.1.24 Karnataka Bio-Diversity Board (KBB)

Karnataka Bio-diversity Board was established vide section 22 of Biological

Diversity Act, 2002, by Government of Karnataka on 01.08.2003.

I. Main objectives of the Board

1. Implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Karnataka Biological Diversity Rules, 2005.
2. Conservation of Biological Diversity.
3. Promotion of in-situ and ex-situ conservation of biological resources, incentives for research, training and public education to increase awareness with respect to bio-diversity.
4. Planning schemes and programs for the sustainable utilization of biological diversity.

II. Functions of the Board

1. Advise the State Government, subject to any guidelines issued by the Central Government, on matters relating to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of biological resources.
2. Regulate by granting of approvals or otherwise requests for commercial utilization of bio survey and bio utilization of any biological resource by Indians.
3. Perform such other functions as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act or as may be prescribed by the State Government.

III. Activities of Karnataka Biodiversity Board

1. Constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees at local bodies.
2. Facilitate to prepare the People's Biodiversity Registers by Biodiversity Management Committees.
3. Conducting Awareness Trainings on Biodiversity in Biodiversity Management Committees, Universities and Institutions.

4. Funding Research Projects / Special Studies concerning Bio-diversity issues.
5. Declaration of Bio-diversity Heritage Sites.
6. Board Meetings.
7. Survey of Bio industries and Utilization of bio resources
8. Bio-diversity Awards during celebration of International day of Bio-diversity on 22nd May of every year.
9. Special Programs
10. Publications.

IV. Activities and performance of Karnataka Biodiversity Board for the year 2020-21

1. Formation of Bio-diversity Management Committees (BMCs)

As per section 41 of Biological Diversity Act 2002, every local body shall constitute a Bio-diversity Management Committee with its area for the purpose of promoting conservation, sustainable use and documentation of Biological Diversity. Details of status of Biodiversity Management Committees are shown in the **Table 8.18**.

2. People's Bio-diversity Register (PBRs)

People's Biodiversity Registers is a Panchayat level register that documents local biodiversity and local community knowledge on bio-diversity including its conservation and traditional uses. The PBRs are prepared in various districts at Gram Panchayat level, Taluk Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat level. PBR's are prepared both in Kannada and English.

3. Awareness and Training Programs

The Bio-diversity awareness training program to Government employees, university students, teachers, Non-Government Organizations, Panchayat members and general public is being conducted throughout the state. During 2020-21, 48 programmes conducted i.e,

Table 8.18 : Status of Biodiversity Management Committees

Panchayats	Total No. of BMCs	No. of BMCs Constituted	Balance to be constitute
Grama Panchayat	6012	6012	-
Taluka Panchayat	226	226	-
Zilla Panchayat	30	30	-
Urban Local Bodies	287	286	1
Total	6555	6554	1*

Note:* In Urban Local Body Kudremukh notified area council is declared as National Park.

(SATCOM) Trainings, Video Conference, Circle Level Co-ordinators Trainings, Trainers Training Programmes)

4. Research Projects/Studies of the Board

During 2020-21 the Board has sanctioned two projects titled “Shola Forest Grassland Complexes of Karnataka” and “Plant Diversity of Honnavara and Karwar Towns of Uttara Kannada District”.

A. Status of projects sanctioned in previous years

1. Project entitled - Establishment of herbarium and botanical museum of the plants of Western Ghats. a survey of identification and preparation of report on sacred groves in coastal and western ghats in collaboration with Pilikula Nisargadhama, Mangalore is completed.
2. Assessment of population status and removal of bio-resources in forests with special emphasis on medicinal plants in Karnataka. This project will be implemented by Karnataka Biodiversity Board in collaboration with Karnataka State Medicinal Plants Authority (KAMPA) and Department of Forest. Project Management Unit (PMU) consists of Project Co-ordinator and one technical executive. Under project Training Programmes, Field Survey, Data Entry work and Report

preparation have been completed in 40 Divisions.

5. Board Meetings

1. 43rd meeting held on 31/01/2020
2. 44th Meeting held on 26/06/2020
3. 45th Meeting held on 22/10/2020

6. Survey of Bio Industries and Utilization of Bio Resources

Under ABS 127 Form – 1 and 125 ABS applications have been received from the companies. Related to Form-1 the amount of 1.27 lakhs and ABS amount of Rs . 134 lakhs was collected up to November 2020.

7. Biodiversity Awards

Karnataka Biodiversity Board awarded and felicitated achievers for the year 2020-21 during the celebration of International Day for Biological Diversity.

8. Publications

1. Annual Report and Audited Report for the year 2019-20
2. News Letter – KBB
3. Flora of Karnataka Volume I & II
4. NMPB Project Report

9. Programmes for the upcoming year

1. Reconstitution of Biodiversity Management Committees.

2. Documentation of Biodiversity at the level of local bodies.
3. Conducting Training Programmes on Biodiversity
4. Enactment of Access and Benefit Sharing of Biological Resources.
5. Implementation of Biological Diversity Act 2002.
6. Identification of Biodiversity Heritage Sites.
7. Research Projects and Special Studies on Biodiversity.
8. Other activities of the Board and Government towards conservation.

8.1.25 Coastal Regulation Zone Management

The coastal stretches up to 500 metres from the High Tide Line (HTL) towards the landward side all along the coast, area up to 12 nautical miles in the sea, river, creeks, bays, estuaries and backwaters up to a point till the tidal influence is felt and the land on either side of these tidally influenced water bodies up to a maximum of 100 metres is declared as "Coastal Regulation Zone" as per the MoEF Notification No. S.O. 19 (E) dated 6th January 2011 which was issued in supersession of Notification No.S.O.114(E) dated 18.2.1991. The coastal stretches so declared as Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) have been classified into 4 zones, viz., CRZ-I, CRZ-II, CRZ-III and CRZ-IV based on the ecological sensitivity and the land use pattern. Norms for regulation of activities in these zones and the institutional mechanism for enforcement of the provisions of this notification have also been built in. Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Authority has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Department of Forest, Ecology and Environment for ensuring compliance to the provisions of CRZ Notification. The term of said Authority expired on 28.02.2020. Proposal for reconstitution of the Authority is to be submitted to MoEF with the

recommendation of Government which is in process.

From 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020, total 278 number of CRZ applications have been received out of which 223 applications have been disposed during the term of said authority and subsequently during meeting held under Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary, Forest Ecology & Environment as per the guidelines of MoEF.

The job of revision of Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) as per the notification 2011 was entrusted to National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) Chennai, as per direction of MoEF & CC. Further MoEF & CC has conveyed it's approval to the Coastal Zone management Plan for the State of Karnataka on 07.08.2018. The approved CZMP Maps (40 Nos) were handed over to the State by the MoEF & CC on 19.09.2018.

The MoEF & CC, have issued CRZ Notification 2019 vide No. G.S.R 37(E) dated 18.01.2019. As per this notification all coastal states and union territory administrations shall revise or update their respective coastal zone management plan (CZMP) framed under CRZ Notification, 2011 number S.O.19 (E), dated 6th January 2011, and submit to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for approval at the earliest. All the project activities attracting the provisions of this notification shall be required to be appraised as per the updated CZMP under this notification and until and unless the CZMPs is so revised or updated, provisions of this notification shall not apply and the CZMP as per provisions of CRZ Notification, 2011 shall continue to be followed for appraisal and CRZ clearance to such projects. The work of preparation of CZMP as per the provisions of CRZ Notification 2019 is entrusted to NCSCM, Chennai on 11.11.2019. The data pertaining to Uttara Kannada District, Udupi & Dakshina Kannada District which are required to prepare the CZMP is furnished to NCSCM and preparation of CZMP as per CRZ Notification 2019 is in progress.

8.2 WATER RESOURCES

Irrigation is an important source of raising productivity in agricultural sector. Expansion of both the groundwater and surface water resources have helped to increase the cultivated area under irrigation in the state over time. Details of trends in irrigated area are given in **Table 8.19**.

Source-wise irrigation developed during 2018-19 is given in **Table 8.20**. Among all the sources of irrigation, the net area irrigated from the tube wells is highest (i.e.45.02%). The second important source is canals covering 29.58% and 7.95% area is covered by digwells. Historically, though tanks have been considered the principal source of irrigation, their contribution is very minute (i.e.3.43%).

8.2.1 Year wise allocation and Expenditure on Major & Medium Irrigation Projects

Expenditure on major and medium irrigation projects was Rs. 17277.69 crores in 2019-20. **Table 8.21** highlights investment in irrigation projects.

8.2.2 Irrigation Potentials Created through Major and Minor Irrigation Projects

The surface water (canal) irrigation projects are classified into major, medium and minor irrigation projects based on the cultivated command area generated by them. Irrigation Potential Created Cumulative Area is detailed in **Table 8.22**, **Appendix 8.1** highlights irrigation potential created since VII Five Year Plan.

Table 8.19: Trends in Irrigated Area in Karnataka

(Area in lakh hectares)

Year	Gross Cultivated Area	Gross Irrigated Area	Net Irrigated Area	Gross Irrigated Area as a % of Gross Cultivated Area
1980-81	106.60	16.76	13.62	16
1990-91	117.59	25.98	21.13	22
2000-01	122.84	32.71	26.43	27
2010-11	130.62	42.79	34.90	33
2011-12	120.59	41.37	34.40	34
2012-13	117.48	40.07	34.20	34
2013-14	122.67	41.12	35.56	34
2014-15	122.47	41.86	35.89	34
2015-16	120.09	37.42	32.43	31
2016-17	117.79	35.48	31.04	30
2017-18	119.94	36.39	31.55	30
2018-19	135.27	47.45	40.32	35

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOK

Table 8.20: Source-wise Irrigation during 2018-19 (Area in lakh hectares)

Source	Irrigated Area		%share to Net Irrigated Area
	Gross	Net	
Canals	13.87	11.93	29.58
Tanks	1.64	1.38	3.43
Wells	3.79	3.21	7.95
Tube/BoreWells	21.32	18.15	45.02
Other Sources	6.84	5.65	14.02
Total	47.45	40.32	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOK

Table 8.21 : Year wise Allocation and Expenditure of Irrigation Sector (Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2009-10	3144.08	2787.62
2010-11	4640.17	3394.10
2011-12	6029.25	3930.68
2012-13	6044.27	5294.50
2013-14	8007.36	6527.75
2014-15	10000.90	9768.08
2015-16	11515.42	8732.35
2016-17	12620.92	10759.69
2017-18	15853.31	12498.80
2018-19	15993.73	14804.08
2019-20	17212.33	17277.69
2020-21	15028.05	10533.32 (up to Nov. 2020)

Table 8.22: Irrigation Potential Created Cumulative area in lakh Ha.

Source	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (Anticipated)
Major and Medium Irrigation	27.85	28.68	28.86	28.97	29.19	29.34	29.66
Minor Irrigation (Surface water)	10.97	11.31	11.56	11.81	11.98	12.11	12.20
Total	38.82	39.99	40.42	40.78	41.17	41.45	41.86

8.2.3 Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam Projects (KBJNL)

The Upper Krishna Project stage I and II has been completed in 2012-13 and completion report has been submitted to Central Water Commission (CWC). In addition to the above, Nigam has been entrusted additional projects. The details of ongoing projects, estimated cost, expenditure up to November 2020, command area and potential created up to November 2020 are given in **Table 8.23(a)**

The estimated cost of additional on-going projects works out to Rs. 8971.12 crore. The expenditure incurred up to November 2020 on the aforesaid projects is Rs. 8104.17 crore. The potential created by the additional projects up to November 2020 is 93338 ha.

Year wise allocation and expenditure on major irrigation projects by KBJNL is given in **Table 8.23(b)**.

Table 8.23(a): Additional projects entrusted to Nigam are given below.**(Rs in crore/ Area in H.A)**

SL No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	REVISED COST	Cum. Expenditure up to November 2020	Command Area (in H.A)	Potential Created up to November 2020 (in HA)
1	NRBC DY 9A(Includes Wadavatti, Arkera)	245.00	271.11	15250	12749
2	Ramthal Lift Irrigation Scheme-Including drip irrigation.	1100.00	1055.78	38728	36876
3	Sonthi Modified	673.90	331.69	16000	10553
4	Sonna LIS	10.97	10.97	1050	547
5	Rolli mankeri LIS	24.33	24.36	2450	797
6	Tegi Siddhapur LIS. (2010)	54.16	54.21	3000	472
7	Thimmapur LIS (2006)	171.82	171.82	20100	3383
8	Nandawadagi LIS	1530.00	716.86	36100	0
9	Filling of tanks in Vijayapura, Bagalkot (2009)	147.82	148.38	-	-
10	Filling of additional tanks in Vijayapura, Bagalkot	8.92	8.19	-	-
11	Filling up of tank- Anachi LIS-	42.97	43.71	-	-
12	Filling up of tank- Sankh LIS-	57.50	55.04	-	-
13	Filling up of tank- Bhuyar LIS-	68.50	69.15	-	-
14	Filling up of tank- Mamdapur, Sarwad, Bableshtar, Bhutnal, Begumtalab & Tidagundi in Vijayapura Dt.	250.00	248.94	-	-
15	Chadchan LIS	413.20	251.16	9275	Work in progress
16	Manjra Barrages	287.59	288.56	-	-
17	Budhihal-Peerapur LIS	840.00	414.74	20243	Work in progress
18	NLBC-ERM	4699.00	3865.66	27961	27961
19	NABARD – Kongendi (Rs.30.00 crore) filling of MI Tanks (Rs.50.64 crore)	80.64	73.09	-	-

Table 8.23(b): Year wise Allocation and Expenditure on major irrigation projects by KBJNL

(in crore)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2016-17	4472.00	4139.56
2017-18	4922.80	4427.93
2018-19	4385.11	4335.07
2019-20	3736.75	4244.36
2020-21 (Up to November)	3119.54	3713.83

8.2.4 Upper Krishna Project Stage – III

The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-II has passed an award in December, 2010 allocating 177 TMC of water to Karnataka State. Out of this, 130.90 TMC is the share of UKP Stage-III. It is proposed to provide irrigation for 5.30 lakh hectares of command area falling under Vijayapur, Bagalkote, Kalaburgi, Yadgiri, Raichur, Koppal and Gadag districts of Northern Karnataka. The Government of Karnataka had accorded in principle administrative sanction at a cost of Rs.51148.94 crores, including an estimated amount of Rs.33120.50 crore towards LAQ & R&R. The 9 components of the project and the LAQ, R&R and BTDA are in progress and as on 30th November 2020, an expenditure of Rs.12005.56 crore has been incurred.

Other Schemes and Programmes

(a) Sonthi Lift Irrigation Scheme (LIS)

Sonthi LIS implemented in Kalburgi and Yadgiri districts aims at providing irrigation water for 16,800 hectares on the left flank of river Bhima. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.673.90 crore. KBJNL has submitted a proposal to CWC, New Delhi for approval. The environmental clearance has been received from MOEF. The project has been approved by Central TAC and the same has been forwarded to Planning Commission for Investment Clearance and proposed to be taken under AIBP for availing central assistance. An expenditure of Rs.331.69 crore has been incurred up to 30th November 2020 on the project.

(b) Improvement of Water Use Efficiency in NLBC command Area of Upper Krishna Project

The Government of India has launched National Water Mission with a major

objective of improving water use efficiency. Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam Limited (KBJNL) has proposed a project for improving of water use efficiency in Narayanapur left bank canal command area under the UKP covering cultivated area of 4.09 lakh hectares of NLBC, SBC, MBC, IBC and JBC spread over Vijayapur, Kalaburgi and Yadgiri districts. The project targets for achieving water use efficiency by 25% and the estimated project cost (Latest updated cost) is Rs. 4699.00 crore. This initiative will considerably benefit agricultural sector of the aforementioned three districts.

The Planning Commission has approved the project on 08-10-2013 and shall be completed by the financial year 2020-21 and plan accounts would be closed by 31st December 2021. Accordingly, the work is in full swing and up to 30th November 2020, an amount of Rs. 3865.66 crores has been spent on works. The Government of India had sanctioned an amount of Rs. 270.00 crore as central assistance under AIBP scheme during 2014-15 and has released Rs. 70.00 crore. As against pending Central Assistance release proposal amounting to Rs. 940.50 crore, Government of India has released Rs. 368.86 crore during 2017-18, Rs. 197.00 crore during 2018-19, Rs. 155.67 crore during 2019-20 and Rs. 109.48 crore during 2020-21 (Rs. 940.50-831.01 = 109.49) and Rs. 109.49 crore Central Assistance is to be released by Government of India.

8.2.5 KBJNL

Under Upper Krishna Project Stage – III, it is proposed to provide irrigation facilities to 5.30 lakh hectares of land in drought prone areas of Vijayapura, Bagalkot, Kalaburgi, Raichur, Koppal, Gadag & Yadgiri districts by taking up 9 irrigation schemes.

As per article 371(J) Vijayapura, Bagalkote, Gadag, Kalaburgi, Yadgir, Raichur and Koppal districts are districts benefited from the Upper Krishna Project Stage – III.

The Government has accorded administrative approval for implementation of micro-irrigation system as a pilot project under 2nd Stage of Ramthal (Marol) LIS which increases irrigation command area under UKP Stage-III works. The project is substantially completed, and is ready for inauguration.

8.2.6 Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited Projects

The Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited (KNNL) is established by the Government of Karnataka on 26.11.1998 under Companies Act 1956 as a special purpose vehicle to accelerate the implementation of Krishna Basin Projects except Upper Krishna Project. KNNL has taken up numerous irrigation, tank filling and modernization works. The list of projects taken up by KNNL are shown in **Table 8.24**. 57 tank filling proposals in 13 districts were taken up by the Nigam covering 2034 tanks with an estimate cost of Rs. 8763.59 crore incurring an expenditure of Rs. 3644.00 crores.

8.2.7 Modernization Projects

To increase the irrigation efficiency and to save water KNNL has taken up modernization of 12 projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 8720.97 crores incurring expenditure of Rs. 6408.53 crores.

8.2.8 Visvesvaraya Jala Nigam Limited

The Government of Karnataka vide its Order Dtd 20.08.2016 has accorded approval for creation of new corporation namely M/s VISVESVARAYA JALA NIGAM LIMITED, BANGALORE, as a wholly owned Government of Karnataka undertaking under Water Resources Department. Accordingly, the new company has been registered under Companies Act 2013 on 20.10.2016.

The Government has also transferred the projects namely Upper Bhadra Project, Yettinahole projects, Gayathri and Vani

Vilasa Sagar projects and its related offices along with officers/staff to VJNL. Accordingly, the VJNL has started functioning w.e.f 01.01.2017. Details are in **Table 8.25 and 8.26**.

8.2.9 Cauvery Neeravari Nigama Projects

The Cauvery Neeravari Nigama Limited (CNNL) was established by the Government of Karnataka on 03.06.2003 under Companies Act 1956 as a special purpose vehicle to accelerate the implementation of Cauvery Basin Projects in Karnataka. The Cauvery basin in Karnataka is 34,273 Sq.Kms which constitutes about 17.99% of the geographical area of 1,91,791 Sq.Km in Karnataka. Major Rivers flowing in this basin are Harangi (50 KM), Hemavathy (245 KM), Lakshmanatheertha (131 KM), Kabini (230 KM), Shimsha (221 KM), Suvarnavathi (88 KM), Arkavathy (161 KM) and the main river Cauvery (381 KM). The Cauvery Basin is spread across 11 districts.

1. Allocation and Expenditure for the year 2020-21

Total grant of Rs. 2812.80 crore has been allocated for the year 2020-21. The overall expenditure for all the projects up to the end of November 2020 is Rs. 1443.64 crore. It is programmed to create a physical potential of 994 Ha in the current year. The details of program and expenditure under different head of account is given in **Table 8.27**.

2. Physical and Financial Progress of Ongoing Major and Medium Projects

There are totally 29 potential oriented schemes taken up under the jurisdiction of Cauvery Neeravari Nigam Ltd. out of which 5 are major projects, 17 are medium irrigation projects and 7 allied LIS schemes. Most of the works are physically completed. The Yagachi project, a major potential oriented work and Kachenahalli Lift irrigation scheme is in progress.

Three zones viz., Irrigation (S) zone, Mysuru, Hemavathy Canal Zone, Tumakuru and Hemavathy Project Zone, Gorur are coming under the jurisdiction of CNNL (**Table 8.28**)

Table 8.24: KNNL Projects

Sl. No.	Projects	Ultimate Potential (in Ha)	Cumulative potential Created upto November 2020 since inception (in Ha)	Status
1.	Ghataprabha Project	310823	308326	Works are completed.
2.	Markandeya Project	14448	14383	FIC works are under progress.
3.	Dudhganga Project	15167	4800	Works are under progress
4.	Hippargi Project	74742	74742	FIC and R & R works are under progress.
5.	Sri Rameshwar LIS	13800	13800	FIC works are under progress.
6.	Murgodu LIS	1939	-	Works are under progress
7.	Chachadi LIS	2718	-	Works are under progress
8.	Sri Veerbhadreshwara LIS	17377	-	Works are under progress.
9.	Basaveshwara (Kempwad) LIS	27462	458	Works are under progress.
10.	Tubachi-Babaleshwara LIS	52700	18821	Canal works are under progress.
11.	Venkateshwara LIS	7200	-	Works are under progress.
12.	Kinaye Project	1200	300	Works are under progress.
13.	Ballari Nala Project	8200	-	Works are under progress.
14.	Kulahalli-Hunur LIS	-	-	Works are under progress.
15.	Godchinamalki LIS	2568	-	Works are under progress
16.	Salapur LIS	13000	-	Works are under progress
17.	Malaprabha	196132	196132	Modernisation works are under progress.
18.	Shiggaon LIS.	13500	9900	Works are under progress
19.	Savanur LIS	15500	-	Works are under progress
20.	Amargol-Gobbargumpi LIS	-	-	Works are under progress
21.	Madgunaki-Hadli-Gangapur LIS	-	-	Works are completed.
22.	Upper Tunga Project	80494	79757	FIC works are under progress.
23.	Basapura LIS	2000	2000	All the works are completed
24.	Guddadamallapur LIS	5261	5261	FIC works under progress.
25.	Varahi Project	15702	5891	FIC works are under progress.
26.	Hodirayanahalla Diversion Scheme	243	243	Works are completed.
27.	Bennithora Project	20234	19978	Modernization works are nearing completion.
28.	Bhima Lift	24292	24292	Canal and FIC works are under progress.
29.	Karanja	29227	27201	Except Attiwal lift all other works are nearing completion.
30.	Amarja	8903	8903	Canal and FIC works are nearing completion.
31.	Singatalur LIS	107380	20687	Works are under progress.
32.	Hirehalla	8206	8206	R&R works are under progress.
33.	Alavandi-Betageri	2425	-	Works are under progress.
34.	Olabaellari LIS	2542	-	Works are under progress.
35.	Bahaddurbandi LIS	5256	-	Works are under progress.

Table 8.24: KNNL Projects

Sl. No.	Projects	Ultimate Potential (in Ha)	Cumulative potential Created upto November 2020 since inception (in Ha)	Status
36.	Thimmapura LIS	-	-	Works are under progress
37.	Sowkuru LIS	1350	-	Works are under progress.
38.	Yennehole LIS	1500	-	Works are under progress
39.	Kasaba (Kalluwadduhalla) LIS	3430	-	Works are under progress
	Total	1106921	844081	

Table 8.25: Brief status of potential of VJNL projects

SL. No.	Projects	Ultimate Potential (in Ha)	Cumulative potential Created upto March/2020 since inception (in Ha)	Status
1	Upper Bhadra Project	2,25,515 Ha	NIL	Works are under progress.
2	Yettinahole	Tank Filling	NIL	Works are under progress.
3	Vani vilas sagar	12135	12135	Project completed
4	Gayatri	2367	2305	Project completed

Table 8.26: Details of Financial & physical Programme and Progress

(Financial Rs. in crore, Potential in hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Financial			Potential		
		Latest Estimated cost	Cum. Expt. Till Nov 2020	Expected Expt. During 2020-21 (from Dec 2020 to March 2021)	Total Planned Potential	Potential created upto November 2020	Anticipated Potential to be created in 2020-21
1	Upper Bhadra Project	20,931.00	4230.00	75.00	2,25,515	-	-
2	Yettinahole	24,982.00	7719.24	130.52	Drinking water and tank filling project	-	-
3	Vani vilas sagar	-	4.82	-	12,135	12,135	-
4	Gayatri	-	2.09	-	2,305	2,305	-
	TOTAL	45,913.00	11956.15	205.52	239955	14440	-

Table 8.27: CNNL Project details**(Rs in crore)**

SI No	Head of Account	Programme for year 2020-21	Expenditure upto November 2020
1	Potential oriented works	252.70	138.93
2	Other works under capital head	148.36	269.48
3	Modernisation of anecut canals	39.78	53.89
4	Drinking water schemes	310.67	292.65
5	Improvements to canal system	449.32	272.31
6	SCP	357.31	76.49
7	TSP	344.08	55.82
8	SDP	112.31	27.76
9	NABARD	6.54	0.39
10	DRIP	28.51	1.32
11	Others (maintenance, road,R&R, LA & Establishment, debt servicing and guarantee commission etc.)	763.22	254.60
	Total	2812.80	1443.64

Table:8.28: The total achkat created with overall expenditure of the projects**(Rs in crore, Potential in Ha)**

Name of Zone	Name of the Project	Status	Cumulative Expenditure upto the end of November 2020	Cumulative Potential created upto the end of November 2020
Irrigation (S) zone, Mysore	D.D. Urs Canal	Physically Completed	731.09	31740
	Kabini Project	physically completed	1077.08	44222
	Harangi Project	Physically completed	795.63	53520
	Taraka Project	Physically completed	87.53	7040
	Arkavathy	Physically completed	214.33	6226
	Uduthorehalla Project	Physically Completed	238.81	6232
	Iggalur Project	Physically Completed	101.74	4196
	Manchanabele Project	Physically completed	110.26	2432

Table:8.28: The total achkat created with overall expenditure of the projects**(Rs in crore, Potential in Ha)**

Name of Zone	Name of the Project	Status	Cumulative Expenditure upto the end of November 2020	Cumulative Potential created upto the end of November 2020
	K.R.S. Modernization	Physically completed	546.43	2125
	Nanjapura LIS	Physically Completed	90.99	4049
	Bannahalihundi LIS	Physically completed	26.98	1774
Hemavathy Canal Zone, Tumkur	Hemavathy Canal Project	Physically completed	2060.31	119408
Hemavathy Project Zone, Gorur	Hemavathy Project	Physically Completed	2316.73	126149
	Yagachi Project	On-going	696.79	15373
	Huchanakoppalu LIS	Physically completed	66.59	3360
	Kamasamudra LIS	Physically Completed	102.91	3682
	Kachenahally LIS	On-going	100.59	3238
	Votehole Project	Physically Completed	75.57	7487
	Malalur LIS	Physically Completed	4.08	485

3. The details of on-going projects are as below

Yagachi Project

The project envisages the construction of a composite dam across Yagachi River a tributary of Hemavathy near Chikkabyadagere village in Belur taluk of Hassan district. The planned utilisation from this project is 5.74 TMC to create an ultimate potential of 17265 ha including Kyathanahalli LIS. The taluk benefitted by this project are Hassan, Belur and Alur of Hassan District. Kyathanahalli LIS is a part of Yagachi Project. Works of Kyathanahalli LIS are physically completed. Kamasamudra branch canal under Yagachi

project is under progress. The irrigation potential created under Yagachi project (including Kyathanahalli LIS) since inception to the end of March-2020 is 15373 Ha. and potential of 994 Ha is programmed for the year 2020-21.

8.2.10 Modernisation of Anicut canals

Under the jurisdiction of CNL, it is proposed to take up modernisation of anicut canals under 22 anicuts. Accordingly, 34 anicut canals/branch canal modernization are taken up in phases with the total estimated cost of Rs. 1969.13 crore. Among these, 23 works are completed, 4 works are on-going; tender process for one work is completed. DPR in respect of 4 works has

been submitted for administrative approval. The cumulative expenditure incurred up to end of November 2020 is Rs. 2151.79 crore.

8.2.11 Improvements of Canal system

- Improvements to canals under reservoirs has also been taken up to improve the system efficiency. A total of 50 modernization works at a cost of Rs. 6606.90 crore has been taken up in CNNL out of which 28 works (Est cost: Rs. 2711.51 crore) are completed, 11 works (Est cost: Rs. 1474.07) namely D.D.Urs canal ch:49 to 75 Km, Taraka Right Bank canal 10 to 36 Km, Hebbala left bank canal 0 to 27.20 Km, Harangi Left bank canal 85.90 to 149.38 Km, Sir cotton channel, Kanva canals, VC system under KRS project package 1A, Hemavathy Right bank canal 0 to 92.48 Km, Hemavathy Right Bank High level canal ch:0 to 96.82 Km and Tumakuru branch canal 0 to 70 Km & Y alignment re-modeling & Hosaholalu high level canal 0 to 11 are under progress.
- DPR in respect of 4 works namely Taraka link canal, Hosaholalu 11 to 16 km, K.R.Nagara branch canal under Harangi right bank canal and D-64 under Hemavathy left bank canal, (Total Est Cost: Rs. 130.30 crore) was submitted to Government administrative approval.
- DPR in respect of 1 proposal (Est cost: 1139.45 crore) (VC Package 5-11) was placed before Board for approval and DPR's of the remaining proposal are under preparation.
- The cumulative expenditure incurred up to end of November 2020 is Rs. 3487.17 crore.

8.2.12 Drinking water supply schemes (Tank Filling Schemes)

- To alleviate the severe drinking water problems in the drought prone areas, 72 drinking water schemes at an estimated cost of Rs.4707.31 crore has been taken up under the jurisdiction of CNNL. It is proposed to fill 1674 tanks to benefit 2347 villages coming under Mysuru, Mandya, Kodagu, Tumakuru, Hassan, Ramanagara & Chamarajanagara

districts.

- Out of 72 schemes, 20 schemes namely Doddaguni, Gulur-Hebbur, Honnavalli, Kergodi Rangapura, Alambur, Kanva, Chikkanandi, Neralekere, Bellavi, Kanathur, Dabbeghatta, Shivasandra, Hagalavadi, Chelur, Kodiyala, Mathikere, Devarayapatna, Kenkere, Neeragunda & Alilughatta DWS are completed & commissioned.
- 35 schemes namely Elechakanahally, Gandhigrama, Satanur-Kailancha, Suthur, Hura, Garalapura, Narayanapura, Muthinamulusoge, Uthur, Bannhalli, Ramanagudda, Ibbajala, Satyagala, Byramanagala, Hadya, Malligere, Konanur, Halebeedu-Madehalli, Nugehalli, Hiresave-Shravanabelagola, Arakalgudu, Rangenahalli, Channarayapatna ammanikere, Mukkanahally, Gollara Hosahalli, Kallesomanahalli, Anekere shambudevearakere, Dudda shantigrama, Guddehosahally, Chakenahalli, Vajranakatte, Chikkanayakanahalli, Bikkegudda, Sriranga and Byaladakere tank filling schemes are under progress.

8.2.13 The National Hydrology Project

World Bank Aided National Hydrology Project (NHP) Karnataka Component

- Project Period : 8 years.
 - Grant Allocation : Rs. 110.00 crore
1. National Hydrology Project (NHP) is taken up by Ministry Of Water Resources (MOWR) with World Bank Assistance and it is 100% Central funded project for the State. The project is proposed over a period of 8 years and to be executed in two phases i.e, Phase I: FY 2015-16 to 2020-21(5 years) Phase-II: FY 2020-21 to 2023-24 (3 years) . The project is effective from 05-05-2017.
 2. The project aims at establishment/modernization of new & existing hydromet observation networks to automated, real time monitoring systems for surface water, development of IWRM plan for Krishna & Godavari

basin through e-water source by extending existing system, Development & Integration of Micro IWRM plan for Krishna & Godavari basin, establishment of SCADA for barrages & Reservoir gate operation in Krishna & Cauvery basins, Bathymetric studies for Reservoir Sedimentation, Extension of decision support system (P) to other basins & Studies. It also involves digitization of all existing records, maps, data etc., of all water resources structures, providing public domain services, Establishment of state informatics centre, institutional modernization, Capacity building & training programmes.

3. The Annual Work Plan for 2019-20 is approved for Rs.22.50 crore by MoWR. The fund for 2016-17 & 2017-18(1st tranche) totaling to Rs.6.54 crore is released by Government of India and the Financial Progress till date is Rs. 478.00 lakhs.

8.2.14 Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Programme (DRIP)

- 22 Dams under KaWRD have been considered by the Central Water Commission (CWC) with an allocation of Rs. 581.00 crore under Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Programme (DRIP) with World Bank Loan assistance. The said works are taken up in 43 packages. Out of 43 Packages of 22 Dams, 42 packages works are physically completed. The remaining one package pertaining to KRS Dam i.e. Hydro-Mechanical package for Replacement of 136 Gates with a Contract Cost of Rs.58.46 Crores is under progress [Due date for completion of the work is 20.03.2021].
- The Financial Progress incurred upto 31.03.2020 is Rs. 473.36 Crore (81.47% of the Total Project Cost).
- As per CWC letter dated: 13.07.2020 the Revised Budget Outlay at the disposal of KaWRD is Rs. 541.00 crore i.e. Rs. 40.00 crore allocation is surrendered from the Total Project Cost of Rs. 581.00 crore anticipating the probable

expenditure upto 31.03.2021 to avoid World Bank Commitment Charges at 0.25% for Non-Utilization of Loan Amount within March-2021.

- The upto date financial progress (upto 30.11.2020) is Rs. 479.23 Crore (88.11%).

8.2.15 Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) including CADWM

The GoI prioritized 99 projects under AIBP of PMKSY scheme, in which, 5 projects of Karnataka are included. Out of these 5 projects, Sri Rameshwara LIS project is included under top priority & the remaining 4 namely Upper Tunga Project, Bhima Lis, Karanja & NLBC-ERM are prioritized next. Total Central Assistance received for the said projects during 2019-20 is Rs. 171.21 crore. Sri Rameshwara LIS and Bhima LIS are nearing completion and other projects are in various stages of progress.

8.2.16 Minor Irrigation (Surface water)

Projects having atchkat up to 2000 Ha. are classified as Minor Irrigation schemes. Projects having atchkat between 40 Ha to 2000 Ha are under the jurisdiction of the Minor Irrigation Department. These include tanks, pickup, Bhandaras, Barrages and Lift Irrigation Schemes. These Minor Irrigation projects are widely spread all over the state. Presently, there are 10109 minor irrigation projects in existence under the jurisdiction of this Department with a cultivable command area of 844602 hectares. In addition to these projects, this Department is looking after the operation and maintenance of 7 Medium Irrigation projects having a command area of 8342 hectares.

Minor Irrigation Department is having 3252 Irrigation tanks and 490 Percolation tanks. These tanks are being inspected twice in a year by the concerned Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineer. The defects noticed during inspection will be recorded in the inspection report. Necessary repair works will be taken up from the grants made available during the year on priority. The minor irrigation scheme progress from the year 2008-09 to 2020-21 is provided in the **Table 8.29**.

Table 8.29: Statement showing progress under Minor Irrigation (Surface water) Schemes.

Year	Expenditure (Rs.in Lakhs)	Potential created (in Ha).
2008-09	39593.92	16040
2009-10	59408.24	17299
2010-11	82384.52	15889
2011-12	110038.45	21720
2012-13	102710.48	32769
2013-14	98632.20	36108
2014-15	104170.82	29562
2015-16	120563.74	33869.8
2016-17	125171.90	25101.61
2017-18	223590.83	25457.32
2018-19	202187.23	16540
2019-20	229428.87	21872.66
2020-21 (Upto the end Of Nov 2020)	90875.12	6180.62

I. State Schemes

1. Construction of new tanks: Under this head of account new tanks are constructed and water is being stored during rainy season to supplement the deficit of water to the crops during non rainy period or scarce rainfall period. Earthen bunds are constructed across the rivers, streams etc and the water is being stored during rainy season which will be utilized for irrigation during deficit rainfall period. The Minor Irrigation Department is involved in proper distribution of stored water to the fields for irrigation by gravity flow. Construction of new tank is being carried out from state fund and also from NABARD loan assistance. Construction of the Percolation tanks are also being done under this head of account which are mainly intended to recharge the Ground Water table and help in raising the water level in the bore wells and open wells in the surrounding area which will be used for irrigation.

2. Modernization of tank: Under this head of account, Department is taking up

modernization of tanks under which the works such as strengthening of bund, repair of waste weirs, canals including lining of canals are being taken up.

3. Construction of Barrage, Anicut, Etc.: Under this head of account Department is taking up the construction of barrages, bridge cum barrages, vented dams, salt water exclusion dams, anicut and pick ups across rivers and streams to store water. Permission is being given to the farmers to lift water from these storage structures for irrigation by using their own pumps. As a result, there will be increase in ground water table in the surrounding area and water will be available in the open wells and bore wells. Thereby, farmers will get water for irrigation and also drinking purposes.

4. Lift Irrigation Schemes: Under this head of account Department is implementing the lift irrigation schemes to lift water from the rivers, streams, and other surface water sources to an elevated area and to provide irrigation to the farmers lands.

In accordance with Budget Speech during 2016-17, Administrative Approval has been accorded in vide G O dated 20-10-2015 for filling treated waste water to 126 tanks of Kolar and Chikkaballapur districts from Koramangala Challaghatta valley. The work is in progress.

Administrative Approval has been accorded for Rs. 883.54 crores vide G O dated 21-06-2016 for filling treated waste water to 54 tanks of Chikkaballapur district. The work is in progress.

Administrative Approval has been accorded for Rs. 240.00 crores vide G O dated 10-05-2016 for filling treated waste water to 60 tanks of Anekal taluk Bangalore Urban district. The work is in progress.

5. Special Component Plan: Under this head of account, department has taken up MI Schemes such as construction of new tanks, anicut / pickup bhandars, modernization of tanks and lift irrigation schemes etc., to create irrigation facility to the lands belonging to scheduled caste beneficiaries.

An expenditure of Rs. 16288.57 lakhs is incurred against the grant of Rs. 17627.00 lakhs during 2020-21 (End of November 2020). Irrigation facility of 3426.45 Ha is created against the target of 5266.45 Ha. during 2020-21 (End of November 2020). These schemes are being handed over to respective beneficiaries after construction.

6. Tribal Sub plan: Under this head of account department has taken up MI schemes such as construction of new tanks, anicut / pickup bhandars, modernization of tanks and lift irrigation schemes etc., to create irrigation facility to the lands belonging to scheduled tribe beneficiaries.

An expenditure of Rs. 6916.15 lakhs is incurred against the grant of Rs. 7911.00 lakhs during 2020-21 (End of November 2020). Irrigation facility of 710.24 Ha is created against the target of 1818.41 Ha. 2020-21 (End of November 2020). These schemes are being handed over to respective beneficiaries after construction.

7. Pashchima Vahini: Vented dams are constructed under "Paschima Vahini" project to collect and store water flowing in west-flowing rivers of coastal districts. A total of 54 works have been approved under the scheme, with an estimated cost of Rs. 374.00 crore. An expenditure of Rs. 6032.45 lakhs is incurred against the grant of Rs. 7000.00 lakhs during 2020-21 (End of November 2020)

8. Land Acquisition/charges & settlement of claims: Under this head of account an expenditure of Rs. 2838.00 lakhs is incurred against the grant of 7000.00 lakhs during 2020-21 (End of November 2020). Mainly this grant has been utilized to make payments to land acquisition cases involving enhancement of land values including the interest as per the court orders.

9. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) Major works

The Government of India is giving approval for taking up of the new minor irrigation works involving the creation of fresh irrigation facility since 2009-10, in the Drought Prone Area Development Programme (DPAP) taluks under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP).

Minor irrigation department is implementing 1273 minor irrigation works with an estimated cost of Rs. 955.08 crores after obtaining approval to these works in 10 batches since 2009-10. So far 1157 works are completed and the new irrigation facility is created in 10255.00 Ha.

10. State Schemes Flood Control Works

The Minor Irrigation Department is implementing River bank protection works to prevent damages due to floods. The river banks are being protected by the construction of retaining wall to the river banks for the prevention of loss of lives and properties due to the erosion of the banks during the floods in rivers and streams.

11. Karnataka Tank Conservation and Development Authority: The Authority started functioning from November 2017.

The functions of Karnataka Tank Conservation and Development Authority include Conservation of Lakes/Tanks, rejuvenation, Ground Water Development, Environmental protection, wet land development, water management, agriculture and horticulture development, development of Agriculture based industries etc., either directly or through departments/agencies. Rs. 2100.00 lakhs has been allotted for the year 2020-21 and Rs 1050.00 lakhs has been released and received at end of November 2020. Allotment and expenditure of funds for year 2020-21 is given in **Table 8.30**. "Kere Sanjeevini" programme is being implemented through Karnataka Tank Conservation and Development Authority.

8.3. MINING SECTOR

8.3.1 Karnataka's Mineral Resources

Karnataka is having valuable mineral deposits covering around 1.92 lakh sq.km such as iron ore and manganese in Ballari, Chitradurga, Tumakuru, Uttara Kannada and Chikmagalur districts, chromium (Chromite) deposits in Hassan and Mysuru districts. Besides these ores, aluminium (bauxite) reserves in Belagavi, copper (malachite) reserves in Hassan, Chitradurga and Raichur are also found. State is also rich in industrial minerals such as kyanite, soapstone, corundum and a wide variety of ornamental stones such as granite, gneisses, pink porphyries and felsites deposits. The state has more than 40,000

sq. kms of green stone belt which are a treasure trove of several mineral deposits and also indicates the occurrence of polymetallic deposits, diamond and gold.

In the State, the Department of Mines and Geology, is responsible for the effective and efficient administration of these mineral resources, which are raw materials for various industries. Locating mineral deposits, which are not readily open on the surface, is the thrust area of exploration. To achieve this, department has granted more number of reconnaissance permits and prospecting license to National and International exploration companies for taking up exploration activities.

8.3.2 Mining and Mineral Industries

As per order of Hon'ble Supreme Court, 14 'C' category iron ore leases of Ballari district have been auctioned. Out of which, 4 iron ore mining lease of Ballari district have been executed. From April 2020 onwards iron ore lease name is M/s. Mineral Miners & Traders (ML No: 2185A) which was already auctioned, lease deed has been executed in favour of successful bidder Hothur Ispath Pvt. Ltd., on 10.08.2020 (Lease No: 0011, extent: 44.42 Hectares).

44 mining leases are expired as on 31.03.2020, these mining leases should dispose off through auction. Accordingly, 04 mining leases have been successfully auctioned in the previous year. Mining lease deed has been executed in the present year.

Table 8.30 : Details of funds allotted and expenditure for the Year 2020-21 (As on:30.11.2020)

Sl no	Financial Year	Head of Account	Project/ Programme	Original Allocation (In Lakhs)	Revised Allocation (In Lakhs)	Received Allocation (In Lakhs)	Expenditure (In Lakhs)
1	2020-21	4702-00-101-1-16-132	Kere Sanjeevini	2,830.00	1,981.00	990.50	0.00
2		4702-00-101-1-16-422	Kere Sanjeevini (SCP)	113.00	79.10	39.55	0.00
3		4702-00-101-1-16-423	Kere Sanjeevini (TSP)	57.00	39.90	19.95	0.00
			Total	3,000.00	2,100.00	1,050.00	0.00

There are 2871 quarry leases for building stone and other minor minerals and 531 ornamental granite quarry working leases in the state. Further, in the present financial year, upto the end of November-2020, the department has granted 107 quarry leases for building stone and other minor minerals and 27 ornamental granite quarry leases.

The Department of Mines and Geology has realized revenues of Rs. 1647.09 crores as against the target of Rs. 2291.40 crores up to November-2020 and as against the annual target of Rs. 3750.00 crores for the year 2020-21. Details of royalty collections from 2017-18 to 2020-21 (up to November-2020) are provided in **Table 8.31**.

District Mineral Foundation Trust

- Government of India has amended the MMDR Act w.e.f 12.01.2015 wherein under Section 9(B) a provision has been made to establish a trust called, the "District Mineral Foundation", which is a non-profit body, to work for the interest and benefit of persons and areas affected by mining related operations.
- State Government vide G.O. dated 05.11.2015 notified the establishment of District Mineral Foundation Fund (DMF) in each of the district of Karnataka. Further, the State Government under section 15(4) of MMDR Act, The District Mineral Foundation Fund (DMF) Rules were framed on 11.01.2016 under the

guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Khanij Khsethra Kalyan Yojan (PMKKKY) and same has been amended on 25.07.2016, 08.03.2018 and 06.05.2020.

- In respect of major mineral, Government of India vide Notification dated:17.09.2015 has directed to collect the DMF from:
 - (i) prospecting license-cum-mining lease granted on or after 12.01.2015 at the rate of 10% on royalty
 - (ii) Mining lease granted on or before 12.01.2015 at the rate of 30% on royalty. As per the ruling of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Transferred case (civil) No. 43/2016, FIMI v/s Union of India and others dtd:13.10.2017, collection of royalty as per the DMF rules have come into effect from dtd:17.09.2015.
- As per the amendment for KMMCR Rule 2016, DMF collection for minor mineral, has started w.e.f. 12.08.2016 and 30% of royalty is collected for the leases granted prior to 12.08.2016 and leases granted after 12.08.2016, 10% is collected. District wise DMF approved action plan is shown in **Table 8.32**.
- **Rule 18 of DMF Amendment Rules 2018**
 - 1) 10% of the fund is earmarked for endowments purpose after closure of mining activity in affected area.

Table 8.31: Details of Royalty Collections from 2017-18 to 2020-21 (Rs. in crore)

Year	Target	Achievement	Major Mineral	Minor Mineral
2017-18	2550.00	2746.26	1294.89	1451.37
2018-19	3000.00	3026.42	1405.79	1620.63
2019-20	3550.00	3629.02	1816.67	1812.35
2020-21	3750.00 Annual Target (Rs.2291.40 – upto Nov-2020)	1647.09	821.87	825.22

Royalty collection is as per reconciled figures.

Source: Demand, Collection, Balance (DCB) Section, Department of Mines & Geology.

Table 8.32: Details of District wise DMF Approved Action Plan (Rs.in Lakhs)

S. N.	District	DMF Collection up to 30th Nov 2020	Total No. of Projects	Total No. of Units	No. of Beneficiaries	Action plan Amount	Amount Spent (in Lakhs)	No. of on going projects	No. of projects completed	No. of project yet to start	No. of projects scrapped/cancelled	Expenditure %
1	Ballari	126519.44	1490	5438	127404	220585.71	30521.05	281	250	840	119	24%
2	Kalaburagi	31251.16	1343	1343	58286	54084.42	5307.84	230	365	701	47	17%
3	Chitradurga	17938.23	176	2808	2034	13946.85	4011.71	27	9	131	9	22%
4	Bagalkot	6566.26	257	394	314480	11410.19	2051.78	61	46	148	2	31%
5	Koppal	4647.38	444	790	121900	8512.12	2760.10	177	74	193	0	59%
6	Raichur	3789.09	67	481	423328	7023.41	1536.64	48	6	10	3	41%
7	Chikkaballapur	3095.30	107	127	108576	2256.46	733.86	39	14	54	0	24%
8	Ramanagara	3059.23	320	320	7675	2750.56	1360.54	79	105	115	21	44%
9	Bengaluru Urban	2838.18	553	1081	1880	6354.13	536.26	14	0	539	0	19%
10	Tumakuru	2539.01	224	322	148004	1699.22	488.15	5	1	215	3	19%
11	Bengaluru Rural	2063.43	61	61	8759	144.50	14.71	26	7	28	0	1%
12	Belagavi	2012.18	70	72	86300	1104.30	1051.96	61	9	0	0	52%
13	Chamarajanagar	1995.72	24	118	41378	466.75	260.55	14	1	7	2	13%
14	Uttara Kannada	1103.56	97	429	14140	769.63	558.22	20	64	8	5	51%
15	Hassan	983.74	239	239	60862	653.63	519.48	57	171	11	0	53%
16	Dakshina Kannada	801.44	52	79	10149	165.50	118.00	18	31	3	0	15%
17	Udupi	660.88	69	69	342502	118.40	97.27	10	49	10	0	15%
18	Chikkamagaluru	655.39	118	327	7093	665.24	486.78	74	18	26	0	74%
19	Kolar	596.53	97	97	14346	161.81	65.00	53	44	0	0	11%
20	Gadag	575.25	56	56	124570	114.13	68.13	6	26	24	0	12%
21	Haveri	519.08	17	40	35	132.03	77.58	1	0	14	2	15%
22	Dharwad	512.68	41	81	49112	265.40	46.41	16	0	25	0	9%
23	Davanagere	413.48	8	310	9194	275.94	275.94	1	7	0	0	67%
24	Vijayapura	409.85	31	28031	85270	410.22	108.37	7	0	24	0	26%
25	Mandya	328.90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
26	Shivamogga	202.67	19	276	19592	56.94	27.36	8	4	7	0	13%
27	Mysuru	144.57	8	878	11300	177.19	9.44	3	0	5	0	7%
28	Bidar	114.03	9	9	13848	47.77	0.00	0	0	9	0	0%
29	Yadgir	97.88	11	96	1664	36.97	14.58	0	5	6	0	15%
30	Kodagu	91.84	2	2	869	14.50	0.00	1	0	1	0	0%
Grand Total		216526.37	6010	44374	2214550	334403.92	62070.35	1337	1306	3154	213	29%
		COVID 19 Expenditure up to 30th November 2020										

- 2) 5% of the funds from DMF is earmarked for administrative purpose of which 4% is to be utilized at the District level and 1% is utilized at State Level Monitoring & Evaluation Cell.
- 3) Remaining 85% shall be utilised for implementation of projects and schemes prescribed under Pradhan Mantri Khanij Khsethra Kalyan Yojan (PMKKKY) in the ratio of 60:40, for high priority areas and other priority areas, respectively. PMKKKY schemes are shown in **Table 8.33**.

The following are the high priority areas (60%) for utilization of funds

- (a) Drinking Water Supply;
 (b) Centralized preservation and pollution control measures;
 (c) Health Care;
 (d) Education;
 (e) Welfare of Women and Children including their nutrition;
 (f) Welfare of Age old and disabled people;
 (g) Skill development; and
 (h) Sanitation.

Table 8.33 : Schemes implemented under PMKKKY

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Details of Schemes/ projects under implementation	Number of Schemes/ Projects	No. of Units	No. of individual beneficiaries assisted	Amount Allocated	Amount spent on date
1	Drinking water supply	932	987	275185	49336.31	6098.69
2	Environment prevention and pollution control measures	115	109	84837	8857.33	1127.96
3	Health care	373	1149	606187	31744.36	4981.54
4	Education	2039	8719	532836	48061.33	11201.21
5	Welfare of women & children including their nutrition	478	1474	39345	15280.03	1565.12
6	Welfare of aged and disabled persons	89	1461	5859	2563.58	340.65
7	Skill development	248	641	54470	8040.54	1257.85
8	Sanitation	229	283	194013	12445.54	2023.01
9	Physical infrastructure	1070	1003	317530	87070.32	19640.09
10	Irrigation	75	131	32519	11610.66	2426.57
11	Energy & water shed development	295	332	33419	6079.30	1828.39
12	Any other measures for enhancing environmental quality in mining district	67	28085	38350	5583.71	616.64
13	Total amount for which estimates need to be submitted by the concerned departments				47730.91	
14	COVID 19 Expenditure as on 30 th November 2020					89.63
Grand Total		6010	44374	2214550	334403.92	62070.35

The following are other priority areas (40%)

- (a) Physical infrastructure
- (b) Irrigation
- (c) Energy and Watershed developments
- (d) Other measures for enhancing environmental quality in mining area

As per the Ministry of Mines, GoI order dated:28.03.2020, provision is made to utilize the 30% of the balance fund available in the District Mineral Foundation to control Covid-19 in the concerned districts. Expenditure can be met for purchase/ installation of testing, screening and other equipments in connection with COVID-19 subject to certain conditions. Accordingly, State Government in its order dated: 18.04.2020 to prevent the spread of COVID-19 pandemic, KTPP Act 1999 4(G) exemption has been given to purchase/ installation of testing, screening and other equipments in connection with COVID-19 subject to certain conditions. District wise expenditure incurred for COVID-19 under DMF funds is given in **Table 8.34**.

8.3.3 Policy Initiatives

Karnataka State Mineral Policy 2008

The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), lays down the legal framework for regulation of mines and development of all minerals other than petroleum and natural gas. The following set of rules are framed by the central government under the act to deal with major minerals. State governments are free to deal with mineral concessions related to minor minerals.

- The Minerals (other than Atomic, Hydrocarbon Energy Minerals) concession rules, 2016 w.e.f 04.03.2016.
- The (Evidence of Mineral Content) rules 2015, w.e.f 17.04.2015.
- The mineral (Auction) rule 2015, w.e.f 20.05.2015.
- The mineral (Mining by Government Company) rules 2015, w.e.f 03.12.2015.

- The Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 (MCDR) deals with conservation and systematic development of all minerals except coal, atomic minerals and minor minerals.
- FDI is permitted cent percent for the automatic route to explore and exploit all non-fuel and non-atomic minerals in India.
- FDI is permitted cent percent for the automatic route to process all metals as well as for metallurgy.
- Optimization of state's geological potential by scientific and detailed prospecting.
- Notification of mineral based area to avoid clash of interest between mineral exploitation and other development activities.
- Promote indigenous utilization of minerals.
- Evaluate the mineral resources including the coastal and sea belt.
- Review mining areas granted to public/ private companies to adhere to mining plan discourage unproductive holding.
- In order to implement the developmental and environment restoration works in mines affected areas of Iron ore in Chitradurga, Ballari and Tumakuru districts a new body, Karnataka Mining Environment Restoration Company (KMERC) has come into existence on 21-06-2014.
- Government of India promulgated ordinance amending the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act with effect from 12.01.2015, and same has been gazette on 27.03.2015.

Salient features of Amendment Act

- Granting of mining leases through auction by transparent and competitive method is adopted by discarding the old system of granting mining leases on first-cum-first basis. By adopting this method of auctioning the mineral wealth, highest revenue to the Government is expected.
- Establishment of District level Committees for collecting DMF and

Table 8.34 : District wise expenditure incurred for COVID – 19 under DMF fund

Sl No	Name of District	DMF fund available as on 28th March 2020 (Rs. in crore) This information is to be provided only once.		Cumulative amount spent on activities related to COVID-19 since 28 Mar 2020 (Rs. in crore)
		Balance amount	30% of Balance amount	
1	Haveri	2.94	0.87	0.08
2	Dakshina Kannada	5.07	1.52	0.51
3	Dharwad	3.32	1.00	1.00
4	Gadag	3.67	1.10	0.60
5	Mysuru	0.89	0.27	0.23
6	Davanagere	0.54	0.16	0.16
7	Uttara Kannada	3.48	1.04	0.25
8	Chamarajanagar	12.07	3.62	1.98
9	Chikkaballapur	17.19	5.16	1.77
10	Hassan	2.04	0.61	0.42
11	Tumakuru	14.20	4.26	1.45
12	Kalaburagi	202.77	60.83	44.67
13	Bengaluru Urban	20.79	6.24	1.23
14	Raichur	18.28	5.49	2.12
15	Kodagu	0.67	0.20	0.12
16	Udupi	3.93	1.18	1.13
17	Belagavi	4.54	1.36	1.18
18	Bagalkot	37.81	11.34	2.96
19	Chitradurga	122.34	36.70	3.77
20	Ramanagara	18.85	5.66	2.49
21	Vijayapura	1.99	0.60	0.55
22	Koppal	18.11	5.43	4.35
23	Ballari	743.04	222.91	16.61
24	Shivamogga	1.32	0.40	0.00
25	Mandya	1.43	0.43	0.00
26	Bengaluru Rural	15.05	4.52	0.00
27	Bidar	0.94	0.28	0.00
28	Yadgir	0.65	0.19	0.00
29	Kolar	3.50	1.05	0.00
30	Chikkamagaluru	0.22	0.07	0.00
Total		1281.64	384.49	89.63

utilizing DMF fund for the development of the mine affected areas.

- National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) has been formed for conducting mineral exploration, by collecting 2% of royalty from mining lease holders and to

estimate the value of mineral wealth with an objective of declaring it as National Natural Wealth.

New Sand Policy-2020

The Government enacted New Sand Policy-2020 and also issued guidelines for

implementation of the same vide order dtd: 05.05.2020. Salient features are as follows:

- Powers have been delegated to the respective Grama Panchayats for removal and disposal of sand reserves available in I, II & III order streams / lakes at present 156 sand blocks have been identified. Notification has been made to remove sand in 28 sand blocks by respective Grama Panchayaths.
- To remove and dispose the Sand reserves available in the IV, V and VI stream orders, river beds and back water of dam/reservoirs/barrage, sand generated due lifting of debris in dam/reservoirs/barrages is entrusted to Karnataka State Minerals Corporation Limited (KSMCL) & Hutti Gold Mines Limited (HGML) Govt. of Karnataka undertakings vide Government Order dtd: 18.05.2020.
- Accordingly, for the present, district sand committees have notified 51 sand blocks to KSMCL & 56 blocks to HGML for mining.
- District sand committees has notified 8 places to remove the sand in the back water of dam/reservoirs/barrages, accordingly work order has been issued.
- Provision has been made to sell the sand at fixed and reasonable price to the consumers. Prices have been fixed to sell the sand at Rs.300/- per ton to be disposed by the Grama Panchayath and Rs.700/- per ton of sand to be disposed by the Government undertakings vide Order dated:10.07.2020.
- Provision has also been made to permit the Gram Panchayaths to remove and dispose the sand available in notified blocks of I, II & III order stream / lake within their limits, transportation by bullock carts, tractors sand and LMVs to all the villages of the concerned taluk according to vehicular capacity.
- Provision has been made to distribute the sand to the public through online booking.
- Provision has been made to reserve the sand blocks through District Sand Committee for the sand to the Mega

projects, Government Contract works as per requirement.

- Provision has been made to collect regulation fee of Rs. 100/- per ton of sand arriving from the neighbouring states with valid permits crossing the border.
- To control illegal sand mining and transportation, a provision has been made to develop Vehicle Tracking System to track the movement of sand transport vehicles.
- Provision has been made to establish Mineral Protection Force under the Mines & Geology Department to have control over unauthorized sand mining, storage and transportation with the assistance of the said taskforce.

As per Rule KMMCR-2016, through tender cum auction 257 sand blocks quarrying leases has been granted. As per KMMCR-1994 (Amendment) rule, 82 sand mining licenses have been issued in Patta land. Karnataka Coastal Zone Management Authority (KCZMA) issued Environmental Clearance to remove the sand in 34 sand bars in the river streams of CRZ areas as per Ministry of Environmental, Forest and Climatic Changes office order 2011. In the said 34 sand bars, Dakshina Kannada-81, Udupi-170 & Uttara Kannada-87, totally 338 temporary permits has been issued to traditional sand removers to remove the sand.

In total, as mentioned from the above sources, approximately 12.62 MMT of sand has been estimated for sand mining and same quantity have been approved by environmental clearance (EC). By end of November -2020, 2.16 MMT sand has been mined and supplied for Public and Government construction works. A sum of Rs.79.04 lakhs has been collected in the way of Royalty/ additional periodical payment/average additional periodical payment.

Further, sand has been imported from other countries as per KMMCR 1994 Amendment Rules 2017. Accordingly, nine companies have been registered to import the sand from other countries. So far 2.6 MT sand has been

imported from Malaysia, out of which 1.71 MT has been supplied to public construction work and amount of Rs.73.00 lakhs has been remitted to Government.

Important points on promoting M-sand provisions, an alternate to river sand

- Quarry leases would be granted to a maximum extent of 50 acres for those who establish M-Sand units under Rule 15 of KMMCR 2016.
- Provision is made in KMMCR 1994 (amendment) Rules 2016, vide Rule 8A for grant of quarry leases for a period of 30 years for M-Sand units.
- Under Amendment of KMMCR 1994, Rule 31-ZD of 2016 a provision has been made for grant of quarry leases in such cases where in NOC from Revenue & Forest department have been obtained as per rule 8(5) and applications are pending for grant of quarry lease for production of M-Sand prior to date of amendment of the rule.
- Programmes are being arranged to bring awareness among the public about usage of M-sand from the department through jingles, phone in programme, interviews via Akashavani, Bengaluru, advertising through posters, hand bills, printing, flexes.

To maintain the ecological balance and adverse effect on groundwater, Government has taken the measures to initiate M-Sand production and utilization as an alternate to river sand. Presently, M-sand producing is done in 20 district of the state. For the year 2020-21, the annual target of M-Sand production is 30 MMT, out of which, 20.92 MMT of M-Sand is produced by the end of November-2020.

A. Comprehensive Computerization of Mineral Administration

In 2011, Department of mines and geology got a comprehensive web based application from (n) Code solutions for tracking the movement of the mineral from mines to the end user called "Integrated Lease management system". This system provides real-time services to the lease holders and

other stake holder of mining industries in the Karnataka is running successfully.

The centralized database contains information related to the lease holders, payment transaction, updated mineral rates, issuance of e-permit, Demand registration information, weigh bridges, check posts etc. The system is designed keeping in the view the mining industry and to widen the ambit of the e-governance.

This system provides seamless service by capturing data related to the production at individual mines, auction transaction, dispatches and monitors mineral transport up to the destination.

Integrated Lease management system consists of following modules

1. E-Permit
2. E- returns
3. DCB
4. Monthly progress report
5. Offline module
6. DMF web portal
7. Digital Signature Certificate
8. SSPP Module (Special Security Permit Paper)
9. Integration with Forest Pass Tracking System
10. Integration with Google for distance calculation from source to destination
11. Integration with check post, weighbridge
12. Report module
13. Vehicle registration

E-services provided to the lease holders includes registration of stake holders, online application for Bulk permit, Mineral Dispatch release order, Mineral dispatch permit (any trip sheet issuance permit), Rake Permit, e>Returns etc., Therefore, the system has reduced the scope of using fake permits and supports monitoring and tracking of royalty payment and accountability.

A major achievement through this application in sale of iron ore through e-auction is complied for the year 2018-19,

2019-20 and the current year is in the **Table 8.35**.

B. Salient features

The department has adopted a new system of e-permitting online through Integrated Lease Management System (ILMS), in which '(n) Code' has offered integrated software development and portal application modules such as, e-Permit, e-return, demand collection & assessment, Weigh Bridge Integration and other related modules covered in a single portal for stakeholders & Mining in Karnataka. The overall intention is to introduce a controllable mechanism and framework for transportation of minerals such as Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Granite and Building stones etc.

C. Status of Computerization of mining details of the state

The ILMS registration details are given in **Table 8.36**.

Milestones achieved in the current year

1. Integrated Lease Management System (ILMS) has been integrated with the Karnataka forest department application (Forest Produce Track

system) to provide single platform for generation of Mineral dispatch permits.

2. Departmental Web portal is redesigned for providing information about the department along DMF (District mineral foundation) sub portal.
3. Offline application has been implemented to facilitate the remote lease areas to generate Mineral dispatch permits without internet. As a pilot project it is launched in Bengaluru Urban district.

D. Curbing of illegal mining and transportation

The department has notified the amended rules under Section 23-C of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, called The Karnataka (Prevention of illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals) Rules, 2011 to curb illegal mining and transportation. End user registration, proportionate validity of the trip sheets, establishment of checkpoints are some of the salient features. Presently, 2 squad teams at State level and 6 squad teams at district levels have been formed to control illegal mining and transportation throughout the State.

Table 8.35: Revenue from Royalty to the Government

Sl. No.	Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (Upto end of November 2020)
1	Quantity e-auctioned	16.86 MMT	30.04 MMT	18.26 MMT
2	Material value of e-auctioned iron ore	4267.14 Cr	6918.54 Cr	3870.32 Cr
3	Royalty @ 10% paid to DMG till date (in Rs.)	592.95 Cr	1024.66 Cr	599.72 Cr

Table 8.36: The ILMS Registration details of Major Mineral

Particulars	2019-20	From 01.04.2020 to 30.11.2020
Total No of Leases	377	1
Total no of Beneficiation plant	376	1
Total no of Weighbridge	413	11
No of weighbridge integrated	411	11
Total no of buyers	2728	336
The ILMS Registration details of Minor Mineral:		
Total No of Leases	7739	172
Total no of Crushers	7651	107

E. Implementation of R&R Plan for mining-affected districts

As per the Hon'ble Supreme court orders dated:05.08.2011 and 26.08.2011 in S.L.P (civil) No. 7366 & 7367/2010 & WP(C) No. 562/2009 the State is committed to develop and implement suitable Reclamation and Rehabilitation (R&R) plans for mining affected districts of Ballari, Chitradurga and Tumakuru. The State Government has assigned this task to the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE). The main objective of the project is to prepare R&R plan and to implement the plan after the approval of mining leases by the Central Empowered Committee (CEC). Based on ICFRE's R&R plans, the Central Empowered Committee (CEC) has approved R&R plans for 97 out of 98 R&R plans submitted by ICFRE ('A' & 'B' category mines). ICFRE has prepared R&R plans of 28 'C' category mines till date. Out of them, 25 are approved by CEC. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated:20.04.2012, has directed the Ministry of Environment and Forests to re-visit the statutory clearances earlier granted by it in the light of R & R Plan and in its Order dated 03.09.2012, 28.09.2012 & 18.04.2013 has allowed mining operations in category 'A' and category 'B' mines to resume mining operation after the clearance of the R&R plan by CEC and after obtaining other statutory clearances from various organizations.

The broad objectives/parameters of R&R plan are as under.

1. To carry out time bound implementation of R & R plan in the area under illegal mining by way of mining pits, over burden/waste dumps etc. outside the sanctioned lease area as well as within the lease area.
2. To ensure scientific and sustainable mining after taking into consideration the mining resources assessed to be available within the lease area as per IBM CEC approval.
3. To ensure environment friendly mining and related activities and complying with the various standards stipulated under the various environmental /mining statues e.g. air quality, noise / vibration level, water quality, scientific

over burden/waste dumping, stabilization of slopes etc.

4. For achieving 2 and 3 above, fixation of permissible annual production, and
5. Regular and effective monitoring and evaluation.

ICFRE has submitted 98+28 (i.e A, B + C category mines) Reclamation and Rehabilitation (R & R) reports on mining leases. The permissible production for all 97 mining leases is 51.773 (after enhancement considered by CEC) MMTS per annum for iron ore and 0.523 MMTS per annum for manganese ore. Hitherto CEC has approved R & R plans for 97 (A+B) mines.

The production limit is going to fix as and when ICFRE submits its R & R for all the A,B,C categories of mines after due approval of CEC.

F. Check posts

To control illegal mining and transportation check post has been established in the strategic point of the state. 13 Integrated composite check posts have been established involving Forest, Police, Transport, PWD and Department of Mines and Geology. To control illegal transportation of mineral to neighbouring states, departments which are already working in the interstate border check post, in the same check post department has provided UPS, CCTV and other basic amenities for 19 interstate border check posts such as Talapadi, Sampaje/ Jalarur, Ukkad of Mangalore, Majali, Anmod of Karwar, Mungoli, Kagawada, Kanakumbi and Koganolli of Belagavi, Dhulkhed and Shirdon of Vijayapur, Bagepalli NH, Chinnasandra of Chikkaballapura, Kutta and Perambadi of Madikeri, Bavali of Mysuru, Moolehole, Punajanuru of Chamarajanagar, Attibele of Bengaluru Urban districts of existing check posts of other departments. Departmental modern check posts such as Bannihatti, Kallahalli, Kakubalu, Ubbalagundi, Bandri, B. Gonal of Ballari, Malappanahatti, D.B.Kere Cross, Lakkihalli, D. Madakaripura of Chitradurga, Somanahalli & Chowdlapura, Sagarahalli of Tumkur, Siddarampura of Raichur, Lakkur of Bengaluru Rural, Koginalli of Belagavi districts.

8.4 CLIMATE CHANGE AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Environmental Management and Policy Research Institute (EMPRI) undertakes scientific research, policy research and offers training on concurrent environmental issues relevant to the society, industry and Government. EMPRI is an autonomous society established under Forest, Ecology & Environment Department, Government of Karnataka and registered under Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960 on 17th September, 2002. The following are the Research and Training activities undertaken up to November 2020 in 2020-21.

8.4.1 Centre For Climate Change

Under the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC), Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India, a Strategic Knowledge Centre on Climate Change is established in EMPRI during 2016. For setting up a strategic knowledge centre on climate change, the Centre for Climate Change in EMPRI was strengthened through establishing a Climate Change laboratory, developing a knowledge portal, undertaking research projects and creating awareness on climate change. The laboratory will facilitate the analysis of various parameters related to climate change viz., soil, plant and microbiological aspects.

8.4.2 Sub-projects

Research on Permanent Preservation Plots is a long term study on climate change to help in many policy decisions for forest management. Studies were undertaken in the permanent plots established by EMPRI at Bannerghatta National Park (BNP) and Doresanipalya Reserve Forest (DRF) for soil and litter analysis, phenology and photosynthetic potential of selected tree species. Weather data from the PPP stations were collected for compiling the weather information.

The following subprojects are under progress in the Permanent Preservation Plots (PPPs) established in Bannerghatta National Park and Doresanipalya forest. The following projects are designed to

understand the long-term impact of climate change, climatic variations and vulnerability.

- 1) Photosynthetic potential of some important tree species in permanent preservation plots of Bannerghatta national park and Doresanipalya forest. Photosynthetic potential of six important and dominant species were estimated.
- 2) Microbiological studies in forest soils of Permanent Preservation Plots.
- 3) Carbon dynamics and Soil physico-chemical analysis
- 4) Phenological studies on selected tree species

8.4.3 Projects on climate change

For the financial year 2020-21, an amount of Rs.594.07 lakh funded to EMPRI. Additionally, Rs.48.97 lakh balance amount from the last year. In the current year, Rs.197.85 lakh has been released. An amount of Rs.211.87 lakh has been spent out of Rs. 246.82 lakh upto the end of November, 2020.

1. Studies on Plastic Degrading Microbes Isolated From Soil

Soil samples were collected from three different sources i.e., Forest (Bannerghatta National Park), Garden (Environmental Management and policy research Institute Campus) and Plastic dumping site (Puttenahalli Lake). The three different types of soil samples were analyzed for the presence of plastic degrading microbes. The research is under progress.

2. Understanding and projecting the effect of climate change on native bee species and its implication on crop production

This study is aimed to assess the impact of climate change on native bees and its Implication on crop production. The objectives of the projects are;

- Assess the geographic distribution of native bee species and impact of climate change.

- Investigate the effect of projected climate change on crop productivity.
- Perform climatic modulation experiments on crop plants and native bees.

3. Mapping of selected Green House Gases in the selected BBMP areas of Bengaluru City

Under this project, the Greenhouse Gas will be analyzed at selected locations. The parameters to be assessed are temperature and CO₂.

4. Revision of Karnataka State Action Plan on Climate Change (KSPACC)

As per the guidelines of MoEF&CC, EMPRI is in the process of revising the 1st State Action Plan on Climate Change and is in the process of completion. The SAPCC need to be revised and strengthened further, considering the evolving context of climate science, policy and actions. The revision is to be made in light of the commitments made under Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) goals for post 2020. A common framework for revision of SAPCC is prescribed by MoEF&CC. For revising the action plan, EMPRI has undertaken modeling projects to evaluate the impact of climate change and vulnerability assessment on the agriculture, forest and water resources sector.

5. Green Index Development

EMPRI in collaboration with Indian Institute of Science (IISc) has initiated the development of Green or Environment Performance Index for evaluating/auditing the schemes/programs of the state government departments. The Green Index is a measure of the relative environmental performance of different developmental and infrastructure schemes, programmes and projects using criteria and a set of indicators. The project has ranked the departmental schemes as green/non-green and provides suitable recommendations for greening the schemes/programs.

6. Monitoring the National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change Project undertaken by AH&VS

The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, New Delhi under the National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change (NAFCC) program has designated EMPRI as the Nodal Agency for Climate Change. In the 2nd State Level Steering Committee meeting held on 26.02.2016, for the project entitled, "Conservation and Management of Indigenous varieties of livestock (Cattle and Sheep) in the Wake of Climate Change in Karnataka", an amount of Rs.24.21crore was sanctioned through NABARD as the National Implementation Entity (NIE) to Karnataka Livestock Development Agency (KLDA) and Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services (AH&VS). EMPRI monitors the progress of this project.

7. Centre for Capacity Building

In the year 2020-21 EMPRI is planning to organize training program for Selected officers and staff of urban local bodies, Waste and Waste Water Treatment plant training program for unemployed youth.

In the year 2020-21, up to the end of November -2020, a total of 109 training programmes were organized through online portal due to Covid -19 pandemic situation (The training topics are Plastic Ban Notification 2016, Waste Management rules -2016, Environmental pollution, Environmental laws & compliance and Climate Change) and 6319 Participants have been trained.

8. Centre for Lake Conservation

Centre for Lake Conservation of EMPRI assisted Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike, in applying application for Prime Ministers Award for Excellence in Public Administration and undertook following projects:

(1) Developing Conservation Strategies for the Water bodies in Huballi Dharwad Municipal Corporation (HDMC)

Environmental Management and Policy Research Institute (EMPRI), Bengaluru, under the financial assistance from Centre for Infrastructure, Sustainable Transportation & Urban Planning, IISc., Bengaluru has completed the above entitled study and submitted report to the funding department and also to the concerned Departments.

The study has addressed the present status of the 101 inventorized water bodies (54 existing and 47 disused); preparation of the water bodies database (including Kere, Katte&Kunte); land use and land cover changes analysis over the time period using Geographic Information System application; Unique Identification Code (UID) for all water bodies; Identification of pollution sources, encroachments; Physico-chemical analysis and biodiversity documentation, Estimated economic value of the major lakes; preparation of Lake Health Card. During the study an effort has been made to understand the present status of the water bodies in the study area in a holistic manner, for formulating conservation strategies which would help the Policymakers, administrators and the stakeholders to look into the integrated management of the water bodies.

(2) Documentation of the Yettinahole Project Sites and Assessment of Cumulative Impact of Multiple Projects in a Forested Landscape

The Government of Karnataka (GoK) through Karnataka Neeravari Nigama Limited (KNNL) has initiated Yettinahole Integrated Drinking Water project in Sakleshpura Taluk of Hassan District, Karnataka State, to the drought prone areas such as Kolar, Chikkaballapura, Ramanagar, Bangalore Rural, Tumakuru, parts of Chikkamagaluru & Hassan Districts. A cumulative environmental impact assessment is under progress.

8.4.4 Laboratory

During the year laboratory analysed 59 water samples, 366 Air samples and 07 soil

samples up to November 2020. During the financial year EMPRI Laboratory is working on under taken following studies:

1. Comprehensive Study on polluted Stretch of Bhadra River

The study is sponsored by Karnataka State Pollution Control Board. The scope of the study is:

- Survey and collection of samples both side along the Bhadra river stretch including Tung river locations.
- Analysis of river water, sewage, ground water, soil and sludge samples for the parameters should be as per proceedings and tender specifications and as proposals submitted.
- Recommendations for restoration of polluted stretch of Bhadra river domination and submission of Bhadravathi to confluence with Tunga shall be suggested including short term and long term action plans with time implications.

2. Impact of air pollution on Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation Crew

The study is sponsored by Centre for infrastructure, Sustainable Transportation and Urban Planning, Indian Institute of Science. The objectives of the study are:

- Collection of secondary data with respect to traffic condition, BMTC buses and BMTC crew.
- Assess air pollution due to vehicular movements in Bengaluru.
- Assess exposure of BMTC bus crew to air pollution under real world condition. Evaluate impact of air pollution on health of BMTC crew.
- Provide suitable recommendations to reduce impact of air pollution on health of BMTC crew.

8.4.5 Outreach Activities

1. Environmental Information System (ENVIS)

Environmental Information System Ministry of Environment and Forest &

Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified EMPRI as the nodal agency for ENVIS in Karnataka and has the responsibility of running the ENVIS Centre from dated 01-01-2009.

Following are the components of Karnataka ENVIS Centre

- Indian State level Basic Environmental Information Database (ISBEID): An environment related database on 17 modules are accessible in the <http://www.isbeid.gov.in/>.
- ENVIS website contains 9 sections namely State of Environment & Related Issues, Environment News, publications, events, kids center, glossary, major activities, performance report and bibliography can be accessed in the link www.karenvis.nic.in.
- ENVIS newsletter: 57 issues of 'Parisara' Newsletter have been published and can be accessed in the link www.karenvis.nic.in
- Green Skill Development Programme (GSDP): Certificate Course on ETP/STP/CETP operation and maintenance was organised by EMPRI to the students who are graduate in science for period of two month.
- Preparation of People Biodiversity Register (PBR) organized by EMPRI to the students who are graduate in science for period of one month.
- Under the Grid based decision support system (GRIDSS): Scheme for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, GRIDSS program for the FY 2019-20 in consultation and with the approval of ENVIS Secretariat, MoEF&CC for mapping of district data at 9x9km. EMPRI – ENVIS hub Bangalore, was assigned 14 districts of Karnataka to carry out GRIDSS Program. Out of 14 districts mapping of 11 districts has been completed.
- The focus of ENVIS has been to provide environmental information to decision

makers, policy planners, scientists and engineers, research workers etc.

2. National Green Corps (NGC) Programme

National Green Corps is a major initiative of MoEF& CC launched in 2001. The objective of the programme is to establish "National Green Army" in schools all over the state to create awareness on environment and carry out action based programmes for protection and improvement of environment. EMPRI is serving as Nodal Agency for NGC in Karnataka, since Jan, 2009. Till November 2020 funds were transferred to 16,831 schools.

Eco-Clubs each year undertake various activities at three levels. The first level of activity namely awareness based activity eg. Rally/jathas, expert talks, educative film shows/seminars, the second level activity is more about action and observation like survey outings, data collection, record keeping and the third level activity is more action oriented which entails activities like Plantations, vermicomposting, water/energy conservation and sanitation. Each Eco-club schools with NGC (National Green Corps) entitled for Rs.5000/- to carry out NGC activities. The NGC team is involved in providing continuous support and assistance to implement and strengthen the programme by conducting regular school visits and also conducting training/workshops for eco-club teacher in-charge and the district level officers. Activities conducted under NGC programme is given in the below **Table 8.37**.

● **Swatchta Action Plan (SAP)**

EMPRI actively promoted and campaigned cleanliness drive in Karnataka by organizing activities in the below **Table 8.38**.

● **EMPRI Volunteer Programme**

EMPRI launched volunteer programme to catalyze the people and college/university students who have passion to work for environment.

Table 8.37 : Activities conducted under NGC programme

Sl. No.	Activity	Description
01	World earth day	Online drawing and poem competitions
02	Online educational event on beach safety	Created awareness on the safety measures and protocols to be followed at beaches
03	World environment day	Plantation of various fruit plants
04	World ozone day	Webinar
05	One earth one home program	Promoted biodiversity conservation
06	Poshan Abhiyan (Nutrition Mission)	Promoted nutrition garden at schools

Table 8.38 : Activities conducted under SAP programme

Sl. No.	Activity	Description
01	Dust to dustbin	Campaign with respect to solid waste management
02	Swachhatha pakwada (fortnight)	Banner and handout campaign with respect to avoid/restrict single use plastic
03	COVID-19 awareness program	Distributed the sanitizer, face mask and gloves
04	Online drawing and slogan writing competitions	Drawing competition on the theme COVID-19 and slogan writing competition on the theme swachh Bharath
05	Harith Diwali Swasth Diwali (Green Deepavali healthy Deepavali)	Organized an event at Maharani Lakshmi Ammanni college for women
06	Open defecation free (ODF) awareness	Campaigned on ODF
07	Adoption of beaches	Adopted beaches at Idya of Dakshina Kannda district, Kundapura Kodi of Udupi district, Gokarna of Uttara Kannada district for cleanliness drive

8.5 KARNATAKA STATE NATURAL DISASTER MONITORING CENTRE (KSNDMC)

8.5.1 An effective utilisation of ICT tools under disaster monitoring and management at Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre

Introduction

International Panel on Climate Change Working Group II has suggested that the extreme weather events are to increase in both frequency and severity, particularly on regional and local scales. Consequently, devastating weather phenomena like successive drought, torrential rainfall associated with lightning strikes, hailstorms, strong surface winds, and intense vertical wind shear are to increase and cause loss of life and property. It is a common experience that relevant, precise information about natural disasters is not available, in real-time to the community and response players. It takes a long while to obtain the data and even longer to integrate and generate information that will help in mitigating disasters.

Karnataka, one of India's eighth largest state in terms of geographical area (19.1M. Sq.Km) is home to 6.11 crore people (2011 Census) accounting for 5.05% of India's population. It has the net cultivated area (2010-11) of 10.5 M Ha, net irrigated area of 3.49 M Ha and net rain fed area of 7.01M Ha. Due to both spatial and temporal variation

in rainfall, hydro-meteorological disasters like droughts and floods occur simultaneously in the different regions of the state. Droughts are more common than the other disasters in the state thus affecting rain-fed Agriculture production system. The State also has huge arid and semi-arid land and is highly vulnerable to drought. In the last 15 out of 20 years (2001-2020), parts of the State have been subjected to severe drought. Some of the Talukas in the State have witnessed drought for more than five consecutive years. Devastating floods, hailstorm, Lightning and Thunderstorms has hit Karnataka during pre-monsoon season frequently causing huge damage to standing crops, especially horticulture crops.

Weather Monitoring Network

Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC), has taken up pioneering and path-breaking initiatives towards monitoring natural disasters and risk reduction. KSNDMC has established a network of GPRS enabled and solar-powered Telemetric Rain Gauges at all the 6,500 Gram-panchayaths (25 Sq. Km each) and 923 Telemetric Weather Stations at all the 747 Hoblis (sub- Tehsil : 200 Sq. Km each) and 176 Micro-Watersheds in the state. The weather data comprising Temperature (°C), Relative Humidity (%), Wind Speed (m/s), Wind Direction (Degrees), Rainfall amount (mm) and intensity (mm/hr) data has been collected at

Telemetric Weather Station Telemetric Rain Gauge



Telemetric Weather Station



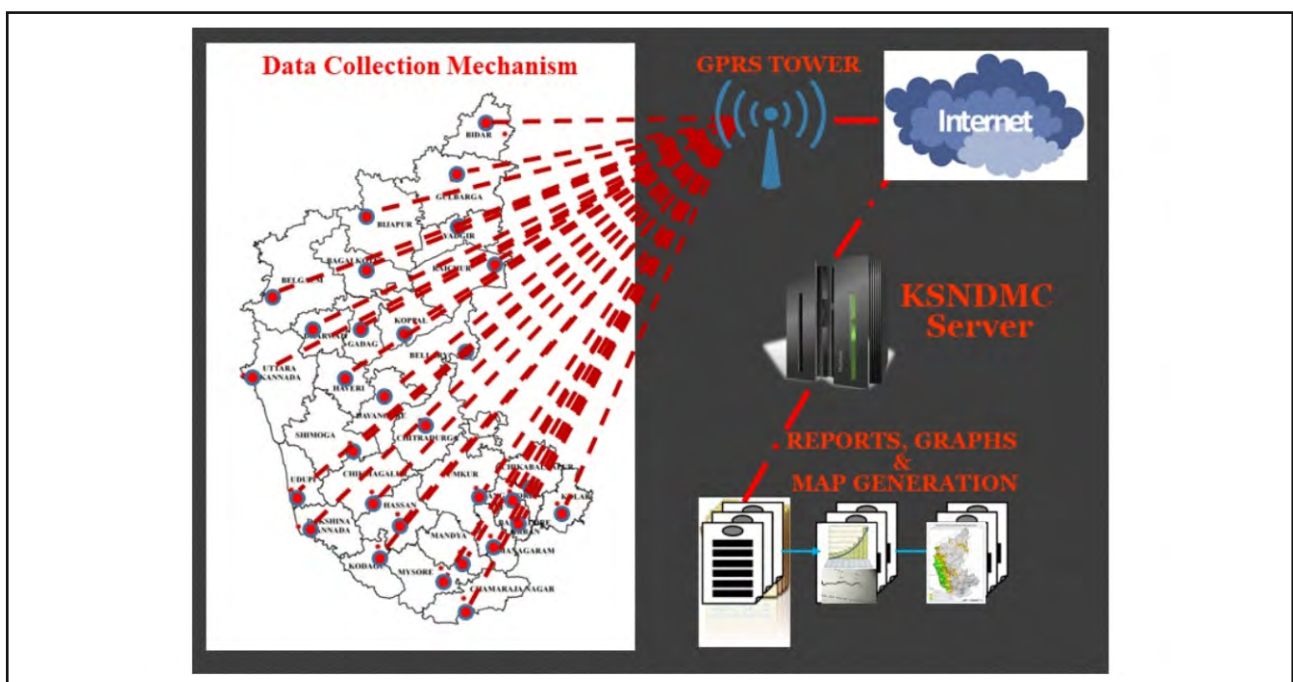
every 15 minutes through these weather monitoring stations. The density of weather monitoring stations network is the highest and first of its kind in the country. Also, the temporal resolution of the data collected (96 data points a day/station) through this network of stations is a need of the hour for the researchers to develop simulations and related advisories. The monitoring network can capture the highly erratic distribution of rainfall and weather parameters both in terms of space and time, in turn it is helping the decision makers to take a timely decision at the micro level.

The Centre has established a state-of-the-art facility to collect data at a very high spatial and temporal resolution, data analysis, information and advisory generation and dissemination to the Stakeholders at a near-real-time. Necessary computer/web applications have been indigenously developed to collect, store, analyse and transmit reliable, accurate and seamless data with least manual intervention. As a result, the time interval between data collection to decision making is almost at a near-real-time. Based on the near real-time data collected, the Centre identifies and maps the hazard vulnerable areas, prepares reports with advisories and disseminate to stakeholders.

8.5.2 Weather Data Collection Mechanism Operational in Karnataka

1. Drought Monitoring in Karnataka: The near-real-time data collected through the network of station is being used for monitoring and assessing Drought indicators at Hobli level in the state on weekly basis. KSNDMC is monitoring and guiding the state executives and the farming communities to reducing the impact of and also to plan & implement long term mitigation measures. The Centre is also assessing the impact of Drought using Weather Data, Soil Moisture & Agricultural crop Status, Satellite products, Surface & Groundwater Status on Standard Weekly basis during each Season.

2. Flood Monitoring in Karnataka: Flood is one of the most common and recurring Natural Disasters in Karnataka, in the last decades. Large parts of North Interior Karnataka, which is under Krishna River basin is prone to severe floods. Similarly, the Malnad region and parts of South Interior Karnataka, which are in the Cauvery river basin, are also prone to floods and associated with landslides/mudflows. Heavy and high-intensity rainfall during the Monsoon season has been causing floods in one or the other parts of the state resulting in loss of life, livelihood, property, enormous



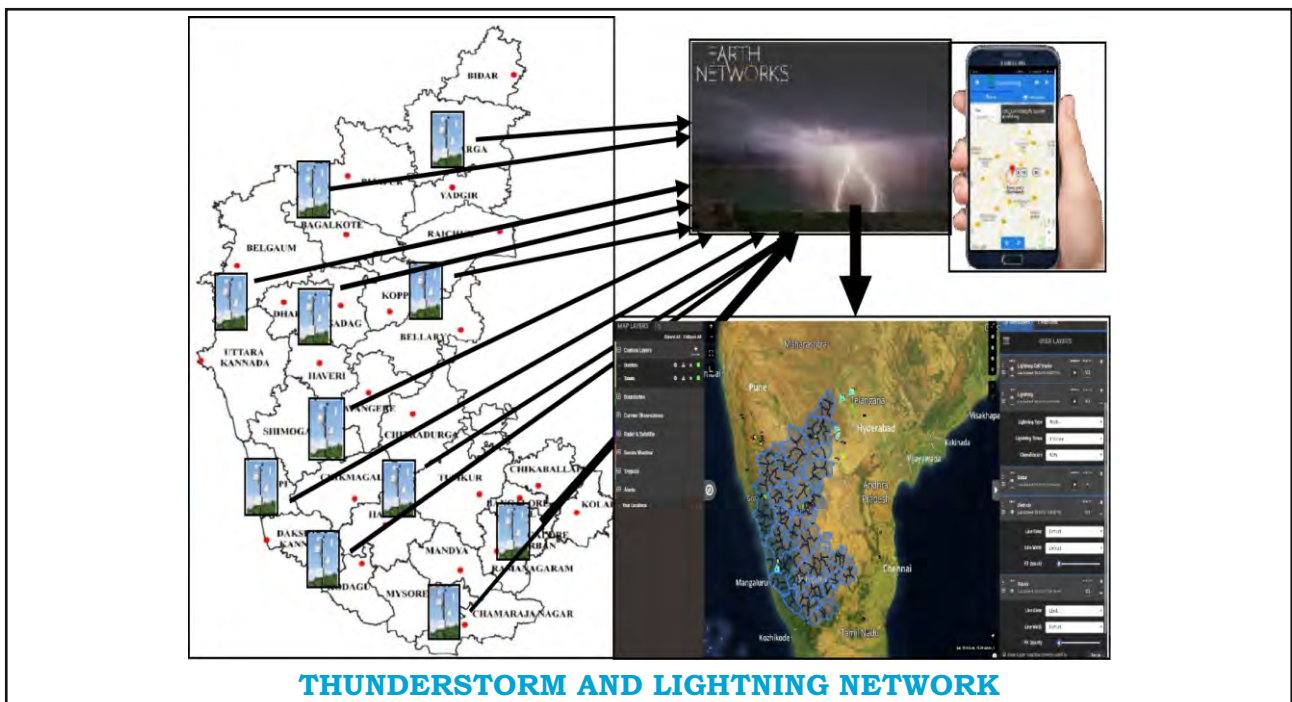
damage to the standing crops, destroying critical infrastructure. The State is currently facing a third consecutive year of floods. Considering the recent flood severity over the state a dedicated Flood Forecast Cell created at KSNDMC.

3. Urban Flood Forecast: An integrated Urban Flood Model for Bangalore City (UFM) is being developed by Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC) in collaboration with Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore, to manage floods in the city. An efficient forecast system with a well-established network of 100 Telemetric Rain gauge Sensors and 12 Telemetric Weather Stations with integrated two-dimensional flood model, along with 26 Water Level Sensors, provides information on the spread of the floodwater (vis- à-vis flood inundation). An automated information dissemination Web Portal www.varunamitra.karnataka.gov.in and a Mobile app named Bengaluru Meghasandesha has been developed to disseminate relevant information to stakeholders.

4. Thunderstorms and Lightning Monitoring: Lightning strikes have been causing loss of life and property in Karnataka as well. Apart from the loss of life,

there is a huge loss of livestock as well as infrastructure due to lightning strikes in the State every year. To mitigate the losses due to Lightning strikes in the State, the centre has taken up monitoring and early warning through a network of 11 Lightning Detection Sensor stations in the State to provide location-specific Early Warnings to the Government Executives and general public across the State about the Thunderstorms and Lightning strikes.

5. Seismic Monitoring: To address the Seismicity in the State, KSNDMC has established a Network of 14 VSAT Enabled and Solar Powered Permanent Seismic Monitoring Stations at different vulnerable locations in the State. The data pertaining to these 14 Seismic Stations is being received to the Master Control Facility (MCF) located at KSNDMC, Bengaluru in Real Time through VSAT & GPRS Technologies. Through this Network of Stations in the State, KSNDMC is monitoring Local, Regional and Tele seismic Earthquakes. Technical support in terms of providing Earthquake information through SMS followed by Technical Reports are being provided to the Stakeholders of GoK and the Dam Authorities for taking up mitigation measures accordingly.

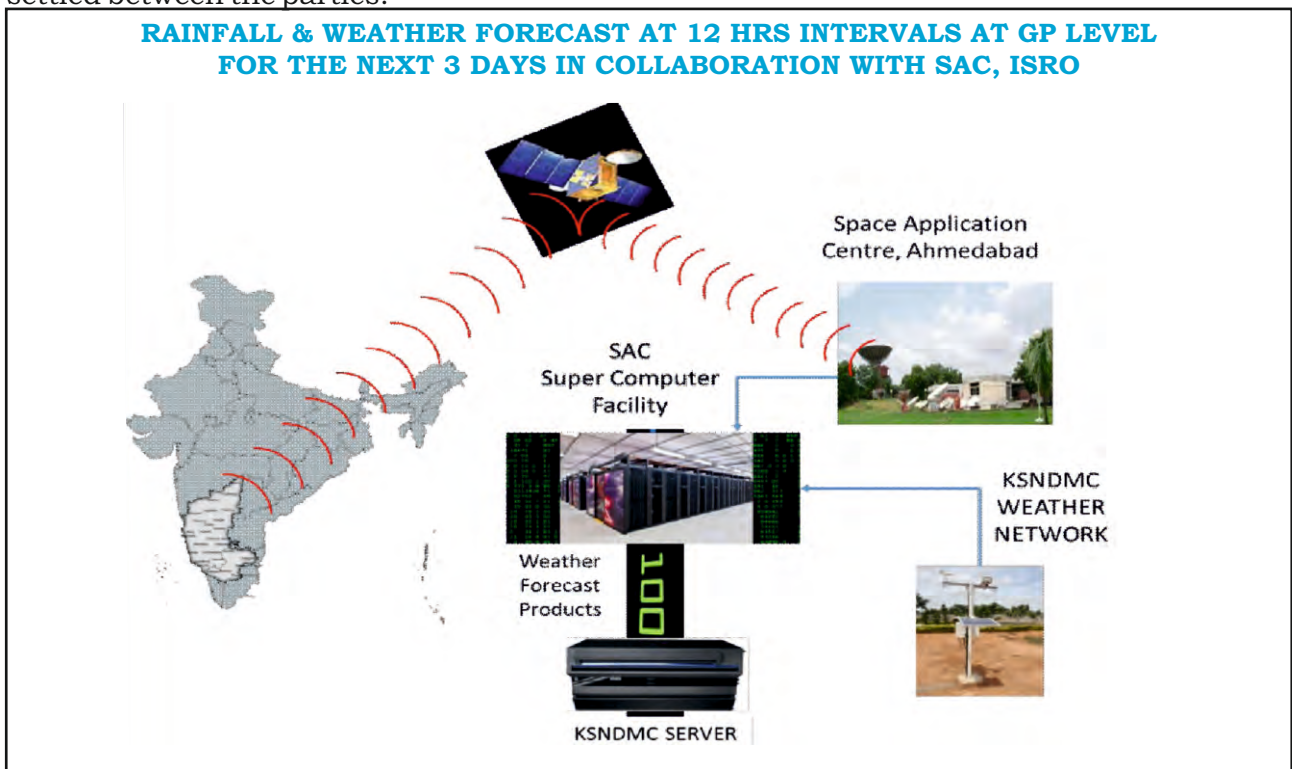


6. Implementing Insurance Schemes: The high-resolution weather data collected from the ground level has been used for the implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme in the state which is considered as a risk transfer mechanism. The weather data is used at different levels. First, it is used in designing the Term-sheets in case of Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWCIS), wherein area-specific and crop-specific term sheets are designed by using high-resolution historical weather data by the agencies.

Similarly, the ground-level weather data is also being used by the public for claiming insurance for the damage/loss of property incurred due to weather aberration. Incidences of damage to industrial sheds or the chimneys due to high wind activity are being established and assessed using the weather data collected from the TWS station network. Likewise, damages to the poly-houses installed for floriculture and/or cash crop cultivation are also assessed using the weather data. The observed data from the nearby TWS or TRG station is used to corroborate the incidence of weather aberration beyond a threshold, and accordingly, insurance claims are being settled between the parties.

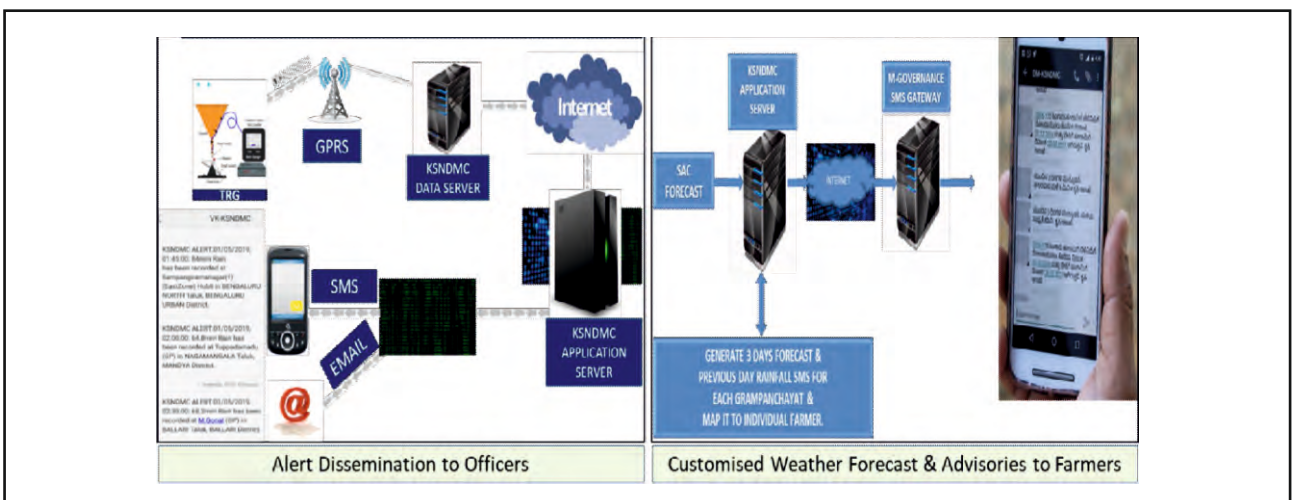
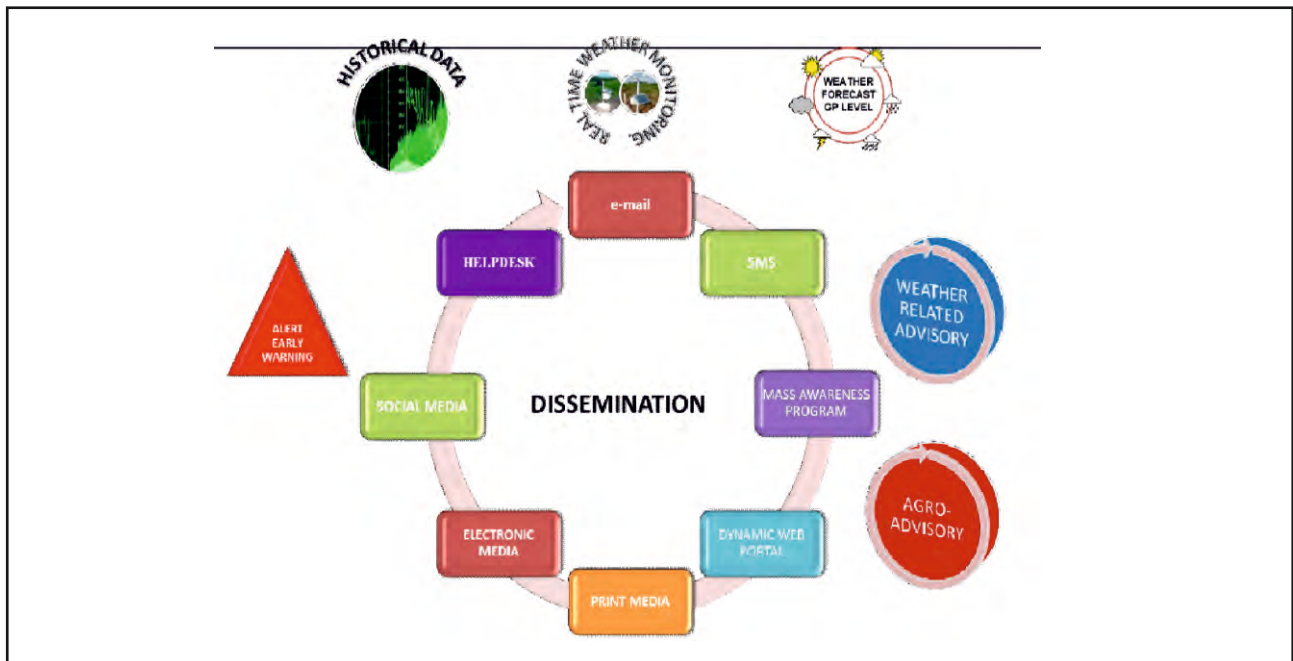
7. Weather Forecast: Weather forecast at very high temporal and spatial resolution is another critical segment that enables to generate effective Meteorological advisory. The KSNDMC generates Rainfall / Weather Forecast for the State of Karnataka every day in collaboration with national agencies like Space Application Centre (SAC), Ahmadabad and Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC-SHAR), Sriharikota and Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). Weather forecasts are generated regularly with three different time scales, viz., Short term, Medium term and Long term. The weather data observed on the ground is also ingested into some of these weather forecasting models and it has been to be useful in correcting and improving the Model output over the years.

8. Information Dissemination Mechanism of KSNDMC: Information Dissemination plays an important role in disaster risk reduction. KSNDMC has employed various Dissemination systems to send Disaster-related information through Alerts, Advisories and Early Warnings to all the Government Executives & Communities at Real time.



High Spatial and Temporal resolution data thus collected from the ground on various parameters are being converted into information. Subsequently, in conjunction with the weather forecast, the meteorological information is used to generate customized weather Advisories and disseminated to the users. This has enabled the stakeholders at all levels to take appropriate decisions at right time in the domain of Drought Monitoring & Management, Crop Assessment Survey Mechanism, Water Resource Management. Implementing Insurance Schemes and Power generation and Grid load management. Currently, KSNDMC is providing natural disaster and agricultural

development-related information through help desk, general radio service, Very Small Aperture Terminal and other methods. The centre serves agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, transportation, power and electricity sectors, disaster management agencies and other beneficiaries through web-enabled database management, application development and customization. Information is also disseminated to the field level officers of the Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture, Water resources, Raitha Samparka Kendras (RSKs), Farmer's facilitators under Soil Enrichment Program, Krishi Vigyana Kendras (KVKs), and Agriculture



Universities, besides Print and Electronic Media.

9. Community Help-desk For Information Dissemination

To disseminate the Agro-Met information, forecast and advisories directly to the farmers, a 24x7 Interactive Help Desk "Varuna Mitra" has been put in place in Karnataka at KSNDMC. Some of the unique features of this dissemination model are:-

- a. The farmers can get the information on what they need and when they need.
- b. Provides Agro-Met Advisories directly to the farmers through interactive telephony in the language and frequency a farmer can comprehend.
- c. Information on rainfall, temperature, humidity, cloud cover, wind speed information and forecast is made available (highest spatial resolution in the country at present) at the Gram Panchayat level.
- d. The information and Advisories are based on high spatial and temporal resolution ground- level weather observation and same resolution weather forecast.
- e. Alerts on extreme weather events, information on reservoir status, streamflow etc., are also made available to the users.
- f. Voice recording of each call is used to improve the service and also to address the complaints.

The farmers have been calling Varuna Mitra and collecting customized information pertinent to their respective Gram Panchayats and using the information and advisories for planning their agricultural activities encompassing land preparation, sowing, inter-crop cultivation, application of fertilizers, spraying pesticides and harvesting. Though it is not a Toll-Free service, the number of calls have been increasing annually and lakhs of farmers are seen to be benefitting from the VARUNA MITRA Services.

8.5.3 Impact Evaluation of 'Varuna Mitra Services'

A team of researchers from the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru has carried out a study to evaluate and assess the impact of Varuna Mitra help desk services on the farmers. Through multi-stage random sampling technique, the assessment was carried out by directly contacting the farmers in three districts in three different regions with High Rainfall (>1200mm), Moderate Rainfall (600-1200mm) and Low Rainfall (<600mm) based on the annual rainfall which represents 8 of the 10 agro-climatic zones of Karnataka. The farmers who obtained information from Varuna Mitra helpdesk service were randomly interviewed using a pre-tested questionnaire. Apart from farmers, other stakeholders were also interviewed to assess the impact of Varuna Mitra more comprehensively.

In this evaluation, the impact of Varuna Mitra services was assessed on the cost of cultivation, yield, income and post-harvest losses considering two situations, namely, with and without weather information from KSNDMC. Overall impact was estimated by aggregating the stage-wise impact to arrive at per acre and per farm impact by using the information provided by Varuna Mitra. The results showed that the performance of the Helpdesk has been impressive.

This also stood substantiated from the increase in the number of calls since its inception from a low of 6,585 in 2011 to 14.90 lakh in 2020. In terms of the pattern of calls during the drought years, it was found that the number of calls increased with the increase in the number of districts experiencing drought.

Among the queries made about 99.53 per cent were about rainfall and/or weather-related which is a very crucial input for planning or executing agricultural operations and securing the standing crop. The sub-sectoral analysis of the purpose for which the calls were made, it was seen that majority of the farmers sought information relating to agriculture (90.39 per cent),



followed by horticulture (8.65 per cent), animal husbandry (0.39 per cent) and sericulture (0.57 per cent). Each farmer fetching information from Varuna Mitra, in turn, shared it with at least 12 farmers in his/her area. A majority of the farmers sought short term rainfall forecast for one to three (1-3) days and indicated a wide range of accuracy levels of these predictions. An overwhelming proportion of farmers (62.50 per cent) indicated that the accuracy of prediction realised was to the extent ranging from 60 to 90 per cent.

Farmers had interacted with Varuna Mitra at different stages of crop cultivation from sowing to harvesting. Of more than 2000 farmers contacted for this exercise, 49 per cent reported a decrease in input cost, 49.70 per cent reported increase in yield, 53 per cent reported an increase in net income and 40 per cent reported decrease in post-harvest losses

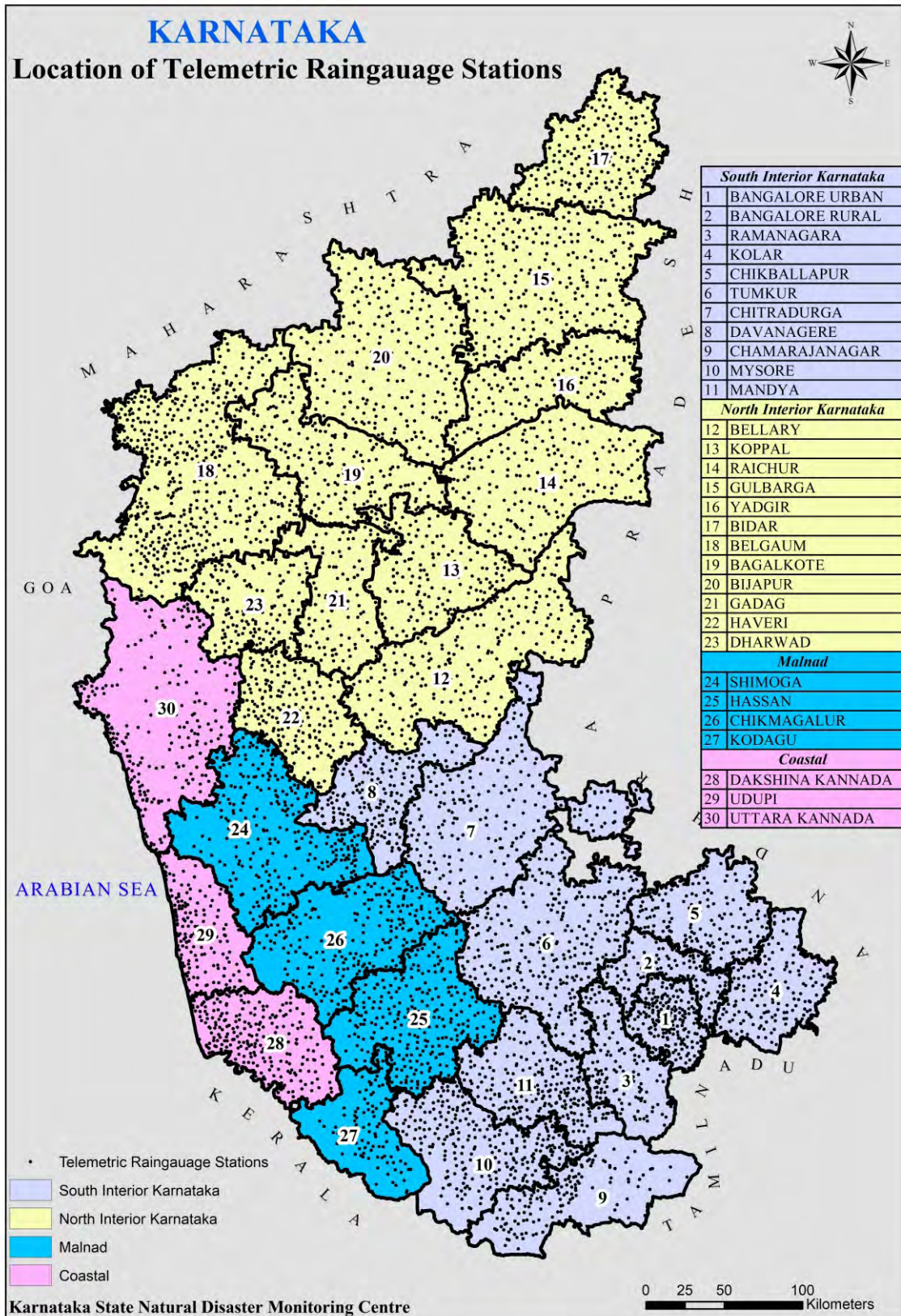
Way Forward

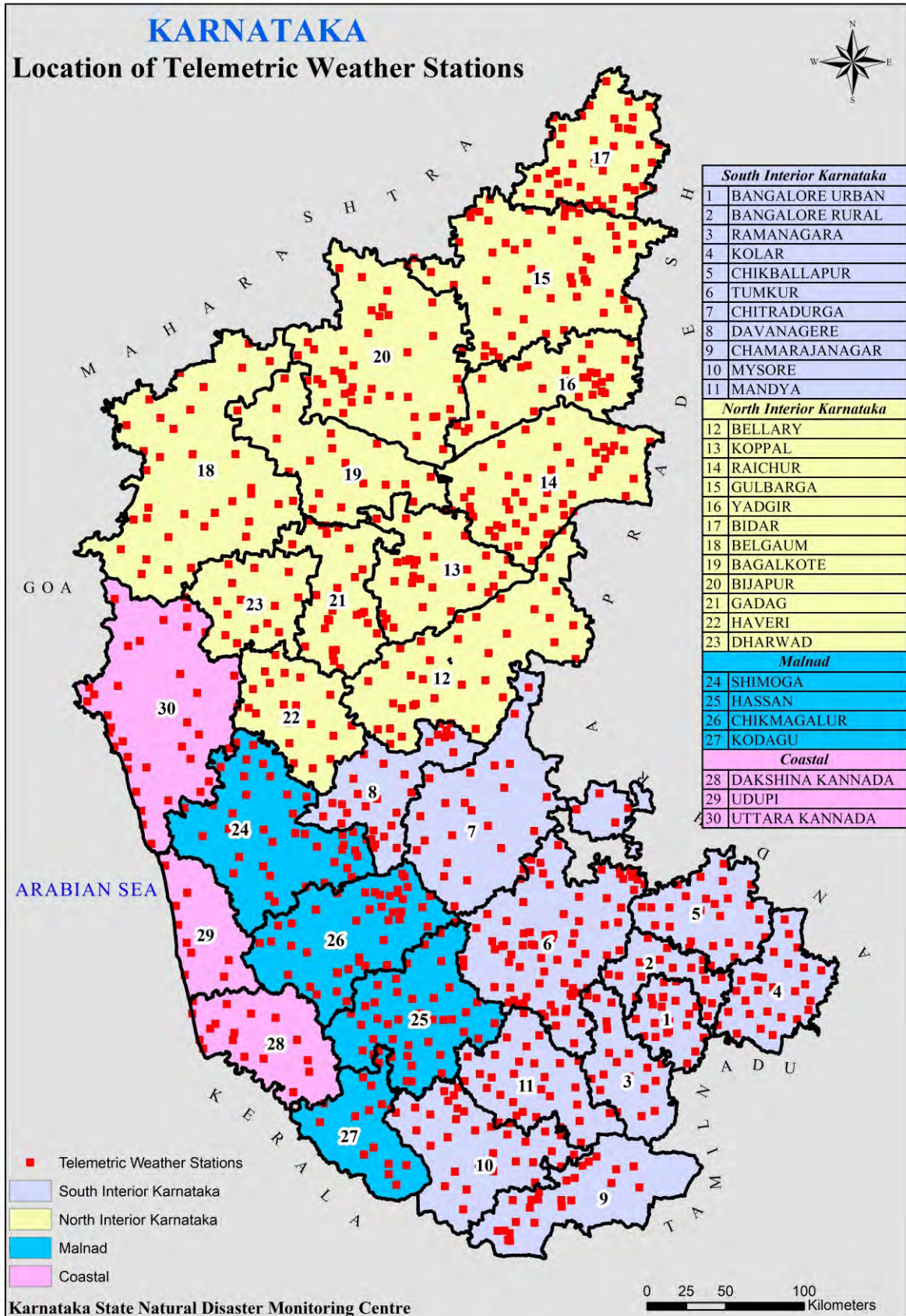
- Desilting and deepening of tanks along with renovation/servicing of embankments and afforestation for conserving water bodies and avoiding flooding
- Under National Infrastructure Pipeline, proposed the diversion of west flowing rivers through river linking to conserve

500 TMC, draining down to the Arabian Sea, by creating water harvesting structures, lift irrigation schemes, filling tanks with recycled wastewater.

- Develop Bengaluru as e-waste management hub and generate an income by recovering precious metals, like bronze, gold
- Increase the use of LED bulbs to 165 from 37.16 per 1000 population to reduce CO₂ emission.
- Prepared an Integrated Water Resource Policy for both urban and rural areas, to balance supply and demand gaps, on a sustainable basis.
- Develop water security plans in 41 overexploited taluks, covering 1199 Gram Panchayats, under Atal Bhu Jal Yojana.
- Promote Water Use Efficiency through micro irrigation projects and Piped Conveyance system with Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition.
- Modernization of old canal systems under Support for Irrigation Modernization Program.
- Promoting climate adoption and mitigation interventions and resource management through information, education and communication activities

MAP DEPICTING THE NETWORK OF TRG AND TWS STATIONS IN KARNATAKA





9.1 INTRODUCTION

Karnataka has been spearheading the growth of Indian industry, particularly in terms of high-technology industries in the areas of Electrical and Electronics, Information & Communication Technology (ICT), Biotechnology and, more recently, Nano Technology. The industrial structure of Karnataka presents a blend of modern high-tech capital goods and knowledge intensive industries on the one hand and traditional consumer goods industries on the other. This chapter throws light on the industrial growth of Karnataka in 2019-20 as well as the industrial policy initiatives taken by the Government, among others.

9.2 TRENDS IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Trends in industrial production can be analyzed by considering the changes in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP). Towards calculating the index, the weights of different sectors and sub-sectors are assigned based on their contribution to Gross Value Added (GVA) of industry in the base year. The manufacturing sector has the highest weight of about 81.1% followed by electricity sector (11.8%) and the mining sector (6.9%).

Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with base year as 2004-05 of Karnataka covering mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors and the General Index for current year 2019-20 stood at 203.45. The sector wise indices for the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with base year as 2004-05 are presented in **Table 9.1**.

The overall organized industrial sector of Karnataka has registered 1.20% growth in 2019-20 as compared to 2018-19. Within the organized industrial sector, Mining sector shows the highest growth of 4.35% followed by the Manufacturing sector 2.58% and Electricity sector registered negative growth of 9.24%. As a result of this moderate growth rate of 1.20% was observed.

The average annual growth rates for the overall organized industry mainly for mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors for the period from 2008-09 to 2019-20 with base year as 2004-05 are presented in **Appendix 9.1**. The compound average growth rate (CAGR) for this period for the entire organized industry was about 6.10% whereas it was 6.63% for manufacturing and 5.31% for electricity. A decline of 1.07% was seen in the output of the State's mining sector.

Table 9.1 : Index of industrial production of Karnataka 2017-18 to 2019-20

Base Year 2004-05

Sector	Weight	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Mining	69.8321	79.52 (1.81)	84.20 (5.89)	87.86 (4.35)
Manufacturing*	811.3591	204.34 (2.64)	210.49 (3.01)	215.93 (2.58)
Electricity	118.8089	184.24 (2.06)	205.10 (11.32)	186.15 (-9.24)
General Index	1000.000	193.24 (2.55)	201.03 (4.03)	203.45 (1.20)

Note: 1) Figures in brackets indicate percentage changes over the previous year. 2) * Provisional figures.

Source: 3) Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

9.3 ALL INDIA QUICK ESTIMATES OF INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The All India Quick Estimates of Index of Industrial Production with Base Year 2011-12 for the month of November 2020 stands at 126.3. The Indices of Industrial Production for the Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity sectors for the month of November 2020 stands at 104.5, 128.4 and 144.8 respectively. These Quick Estimates will undergo revision in subsequent releases as per the revision policy of IIP. All India Quick Estimates of Index of Industrial Production and Use-Based Index for the month of October 2020 with base year 2011-12 are presented in **Table 9.2 and 9.3**.

As per Use-based classification, the indices stand at 121.3 for Primary Goods, 84.6 for Capital Goods, 136.7 for Intermediate Goods and 135.5 for Infrastructure/Construction Goods for the month of November 2020. Further, the indices for Consumer durables and Consumer non-durables stands at 115.9 and 149.1

respectively for the month of November 2020.

9.4 INDUSTRIAL GROWTH BY TWO DIGIT INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

At the two digit NIC-04 level, manufacturing industry sector has been sub-divided into 22 major industry groups. Among the major industry groups, Basic Metals have the highest weight of 119.93 followed by Chemical and Chemical Products (107.89) & Food Products & Beverages (71.30). These three groups contribute more than 1/3 rd of total weight (811.36), for the base year 2004-05.

During 2019-20, among the two digit level industries, highest index is observed in group 22- Publishing & Printing Materials (374.80) followed by group 20- Wood and Wood products (273.48), 34- Motor vehicles, Trailers and semi – Trailers (272.09), group 29- machinery equipment (263.10), group 35- Other Transport Equipment (248.54). The indices for two-digit level industries from 2008-09 to 2019-20 with base year

Table 9.2 : Index of Industrial Production – Sectoral

(Base:2011-12=100)

Month	Mining		Manufacturing		Electricity		General	
	(14.372472)		(77.63321)		(7.994318)		(100)	
Year	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21
April	107.8	78.8	126.2	42.1	162.9	125.6	126.5	54.0
May	110.1	87.6	135.8	84.4	176.9	150.6	135.4	90.2
June	106.5	85.7	129.0	107.1	173.6	156.2	129.3	107.9
July	100.2	87.5	133.7	118.5	170.5	166.3	131.8	117.9
August	92.0	84.0	128.4	118.7	165.7	162.7	126.2	117.2
September	86.4	87.6	126.0	125.7	158.7	166.4	122.9	123.5
October	99.5	98.2	126.3	131.5	145.8	162.2	124.0	129.2
November*	112.7	104.5	130.6	128.4	139.9	144.8	128.8	126.3
Growth over the corresponding period of previous year								
November*	1.9	-7.3	3.0	-1.7	-5.0	3.5	2.1	-1.9
April - Nov	-0.1	-12.5	0.4	-17.3	0.8	-4.5	0.3	-15.5

*Figures for November 2020 are Quick Estimates.

Note: Indices for the months of August 2020 and October 2020 Incorporate updated production data.

Source: MOSPI, National Statistical Office, GOI, New Delhi.

Table 9.3: Index of Industrial Production Use-based Classification (Base:2011-12=100)

Month	Primary goods		Capital goods		Intermediate goods		Infrastructure/ Construction goods		Consumer durables		Consumer non-durables		
	Weight	(34.048612)	(8.223043)		(17.221487)		(12.338363)		(12.839296)		(15.329199)		
Year	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	
April	125.8	92.4	96.2	7.0	123.7	44.6	135.0	20.3	127.1	5.5	140.0	72.7	
May	131.9	106.0	103.9	35.4	138.8	83.7	145.0	88.4	133.8	39.7	149.8	135.3	
June	127.8	109.3	101.9	63.8	136.5	108.2	140.6	114.9	120.0	78.2	138.0	147.5	
July	128.1	114.3	91.8	70.9	140.4	125.4	140.1	128.6	130.3	99.4	146.6	149.3	
August	121.9	108.7	88.7	75.6	135.9	127.7	130.7	128.6	122.0	110.3	144.4	141.1	
September	113.8	112.1	91.4	90.2	134.1	132.8	127.6	130.8	122.5	126.7	144.0	147.5	
October	121.7	117.8	88.5	91.6	136.4	139.2	129.9	142.8	113.3	133.7	138.6	148.5	
November*	124.5	121.3	91.1	84.6	140.9	136.7	134.5	135.5	116.7	115.9	150.2	149.1	
Growth over the corresponding period of previous year													
November*	-0.2	-2.6	-8.9	-7.1	17.2	-3.0	-0.7	0.7	-1.4	-0.7	1.1	-0.7	
April -Nov	0.1	-11.3	-11.7	-31.1	10.3	-17.2	-2.4	-17.7	-6.6	-28.1	3.5	-5.4	

*Figures for November 2020 are Quick Estimates.

Note: Indices for the months of August 2020 and October 2020 Incorporate updated production data.

Source: MOSPI, National Statistical Office, GOI, New Delhi.

2004-05 are given in **Appendix 9.2**. It is observed that the growth rate has decreased during 2008-09 & has sudden shoot up in 2009-10 & observed a fluctuation in 2011-12 & 2012-13, decreased during 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 & marginal growth was observed from 2016-17 to 2019-20.

9.5 ORGANISED MANUFACTURING SECTOR

The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) presents detailed statistics on the manufacturing sector of the organized industrial sector. **Table 9.4** presents ASI statistics for registered factories for 2016-17 and 2017-18 for Karnataka and All-India. Karnataka accounted for 5.69% of the total registered factories in 2017-18 in the country. The contribution of registered factories of Karnataka stood at 5.79% of total fixed capital, 6.55% of total output and 6.97% of Gross Value Added in the same year. The share of Karnataka in total registered factories has marginally increased in 2017-18 as compared to 2016-17. However, the relative contribution

of Karnataka's registered factories to the national industrial performance in terms of working capital, total input and output, gross and net value added and profits has marginally decreased, fixed capital has been increased during the same period.

According to ASI 2017-18 with NIC-2008, the major industrial groups in the registered factory sector of Karnataka in terms of value of output are

- (i) Manufacture of Food Products - 16.75%.
- (ii) Manufacture of Basic Metals-13.33%.
- (iii) Manufacture of Coke and refined petroleum products - 11.75%.
- (iv) Manufacture of Motor vehicle, trailers & semi-trailers-9.04%.
- (v) Machinery and equipment- 5.85%
- (vi) Manufacture of Electrical Equipment-4.46%.
- (vii) Manufacture of Other manufacturing materials - 4.34%.

(viii) Manufacture of Wearing Apparels - 4.02%.

These eight industry groups together accounted for more than 72% of the total value of output of registered factories of Karnataka in 2017-18. Details are presented in **Appendix 9.3**.

The important indicators per registered factory based on ASI results for 2016-17 and 2017-18 are presented in **Table 9.5**.

Karnataka compares favorably with all-India in terms of all the indicators – per factory employment, output and gross value added. Though registered factories of Karnataka, on an average are more capital intensive than that of all-India, they are also more employment-intensive and generated more value added as well as output.

The selected economic indicators per worker for Karnataka and All-India are given in **Table 9.6**. Annual wages per worker reveal

Table 9.4 : Selected Key indicators of Registered Factories: Karnataka & All-India (Rs. Crore) 2016-17 to 2017-18

Particulars	2016-17			2017-18		
	Karnataka	India	% share	Karnataka	India	% share
Industries (No)	13,344	2,34,865	5.68	13,518	2,37,684	5.69
Fixed Capital	1,81,221	31,90,386	5.68	1,90,187	32,85,889	5.79
Working Capital	59,009	6,63,083	8.90	55,447	6,44,119	8.61
Total Output	5,01,647	72,65,514	6.90	5,28,938	80,72,173	6.55
Total Input	4,04,355	58,97,464	6.86	4,26,754	66,05,202	6.46
Gross value added	97,292	13,68,050	7.11	1,02,184	14,66,970	6.97
Net value added	82,766	11,45,919	7.22	87,219	12,29,674	7.09
Profit	39,995	5,39,353	7.42	39,860	5,76,242	6.92

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), GOI

Table 9.5 : Important Indicators per Factory 2016-17 to 2017-18

Indicator	Unit	2016-17		2017-18	
		Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India
Investment in fixed capital	Rs. Lakh	1358.07	1358.39	1406.92	1382.46
Employment	No.	79.81	63.49	78.81	65.69
Value of output	Rs. Lakh	3759.34	3093.49	3912.84	3396.18
Gross Value Added	Rs. Lakh	729.10	582.48	755.91	617.19

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), GOI

Table 9.6: Selected Economic Indicators of Industries 2015-16 to 2017-18

Year	Labour productivity (Net value added per rupee in wages)		Total input per worker (Rs. lakh)		Total output per worker (Rs. lakh)		Annual wages per worker (Rs.)	
	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India
2015-16	5.27	6.87	46.70	50.19	56.94	61.62	1,58,744	1,40,086
2016-17	5.66	6.60	48.85	50.57	60.61	62.30	1,76,598	1,48,794
2017-18	5.54	6.38	51.50	54.03	63.83	66.03	1,89,875	1,57,718

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), GOI

that Karnataka was better-off than the all-India, while the State lagged behind in total output and input per worker and Net value added with all India in 2017-18.

9.6 MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) form an important and growing segment of Karnataka's industrial sector. As per the MSME amended Act, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are classified based on two factors - investment and annual turnover as follows:

97232 MSME Units have been registered in the State during 2019-20 with an investment of Rs.1859727 lakhs by providing employment to 702325 persons. Details of year wise registration of MSMEs in the State, persons employed in the registered MSME enterprises and employment per unit during 2017-18 to 2020-21 (up to June) are given in **Table 9.7**. Registration of Small-Scale Industrial units in Karnataka (Cumulative) is shown in **Appendix 9.4**.

As compared to 2018-19, there is a 40% increase in the number of units registered, 25% increase in investment and 20% increase in number of persons employed during 2019-20. Details of the MSMEs registered in Karnataka and number of units registered every year in Karnataka is in increasing trend since 2017-18 are given in **Table 9.8**.

Out of 97232 units that were registered in Karnataka during 2019-20, about 9.03% (i.e. 8782 units) of the units were related to manufacturing of Food Products which occupied the top position followed by Manufacturing of Textiles 6.50% registration.

During 2019-20 - Manufacturing of Food Products, Other manufacturing, Textiles, Machinery and Equipments and Other professional, scientific and technical activities have occupied the top 5 positions in terms of investment. Manufacturing of Food Products being the first among top 10 is accounting for about 11.21% of the total investments followed by other manufacturing being 8.41% of the total investment.

In terms of employment Manufacturing of Food Products, Wearing Apparel, Textiles, Other manufacturing and other professional, scientific, and technical activities are in top 5 positions. Manufacturing of Food Products being in first position is generating about 8.39% of the total employment and is closely followed by Manufacturing of Wearing Apparel with about 6.83 % employment. Details of the top ten products in which units were established, investment and employment generated during 2019-20 are given in **Table 9.9**.

Category	Manufacturing and Service	
	Investment on Plant and Machinery	Annual Turnover
Micro	Up to Rs. 1.00 Crore	Up to Rs. 5 Crore
Small	Up to Rs.10.00 Crore	Up to Rs. 50 Crore
Medium	Up to Rs. 50.00 Crore	Up to Rs. 250 Crore

Table 9.7 : Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises 2017-18 to 2020-21

Year	MSME units	Employment	Employment per unit
2017-18	48482	440476	9.08
2018-19	69278	582943	8.41
2019-20	97232	702325	7.22
2020-21 (up to June)	82227	542890	6.60

Source: Directorate of Micro, Small and Medium Industries.

Table 9.8 : Details of MSMEs registered in Karnataka 2017-18 to 2020-21

Year		2017- 18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (till June)
MICRO	Units (Nos.)	39509	56450	80379	67031
	Invt. (Rs. lakh)	252544	329929	470352	350383
	Empl. (Nos.)	224597	297999	389244	266704
SMALL	Units (Nos.)	8568	12277	16069	14276
	Invt. (Rs. Lakh)	640154	826535	994044	926101
	Empl. (Nos.)	181438	241096	257408	208273
MEDIUM	Units (Nos.)	405	551	784	920
	Invt. (Rs. Lakh)	265877	331234	395331	531958
	Empl. (Nos.)	34441	43848	55673	67913
TOTAL	Units (Nos.)	48482	69278	97232	82227
	Invt. (Rs. Lakh)	1158575	1487698	1859727	1808442
	Empl. (Nos.)	440476	582943	702325	542890

Source: Directorate of Micro, Small and Medium Industries.

Table 9.9 : Top-10 products by Number of units, Investment and Employment generated registered in 2019-20

Sl. No.	Products	NIC-2008	No. of Units	Investment (Rs. Lakhs)	Employment (Nos.)
1.	Manufacturing of Food Products	10	8782	208654	58932
2.	Manufacturing of Textiles	13	6322	119651	44343
3.	Other personal service activities	96	5910	50284	23765
4.	Other professional, scientific and technical activities	74	5562	78026	36108
5.	Manufacturing of wearing apparel	14	5440	66155	48015
6.	Food and beverage service activities	56	5386	44014	21205
7.	Other manufacturing	32	5243	156426	42818
8.	Office Administrative, office support and other business support activities	82	4177	64884	26768
9.	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	62	2936	40467	29169
10.	Manufacturing of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	28	2749	81641	21882
11.	Total Industries Registered during 2019-20		97232	1859727	702325

Source: Directorate of Micro, Small and Medium Industries.

9.7 SELECTED INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

I. Status of Implementation of Food parks

Food Karnataka Ltd., has been nominated as the nodal agency to look after the implementation at the following Food Parks in the State.

1. **M/s. Innova Agri Bio Tech Park Limited, Malur:** This Food Park has been developed in an area of 87 acres of land in KIADB Industrial Area Malur, Kolar District. To compliment the activities in addition to the food processing, a gamma irradiation facility has been installed and accredited from USFDA. 50.48 acres in the park has been allotted to 22 food processing units. An amount of Rs. 400 lakhs each (Total Rs. 800 Lakhs) has been released by the State and Central Governments. Totally 14 food processing units are currently functioning in the park. Mangoes are being exported to USA and Australia by utilizing the Gamma Irradiation facility.
2. **M/s. Green Food Park Limited, Bagalkote:** This Food Park is being developed in an area of 100 acres of land at Navnagar KIADB Industrial Area, Bagalkote. 52.5 acres of land allotted for 18 food processing units/companies. An amount of Rs.700 lakhs (State: Rs. 400 lakhs and Central: Rs.300 lakhs) has been released. Totally 06 food processing units are currently functioning in the park.
3. **M/s. Akshaya Food Park Limited, Hiriyur:** The Food Park has been developed in an area of 106 acres and 37 guntas of land at Huchavanahally village, Hiriyur Taluk, Chitradurga District. An amount of Rs.400 lakhs unsecured loan has been disbursed by State and Central Government. Totally 08 food processing units are currently functioning in the park.
4. **M/s. Jewargi Agro Food Park Limited, Jewargi:** This Food Park is being developed in an area of 105 acres of land. An amount of Rs.796 lakhs (State: Rs. 400 lakhs and Central:

Rs.396 lakhs) has been released. Totally 03 food processing units are currently functioning in the park.

II. Food Parks under the State Scheme

In the Budget 2008-09, 6 food parks are approved. They are Bengaluru (Rural), Tumkuru, Shivamogga, Davanagere, Vijayapura and Belagavi.

9.7.2 Textiles Industries

To establish the textile and garment industries in Karnataka, as a producer of internationally competitive value added products thereby maintaining dominant presence in the growing domestic and international market and contributing to the sustainable employment and economic growth of the State. To support the industry with skilled human resource and to create employment opportunities in the State. The Department will support skill development activities to the unemployed youth and up-gradation of skills for the people employed in the textile sector

Details of Handloom Weavers and Looms in the State, Registered Weavers Co-op. Societies and Particulars of co-operative Spinning mills in the State are presented in **Table 9.10.**

There are 944 powerloom co-operative societies (728 handloom and 216 powerloom) in the state of which only 610 (483 handloom and 127 powerloom) are functioning. Further, out of 11 co-operative spinning mills in the state only 4 are functioning.

Weavers Special Package

An amount of Rs.127.18 crores has been utilized for the following activities during 2019-20.

- a) Rs.2.85 lakhs for Medical Reimbursement for 8 Weavers.
- b) Rs.5.15 lakhs for funeral expenses to 103 Weaver families.
- c) NABARD Reimbursement Scheme-2 Co-operative societies Rs.0.58 lakhs.
- d) Rs.4.50 lakhs for Weavers' Study Tour for 9 Co-operative societies.

**Table 9.10 : Details of Handloom Weavers and Looms in the State
(As per 2019-20 Handloom census conducted by Govt. of India)**

Particulars	Rural	Urban	Total
Total Weaver households	28597	5080	33677
Weaver Population			
a) Male	22394	4203	26597
b) Female	23961	4231	28192
Total	46355	8434	54789
Weaving workforce			
a) No. of adult weavers	22564	4610	27174
b) No. of adult allied workers	23791	3824	27615
Total	46355	8434	54789
Looms			
a) Working	24863	4514	29377
b) Idle	3561	601	4162
Total	28424	5115	33539
Per capita income of weaver households (Rs.5000 to Rs.15000)	28597	5080	33677

Source: Handloom & Textile Department

Details of Power loom, Handloom & Readymade Garments as on 31.03.2020 in the state

Power looms		Handlooms		Readymade Garments	
Units	Weavers	Units	Weavers	Units	Employees
1,19,773	2,39,546	29,377	50,574	1036	441738

There are 317 Ginning, 23 Spinning and 31,526 Weaving in the state.

- Under Thrift Fund Scheme 52 Co-operative Societies were assisted with an amount Rs.1.60 crore.
- Rs. 10 Lakhs is released to KHTI, Gadag and Jamakhandi.
- Subsidy of Rs.13.69 lakhs for purchase of Raw Material to 30 cooperative societies.
- Rs. 4.69 crore rebate facility is extended to 91 Handloom societies.
- Rs. 40.43 Crores are released to various ESCOMS as Power Subsidy of 32668 Powerloom Societies.
- Rs.91.50 lakhs to 62 beneficiaries & Rs.137.25 Lakhs to 57 beneficiaries
- was released for purchase of Electronic Jacquard.
- Rs.34 lakhs released for 4 beneficiaries under Wool Sector Development Scheme.
- Rs.480.79 lakhs Power Subsidy was provided to 4 Co-operative spinning mills.
- Rs.8.63 lakhs subsidy has been given to Co-operative spinning mills for purchase of cotton from Cotton Corporation of India (CCI).

Under SCP/TSP an amount of Rs. 2189.68 lakhs for 102 SC beneficiaries and Rs.1321.66 lakhs for 66 ST beneficiaries

has been released to take up weaving activities.

An amount of Rs.2000 lakhs has been released to Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation of which Rs.346 lakhs for SC programmes, Rs.1512 lakhs for general programmes and Rs.142 lakhs for ST programmes.

During 2019-20 an amount of Rs.10,000 lakhs has been spent for the following programmes.

- Rs.9733.10 lakhs has been released to 226 MSME units.
- Rs.2699.16 lakhs has been released to 1 mega projects for capital subsidy, power subsidies and EST/EPF contribution.
- Rs.127.60 lakhs has been released.
- Rs.330.89 lakhs has been utilized for 27547 beneficiaries which includes 1146 scheduled caste 3717 scheduled tribes and 12684 general category beneficiaries.
- Employment oriented training was imparted to 27862 persons.

Progress of 2020-21

The amount provided for 2020-21 is Rs.36498.00 lakhs of which an amount of Rs.20227.86 lakhs is incurred as expenditure upto December 2020 as against the release of RS. 25125.48 crores towards weavers package and implementation of Garment policy.

9.7.3 Sericulture

Sericulture is one of the major employment generating sectors particularly in rural

Karnataka. The area under mulberry cultivation in the State is about 110209.18 hectares as at the end of November 2020, which is higher than the area under mulberry cultivation in 2019-20. Area under Mulberry production of Cocoons, production of Raw Silk and total employment generated from 2017-18 to 2019-20 is presented in **Table 9.11**.

From 2017-18 to 2020-21 upto November 2020 32.057 metric tonnes of raw silk was produced in India.

During 2019-20 an amount of Rs.9900.68 lakhs has been incurred as expenditure as against the allocation of Rs.9923.11 lakhs provided under state and central plan schemes. During this period 42,595 Sericulture Beneficiaries were covered.

Similarly during 2020-21 an amount of Rs.8677.65 lakhs is incurred as expenditure upto November 2020 as against the allocation of Rs.12343.00 provided under various state and central schemes. 5531 beneficiaries were covered upto November 2020.

To cover more farmers under sericulture the beneficiaries are being provided with Seed cocoon bonus/incentive, Bivoltine / MSC chawki cost, Rearing Equipments, Raw silk incentive produced in Automatic Reeling Machines and financial assistance for construction of rearing houses/mounting halls, establishment of chawki rearing centers, drip irrigation etc.

At present there is a shortage of skilled labourers. In view of this government has proposed to establish new technology

Table 9.11 : Sericulture industry in Karnataka 2017-18 to 2020-21 (up to Nov. 2020)

Particulars	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Area under mulberry	'000 he	98.135	104.578	106.384
Production of cocoons	'000 Tonnes	66.833	83.017	79.701
Quantum of Cocoons marketed	'000 Tonnes	43.535	56.001	40.875
Raw silk production	'000 Tonnes	9.322	11.592	11.143
Employment in sericulture	lakhs	12.757	13.595	13.830

Note: MTs –Metric Tonnes, Source: Department of Sericulture.

reeling machinery in Santhemarahalli silk factory to impart training to youth of this region and make them self reliant. An amount of Rs.2 crore has been provided for this purpose.

During 2020-21 a new programme has been announced to establish a Silk Worm Processing Centre with public-private partnership, in Kanva Farm in Ramanagara District, to process 30-32 metric tonne of silk worm larvae daily for the production of value added sub-products. The silk yarn reelers would be greatly benefitted by this.

Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd.,

The Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd. was established in 1979. It purchases Silk yarn in the open auction in all the Silk Exchanges & maintaining the stability in the prices of silk yarn thereby protecting the interest of silk reelers and farmers. It gives fair price to the reelers & to make available twisted silk to weavers at reasonable rate. It has marketing network in the states of Karnataka and Tamilnadu.

It caters to the requirements of Primary Co-operative Societies, weavers, National

Handloom Development Corporation, Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation.

During 2020-21 the Board has made a turnover of Rs.3225.00 Lakhs upto November 2020. The Government has also provided an amount of Rs.300.00 lakhs to the board for current year. During the current year the Board has made a trading profit of Rs.80.00 lakhs as on November 2020.

During 2020-21 the Board has purchased 68 tons of silk valued @ Rs.1587.00 lakhs and silk yarn pledge 56 tons valued Rs.9.23 lakhs and sold 32 tons valued @ Rs.750.00 lakhs upto November 2020. Rs.0.67 Lakhs towards gratuity policy premium is provided in the books of accounts.

Table 9.12 presents details of Transactions of Silk Yarn at Silk Exchange and average prices for 2017-18 to 2020-21(November 2020).

The production of silk yarn in Karnataka and import of silk yarn from 2017-18 to 2019-20 is given in **Table 9.13**.

Table 9.12 : Transactions of Silk Yarn at Silk Exchange and average prices during 2017-18 to 2020-21 (Upto November 2020)

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Average Price Rs. Per Kg.	
		Filature	Charka
2017-18	1172	3302	3087
2018-19	860	3122	2725
2019-20	489	3034	2708
2020-21 (Upto Nov. 2020)	101	2395	1813

Source: Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd.,

Table 9.13 : Production of silk yarn and import of silk yarn in Karnataka 2017-18 to 2019-20

Year	Karnataka Silk Production (in tons)	Import of Silk Yarn to India (in tons)
2017 - 2018	9321	3712
2018 - 2019	11592	2785
2019 - 2020	11143	3315

Source: i) Department of Sericulture, ii) Central Silk Board

9.7.4 Karnataka Information Technology and Biotechnology Services

The Information Technology Revolution in Karnataka has began initially in Bengaluru. Achievements in IT & BT sector from 2017-18 to 2020-21 (Upto November 2020) are presented in **Table 9.14**.

9.7.5 e-Governance initiatives relating to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (e-Governance)

Karnataka has an exclusive e-Governance Division in the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms, headed by secretary to Government. This was set up in the year 2003 with a view to accelerate the process of IT enabling eg. Government processes for the benefit of citizens and to improve transparency and efficiency in administration. The Department of Personnel & Administrative reforms (e-Governance) has created the necessary infrastructure for implementing

e-Governance initiatives in the state. The Schemes of e-Governance Department are as follows:

1. Karnataka State Wide Area Network

The Karnataka State Wide Area Network is in operation since December 2009. It is serving as a state information high way for various departments of Government of Karnataka, providing video & data services and secured internet services.

Though more than 4800 Government offices are connected to KSWAN, and Bandwidth for these offices are upgraded time to time as per need basis, as per KSWAN 2.0, CeG will facilitate secured connectivity to most of the Government offices in the state (about 6400 government offices).

Initially, KSWAN was built on BOOT model and declared operational in December 2009, Since its operation, KSWAN is meeting the requirement of secured network

Table 9.14 : Achievements in IT & BT Sector for the year 2017-18 to 2020-21 (up to November 2020)

Particulars	Units	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (up to Nov 20)
Software Exports	Rs.in crore	151822.48	169699.08	184605.04	95899.82
No STP Units Approved	Number	101	167	159	96
Investment from STP Units Approved	Rs.in crore	5757.48	1205	1168.27	1733.79
Nos. of Foreign Equity Companies	Number	63	107	101	62
Investment from Foreign Equity	Rs.in crore	5559.94	1088	733.27	1683.77
Hardware Exports	Number	4446.93	5195.44	4674.07	2266.36
Investment from Hardware Units	Rs.in crore	0	0	721.81	0
No of SME's Companies	Number	38	60	58	34
Investment from SME's Companies	Rs.in crore	197.54	117	435	50.02
BPO Exports	Rs.in crore	36930.69	55357.80*	N/A	N/A

Source: Software Technology Parks of India, Bengaluru

Note: The Software Export details provided from FY 2016-17 onwards includes the details of STP units and Unit registered for Softex Certification.

connectivity to important Government departments like Treasury, IR, Health, RTO, Bhoomi etc. Some of the critical applications like Kaveri, Khajane, e-Hospital, Bhoomi, e-Procurement, e-Office are running on KSWAN. More than 3000 Government offices are connected to KSWAN. KSWAN Control Rooms (PoP) are Operational at District and Taluka HQ and serve as aggregation point for network traffic. Bandwidths are taken from BSNL & Airtel for all District and Taluka PoPs, depending on actual need and are upgraded from time to time to meet requirement of traffic demand.

Government of Karnataka upgraded KSWAN to more robust and secure network namely KSWAN 2.0., which ensures end to end secured WAN services using MPLS technology within the network and that of the bandwidth service provider and LAN services in important Government buildings.

- Video Conferencing Solution was implemented as part of KSWAN1.0 project in the year 2009. 31 number of Video Conferencing end points units were provided to District Commissioner (DC) offices and #313 Committee room Vidhana Soudha and #122, Vikasa Soudha.
- In the year 2015, under the project Taluka video conferencing project, the central VC infrastructure was upgraded with higher capacity units and 219 video conferencing end points were procured to cover 141 Tahsildar offices, 29 DC offices, 23 District Court, 7 Prison Departments, and 19 HoD offices in Bengaluru.
- In the year 2018, due to additional demands, 104 additional video conferencing end points were procured to cover second VC end point unit in each DC offices, 1 VC unit in each ZP offices and 39 end points at DSERT offices and added to the existing video conferencing system.
- The video conferencing solution is widely used by 68 departments including boards and corporations.

2. E-Procurement

e-Procurement is aimed to enhance transparency, accountability and reliability and responsiveness in all Government procurement activities. The E-Procurement is implemented on an 'end to end' solution. Credit of the project is that it is a less-paper office. This project has been extended to 338 procurement entities as on 30th November 2020. A total of 8,84,460 tenders and 39,529 auctions have been published in e-Procurement portal and 22,58,280 bids have been received against these published tenders. This platform has enabled competition among the bidders. As on 30th November 2020, 1,29,309 suppliers are registered on the platform.

3. Human Resource Management System (HRMS)

The Human Resource Management System covers automating all the Human resource functions like leave, transfer, payroll, administration and service procedures of the government and also provides a unified view of deployment of human resources across the state. Human resource Management System helps to create an exhaustive and accurate database of Government employees for effective administration, improving productivity and efficiency. HRMS is completely adopted in the state. The status as at the end of November 2020 is as follows:

- a) Pay, D.A., Advance, arrears, etc., paid through electronic platform.
- b) Immediate availability of salary component of Budget to the Finance Department.
- c) An interface is provided to Accountant General Office for updating the Leave balance of Gazetted officers.
- d) HRMS application is integrated with State Treasury application- Khajane-2.

4. Karnataka State Data Centre (SDC)

Government of Karnataka (GoK) is committed to providing a secure, resilient, reliable and scalable information infrastructure for all Government

Departments for hosting & running their e-Governance applications/Initiatives in a secure manner for providing faster and reliable citizen services.

To realize above objectives, 1st State Data Centre of Government of Karnataka was set up during 2004-05 as part of the core common technology infrastructure, at Khanija Bhavan (Khanija SDC) & is operational till date. This State Data Centre (SDC) provides infrastructure required for consolidating & hosting state level applications at a central location.

Karnataka State Data Centre located at Vikasa Soudha (Karnataka SDC) was set up in 2012 & is operational till date which is second Data Centre offering services to all Departments of Government of Karnataka. Both the Data Centres run on 24 X 7 basis & serve as State Data Centres catering to all Government of Karnataka Departments.

SDC currently provides the following types of services/facilities namely Equipment Hosting, Application Hosting and Data Hosting to departments of the Government of Karnataka:

Management Services

Monitoring: SDC has 24/7 operations & Management staff who continuously monitor the health of systems & assist in early detection of possible problems. The physical entry & access to systems is also closely monitored & logged.

Maintenance: 24/7 Operation & management staff can assist in regular or on demand maintenance activities such as data backup, installing system/ security patches & updates etc. The Data Centre operations at KSDC (Vikasa Soudha) & RSDC (Khanija Bhavana) is being provided by M/s Orange Business Private Ltd. 150 + physical servers, 2000+ VMs, 1950TB of SAN storage are deployed in both the Data centres. KSDC is ISO27001 & ISO20000 certified. As on date, 270 applications of 171 departments are hosted in KSDC & RSDC.

5. Unique Identification Numbers (UID)

Aadhaar is a 12-digit unique Identity number issued to all Indian residents based

on their Biometric and Demographic Data. The aim of the project is to provide Aadhaar number to all the residents of Karnataka. As on date 651 Lakhs Aadhaar numbers have been issued. Apart from this, many beneficiary schemes of Government of Karnataka has included Aadhaar based authentication which in-turn to help out to identify the right beneficiaries.

Presently 1,408 Aadhaar Centers has been deployed at various locations as detailed below:

- i. Centre for e-Governance – 127
 - ii. Atalji Janasnehi Kendra – 769
 - iii. Bengaluru One – 258
 - iv. Karnataka One – 113
 - v. BBMP - 141
- a) Since majority of the residual population is within the age group of 0-5, intensify the enrolments of residence in the age group of 0-5 years, a total of 2000 Tablets have been provided to Women and Child Welfare Department and suitable instructions have been given to complete the enrolments of all Children. Addition to this, CeG has provided 20 Tablets to Health and Family Welfare department for new born children enrolments.
 - b) Since the population in Bengaluru is high, the number of people to be enrolled is higher than other districts, an additional 258 Aadhaar enrolments have been provided to Bengaluru One centres and provided 141 Enrolment Kits to EDCS directorate for BBMP use.
 - c) Since the left out population contains Bed ridden, specially abled and physically challenged, the Home based Aadhaar enrolments are being carried out as per their requests.
 - d) Apart from these, Post offices, BSNL and Banks have started Aadhaar enrolments in many branches.
 - e) A dedicated call centre is operational for resolution of queries and complaints of Residents of Karnataka.

- f) Proposed to Set up 2000 Aadhaar enrollment Centres across the state through CSC, SPV along with RDPR and UDD departments.
- g) Additional 3 kits have been deployed 3 times in all the districts for the period of 3 months due to the demand and requests from District Administrations.

6. Karnataka Resident Data Hub (KRDH)

1. On-board Department for ASA/AUA

Pre-production: 7 departments.

Production: 14 departments.

1.1. Name matcher App Software Support/ Maintenance on Annual basis

Namescape software will contain functions namely string to string comparison, bulk string to string comparison for English to Kannada names and vice versa. The web services will be hosted at State Data Centre.

On boarded departments for Name Matcher: 9 departments have been on boarded.

1.2. C-DAC AUA-ASA Security Audit

AUA-ASA Web services are in pre-production and Production status and transactions are being carried out successfully by various departments/ applications. C-DAC (Hyderabad) has conducted security audit on AUA – ASA for KRDH project services in the URLs.

2. KRDH as ASP for e-Sign Services

e-Sign enables digital signing of documents and / or application forms electronically and online by leveraging Aadhaar. C-DAC (Pune) is selected to develop the application for CeG to become the ASP for e-Sign Services.

- Creation of e-Sign as a service for Digital signing of the e-Document using Aadhaar based e-KYC.
- After Consuming 50 lakh e-signs additional 1 crore e-Signs were procured on 18-07-2020.
- e-Sign services was integrated with e-Office as separate ASP ID . 42,967 have been used for the same.
- e-Sign ASP application security audit was done in September 2020.

Department Implemented e-Signs: 44 Departments have been on-boarded. The total e- Sign consumed till date is 70 lakhs. Departments in the process of implementing e-Signs: 8 departments.

7. Digilocker

Digilocker, one of the key initiatives under the Digital India Initiative, aimed at eliminating the usage of physical documents and enable sharing of e-documents across Government agencies via a mechanism to verify “authenticity” of the documents online.

Residents can also upload their own e-Documents and Digitally Sign them using the e-Sign facility. These Digitally Signed Documents can be shared with Government Organizations or other entities. 16 departments/Boards/BESCOM/MESCOM/GESCOM have implemented the digilocker.

8. E-Office

e-Office is a Mission Mode Project (MMP) under the National e-Governance Program of the Government. The product is developed by National Informatics Centre (NIC) and is aimed for conducting office procedures electronically which is expected to transform government functioning to a more efficient, effective and transparent intra-government transactions and process. The product is built as single reusable system by bringing together independent functions and systems under a single framework to enhance transparency, increase accountability and transform the Government work culture and ethics.

Currently, e-Office has been successfully implemented in 457 offices in the state of which 158 are District offices. 19,992 officers and officials are using e-office and correspondence is carried out through 793516 e-office files with 44,74,446 receipts.

12629 officers and officials were trained on capacity building of which 65% constitute taluk and district level officers/officials and 35% constitute Secretariat, Boards, Corporations and Head Offices.

The e-Leave (Leave Management system) module of e-Office has been successfully implemented in all the office of GOK Secretariat.

E-Par

The Electronic Annual Performance Appraisal Report (SPARROW) is an online system based on the comprehensive performance appraisal dossier that is maintained for each member of the Service by the State Government/Central Government. The aim of this system is to facilitate the electronic filling of PAR by officers in a way that is not only user friendly but also allows to fill from anywhere anytime as per their convenience. Similar convenience will be available to the officers at different Stages in the workflow hierarchy of filling and submission process. The system is also expected to reduce delays in submission of completely filled PARs. 20,073 e-par during 2018-19 and 15842 e-par during 2019-20 were generated.

9. Capacity Building

Government of Karnataka is in the forefront in initiating and implementing successfully several e-Governance projects of national importance in order to improve delivery of public services. Imparting of specialized training and enhancing the knowledge, skills of the employees in various facets of e-Governance and ICT is envisaged. The Department is providing consultants to other Departments for the implementation of e-Governance initiatives. For this purpose State e-Mission Team (SeMT) is established in the Department and it is interacting with other Departments.

Future Plan (Up to March-2021)

- It is Proposed to conduct e-initiatives training programs at all District Training Centers in coordination with ATI, Mysuru up to March-2021. (Programmes started).
- More than 3,00,000 Government employees will be taking online Computer Literacy Test.
- e-Procurement trainings will be conducted for nearly 1,000 vendors and

various departments officers and Government employees.

10. Kannada Computing

Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced Kannada Computing Project in 2015-16 budget. In this regard "e-Kannada Workshop" was organised on 2019-20 approved the following projects.

e-Kalika Kannada Academy was established in 2020 to develop a Digital platform to practice Science and Technology through Kannada language and for non Kannadigas to learn Kannada. e-Kalika Kannada academy digital platform is in the final stage of development.

As regards PadaKanaja and Desikarana, it is already in the final stages of bringing various Glossary and dictionaries in single digital platform.

Technical Standards for Kannada:

Government Order comprising of 29 standard list, has been issued in order to follow the standards while developing software related to kannada. For all these programmes 2019-20, has been utilized as against the allocation of Rs.52.00 lakhs.

11. State Scholarship Portal (SSP)

An Integrated State Scholarship Portal (SSP) is developed by Centre for e-Governance, Government of Karnataka for sanctioning of Pre-Matric & Post-Matric Scholarship under various Schemes of Government of Karnataka. SSP directly transfers the amount to Aadhaar Seeded Bank Account of the Student. Department-wise Scholarship transferred to bank account is given in **Table 9.15.**

12. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

Direct Benefit Transfer is a major reform initiative to re-engineer the existing delivery processes of Government using IT. Vision of DBT enables department to transfer benefits directly into Aadhaar seeded bank accounts of accurately targeted beneficiaries. DBT is intended to resolve the issues related to wrong inclusion/exclusion of beneficiaries, inaccurate beneficiary identification and unreliable database

Table 9.15 : Department-wise Pre-Matric & Post-Matric Scholarship transferred to Bank Account during the year 2020-21 up to 25.11.2020

Departments	FY – 2020-21(As on 25.11.2020)	
	Number of Students	
	Pre-Matric	Post-Matric
Social Welfare	10,80,702	3,36,635
Tribal Welfare	5,13,766	1,25,490
Backward Classes Welfare	21,85,995	-
Minorities Welfare	1,98,904	76,057
Technical Education	-	5,228
Medical Education	-	658
Total	39,79,367	5,44,068

Source:e-Governance

which resulted in fakes, duplicates and non-achievement of objectives. DBT will improve targeting, plug loop holes etc.

As on today 89 schemes pertaining to 20 departments have been on-boarded on to the DBT platform. The Major Schemes which have been on-boarded are Scholarship Schemes, Minimum Price Support schemes, PM-Kisan State Scheme, CM-Relief Fund, Housing Schemes, Milk Incentive scheme. During the FY 2019-20 Rs.5280.78 crores were disbursed through this platform to 2.47 crores beneficiaries.

Cash Benefit of COVID-19 relief package under various scheme were transferred to the beneficiary's Aadhaar seeded bank account using this DBT platform. Department wise details are given in **Table 9.16.**

13. Family ID

As per the announcement of the budget speech 2018-19 e-Governance department has taken up Family ID project creating Golden Records of all the members of the family taking family as a unit. Family ID will be created to provide different family-oriented facilities by extending PDS data bank. This is useful for housing facility, health insurance, student scholarship, programmes of different departments, widow pension etc. This system is useful for the citizens to get benefits of different

programmes or subsidies automatically without submission of application. As against each citizen Family ID Golden record, their personal information (Name, Date of Birth, Education, Gender, Occupation, Gender) and family information (Caste, Income, Land, House, etc.) is connected by integrating database of various Departments. Ration card number is the Family ID number. For those citizens who does not have Ration Card, facility to create Ration Card has been provided in both Aahara and Seva Sindhu portal.

Family ID helps Government to identify eligible citizens for efficient planning and implementation of schemes. Helps in creating automatic entitlement based system by which Departments can prepare list of eligible beneficiaries on their own and make Aadhaar based payment. It helps to weed out ineligible beneficiaries thus saving expenditure to the Government. Helps in finding out families/citizens not covered by Government schemes. FID can make Impact assessment of benefits due to potential policy change. Family ID data enables annual verification of Pensioners and issue life certificate on the basis of "Live photo" thus overcomes the dependency on biometrics. Government can connect to people during natural calamities/ make announcement of new policy using mobile numbers available in Family ID database. At present the process of integrating verified

Table 9.16 : Department wise Disbursement of COVID-19 Relief Packages

Department	Scheme	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount disbursed (crores)
Transport	One time relief package to Auto & Taxi Drivers.	214462	107.23
Textiles and Handlooms	Nekar Samman Nidhi Yojana	45411	9.08
Textiles and Handlooms	One time Financial Assistance to Power loom Workers	47846	9.56
Labour	Financial relief to Construction workers	2029314	507.42
	One time assistance to Barbers and Washermen	119368	59.68
Agriculture	One time relief package to Maize Farmers	737516	368.75
Horticulture	Incentives to Flower Growing Farmers	21207	15.17
	Incentives to Fruits Growing Farmers	35959	26.55
	Incentives to Vegetable Growing Farmers	35819	31.03
Total		3286932	1134.47

Source: e-Governance

data from various Department database is under progress. Government intends to implement this project by beginning of next Financial year.

14. Farmer's Registration and Unified Beneficiary Information System (FRUITS)

“FRUITS” is an e-Governance initiative to have common database facilities for Registration of farmers, and other beneficiaries who wants to avail benefits from the Government. It also facilitates various departments in providing assistance to the beneficiary by connecting to DBT portal and therefore also acts as a repository of benefits provided. “FRUITS” is aimed at bringing departments like Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Sciences, Fisheries, Backward classes and Social welfare on to single platform.

“FRUITS” helps in Registering Farmers and non-farmers and provides a unique ID. The

Registration is once in life time activity, as a result beneficiary need not carry his/her documents to each department and for every scheme. Benefits given to a person can be tracked using Registration ID which is mandatory for all the departments to capture before providing benefits. This would not only stop multiple benefits reaching same beneficiary but also helps in comprehensive growth.

“FRUITS” is integrated with state DBT portal and through DBT portal it is also integrated with Khajane II (K2) Financial Management System.

Facilities provided under FRUITS are:

- a) Beneficiary Registration.
 - Facility for departmental hierarchy to register and approve (Maker-Checker concept).
 - Facility to citizen to register himself online and choose department to get approved.

- b) Modifications to existing data.
- Facility to department hierarchy to modify the registration details.
 - Facility to add land parcels to an existing farmer.
- c) FRUITS connects to DBT portal (of e-Governance department) and eases out the process of integration with K2 by individual departments and also avoid creating recipient ID for individual beneficiary.
- d) Facilitates data exchange with different departmental application to maintain common beneficiary database.
- e) Online registration for availing benefit.
- Beneficiary can register their request for availing benefit for a scheme under any of the stake holding departments.
- f) FRUITS is connected to crop survey data base and crop details are also available.
- g) Till now more than 65 lakh citizens have been registered in FRUITS.
- h) Major beneficiary schemes where benefits were provided to beneficiaries through FRUITS.
- PM KISAN State Contribution.
 - Financial Assistance to Maize growers under Covid-19 relief.
 - COVID-19 Relief Assistance to Flowers, Fruits and Vegetable Growers (Comprehensive Horticulture Development).
 - National Food Security Mission.
 - MSP for Tur (MARKFED), Ragi, Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Groundnut, Green Gram & Horse Grams.

15. Karnataka Open Data Initiative (KODI)

This project aims to utilize the Open Data Architecture that enables efficient and transparent governance and strengthens democracy by systematically recording, archiving, making available all data generated by public funds into a public-domain. In the current year, the state data policy on Data sharing and Open Data

would be framed and the data sets of state departments would be published on the Karnataka instance of the Open Data platform of Government of India.

CeG is in the process of finalizing the Karnataka State Data Policy. Currently CeG is working with Planning and RDPR department to identify and upload data on the KODI website. More departments will be added in due course.

16. MyGov

It has been decided to launch the Karnataka instance of MyGov portal. Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) has been established in Centre for e-Governance and the said PMU would be working directly under monitoring and supervision of Chief Minister's office. The PMU would handle the day to day activities while Centre for e-Governance would provide the technical support including hiring of resources. It has been decided to launch the Karnataka instance (<https://www.karnataka.mygov.in>) in Kannada and English. And a steering committee is formed under the chairmanship of ACS to CM to monitor the MyGov Karnataka Project.

17. RTI Online

The State has launched an RTI Online portal on 04-02-2020 exclusively for accepting, appeal and disposal of applications through the Right to Information Act 2005 in the same format as Central Government.

As per the government order the RTI Online project was handed over to the Centre for e-Governance by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms on 11.11.2020. The following eight departments have been brought under the scheme.

- i. Department of Revenue.
- ii. Department of Personnel and Administration Reform.
- iii. Department of Public Works.
- iv. Department of Food and Civil Supplies.
- v. Department of the Interior.
- vi. Department of Urban Development.
- vii. Department of Rural Development.
- viii. Home Department.

- 516 officers and staff have been trained in the first phase to implement the RTI Online system effectively.
- More than 8,675 public information officers have been identified by 08 departments, and necessary steps are being taken to extend them to all departments of the state government.
- More than 3959 applications have been received through the software, 2074 applications have been disposed and 1885 applications are in the process of being disposed.
- The project will play an important role in increasing transparency in governance so that the public can access the information easily.

18. Crop Survey

In Karnataka, estimation of Crop Area Statistics was earlier done manually by Agriculture, Revenue, and Irrigation Departments together. The manual survey at times did not give accurate picture. Therefore, there was a need to bring in a system for effective capture of survey/ sub survey number wise crop information.

During the year 2017, to alleviate the problems of data collection and accurate data availability, the State Government decided to take up Crop survey work using mobile software application developed by the DPAR (e-Governance) with the help of officials of the Revenue, Agriculture, Horticulture and Sericulture departments. Later in the 2018-19, the crop survey was conducted during Kharif season using educated youth (private residents-PR) of the village using the mobile application. Since 2019-20 the Crop Survey is being conducted by the Department of Agriculture in collaboration with the e-Governance Department using the Mobile App. In 2020-21 both farmers and private residents are involved in crop survey.

The Government is providing Rs.10/- as remuneration to the Private Residents to conduct a crop survey in a plot. However, if more than one crop surveyed in a single plot additional remuneration is provided. In total the government is paying maximum of

Rs.20/- for each plot based on the number of crops in that plot to the private residents.

Wide publicity has been given through posters, radio, television and news papers about crop survey. Training has been provided to PRs and Supervisors through video conferences at state level and by Master Trainers at Taluk Level. The DPAR (e-Governance) has also developed the Bele Darshak App to allow the farmers to view the details of the crop survey of his plot and raise their objections if any about the crop survey. The objections raised by farmers about Crop survey are disposed off by the Departmental Officers appropriately.

Uses of data collected under Crop Survey Project:

- i. Crop area enumeration by DES (Agriculture and Horticulture).
- ii. Input subsidy.
- iii. Crop Insurance scheme.
- iv. MSP operation.
- v. Sanction of beneficiary oriented schemes of Agriculture and Horticulture based on parameters.

19. Karnataka State Web Portal (KSWP)

Karnataka Web Portal of Government of Karnataka is an integrated solution project providing a single point of information and interaction, for all citizens, visitors and businesses. The websites of various Departments are enabling the Government to bring G2C, G2G and G2B services to the citizens and external agencies. Activities of Web Team are as detailed below:

- Guidelines have been created with an objective to make the Karnataka Government Websites conform to the essential pre-requisites of Usability, User-Centricity and Universal accessibility.
- Till date, the Web Portal team has hosted 193 Government of Karnataka Websites related to various Secretariats, Departments, Boards, Corporations and the Government Agencies and another 190 websites are under the progress of being upgraded.

- The Web Portal Team has provided training to about various Government Department and Agencies. Till date about 332 training sessions have been conducted by Centre for e-Governance.
- Commonly acceptable Domain Name Service (DNS) has been adopted to ensure departments establish their online identity.
- The team is responsible for developing a new API based dashboard for COVID-19 and reports for the same.
- Web Portal team has developed and designed a new DULT website and DULT-SUTF application for the Directorate of Urban Land Transport.
- The team has Developed Karnataka-guest application for DPAR-AR used for maintenance of VIP visitor database.
- Web Portal team also developed a new Application for National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).
- Few of the websites that are redesigned and revamped include
 - i. APPSTORE - An umbrella website to notify all government-related websites to its citizens. (till date 115 Apps have been added).
 - ii. Redesign and revamp of the Mysuru Palace website.
- New video manuals have been created to assist people in using our CMS. This apart, PDF manual exists both in Kannada and the English language.
- The team has also developed e-office citizen portal to help citizens to follow-up on their applications status online.

20. Karnataka Government Secretariat LAN (SECLAN)

The Administrative Department offices in Vidhana Soudha, Vikasa Soudha and M.S Building are provided with Local Area Network enabling various departments to access high speed internet and intranet based applications for better and efficient governance. At present there are 5784 nodes present in the LAN.

Considering the strategic importance of network, action has been initiated by CeG to upgrade the existing SecLAN network to a robust, reliable and secured wireless based SecLAN 2.0 network at the approved budgetary cost of Rs. 30 Crores.

21. Bharat Net

Government of Karnataka is planning to setup Karnataka Optical Network under Bharat Net which aims to connect all the Government offices spread across the state upto Gram Panchayat Level. The Center of e-Governance (CeG), Government of Karnataka, is in the stage of preparing a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for setting up Bharat Net and for this, CeG has engaged PWC as consultant to draft DPR. At present the works on estimating the project budget is under progress.

9.7.6 Mining and Minerals Industries

During the year 2020-21, upto the end of November-2020, the department has granted 107 Quarry leases for building stone and other minor minerals and 27 Ornamental Granite Quarry leases. Details of royalty collections from 2017-18 to 2020-21 (upto October-2020) are provided in **Table 9.17**. There are 2871 Quarry leases

Table 9.17 : Details of Royalty Collections 2017-18 to 2020-21

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Target	Major Mineral	Minor Mineral	Total Achievement
2017-18	2550.00	1294.89	1451.37	2746.26
2018-19	3000.00	1405.79	1620.63	3026.42
2019-20	3550.00	1816.67	1812.35	3629.02
2020-21	3750.00	821.87	825.22	1647.09

Source: Demand Collection, Balance (DCB) Section, Department of Mines & Geology

for Building Stone and other minor minerals and 531 Ornamental Granite Quarry working leases in the State. Further, in the current year. The Department of Mines and Geology has realized revenues of Rs.1647.09 crores as against the target of Rs.2291.40 crores upto October-2020 and as against the annual target of Rs.3750 crores for the year 2020-21. On-going Schemes of Department of Mines & Geology are presented in **Appendix 9.5**.

9.8 STATUS OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN KARNATAKA

9.8.1 Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation (KSSIDC)

Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (KSSIDC) promotes the development of Small Scale Industry (SSI) sector by providing Industrial Sheds, channels for Procurement and Distribution of Raw Materials and Management Guidance to MSME entrepreneurs. The Corporation has a network of 09 Raw Material Depots for the distribution of required Raw Materials to

MSME Units in the State. It has also obtained the lands in and around Bengaluru and also in other Districts for the construction of sheds and for the development of plots as per the demand from MSME units. The details of Royalty collected, Raw Materials sold, Sheds constructed and Plots developed by the Corporation are given in **Table 9.18 and 9.19** respectively. The Financial Performance of KSSIDC's is given in **Table 9.20 and 9.21**. New Industrial Estates / construction of sheds / complexes of KSSIDC is given in **Table 9.22 and Table 9.23**. Upgradation of Infrastructures at Various Industrial Estates (CID Phase-1, 2 and 3) are furnished in **Table 9.24** respectively.

- The Government of Karnataka has recently announced the New Industrial Policy 2020-25 according to which the Karnataka Industrial Areas Development board has to allot land in the Industrial Areas being developed by it to KSSIDC for establishment of Industrial estate and thereafter the

Table 9.18: Details of Royalty Collections

(Rs. in crores)

Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 Upto Nov.2020
Royalty Collection	1.4773	1.8678	1.2444	1.1033

Source: KSSIDC

Table 9.19: Performance of Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation

Particulars	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 Upto Nov.2020
Depots for distribution of raw material	No.	9	9	9	9
Raw material sold (Iron & Steel)	Rs.in Crore	12.76	14.86	16.17	9.96
Industrial sheds constructed (Incl. Sheds / Godowns / Flats/ Shops)	No.	6284	6367	6437	6485
Industrial Plots developed (cumulative)	No.	8462	9593	9688	9762

Source: KSSIDC

Table 9.20: Financial Performance of Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation Limited

Year	Total income	Total Expenditure	Net Profit
2017-18	6566.79	4517.80	1232.06
2018-19	6825.13	6516.59	132.58
2019-20	8068.38	7291.64	818.28
2020-21 (upto Nov. 2020)	4489.19	3642.40	846.79

Source: KSSIDC

Table 9.21: Financial Projections for the period from 01.04.2020 to 31.03.2026

(Rs. Lakhs)

Year	Total income	Total Expenditure	Net Profit
2020-21	17054.40	12348.00	3391.20
2021-22	20464.80	14817.60	4069.20
2022-23	24557.76	17781.12	4883.04
2023-24	29469.31	21337.34	5859.65
2024-25	35363.17	25604.81	7031.58
2025-26	42435.80	30725.77	8437.90

Source: KSSIDC

Table 9.22: New Industrial Estates / construction of sheds / complexes of KSSIDC Ongoing works of 2019-20

Industrial Estate	District	Extent of land in acres	Project Cost in lakhs
Upgradation of Infrastructure at Industrial Estate Peenya 2nd Stage	Bengaluru Urban	141.50	3000.00
Construction of M S Complex at Industrial Estate Rajajinagar (in place of existing old Canteen Building).	Bengaluru Urban	732.35 Smtr.	700.00

Source: KSSIDC

corporation shall form suitable plots for the MSME sector and allot the same to the needy entrepreneurs. Accordingly the corporation has already requested Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board for allotment of suitable land in various places throughout the State for establishment of industrial estate. Further, as per the announcement made in the budget speech of the year 2018-19 KIADB

requested to allot suitable land to establish 11 New industrial estates.

- Further as proposed in the earlier industrial policy 2014-19 of the Government of Karnataka a proposal for purchase of the land directly from the land owners to extent of 50 acres and above at the same place under section 109 of the Karnataka Land Reforms Act 1961 is already made seeking with the approval of revenue department for

Table 9.23: Details of construction of New 'C' and 'D' Type Sheds at various Industrial Estates by the Corporation during 2020-21

Sl.No.	District	Industrial Estates	No. of Sheds Constructed	Project Cost Rs. In lakhs.
1	Chikkaballapura	Kudumalakunte	9	193.00
2	Mandya	Nagamangala	4	88.00
3	Shivamogga	Sidlipura	10	210.00
4	Shivamogga	Hireshakuna	4	89.30
5	Dharwad	Gamanagatti	21	470.00
6	Vijayapura	Sindagi	11	240.00
7	Bagalakote	Jamakhandi	10	222.30
8	Koppala	Basapura	16	362.00
9	Ballari	Haraginadoni	15	348.00
		Total	100	2222.60

Source: KSSIDC

direct purchase of land from the farmers and necessary proposals is already sent to the Government and approval of the Government is awaited.

- Further the Government of Karnataka has recently released the new industrial policy 2020-25 which envisages development of rural industrial areas to the MSME sector with essential infrastructural facilities by KSSIDC and development of at least 100 and 150 plots with an area 2000 to 10000 square feet in the industrially potential areas. In this regard, a proposal is already made to Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board for allotment of suitable land in various places of the state and in industrial areas being developed by KIADB.
- Likewise with a view to encourage the MSME sector in accordance with the scheme of the corporation to establish industrial estates in every District and Taluka centres of the state proposals have been sent to the concerned Deputy Commissioners/Tahasildars for allotment of at least 10 acres of land for the said purpose and a response is awaited.
- After necessary response is received to the proposals sent by the corporation

and after allotment of necessary land the corporation will subject to the financial resources of the corporation, demand for industries in the respective places, and keeping in mind the feasibility of establishment of industrial estate will ensure prospect of industrialization emphasized in the industrial policy 2020-25.

The details of Plan Target & Achievement of the corresponding department are given in **Appendix 9.6.**

In the last few years, the Corporation is playing a key role in the development of MSME. Sector in terms of establishment of New Industrial Estates, Upgradation of basic infrastructure in the existing Industrial Estates by introducing various entrepreneur friendly measures both in Industrial Estate and Commercial Activities. KSSIDC. has been continuing to serve the MSME units in the State by procuring and distributing various Industrial Raw materials required by them like Iron & Steel, Coal, Cement, Paraffin Wax etc., through its 9 raw material depots throughout the State.

Since KSSIDC is procuring & distributing various industrial raw materials, this has helped the MSME units in getting good quality of raw materials at reasonable prices. This has acted as a deterrent to the

Table 9.24: Upgradation of existing Infrastructures at Various Industrial Estate (CID Phase-1)

Sl. No.	Industrial Estate	District	Extent of land in acres	Project Cost in lakhs
1	Gadag	Gadag	11.00	60.00
2	Chikkodi	Belagavi	5.00	182.50
3	Hubballi	Dharwad	122.00	750.00
		Total	138.00	992.50

(CID Phase-2)

Sl. No.	Industrial Estate	District	Extent of land in acres	Project Cost in lakhs
1	Veerasandra 2nd Stage	Bengaluru Urban	10.00	233.00
2	Jigani 2nd Stage	Bengaluru(U)AnekalTq.	13.55	255.00
3	Magadi	Ramanagar	13.25	135.00
4	Yeyyadi	Mangalore	17.58	735.00
5	Hosanagar	Shivamogga	4.80	121.00
6	Chikkamagaluru	Chikkamagalur	13.45	285.00
7	Kadur-Birur	Chikkamagalur	11.25	231.00
8	Channarayapatna	Hassan	2.00	52.00
9	Betageri	Gadag	7.08	97.00
10	Majalahatti	Belagavi	15.00	500.00
11	Udyambhag	Belagavi	55.00	230.00
12	Sedam	Kalaburgi	16.70	373.00
13	Navabad	Bidar	10.00	178.00
14	Kapnoor 2nd Stage	Kalaburgi	11.50	217.00
15	Uttahalli	Chamarajnar	10.00	90.00
16	Belur	Dharwad	10.00	95.00
		Total	221.16	3827.00

Private Traders from exploiting the MSME units. KSSIDC has been extending 30 days interest free credit facility to the MSME units for purchase of raw materials through KSSIDC raw material depots against Bank Guarantee. Also under the provisions of MOU executed between Karnataka State Financial Corporation and KSSIDC,

M/s. Karnataka State Financial Corporation is extending Rs.100 lakhs Financial Assistance per unit / per year to the MSME. Sector for purchase of Industrial Raw Materials under line of credit. This has helped the MSME units to meet their raw material requirements immediately without arranging the funds.

(CID Phase -3)

Sl. No.	Industrial Estates	District	Extent of land in acres	Project cost in Lakhs
1	Navanagara	Bagalkote	9.67	67.00
2	Desuru	Belagavi	41.34	60.00
3	Borgoan	Belagavi	75.00	125.00
4	Doddaballapura	Bengaluru (R)	20.26	430.00
5	Bommasandra 2 nd stage	Bengaluru (U)	10.00	100.00
6	Veerasandra 1 st stage	Bengaluru (U)	14.50	220.00
7	Humanabad – 1	Bidar	42.00	86.00
8	Lakkamanahalli	Dharavada	3.47	46.50
9	Haveri	Haveri	3.38	129.00
10	Shiggoan	Haveri	11.37	109.50
11	Ranebennuru 2 nd Stage	Haveri	10.00	255.00
12	Chittapura 1 st Stage	Kalaburagi	15.00	257.00
13	Shahabadh – 1	Kalaburgi	15.00	250.00
14	Kapanuru 1 st Stage	Kalaburgi	35.50	139.00
15	Maluru	Kolara	6.88	135.00
16	Somanahalli	Mandya	3.46	80.00
17	Thubinakere	Mandya	10.00	57.00
18	Hebbala	Mysuru	75.49	608.00
19	Metagalli (to be Retendered)	Mysuru	12.95	130.0
20	Sindanuru	Raichuru	22.50	220.00
21	Thagachagere	Ramanagara	14.65	85.00
22	Kanakapura 2 nd Stage	Ramanagara	7.14	100.00
23	Sindagi	Vijayapura	21.24	210.00
	Total		480.80	3899.00

Source: KSSIDC

Due to severe competition, the prospects of improving the sales of raw materials through KSSIDC are not encouraging. KSSIDC found it difficult to achieve the sales target for 2018-19 and 2019-20. During the current year upto November 2020, 2412

tonnes of Iron & Steel have been sold to MSME enterprises. However, efforts will be made to achieve maximum possible sales target through KSSIDC Raw Material Depots during 2020-21.

9.8.2 Karnataka State Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB)

In order to facilitate land acquisition activities for industrial development, Stalls has introduced a land-sharing scheme. KIADB acquired lands, wherein about 9583 sq.ft. of developed land will be provided to the land owner in lieu of land compensation fixed for one acre of land acquired. The performance of KIADB for the last five years is given in **Table 9.25**. Achievement made by KIADB details are presented in **Appendix 9.7**.

9.8.3 Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (KEONICS)

Karnataka, specifically Bengaluru is a preferred destination for companies looking to offshore their Information Technology (IT) and back-office functions, due to the metropolis natural and strategic advantages

coupled with the support extended by the Government of Karnataka to the IT industry in the form of allotment of land at concessional rates, IT infrastructure and other tax incentives to the IT Entrepreneurs. Further, the industry has its low-cost advantage and is a financially attractive location when viewed in combination with the business environment which the State offers, and the availability of skilled people. Further, a number of India's top technology firms have their strong base in the Silicon valley of India, i.e. in Electronic City, Bengaluru. These IT majors have a decisive role in IT Exports and instrumental in regularly achieving and substantial growth.

In order to ensure that the fruits of the IT revolution are obtained in all regions of the State and to encourage the local entrepreneurs to set up their business units, the Government of Karnataka has taken a series of measures to establish IT

Table 9.25 : Performance of Karnataka State Industrial Areas Development Board 2017-18 to 2020-21 (upto December 2020)

Particulars	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (upto Dec. 2020)
Area acquired	Acres	2618.00	2423.00	1758.06	3862.04
Area allotted					
(a) SSI Units , L & M	Acres	1113.78	1272.55	782.37	468.09
(b) Single Unit Complex		157.26	60.03	50.65	117.57
Total		1271.04	1332.58	833.02	585.66
Expenditure incurred for acquisition	Rs. in lakhs	221475.08	255485.72	294709.93	138601.40
Expenditure incurred for Development	Rs. In lakhs	57972.66	61531.83	72140.21	78588.56
Total Expenditure incurred	Rs. in Lakhs	279447.74	317017.55	366850.14	217189.96
No. of Entrepreneurs					
(a) SSI units, L & M	No.	934	745	467	331
(b) Single Unit Complex		4	5	5	4
Total		938	750	472	335

Source: Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board, Bengaluru

Infrastructure/IT Parks in the Tier-II Cities. To supplement the measures taken in this direction, the Government entrusted the Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (KEONICS) with the responsibility of setting up IT Parks in Tier – II Cities in the State and done the role of a nodal agency to provide necessary IT Infrastructure and support to the IT Industry and the entrepreneurs in the State. Services extended by the corporation is as detailed below.

I. IT Services

Company has undertaken many projects of providing and programming of IT software and e-governance projects to various Government Departments and other States. Company is also marketing computer hardware, software, e-tendering services, various electronic and IT equipment's, LED lights, solar LED street lights, surveillance cameras, etc., to various Government Departments / Organizations of Government of Karnataka and other States. Besides, the Company continues to provide consultancy on project implementation to various Government Departments in the areas of Networking, Web Creation, Software Development and Computerization plans.

II. IT Education Services

IT Education Division is playing a vital role in taking the benefits of IT to rural Karnataka. Company has a network of around 190 franchise training centers throughout Karnataka. The Company is conducting training programmes starting from Basic, Job Oriented, Professional and High End training courses across the State from Hobli, Taluka and District level. Company has also taken up computer training programme and computer literacy on-line test to the Government employees.

III. Manpower supply services

Apart from pursuing the main activities of the Company, the Company has been engaged in the business of providing skilled Manpower services to various Government Departments, Boards and Corporations

through its Business Partners and Associates. As on date the Company has provided employment opportunity to as many as 10,500 people by deploying them to various Government Departments/ Boards and Corporations.

IV. Infrastructure development

(a) Electronics City

Company has set up Electronics City on a sprawling 332 acres of land on Hosur Road, Bengaluru. This Electronics City is today a major hub for Information Technology activities.

KEONICS is actively involved in establishing IT Parks in Tier – II Cities in the State such as Hubballi, Kalburgi, Shivamogga, Mysuru and Mangaluru. The progress made in this direction is as under :-

IT Park, Hubballi: The State has established IT Park in Hubballi in 2,75,000 sq.ft. built up area with a total investment of Rs. 42.36 crore. The Government has offered additional incentives including providing work space at concessional lease rentals to prospective entrepreneurs to utilize the space available for establishing IT and IT enabled businesses in the Complex. KEONICS has been entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining the IT Park Complex at Hubballi.

IT Park, SEZ, Shivamogga: The State has announced the establishment of IT SEZ and IT Park in Non-SEZ areas in Shivamogga. KEONICS has been mandated to establish and develop IT-SEZ and IT Park in KIADB Industrial Estate, of Shivamogga, Bhadravathi Highway. Out of 33 acres land available 6 acres had been allotted to SEZ entrepreneurs.

IT Park Non-SEZ Shivamogga: Out of 33 acres of available land 5 acres utilized for establishment of IT Park, Shivamogga (Non-SEZ) at a construction cost of Rs. 16.10 crore. It has 70623.11 sq.ft area of which 66788.73 sq.ft. has been allotted to entrepreneurs. The IT Park is being maintained by KEONICS.

IT Park, Kalburgi: KEONICS has taken up IT Park project in Kalburgi in an area of 1.72 acres of land with a built-up area of 53000 sq.ft. with a construction cost of Rs. 9.19 crore. The construction of the IT Park Complex 1st Phase has been completed. This park consists of Ground + four floors measuring 33552.486 sq.ft which are allotted to entrepreneurs & four incubation centers are also established. The financial performance of KEONICS is given in **Table 9.26.**

KEONICS is poised to play a vital role in the upcoming Information Technology Investment Region (ITIR) project conceived and being developed by the Government of India and Government of Karnataka near the International Airport, Bengaluru with an initial investment of Rs. 1600 crore in and area spreading over 2100 acres in the first phase. The project is aimed at housing IT SEZ, Electronic Hardware Park among other ancillary industries with an integrated township. Presently M/s. KIADB, Bengaluru has allotted 12.13 acre of land in the Amenity Plot No.4 of Hightech Defence and Aerospace Park, Devanahalli, Bengaluru Rural District. The cost of land amounting to Rs. 33.36 crore has been paid to M/s. KIADB, Bengaluru and possession certificate of the land has also been received.

9.8.4 Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety and Health

Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety Health is associated with the responsibility of ensuring occupational

safety, health and welfare of the workers in the registered factories and at construction activities of above 25 crores investment through effective enforcement. The State of Karnataka is having 16,991 registered factories with 16,92,494 workers and there are 5264 registered Boilers. Taking into consideration the volume of storage of hazardous chemicals, there are 80 Major Accidents Hazardous Factories in 20 districts in the state. Special and effective importance is given at the time of inspection to avert any possible accidents and disasters. There are about 1418 factories having hazardous manufacturing process and effective inspections are conducted to avoid possible accidents. 3619 inspection were conducted and 71 prosecution cases were booked. Registered Factories by Industries in 2020-21 are presented in **Appendix 9.8.** During 2020-21, 65 boilers are registered 2546 boilers were inspected of the total 5264 boilers.

9.8.5 Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC)

Industrial Finance

Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) is a State Level Financial Institution established in 1959 to cater to the long term financial needs of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the State. KSFC takes pride being pioneer in serving MSMEs of industrial and service segments in the State for the past 61 years. The cumulative Gross Sanctions of the Corporation reached 17,884.72 crore covering 1,74,217 cases as

Table 9.26 : Financial Performance of KEONICS from 2017-18 to 2020-21 (up to November 2020)

	Rs. in crores			
Head	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (Up to Nov.20)
Sales and Service Turnover	388.75	535.45	581.88	344.37
Other Income	6.61	8.58	10.31	6.66
Total Turnover	395.36	544.03	592.19	351.03
Profit after Tax	11.85	11.80	16.27	6.55

Source: KEONICS

on 31.3.2020. Since inception upto the end of March 2020, 30.922 cases promoted by Women Entrepreneurs were assisted to an extent of Rs. 4243.67 crore, 21,698 cases promoted by Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs were assisted to an extent of Rs. 2,099.62 crore and Rs. 1,322.19 crore was sanctioned to 19,259 cases promoted by Entrepreneurs belonging to the Minority community.

Major Achievements 2019-20

- Recovered Rs. 720.85 crore, Rs. 667.81 crore was sanctioned and Rs. 727.90 crores disbursed.
- Earned a net profit of Rs. 44.92 crore.
- The Standard Assets of the Corporation reached to Rs. 1996.77 crore.
- The net NPAs stood at 5.12%.
- The Government of Karnataka provided an equity capital of Rs. 100 crore and interest subsidy support of Rs. 71.50 crore for the following Entrepreneurs.

Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurs	39.50 crore
Scheduled Tribes Entrepreneurs	12 crore
First Generation Entrepreneurs	2 crore
Women Entrepreneurs	10 crore
Interest Subvention	8 crore

COVID-19 Measures

In the wake of COVID-19, as per the directions of the Reserve Bank of India, the Corporation extended time to its borrowers to repay the Principal & Interest installments as detailed below :

- The principal installments falling due between April 2020 to August 2020 is extended and the same has to be repaid.

- The Interest installments were not demanded between April 2020 to August 2020. These installments were demanded along with the September 2020 installment.
- During this period, the Corporation did not charge any compound interest or penal interest.
- As per the RBI guidelines, funding of interest is taken up wherever requested.
- In addition to this, the Corporation has also reduced its Interest rate from 14% p.a. to 12% p.a. effective from 1st August 2020 for fresh sanctions.

Performance of the corporation during the FY: 2020-21 (up to Nov 2020)

During the FY:2020-21 (April to November 2020) the Corporation assisted 190 cases to an extent of 129.97 crore, disbursed 223.88 crore and recovered 338.58 crore.

The performance of the Corporation in the key areas of operations is summarized in **Table 9.27**. Assistance sanctioned and disbursed by KSFC are presented in **Appendix 9.9**.

9.8.6 Karnataka State Industrial Investment & Development Corporation (KSIIDC)

KSIIDC, established in 1964, has been greatly instrumental in the industrialization of the State, especially in the large and medium sector. KSIIDC has stopped financial lending activity since October 2002 onwards. At present, recovery of the past lending/advances and loans and disinvestment of equity are the main

Table 9.27: Performance of KSFC from 2017-18 to 2020-21 (upto November 2020)

(in Crore)

Period	Sanctioned		Amount Disbursed	Amount Recovered
	No.	Amount		
FY 2017-18	1037	842.13	561.21	787.91
FY 2018-19	1056	1098.73	665.90	736.35
FY 2019-20	710	667.81	727.97	720.81
April 2020 to Nov.2020	190	129.97	223.88	338.58

Source: Karnataka State Financial Corporation

activities. However, certain Investments as per the directions of Government of Karnataka are being made from time to time.

KSIIDC continued its proactive role in the promotion of infrastructure projects on Public Private Partnership model and its role as nodal agency for Bengaluru International Airport Project. Duly noting the initiatives taken up by KSIIDC in the infrastructure sector, the name was changed to “Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited” with effect from 2010.

As the nodal agency of the State Government, KSIIDC has initiated activities for the development of the following projects.

- a) Expansion of the Bengaluru International Airport.
- b) Development of Bengaluru Signature Business Park.
- c) Development of Airports, Airstrips and Helipads & Water Aerodromes.
- d) City Gas Distribution Project for Bengaluru.
- e) Comprehensive Integrated Infrastructure Development Project related to Fisheries, Ecology & Tourism etc., at Tadadi.

The KSIIDC recovered an amount of Rs. 62.94 crores during 2020-21 upto November 2020. Department target & achievements are given in **Appendix 9.10**.

9.8.7 Department of Public Enterprises

Government of Karnataka had established the Karnataka State Bureau of Public Enterprises in the year 1981. Later on, in the year 2002 this Bureau was converted as The Department of Disinvestment and Public Enterprises Reforms. The main aim/object of this department is to take decisions in matters relating to disinvestment, restructuring, amalgamation etc. In the year 2005 Government had accorded independent status to this department and re-named it as The Department of Public Enterprises. This department is vested with the

responsibility of monitoring, regulatory, evaluator and advisory functions for the betterment of the Enterprises.

Out of the 60 operating units, details of the profit-making top 9 State-level Public Enterprises are given in **Table 9.28**.

The 60 State Level Public Enterprises in Karnataka are grouped into various sectors like Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Energy, Housing, Transport, Co-operation etc. While more than 37 Enterprises are profit making once. State Public Sector Undertakings play a key role in the socio-economic development of the State. Their mandate is primarily development and welfare oriented with the objective of assisting the Government in better governance and to provide requisite services. In keeping with their mandate, it is imperative that systems and structures be put in place to enhance their efficiency, streamline their efficacy and optimize their output to enable them to cope with a highly competitive and fast changing environment. Hence, the Department sponsors Evaluation of PSU's from reputed institutions in order to enable the loss making PSU's to move towards profit.

In order to update knowledge and skill, the Department also conducts Management Development and Training programmes to the officers and officials working in the PSEs which aim at improving the performance in the areas of productivity, marketing, finance, Human resources, administration, industrial regulations, environment and ecology, industrial safety etc, through various recognized institutions. A total of 11 training programs conducted on various subjects have been undertaken during the year 2019-20.

Further, in order to recognize, motivate and appreciate the best performing Public Sector Enterprise, this Department gives Annual 'Chief Minister's Ratna Award' for the best performing Public Sector Enterprises, every year. Five selected public enterprises were awarded a cash prize of Rs.30 lakhs each in the year 2019-20.

Table 9.28: Performance of top 9 State Public Enterprises.**(Employment in Nos. and Rs. in lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Enterprise	Enterprise status as on 31-03-2020			Enterprise status as on 30.11.2020		
		Investment	Employment	Profit	Investment	Employment	Profit
01	Karnataka power transmission corporation limited	218232	9791	64448 (provisional)	218232	9666	64448 (provisional)
02	Karnataka soaps and Detergents limited	3182.21	349	12190.69	3182.21	306	7986.00 (provisional)
03	Hatti gold mines company limited	39944.80	4022	17524.31	40694.80	3935	9215.08
04	Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation limited	3600.47	440	3980.01	3600.47	385	800.00 (provisional)
05	Karnataka beverages Corporation Ltd	1200.00	374	4310.85	1200.00	352	3027.00
06	Mysore Sales International Limited	2872.31	144	5745.70	2872.31	127	2891.14
07	Mysore Paints and Varnish Limited	103.65	44	469.92	103.65	44	189.03
08	Karnataka Power Corporation Limited	476944	4385	19100.61	476944.86	4192	17536.00
09	Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.	69470.60	56	5248.76	69470.60	50	2841.05 (provisional)

Source: Department of Public Enterprises

9.9 INDUSTRIAL POLICY INITIATIVES AND INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT

The State Government now intends to consolidate the strategies and achievements made so far by providing adequate infrastructure support with attractive enhanced incentives and improved facilitation mechanism coupled with governance reforms. Government of India

has come out with the National Manufacturing Policy in 2011 with the objective of accelerated development, inclusive growth and provision of gainful employment. The policy aims to enhance share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% within a decade and create 100 million jobs with appropriate skill sets, increase the depth in manufacturing and enhance global competitiveness.

The Karnataka Manufacturing Taskforce (MTF) constituted by the State Government to study the manufacturing sector in Karnataka and suggest interventions to drive growth in the sector in a sustainable and holistic manner, taking into account global trends and existing challenges in the manufacturing sector has given its valuable recommendations and suggestions. It is in this context that the State Government is desirous of formulating a new Industrial Policy to be in alignment with the objectives and goals of the National Manufacturing Policy 2011 and the recommendations of Karnataka Manufacturing Taskforce (MTF) which would enable smooth transition of policy measures for the benefit of investors in the State.

The Government of Karnataka has announced the New Industrial Policy 2020-25, on 13.08.2020. The focus of the New Industrial Policy 2020-25 is to build on the strengths of Karnataka's industry and to enable it to fulfill its role as the engine of growth and to shoulder responsibility of adding more hi-tech value and employment. Industrial investments proposed through filing of industrial entrepreneurs' memorandum (IEM) and issuing of industrial license (IL) are presented in **Table 9.29**. There is decrease in the number of Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum filed and amount of proposed investment upto October 2020 increased when compared to December period in 2019.

9.9.1 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Details of States attracting highest FDI inflows from October 2019 to September 2020 are given in **Table 9.30**. The total FDI inflows to the Karnataka State in the 2019-20 was 15% and stands third among 10 Indian States, in terms of quantum of FDI inflows.

9.9.2 Karnataka Udyog Mitra (KUM)

Karnataka Udyog Mitra (KUM) is a single contact point for all investors who are looking at setting up enterprises/business in Karnataka. As a nodal agency, its role is to facilitate investments & execute initiatives to enable a smooth transition, from receiving an investment proposal to the eventual implementation of the project.

During 2019-20, total 203 projects with an investment of Rs.12,694.27 crores were approved for SLSWCC which created employment to 89270 people. For SHLCC with a total of 16 projects were approved with an investment of Rs.22,413.73 crores which created employment to 10374 people.

The details of projects cleared indicating the investment & employment to be generated by the projects cleared by the SHLCC and SLSWCC for the year 2019-20 are given in **Table 9.31**. Details of Projects Cleared in SHLCC & LAC's during 2020-21 till 30th November 2020 are given in **Table 9.32**.

Table 9.29 : Details of Industrial Memorandum filed for Karnataka

Particulars	January - December		
	2018	2019	2020 (up to Oct. 2020)
Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum filed (Nos.)	142	251	95
Percentage to All India Total	6.53	10.56	8.00
Proposed investment (Rs.crores)	90,583	83,492	1,54,937
Percentage to All India Total	19.75	12.30	41.16

Source : Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, GoI

Table 9.30 : States attracting highest FDI Inflows (Amount US Dollar in Million)

Sl.No.	State	Inflows (Oct. 19 - Sept. 20)	% to Total Inflows
1	Gujarath	18596	35%
2	Maharashtra	10882	20%
3	Karnataka	7949	15%
4	Delhi	6635	12%
5	Jharkhand	2644	5%
6	Tamil Nadu	1944	4%
7	Haryana	1408	3%
8	Telangana	1348	3%
9	Uttara Pradesh	468	1%
10	West Bengal	451	1%

Note : Figures are provisional

Source : Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, GoI

Table 9.31 :Details of Projects Cleared in SHLCC & SLSWCC during 2019-20

Committee	Projects Approved	Total Investments in Rs.Crores	Employment Generated
SLSWCC	203	12694.27	89270
SHLCC	16	22413.73	10374
Total	219	35108	99644

Source: Karnataka Udyog Mitra

Table 9.32 : Details of Projects Cleared in SHLCC & LAC's during 2020-21 till November 2020

Committee	Total Projects Approved	Total Investments in Rs. Crores	Employment generated
SLSWCC	141	6566.78	33708
SHLCC	6	15045.1	21028
77 th LAC*	35	9893.56	75562
78 th LAC*	61	1026.77	4577
Total	243	32532.21	134875

Source: Karnataka Udyog Mitra *Subjects are placed before Land Audit Committee (LAC).

9.9.3 Major Industrial Policy Initiatives

Industrial Policy 2020-2025

1. To attract investments worth INR 5 lakh crore.
2. To create employment opportunities for 20 lakh people.
3. To reach third position in merchandise export in the next five years.
4. To maintain an industrial growth rate of 10% per annum.
5. To provide an enabling ecosystem for technology adoption and innovation.
6. Focus on development and promotion of the MSME sector.
7. Facilitate availability of industrial land.
8. Remote tier II and III cities of the state engines of economic growth.
9. Place Karnataka in the forefront of India's international trade.
10. Showcase Karnataka as the "Factory of the Future" industry 4.0.
11. Engage with various stakeholders to develop sector specific skill development strategy.
12. Attract private investment in development of integrated multi sectoral industrial parks and flatted factories.
13. Create an environment to enhance ease of doing business in the state.
14. Support R&D & Technology/up gradation.

Amendments to Aerospace Policy 2013-23

National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 & changes in policy pertaining to Defence Sector have brought into focus opportunities for investments in the Aerospace, Defence & MRO sector in India. Industry experts have represented to Government to broad base the scope of the Aerospace Policy 2013-23 to cover the MRO, Civil Aviation etc., and also to match the incentives and concessions offered in other States.

In order to bring clarity to the Aerospace Policy 2013-23 & applicability of Industrial Policies 2014-19 and also to broad base the scope of the Policy, the following amendments were brought in to the existing Aerospace Policy 2013-23.

- A new para focusing on skills in Aerospace Sector is inserted.
- Incentives and Concessions for Aerospace Sector were available to units coming up in designated aerospace parks in Zone 4 i.e., in and around Bengaluru – in order to encourage investments in Aerospace Sector, which is a specialized sector, the incentives are proposed for investments coming up in Zone 4 including units coming up even in other than designated parks.

Besides, State has sector specific policy like Textile Policy, IT & BT Policy, Electronics and Semiconductors, Tourism Policy, Integrated Agri Business Policy, Solar Policy and infrastructure Policy.

Highlights of Strengths and Incentives Offered for Various Sectors

Biotechnology

- Bengaluru is the number 1 biotech hub in India with revenues of 1.18 bn in 13-14.
- Biopharma is the biggest segment of biotech industry (~60%).
- Karnataka contributes to around 1/3rd of the BT exports of the country.
- It is home to over 50% of the country's Biotech companies.
- Bio-Ventures Fund and Bio Innovation Centre being established with state of the art laboratory facilities.
- Fund of INR 50 crore in partnership with a VC firm.
- Bengaluru Bio Innovation Centre – 25 fully furnished labs to promote innovation driven R & D startups.
- Biotech startups growing at 30% annually in the state.
- First state in the country to bring out biotech policy. 5 Biotech Finishing Schools offering post graduate diploma, Centre for Human genetics conducting

courses and workshops for scientists and clinicians, Institute of Bioinformatics and Applied Biotechnology offering courses for PG, M.Sc, and PhD.

- Karnataka has the highest R&D expenditure in south India (3rd in the country).
- Biotech parks being developed.
- Research labs under green category.
- Anchor unit subsidy for first two manufacturing enterprises.

Electronic System Design and Manufacturing

- 4th largest producer (contributing 10% to national output) growing at 18% CAGR in 2008 – 13.
- Karnataka is 2nd largest chip design hub in the country.
- Two ESDM clusters coming up with total investment of USD 25 mn (Bengaluru and Mysuru) with facilities like.
- First state to roll out ESDM skill development program, aiming to train 15,000 youth in 5 years.
- Two World class innovation centres for designing, prototyping, testing, characterization and certification (IIIT-Bengaluru and STPI-Bengaluru).
- An upcoming ICT Academy of Karnataka in association with GoI & NASSCOM for industry oriented ICT Skill Development Programs.
- Government of Karnataka in partnership with STPI set up SMART Lab (Semiconductor Measurement, Analysis and Reliability Test Lab), a state of the art lab to test, measure parameters and conduct failure analysis of chips.

Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming & Comics

- Karnataka is the first state roll out a dedicated AVGC policy.
- Karnataka has presence of prominent players in the AVGC industry.

- Bengaluru based companies have contributed to Oscar winning and many nominated movies.
- Presence of bodies like Association of Bengaluru Animation Industries (ABAI) serving as a 'nodal connector' between the industry, academia and government greatly help the sector in the state by incubating, skill development, networking and creating new initiatives. Train the Trainer – Six weeks training program including practical work, activities, individual and group projects to enhance the skills of the trainers.
- Digitalisation of Art Colleges– Digital Arts Training centers being set up in willing colleges in association with ABAI to teach latest skills with a curriculum designed by ABAI experts.
- AVGC Finishing Schools to be set up in the state aimed to raise skill quotient at entry & get students industry-ready and providing skill enhancement of fresh graduates by industry internship & apprenticeship.
- Government of Karnataka has declared development of Digital Media City providing core media services catering to entire value chain of media and entertainment industry.
- Investment Opportunities in upcoming.
- KAVGC Park.
- Digital Media City.
- AVGC Lab.

IT and ITeS

- Karnataka is the largest software exporter in India, contributing to 40% of total software export.
- Karnataka is expected to be the largest IT cluster globally by 2020, employing around 2 million people.
- Karnataka is the 4th largest technological cluster in the world.
- Karnataka's IT – BPM revenue is envisaged to grow to USD 90 bn in 2020 from 50 bn in 2015.
- 80% (400) Fortune 500 companies have their outsourcing operations in Karnataka.

- Bengaluru has been ranked 2nd in Global startup ecosystem growth index by “Compass”.
- ICT Skill Development Society provides an opportunity for industry stakeholders to train personnel for their specific requirements.
- Government of Karnataka /KBITS in partnership with NASSCOM set up the first start up warehouse in the country to provide startups with
- The Karnataka's i4 policy aims to increase penetration of sector to other parts of the state. The policy also provides number of incentives to startups, SMEs as well as Mega Projects.
- The Karnataka Startup Policy 2015 – 20 shall also help improve the ecosystem by creating incubation infrastructure, fostering partnership between R&D institutions and industry and channelizing innovation for social impact.
- More than 900 acres of land available in various parks and investment zones.

Infrastructure

- Karnataka has been an Investor friendly state with many flagship projects undertaken in partnership with private sector under the PPP model.
- Bengaluru International Airport which is now the third largest and one of the most preferred airport in India was done in partnership with GVK.
- Karnataka is flag bearer in terms of pioneering PPP models such as Hybrid annuity models .
- Number of other success stories in urban water supply, bus station developments transport and industrial parks.
- Recently approved Infrastructure Policy gives clarity on the procurement models for various strategic infrastructure projects which include new capacity creation as well as operations and maintenance of existing infrastructure.
- We have many flagship infrastructure investment projects where we look forward to partnering again with reputed investors.
- **Roads** – In roads sector we have identified 23 projects with more than 1900 km opportunity under KSHIP and KRDCCL with total investment opportunity of Rs. 4600 crore.
- **Water** – To ensure sustainable water supply for urban centers, we are binging Integrated water supply and water recycling projects with a INR 125 crore of investment opportunity.
- **Ports** – We have more than 330 km long coastline which we want to develop for maritime trade. We have identified potential Port Development opportunities at Tadri, Belekari, Karwar and other ports of western coastline.
- **Airports** – We want to improve regional connectivity within our state with development of airstrips, helipads and regional air-travel and air-taxi services. There are multiple urban centers such as Mysuru and Hubballi Dharwad, attractive tourist destinations such as Coorg Valley and Chikkamagaluru which can be connected with Bengaluru through NON-SCHEDULED Air Taxi services. We are inviting investors to take advantage of GoI Regional Air Travel policy initiative and our own air strip development programme to invest in this lucrative sector.
- **Industrial Infrastructure** – Karnataka is focusing on development of manufacturing sector within the state by creating holistic ecosystems for nurturing investments in industrial projects. Karnataka is home to two major industrial corridor initiatives, the Chennai-Bengaluru-Chitradurga Industrial Corridor and Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor under which 9 world class industrial townships will be created with help of investments from Government of India and multi-lateral agencies such as JICA. Other industrial parks focused on Agri-Business and Food processing such as Sea Food Park in Mangaluru and IT-BT parks across the states are being planned which present

investment opportunities to develop these industrial parks on a PPP basis.

- **Urban Infrastructure** – The Dabhol-Bengaluru gas pipeline presents a unique opportunity for the state to build City Gas Distribution network in multiple urban centers. The first investment opportunity in this sector is presented in the Bengaluru with a 1583 inch-km plan over 5 years to further cover Bengaluru Urban and Rural districts completely in next 25 years. The first phase investment requirement is Rs. 750 Crore which can benefit over 1.5 lakh domestic customers.

Agri Business and Food Processing

- Karnataka is the leader in horticulture and floriculture business. The state is the largest exporter of Gherkins and Flowers in the country.
- Karnataka is R&D hub of the country with 5 national level R&D institutes in Agriculture and Horticulture
- Karnataka is leading the country in sector reform, being the first state with unified platform for commodity trade (ReMS) and to have unveiled dedicated Agriculture and Wine Policy.
- Karnataka is the Coffee Capital of India producing 70% of India's output.
- The state has revealed Karnataka Agribusiness and Food Processing Policy 2015, focused towards sustainable development for the entire value chain of Agri Business and Food Processing Sector. The policy declares the state as a single zone, providing incentives uniformly.
- There is opportunity in Karnataka to invest in new farm technology like solar powered pumps, drip and sprinkler irrigation and also in organic farming and cold chains.

Automobile & Auto Component

- Karnataka is home to 7 major OEMs and more than 50 auto component manufacturers.
- Karnataka is the 4th largest automobile producing state in the country,

contributing 8.5% to the national output in the sector.

- Automotive is one of the focus sector identified in the Industrial Policy 2014 – 19. The state has proposed initiatives like 'Karnataka Automobile Research & Innovation Centre and creation of FTWZ for engineering sector in the policy to further strengthen Karnataka's position in the sector. The policy provides additional package of incentives Ultra Mega (INR 500 – 1000 crore) and Super Mega (> 1000 crore) projects in automotive sector.
- Karnataka has a huge local market with more than 14 million registered vehicles in the state and connectivity to four of the top five automobile markets in the country, creating potential for automobile and component manufacturers to grow.
- Land bank of more than 19000 acres across the state. The Industrial Policy 2014 – 15 provides higher quantum of incentives for units in backward parts of the state, promoting inclusive growth of the state.

Machine Tools & Heavy Engineering

- Karnataka is the second highest producer of Special Purpose Machinery and Heavy Electrical Machinery in the country.
- Karnataka is the only state among the top five capital goods producing states to produce more special purpose machinery than general purpose machinery (in terms of value), clearly showcasing state's capability in manufacturing high value products.
- Karnataka is the leading state in Machine Tools industry with Bengaluru is alone producing 60% (in terms of value) of the machine tools in the country.
- India's first Integrated Machine Tool Industry Park was set up near Bengaluru in an area of 300 acres by India Machine Tools Manufacturing Association.

- Advanced Machine Tool Testing Facility (AMTTF), a state-of-art equipment facility at the Central Manufacturing Technology Institute (CMTI), was jointly established in Bengaluru by machine tool industry and DIPP, Government of India.
- Land bank of more than 19000 acres across the state. Machine Tools is identified as a focus manufacturing sector in Industrial Policy 2014 – 15. The policy provides additional package of incentives Ultra Mega (INR 500 – 1000 crore) and Super Mega (> 1000 crore) projects in Machine Tools sector.
- The upcoming Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor and Bengaluru Mumbai Industrial Corridor shall create a conducive environment for the manufacturing industries in the state by improving connectivity & logistics.
- Karnataka's the first state in the country to roll out a dedicated Aerospace Policy to boost the sector in the state by providing sector specific incentives and propose tailor made initiatives for the sector.
- Incentives and concessions like anchor unit subsidy, exemption from stamp duty, concessional registration charges, exemption from electricity duty (duration depending on the size of the project), entry tax exemption, etc.
- Special package of incentives & concessions shall be provide to large, mega, ultra-mega and super-mega projects on case to case basis.
- Establishment of Bengaluru Aerospace Park and Bengaluru Aerospace SEZ containing facilities like manufacturing, SEZ, MRO with direct access to BIAL runway, Testing Center, Hardware/ embedded technology center, technology innovation center including a certification/calibration center, a common finishing facility and housing.
- Develop Greenfield airports at Shivamogga, Vijayapura, Hassan and Kalburgi through the PPP model.

Aerospace and Defence

- Karnataka is the undisputed leader of the country in the Aerospace and Defence sector producing quarter of India's aircraft and spacecraft.
- The state has a strong base of lower tier suppliers with more than 2000 SMEs which execute niche sub contracting work for the defense PSUs creating a strong ecosystem in the state.
- Karnataka contributes 65% to aerospace related exports from the country.
- With increase in national defence budget and increasing demand of civil aviation globally, Karnataka is in unique position in the country to leverage this potential growth in the sector.
- India's first aerospace SEZ is operational at Belgaum.
- More than 950 acres has been earmarked for aerospace SEZ near Bengaluru International Airport.
- Karnataka has the advantage of presence of number of top companies in IT/ITeS and electronics hardware, many of them being integrated in supply chain of integrated sector.

Textiles & Apparel

- Karnataka is the garment capital of India accounting for 20% of national garment production valued at USD 1.56 bn.
- The state has abundant availability of raw material. Karnataka contributes 65% to silk, 12% to wool and 6% to cotton production of the country.
- Karnataka has 144 skill development centers and 168 private training centers which have trained more than 1,60,000 personnel to date.
- The state exports readymade garments to countries like the United States of America (USA), the United Kingdom (UK), Italy, Germany, Western Europe, Hong Kong, Turkey, Canada and Australia.
- The state is keen to emerge as a leader of Technical textiles (Builtech, Clothtech,

Hometech, Meditech, etc.) with Mysuru, Hassan and Bengaluru being growth beds of Technical Textiles. The state has already attracted investments worth INR 1480 crore in the segment.

- The new Textile Policy-Nuthana Javali Neethi 2013-18 aims to strengthen the value chain, attract more investment across the state, develop skills of the manpower and infrastructure for the sector.
- Zone dependent reimbursement based fiscal incentives.
- Support for development of common infrastructure in Greenfield textile parks and common facilities in Brownfield clusters
- Support for setting up Specific Textiles Zones in backward areas.
- Reimbursement based incentives for mega projects.

Pharmaceutical Industry

- Karnataka contributes 8% to the country's revenue in the pharmaceutical sector.
- The state has exclusive pharma SEZs in Hassan and Yadgir.
- Karnataka ranks 5th in pharmaceutical exports, contributing 12% to country's exports.
- Karnataka Pharmaceutical Policy 2012 aims to develop infrastructure, foster R&D and attract mega projects in the sector.
- Initiatives like Venture Capital fund of INR 50 crore with 26% contribution from government, formation of Karnataka Pharmaceutical Development Council and the Vision Group and promotional activities have been introduced in the policy.

Energy

- Bengaluru is the best test site for the Smart Grid in the Country because of Distribution Automation System being implemented here and the transmission SCADA is already in place. Presence of local IT and professional skills adds advantage for bringing in Smart Grid.

- Karnataka has the highest potential of 7.9 GW of pumped storage hydro power in South India.
- Government of Karnataka is committed to provide 24x7 power to all. Energy sector successfully bridged the difference between energy requirement and availability by 10% in last 3 years.
- Installed capacity for private sector has grown at a CAGR of 12% in the last 5 FYs; private sector contributes to 43% (6,582 MW) of the total installed capacity.
- Karnataka has a wind potential and solar PV potential in excess of 14 GW and 24.7 GW respectively. The state has made amendments to Renewable Energy policy, keen to attract renewable energy projects:
- Industry status to Renewable Energy projects, simple land conversion and forest clearance, attractive Feed-in-Tariffs promote wind, SHP and Biomass power projects.
- Amendments for building bye laws for Floor Area Ratio (FAR) exemptions driving the growth of roof top solar PV project investments.
- Open bid process & competitive tariff for solar PV projects; Industry friendly regulations support open access projects with waiver of open access charges, loss & 100% banking for solar projects.
- Central excise duty exemptions, Tax holiday, Customs Duty exemption, and up to 50% VAT reimbursement.
- Attractive incentives provided specifically to solar power generation projects via dedicated Karnataka Solar Policy 2014 – 21.

9.9.4 Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

In order to support the efforts of the Govt. of India in development and promotion of SEZs in the State, the Government of Karnataka has formulated a State policy for SEZs as per the Central SEZ Act 2005 & Rules 2006. The Policy aims to provide a hassle-free environment for the manufacturing & service sectors and to attract FDI. The

salient features of the State Policy for SEZs are as below:

- Single point clearance to SEZ developers & units.
- Acquisition of land on consent basis.
- To set up SEZs on waste, dry and single crop land.
- Exemption from stamp duty and electricity duty.
- Capital subsidy for common effluent treatment plant.

The Board of approval of SEZ constituted under SEZ Act 2005 has granted formal approvals for 75 SEZs in the State. SEZs numbering 36 are operational in the State with an investment of Rs.99055.56 crores and generating employment for 372927 persons. Currently there are 495 SEZ units. The value of exports from these SEZs during the year 2020-21 (April to September) accounted to Rs.62547.44 crores.

9.10 KARNATAKA TOURISM

Tourism and its allied sectors of travel and hospitality have emerged as key drivers of growth among the service sectors of India. As per WTTC's Economic Impact 2020 report, travel and tourism contribute to 6.8% of India's total GDP, an economic contribution equivalent to USD 194 billion, positioning India as 10th among 185 countries in terms of the sector's overall contribution to the economy. Of this, domestic spending accounts for 83% of the total spending for the sector. Further, the travel and tourism contribute to employment for 3.98 crore people in India.

Karnataka has seen immense growth in domestic tourist visits, growing from 36.7 million in 2006 to 229.93 million in 2019. Karnataka attracts approximately 9.8% of overall domestic tourist visits in India, placing at fourth place among Indian states. Karnataka also saw over 6.08 lakh foreign tourist arrivals in 2019 with Bengaluru ranking 5th among international check posts of India for foreign tourist arrivals. The details of tourist arrivals are provided in **Table 9.33**.

Karnataka offers a multitude of tourism opportunities, living up to the promise of its brand "One State, Many Worlds". The state's pleasant climate, cosmopolitan culture and highly responsive administration make Karnataka an excellent destination for businesses to set up and flourish. The State's tourism destinations encompass a wealth of tourism products across a range of themes including heritage, culture, ecotourism, spiritual, adventure, coastal, wellness, rural, and urban.

The COVID-19 pandemic rapidly brought the global travel and tourism industry to a virtual standstill. At such times, it is imperative for business and communities to join hands with the government and pool together their resources and capabilities to navigate through this crisis and come out stronger than before. While domestic tourism is expected to recover faster than international tourism, the road to recovery will be long. "The Karnataka Tourism Policy 2020-25" has taken cognizance of the debilitating impact of the pandemic on the tourism ecosystem of the State and

Table 9.33: Tourist's Arrival from the Year 2017 to 2020

(No. in lakhs)

Year	Domestic Tourists	Foreign Tourists	Total Tourists
2017	1799.80	4.98	1804.78
2018	2143.06	5.44	2148.50
2019	2279.34	6.08	2285.42
2020	774.53	1.65	776.18

Source: Department of Tourism

endeavors to create a conducive environment to support the industry for an effective revival and to ensure travelers are safe and can remain confident when visiting Karnataka.

Every district has a District Tourism Promotion Council headed by the Deputy Commissioners of the concerned districts. This committee looks after the tourism activities in the respective districts and also monitor the progress of tourism works.

Department of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage was also brought in the ambit of, Department of Tourism to facilitate overall development of heritage tourism in the State.

From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs. 1255.23 lakhs has been incurred for tourism development. During the year 2020-21 up to December 2020 an amount of Rs. 76.53 lakhs has been spent.

Tourism Policy 2020-2025

- The Government of Karnataka launched the new Karnataka Tourism Policy 2020-25 on 18 September 2020 to position Karnataka as the most preferred tourism destination.
- The Policy was prepared through extensive stakeholder consultations and aims to create a safe and memorable experience for tourists visiting Karnataka by developing a diverse range of high-quality tourism offerings in the State.
- The Policy is expected to attract over Rs.5,000 crore in investments and create employment for over 10 lakh people during the policy period.
- To make Karnataka a top destination for both domestic and international tourists and leverage tourism's potential for socio-economic growth; the Policy has identified the following 9 strategic pillars:
 - i. Tourism Marketing and Promotion
 - ii. Tourism Infrastructure
 - iii. Tourism Products

- iv. Skill Development
- v. Tourist Comfort and Safety
- vi. Community Participation
- vii. Sustainable Tourism
- viii. Tourism Analytics and Digital Initiatives
- ix. Investment Facilitation

The Policy has identified 18 Tourism Themes including Rural Tourism & Agri Tourism, Culture Tourism, Heritage Tourism, Eco Tourism, Coastal Tourism, & Adventure Tourism as well as more than 26 different Tourism Projects for support during policy period. Focus Tourism Destinations have been identified in all districts of Karnataka for prioritized yet equitable development of tourism sector.

Investment Facilitation

Under the Policy 2020-25, an Investment Facilitation Cell shall be set up under the Department of Tourism to facilitate investments in Karnataka's tourism sector. The Government of Karnataka envisages that a majority of the new projects in the tourism sector shall be driven by private sector investment. In addition, projects shall also be brought in through public-private partnerships (PPP) or direct government investment.

The new tourism policy provides a wide range of incentives, subsidies and concessions for eligible Tourism Projects and Tourism Service Providers registered with the Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka. Further, a Tourism Development Fund has also been established for the development of hospitality and tourism infrastructure in Karnataka.

Tourism Marketing, Promotion and Publicity

Through Karnataka Tourism Policy 2020-25, Karnataka Tourism shall adopt a 360° marketing strategy to promote Karnataka in domestic and key international markets to attract higher tourist footfalls and position Karnataka as a most preferred destination.

Karnataka International Travel Expo 2019

Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka, and Karnataka Tourism Society jointly hosted the inaugural edition of 'Karnataka International Travel Expo'. The event was held from 25 – 27 August 2019 and had participation from over 400 registered buyers and media personnel from 30 countries. The aim of KITE expo was to showcase Karnataka Tourism to the world and increase the overall size of the State's tourism sector. The event has facilitated approximately 10,000 B2B Meetings to bring together International and Indian buyers and sellers, showcasing the best of Karnataka and creating opportunities.

Festivals and Events

The department has sponsored for different events on the eve of the festivals across the state.

Tourism Infrastructure Development

For the development of tourism infrastructure in Karnataka State, 276 works were entrusted to through various agencies with an estimated cost of Rs.376.35 crore. During the year 2019-20, 25 works are completed and 102 works are under progress. An amount of Rs.131.56 Crore is released to various agencies for the implementation of these works.

There are 1069 infrastructure projects were sanctioned for 2020-21 including the ongoing works of which 154 were completed up to December 2020 with an estimated cost of Rs.1003.35 crores. Rs. 23.34 crores has been released for these projects.

- There are around 16 on-going NABARD works with an estimated cost of Rs.45.61 Crores, an amount of Rs. 42.97 Crores have been released up to March 2020 for these works.
- As per the recommendations of Karnataka Tourism Vision Group (KTVG) 73 works for infrastructure development in various tourism destinations are continued. An amount of Rs.25 crores released for development of Haliyal Fort, Hiremagaluru Road, Haliyal Convention Centre,

Kodagu General Timmayya Smaraka, Purchase of 9.08 acres APMC land at Badami, development of Chitradurga Fort and development of infrastructure and roads for various tourist destinations. The details of 18 major on going infrastructure projects are given in **Appendix 9.11**.

Other Initiatives of Karnataka Tourism

- **Two beaches in Karnataka** - Kasarkod (Uttara Kannada district) and Padubidri (Udupi) have won Blue Flag certification by the Foundation for Environment Education (FEE), Denmark. Both beaches now have as many as 32 facilities including children's play area, hammocks, and recliners with sit-out umbrellas among other amenities. Blue Flag beaches are considered the world's cleanest beaches. In order to qualify, 33 stringent criteria relating to environmental, bathing water quality, educational, safety, services and accessibility standards must be met by the beaches. Karnataka is the only state of India to have two Blue Flag certified beaches.
- KSTDC has entered into an agreement with Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) for the latter to operate and maintain Golden Chariot, South India's only luxury train. The luxury train has been revamped and is now open for bookings.
- KSTDC organizes Sound and Light shows at Srirangapatna and Hampi to enlighten the about the history of the state.
- KSTDC has renovated its hotels in Mysuru, Vijayapura, Almatti and Barachukki to provide a better facilities for tourists.
- KSTDC has launched the Ambaari tour bus in Mysuru for tourists. The Ambaari bus is specially built bus for open-roof tours, with a seating capacity of 40 and shall take tourists on a guided tour around the city.
- **"Atithi"**– Home Stay scheme has been introduced in the State. Many families are coming forward to offer their homes

to tourists as Home stays with excellent facilities to the tourists in the state.

- Karnataka Darshan programme has covered 14,287 students at a cost of Rs. 5 crore under SCP and TSP.
- Concept Reports for the development of Heritage Circuit including the heritage sites at Chitradurga, Shivamogga and Davanagere districts under Swadesh Darshan scheme.
- A comprehensive report under PRASHAD scheme of Ministry of Tourism for the overall development of Chamundeshwari Temple at Mysuru, is submitted for approval.
- To provide safety and security to tourists at tourist destinations, 500 home guards have been trained including 75 women candidates deputed to important tourist destinations to assist tourists as 'Tourist Mitras' (Tourist Police).

Impact of COVID-19 on Karnataka's Tourism Sector

The COVID-19 pandemic had brought the world to a standstill and continues to pose an evolving challenge to all countries. Due to lockdowns and uncertainty regarding safety and access, tourism has been the worst affected among major economic sectors. Karnataka's tourism sector is undoubtedly one of the hardest hit sectors in the State. Industry stakeholders have estimated that nearly Rs. 5,000 crore of potential loss per month during the lockdown period with 1 lakh jobs has been at risk due to the impact of COVID-19. While tourism activities have been resumed.

Karnataka is the first state to prepare a COVID-19 Exit Strategy for Tourism Sector to help the State to navigate the evolving challenges ahead for Travel, Tourism & Hospitality sector.

5 KSTDC Hotels were used as Covid Care Centers & Quarantine Facilities. KSTDC Kumarakrupa Guest House was an important COVID support facility in Bengaluru. Owing to their remote locations, JLR's properties have provided a safe space for tourists during the pandemic.

Department of Tourism helped more than 6,800 foreign visitors from 37 countries return home safely during the lockdown due to COVID-19. The support and hospitality of the Department of Tourism was appreciated and commended by international authorities.

Way Forward

- In order to make Karnataka a global manufacturing hub, released the New Industrial Policy for 2020-25, with focus on advanced manufacturing and innovation. Taking inspiration from Govt. of India, Karnataka is offering Production Linked Incentive of up to 2.25% of annual turnover for 6-10 years to boost exports.
- Amended Industrial Facilitation Act and brought in Affidavit Based Clearance System so that any approved project can start the next day, without waiting for any downstream approvals. Now investors are not required to obtain approvals from 11 different govt. agencies, for a period of 3 years or until commercial operations begin.
- An Export Strategy for Karnataka has been formulated in November 2020, for a period of five years, in collaboration with Federation of Indian Export Organizations. Karnataka has been chosen as one of the Pilot States for setting up 5 Export Development Centres. Signed MOUs with leading e-commerce players like Amazon Global Selling and Flipkart to boost marketing of local products. Actively pursuing the One District-One Product initiative.
- Developing robust skilling infrastructure and to continuously upgrade training curriculum at ITIs and Polytechnics, through partnerships with industry leaders such as Siemens, Tata Technologies, to train the workforce on emerging technologies.
- Increase Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) to 100% from 51.6% (2019) by strengthening linkages between growth centres and workforce.
- Provide appropriate infrastructure to the migrants who have already

registered under the Migrants Registration and Establishment Acts by encouraging the non-registered migrants to register and making the Aadhaar and the PDS available to them.

- Reduce unemployment rate to less than 1% from 4.8% (2019) by establishing industries to process farm produce under Atmanirbhar scheme.
- Create social infrastructure by utilizing the increased viability gap funding

under Atmanirbhar scheme through Public-Private Partnership. Develop industrial estates and establish specific industries suited to the growth centres. Organize local investors meet to attract both global and local capital.

- Linking unemployed to MSMEs for skilling/upskilling through industrial associations by utilizing funds of National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme.

CHAPTER 10

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR WELFARE

10.1 INTRODUCTION

Achieving high rate of growth along with commensurate generation of productive and quality employment opportunities for the rising labour force continues to be a major challenge for both the central and the state governments to make Unemployment-Free. In Karnataka, agriculture is the predominant source of livelihood for the majority of the population and employment is largely unorganized, rural and non-industrial in nature.

10.2 KEY LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS

LFPR is a measure of the proportion of a country's/state's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by actual working or seeking for work. It provides an indication about the availability of labour force for production of goods and services.

Other than Labour Force Participation Rate, Worker Population Ratio and Unemployment Rates are also very important indicators in social and economic arena. Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is defined as the number of persons employed per 1000 persons. Unemployment Rate (UR) is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 in the labour force. However in this report it is expressed in percentage. Low LFPR primarily implies high dependency ratio. The development experience suggests a strong negative correlation between dependency and growth. LFPR, WPR and UR are the Key Labour Market Indicators which can be known from Employment and Unemployment Surveys.

Employment and Unemployment Survey-2018-19

Employment and Unemployment surveys (EUS) of National Sample Survey(NSS) are

the Primary source of Labour market data at National and State level in India. This is the Annual report based on the data collected in Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)during July-2018 to June-2019. As this is annual Survey there is continuity in the data collection.

In this analysis two approaches for each parameter are considered. They are Usual Principal Status (UPS) and Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS] or (PS+SS) approach. Here the age criteria is 15 years and above for all the estimates. Following analysis gives comparisons among Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Telangana and along with all India average.

The parameters considered are Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), and Unemployment Rate (UR).

The activity in which a person spends relatively longer time during the reference period is termed as usual principal activity of the person. To decide the usual principal activity of a person, he/she is first categorized as belonging to the labour force or not, during the reference period on the basis of major time criterion. A person may have pursued some other activity for more than 30 days or more other than his usual principal activity. This status is termed as usual principal activity and subsidiary activity status (PS+SS) or (UPSS) approach.

The critical issues in the context of labour force enquiries pertain to defining the labour force and measuring participation of labour force in different economic activities. The activity participation of the people is not only dynamic but also multidimensional as it varies between regions, age, education, gender, industry and occupational categories.

10.2.1 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

Table 10.1 : Labour Force Participation Rate for Persons Aged 15 Years and above According to UPSS Status Approach

(in Percentage)

State	Rural			Urban			Urban & Rural		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	77.4	47.3	62.0	73.9	26.7	49.6	76.2	40.3	57.8
Gujarat	80.4	25.4	53.8	77.8	16.4	48.0	79.3	21.5	51.3
Karnataka	76.6	27.6	52.5	76.1	20.5	49.1	76.5	24.9	51.2
Kerala	71.0	31.3	49.7	71.4	29.7	48.8	71.2	30.6	49.3
Maharashtra	74.6	38.5	57.1	72.8	22.1	48.0	73.8	31.6	53.3
Tamil Nadu	77.0	43.9	59.4	72.5	28.9	50.2	74.8	37.0	55.1
Telangana	71.9	47.6	59.4	73.2	24.6	49.3	72.4	38.3	55.1
All India	76.4	26.4	51.5	73.7	20.4	47.5	75.5	24.5	50.2

Source: Annual Report, PLFS 2018-19 Table-16, Page no.A-65, NSSO, MOSPI, GOI.

10.2.2 Worker Population Ratio (WPR)

Table 10.2 : Worker Population Ratio Rate for Persons Aged 15 Years and above According to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach

(in Percentage)

State	Rural			Urban			Urban & Rural		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	73.6	45.5	59.2	69.3	24.0	46.0	72.2	38.2	54.8
Gujarat	77.5	25.0	52.1	75.2	16.0	46.5	76.5	21.1	49.7
Karnataka	74.2	27.2	51.1	72.4	19.3	46.5	73.5	24.2	49.3
Kerala	67.6	26.4	45.5	67.7	24.1	44.1	67.7	25.3	44.9
Maharashtra	71.2	37.3	54.7	69.0	19.9	44.9	70.3	29.9	50.6
Tamil Nadu	71.6	41.5	55.6	68.1	26.4	46.8	69.9	34.6	51.4
Telangana	66.2	45.4	55.4	66.6	20.4	43.8	66.4	35.2	50.6
All India	72.2	25.5	48.9	68.6	18.4	43.9	71.0	23.3	47.3

Source: Annual Report, PLFS 2018-19 Table-17, Page no.A-69, NSSO, MOSPI, GOI.

10.2.3 Unemployment Rate (UR)

Table 10.3 : Unemployment Rate Among Persons Aged 15 Years and above According to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach

(in Percentage)

State	Rural			Urban			Urban & Rural		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	4.9	3.9	4.5	6.2	10.3	7.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Gujarat	3.6	1.8	3.2	3.4	2.5	3.2	3.5	2.0	3.2
Karnataka	3.2	1.4	2.7	4.9	6.1	5.1	3.8	2.8	3.6
Kerala	4.7	15.6	8.4	5.2	18.8	9.7	4.9	17.0	9.0
Maharashtra	4.6	3.3	4.2	5.2	10.2	6.3	4.9	5.4	5.0
Tamil Nadu	7.0	5.5	6.4	6.0	8.4	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.6
Telangana	7.9	4.7	6.6	9.0	17.3	11.0	8.4	8.0	8.3
All India	5.5	3.5	5.0	7.0	9.8	7.6	6.0	5.1	5.8

Source: Annual Report, PLFS 2018-19 Table-18, Page no. A-73, NSSO, MOSPI, GOI.

10.2.4 Distribution of Workers According to Work Conditions (UPSS Approach)

In the **Table 10.4** an attempt has been made to present the proportion of workers according to the nature of the work. For this four categories are considered i.e., self employed, wage/salaried, casual labourers. For this analysis all comparable states are considered and compared with all India average.

10.2.5 Labour Force and Work Force Participation Rate as per Census

According to Census 2011, the Work Participation Rate (WPR) is defined as the proportion of total workers (i.e. main and marginal workers) to total population. In the State, 2,78,72,597 persons constituting 45.62% of the total population have enumerated themselves as workers. Among them, 1,82,70,116 are males and 96,02,481 are females. In other words, 59% of the total male population and 32% of the total female population are workers.

Table 10.5 and Figure 10.1 explain the trends in WPR in Karnataka with rural – urban and male and female break up.

District-wise Work Participation Rate

In this section an attempt has been made to compare and analyze district wise WPR. 2011 census data reveal that among all the districts, Chitradurga has the highest WPR of 51.62% and Bidar has the lowest WPR of 41.25%. The details are presented in **Table 10.6, 10.7 and 10.8**.

The **Table 10.9** shows division wise WPR in 2011, among all the divisions, Mysore division has the highest WPR of 47.17% and Belagavi division has the lowest rate of 43.74%. Bengaluru and Mysore divisions have the work participation rate more than the state average.

10.2.6 Main and Marginal Workers

Of the total 2,78,72,597 workers in the State, 2,33,97,181 persons, constituting 83.94% of the total workers, are main workers and 44,75,416 persons, constituting 16.06% are marginal workers. The proportion of main workers has marginally increased from 82.28% in 2001 to 83.94% in 2011 (**Table 10.10**). On the contrary, the proportion of marginal workers has slightly decreased from 17.72% in 2001 to 16.06% in 2011 (**Table 10.11**).

Table 10.4 : Distribution of Workers According to Nature of Work (UPSS Approach)
(in Percentage)

States	Self Employed	Wage/ Salary	Casual Labour
Andhra Pradesh	42.5	23.1	34.5
Gujarat	53.8	31.2	15.0
Karnataka	45.6	27.2	27.2
Kerala	37.3	31.0	31.6
Maharashtra	46.1	29.3	24.6
Tamil Nadu	33.9	34.6	31.5
Telangana	45.6	27.0	27.4
All India	52.1	23.8	24.1

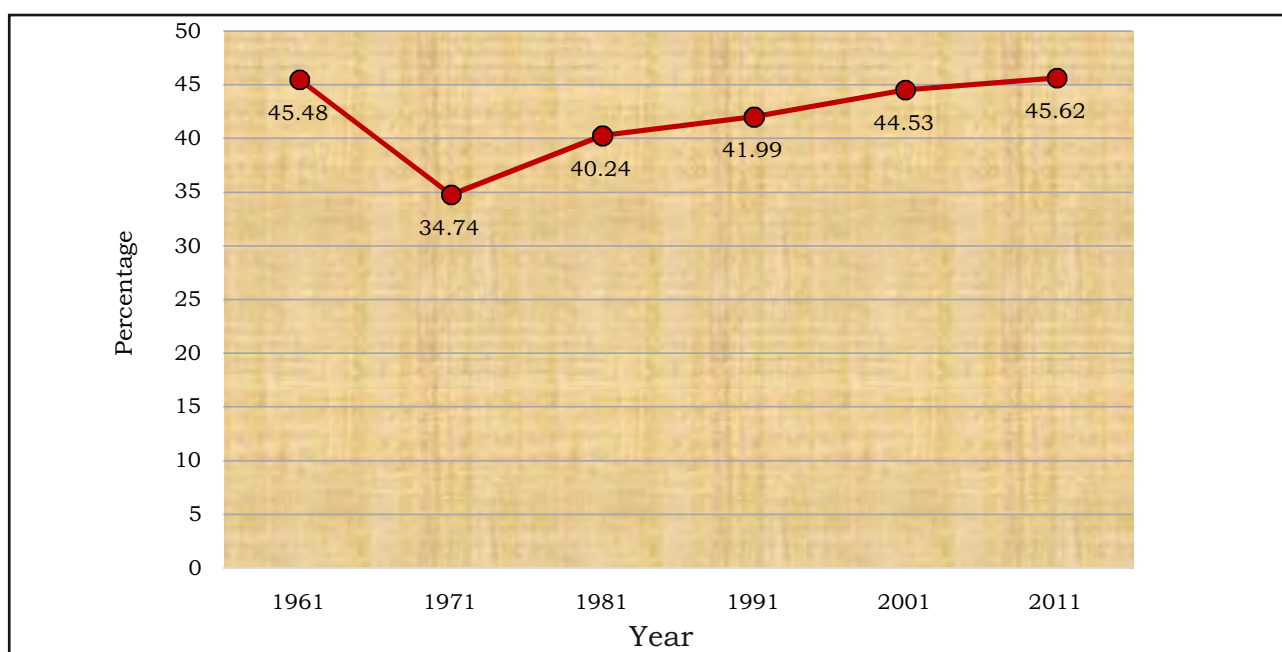
Source: Annual Report, PLFS 2018-19 Table-19, Page no.A-83, NSSO, MOSPI, GOI.

Table 10.5 : Work force Participation Rate (in Percentage)

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	2001	2011	change	2001	2011	change	2001	2011	change
Total	44.53	45.62	1.09	49.04	49.38	0.34	35.67	39.66	3.99
Male	56.64	59.00	2.36	58.10	59.76	1.66	53.85	57.81	3.96
Female	31.98	31.87	-0.11	39.87	38.79	-1.08	16.37	20.81	4.44

Source: Census, 2011

Figure 10.1 : Proportion of Total Workers in Karnataka :1961-2011



Source: Census, 2011

Table 10.6 : WPR by Districts**(in Percentage)**

Top 5 Districts				Bottom 5 Districts			
District	Total	Rural	Urban	District	Total	Rural	Urban
Chitradurga	51.62	55.13	37.43	Vijayapur	42.61	45.40	33.30
Chikkaballapur	50.97	54.34	39.32	Dharwad	42.49	51.06	35.98
Hassan	50.87	54.55	37.17	Kalaburgi	42.36	46.64	33.49
Tumkuru	50.57	53.86	39.13	Uttara Kannada	42.34	45.50	34.66
Kodagu	50.30	51.96	40.62	Bidar	41.25	44.33	32.00

Source: Census, 2011

Table 10.7 : Male Work Participation Rate by Districts**(in Percentage)**

Top 5 Districts				Bottom 5 Districts			
District	Total	Rural	Urban	District	Total	Rural	Urban
Mandya	63.55	64.47	59.09	Bagalkot	53.84	54.02	53.45
Hassan	63.42	64.94	57.82	Yadgiri	53.72	54.52	50.30
Chamarajanagar	63.32	64.36	58.25	Bidar	52.72	54.32	47.98
Chikmagalur	63.16	64.28	58.95	Kalaburgi	52.24	53.69	49.25
Ramanagar	62.84	64.52	57.73	Vijayapur	52.21	52.94	49.75

Source: Census, 2011

Table 10.8 : Female WPR by Districts**(in Percentage)**

Top 5 Districts				Bottom 5 Districts			
District	Total	Rural	Urban	District	Total	Rural	Urban
Chitradurga	41.93	47.78	18.65	Shivamogga	28.12	35.35	15.07
Chikkaballapur	41.27	46.99	21.55	Dharwad	26.50	40.35	16.19
Yadgiri	39.48	43.60	21.63	Mysore	26.35	32.22	18.14
Tumakuru	38.93	44.14	20.85	Uttara Kannada	25.03	29.37	14.52
Raichuru	38.69	45.24	19.32	Bengaluru	24.61	28.02	24.27

Source: Census, 2011

Table 10.9 : Division Wise Work Participation Rate WPR (in Percentage)

Divisions	WPR (%)
Kalaburgi Division	44.69
Bengaluru Division	46.45
Mysore Division	47.17
Belagavi Division	43.74
State	45.62

Source - Census, 2011

Table 10.10 : Main Workers (in Percentage)

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	2001	2011	Change	2001	2011	Change	2001	2011	Change
Total	82.28	83.94	1.66	78.60	81.40	2.8	92.12	88.96	(-) 3.16
Male	91.21	89.49	(-) 1.72	89.67	84.43	(-) 5.24	94.40	91.21	(-) 3.19
Female	65.88	73.39	7.51	62.09	70.34	8.25	84.17	82.49	(-) 1.68

Source: Census, 2011

Table 10.11 : Marginal Workers (in Percentage)

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	2001	2011	Change	2001	2011	Change	2001	2011	Change
Total	17.72	16.06	(-) 1.66	21.4	18.6	(-) 2.8	7.88	11.04	3.16
Male	8.79	10.51	1.72	10.33	11.57	1.24	5.6	8.79	3.19
Female	34.12	26.61	(-) 7.51	37.91	29.66	(-) 8.25	15.83	17.51	1.68

Source: Census, 2011

10.3 EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

Organised sector employment in the State has increased by 0.21% from 24.097 lakh at the end of the March-2020 to 24.119 lakh at the end of June-2020. Public Sector employment account for 10.303 lakh (42.72%) and Private Sector for 13.815 lakh (57.28%), Public sector has decreased by 0.14% whereas Private sector has increased by 0.26% between March-2020 to June-2020.

Branch-wise comparison shows that employment in State Government, and

Central Quasi Government has increased from March-2020 to June-2020. **Table 10.12** gives branch-wise details of the organised sector employment at the end of June-2020.

(a) Employment in Public and Private Sectors (Industry group-wise)

An analysis of the organised sector employment by Industry group reveals there was an increase in Employment in Manufacturing, Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of motor vehicles and Motor cycles, Transportation & Storage, Financial & Insurance activities Sector, whereas there

Table 10.12 : Employment in Public and Private Sector (in Thousand)

Branch	March, 2019	March, 2020	June, 2020	Percentage variation March, 2020-June-2020
1. Central Government	92.30	91.60	91.62	0.02
2. State Government	544.10	544.38	542.63	-0.32
3. Central Government (Quasi)	165.80	165.43	164.80	-0.38
4. State Government (Quasi).	166.90	167.42	168.36	0.56
5. Local Bodies	63.10	62.97	62.97	0.00
6. Private Sector- Act.	1310.0	1319.65	1323.19	0.27
7. Private Sector - Non-Act.	58.10	58.30	58.35	0.09
Total - Public Sector	1032.20	1031.80	1030.38	-0.14
Total - Private Sector	1368.10	1377.95	1381.54	0.26
GRAND TOTAL	2400.30	2409.75	2411.92	0.09

Source: Department of Employment and Training, GoK.

was decrease in Employment in Accommodation and Food service activities, Professional, Scientific & Technical activities, Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security, and Human Health & Social work activities sector. Further Organised sector employment has remained static in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Mining and Quarrying, Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-conditioning system, Construction, Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste management and Remediation Activities, Information and communication, Real Estate Activities, Administrative and support service activities, Education, Arts, entertainment and recreation, and Other service Activities Sectors. (Table 10.13).

10.4 EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS

The number of job seekers as per the live register figures of employment exchanges was 3.21 lakh in November-2020 compared to 3.41 lakh at the end of March-2020, decrease of 6.1%. There is decrease of 9.3%

in Post Graduates, 8.6% in Graduates, 7.2% in Diploma holders, 7.8% ITI and other certificate holders, 5.1% in Matriculates' and Stenographers, and 4.9% in Below matriculation. Registrants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka are given in Table 10.14.

10.5 VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS

Between April-2020 and November-2020, 3454 placements were made (432 on an average per month). During the corresponding period of the previous year this number was about 12,987 (1623 on an average per month). The number of placements was 3.75% of the total registrations at the end of November-2020. During the year 2019-20, 16,083 placements were made (1340 on an average per month). Because of the covid pandemic no vacancies have been notified during the current year up to November-2020. During the year 2019-20, 407 vacancies have been notified (34 on an average every month). (Table 10.15).

Table 10.13 : Employment in Public and Private Sector (Industry Group-wise) (In Lakhs)

	Industry	Employment as on 31-3-2019			Employment as on 31-3-2020			Employment as on 30-6-2020		
		Pub	Pvt	Total	Pub	Pvt	Total	Pub	Pvt	Total
1.	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	0.253	0.104	0.357	0.258	0.105	0.363	0.258	0.105	0.363
2.	Mining & Quarrying	0.077	0.072	0.149	0.076	0.071	0.147	0.076	0.071	0.147
3.	Manufacturing.	0.590	5.917	6.507	0.590	5.943	6.533	0.590	5.974	6.564
4.	Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditionong Supply.	0.360	0.010	0.370	0.364	0.010	0.374	0.364	0.010	0.374
5.	Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities	0.053	0.001	0.054	0.053	0.001	0.054	0.053	0.001	0.054
6.	Construction.	0.287	0.016	0.303	0.284	0.016	0.300	0.284	0.016	0.300
7.	Wholesale, Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles,& Motor Cycles.	0.077	0.303	0.380	0.076	0.308	0.384	0.076	0.310	0.386
8.	Transportation And Storage	1.382	0.245	1.627	1.383	0.223	1.606	1.383	0.224	1.607
9.	Accommodation And Food Service Activities	0.005	0.251	0.256	0.006	0.246	0.252	0.005	0.246	0.251
10.	Information And Communication	0.214	4.309	4.523	0.212	4.351	4.563	0.212	4.351	4.563
11.	Financial And Insurance Activities	0.903	0.244	1.147	0.901	0.253	1.154	0.905	0.254	1.159
12.	Real Estate Activities	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001
13.	Professional, Scientific, And Technical Activities	0.308	0.088	0.396	0.334	0.088	0.422	0.333	0.088	0.421
14.	Administrative And Support Service Activities	0.009	0.605	0.614	0.009	0.627	0.636	0.009	0.627	0.636
15.	Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	3.060	0.000	3.060	3.082	0.000	3.082	3.072	0.000	3.072
16.	Education	1.831	1.107	2.938	1.789	1.120	2.909	1.788	1.121	2.909
17.	Human Health & Social Work Activities	0.872	0.375	1.247	0.868	0.382	1.250	0.862	0.382	1.244
18.	Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	0.020	0.022	0.042	0.020	0.022	0.042	0.020	0.022	0.042
19.	Other Service Activities	0.021	0.012	0.033	0.013	0.012	0.025	0.013	0.012	0.025
	TOTAL	10.322	13.681	24.003	10.318	13.779	24.097	10.303	13.815	24.118

Source: Department of Employment and Training,GoK.

Table 10.14 : Registrants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Registrants.	At the end of			Variation (%) (Nov-20 / Mar-20)
		March 2019	March 2020	Nov 2020	
1.	Post-Graduates	3570	3863	3505	-9.3
2.	Graduates	49095	49269	45048	-8.6
3.	Diploma Holders	13279	12754	11838	-7.2
4.	I.T.I. Apprenticeship, Other Certificate Holders	48668	45842	42272	-7.8
5.	Matriculates and Stenographers	196030	199750	189539	-5.1
6.	Below Matriculation	33124	30375	28896	-4.9
	Total	343766	341853	321098	-6.1

Source: Department of Employment & Training, GoK

Table 10.15 : No. of vacancies notified & placements made during 2013-14 to 2020-21

Year	Vacancies notified	Placements made.*
2013-14	2,629	5,609
2014-15	1,827	5,131
2015-16	2,059	5,101
2016-17	2,062	8,200
2017-18	1,100	14,362
2018-19	260	25,300
2019-20	407	16,083
2020-21 (up to November 2020)	-	3454

(Note:* placements including placed in Job fairs)

Source: Department of Employment & Training, GoK

10.6 WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act came into force from 02-02-2006. The scheme is being implemented as centrally sponsored scheme on a cost sharing basis between Centre and State Governments in the ratio of 90:10

nearly. Labour and material ratio has to be maintained at 60:40.

Labour Budget under MGNREGS for the generation of 1300.00 lakh person days for the Financial Year 2020-21, which has been revised to 1410.00 lakh person days by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Corresponding allocation for the scheme works out to Rs. 6850.20 Crores. As on 24th December 2020, an amount of Rs. 4349.83 Crores has been spent and 1146.84

lakh person days has been generated through which 29.34 lakh households have been provided employment. Progress achieved under MGNREGA is given in **Table 10.16 and 10.17 and Annexures 10.1a, 10.1b, 10.1c and 10.2.**

10.7 WAGE EMPLOYMENT GENERATION UNDER MAJOR PROGRAMMES

Wage employment generated under various state government programmes is 16.91 crore Man days between April and November 2020. During the corresponding period of the preceding year 12.86 crore Mandays were generated.

During the year 2020-21, MGNREGS achieved wage employment generation of 11.46 crore Mandays between April and December 2020 and this achievement is more when compared to previous year. Details are given in **Table 10.18.**

10.8 GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES – SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

a) Social Security and Pension

The Directorate of Social Security and Pension, Revenue Department of the Government is providing social security benefits to the old, widows, physically challenged, single women and transgender. Under old age pension scheme any person aged between 60 to 64 years and belonging to BPL household is eligible to avail the pension of Rs. 600 per month. The pension amount has been enhanced to Rs.1000/- from 1st November,2018 for the beneficiaries aged above 65 year, under Old Age pension and Sandhya Suraksha Yojane. Widows aged between 18 to 65 years belonging to BPL households are eligible to avail pension under Destitute Widow pension scheme of Rs. 600 per month. A

Table 10.16 : Progress Achieved Under MGNREGA

Year	Available funds (in crores)	Expenditure (Rs. In crores)	Person days (Lakhs)	Employment provided (Households lakhs.)	Works (in lakhs)		
					Under taken	Completed	Under progress
2019-20	6044.71	4748.14	1119.13	22.38	6.99	3.31	3.68
2020-21 (As on 24-12-2020)	4877.67	4197.90	1146.84	29.34	11.05	2.60	8.44

* As per RDPR MIS NREGAsoft

Table 10.17 : Physical Progress under MGNREGS during 2020-21 (As on 24-12-2020)

Programmes/Schemes	Unit	Progress achieved in 2019-20 (up to Nov-19)	Progress achieved in 2020-21 (as on 24-12-2020)
Job Cards issued (since inception)	Lakh	61.49	68.93
Person days generated	Lakh	812.39 person days	1146.84 person days
Households provided employment	Lakh	21.49 Households	29.34 Households
Households completed 100 days of employment	No	21241 Households	30028 Households
Average no of person days provided per household	No	42.00 days	42.33 days

Source: RDPR, Government of Karnataka

Table 10.18 : Wage Employment Generation under Major Programmes (2020-21)**(Mandays in lakhs)**

Programmes	Annual target		Target for 2020-21 (Nov. 2020)	Achievement	
	2019-20	2020-21		2019-20 (upto Nov. 19)	2020-21 (upto Nov. 2020)
1. Major and Medium Irrigation & Flood Control	446.17	276.14	159.95	224.90 (50.41)	290.54 (105.21)
2. Minor Irrigation	386.26	93.80	56.57	114.43 (29.63)	78.41 (83.60)
3. CADA	8.62	8.24	3.34	0.71 (8.24)	0.67 (8.12)
4. Watershed Development	20.12	6.21	2.35	12.57 (62.48)	4.11 (66.18)
5. Roads & Bridges	286.22	191.27	106.45	110.61 (38.65)	161.65 (84.51)
6. Buildings	37.36	25.44	7.80	11.20 (29.98)	9.26 (36.39)
Total Programmes (Targeted)	1184.75	601.10	336.46	474.42 (40.04)	544.64 (90.61)
N.R.E.G.S	**	**	**	812.39	1146.84
Total Programmes	1184.75	601.10	336.46	1286.81	1691.48

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to annual target.

** Demand driven programme - no target

Source: Manpower and Employment Division, Planning Department, GoK

pension amount of Rs. 600 per month is given for Disabled person with disability percentage between 40 to 74 and Rs. 1400 per month for those having disability above 75%. Sandhya Suraksha Yojane is the programme initiated by the government of Karnataka in 2007 to provide social security benefits to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, weavers, fisher men and other labourers from unorganized sector excluding construction workers. Under this programme workers in the age

group of 65 years and above having income Rs. 20,000 per annum are eligible and they are being paid with pension of Rs. 1000 per month. Schemes "Manaswini" for unmarried women of age 40 to 64 and "Mythri" for Transgender aged between 25 to 64 years are implemented during 2013 and beneficiaries under these schemes are paid pension amount of Rs.600 per month. New Schemes for widows of farmer who committed suicide and Acid Victims is implemented during 2015. Beneficiaries

Table 10.19 : Beneficiaries under Self Employment Schemes

Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	(upto Nov. 2020)
Karnataka State Finance Corporation					
a) Single Window	Nos.	84	48	-	12
	Rs. lakh	2753.45	1479.80	-	360.00
b) Hospitals/Nursing Homes	Nos.	18	14	-	3
	Rs. lakh	2352.70	1832.00	-	225.00
c) Assistance to SC & ST	Nos.	354	224	-	95
	Rs. lakh	34850	19533.89	-	6646.90
d) Minority Community	Nos.	85	49	-	10
	Rs. lakh	5894.70	3870.00	-	829.00
e) Women Entrepreneurs	Nos.	364	239	-	63
	Rs. lakh	41491.05	21402.85	-	4286.20
f) Privileged Entrepreneurs	Nos.	66	8	-	2
	Rs. lakh	3320.60	506.75	-	130.00
Dr. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corp. Ltd					
i. Chaitanya Subsidies Cum Margin Money Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	1665	1649	-	-
	Rs. lakh	610.39	292.96	-	-
ii. D. Devraj Urs Individual Loan Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	5638	2620.32	-	-
	Rs. lakh	2620.32	4055.43	-	-
iii. Micro Credit Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	4144	1934	-	-
	Rs. lakh	621.60	290.10	-	-
iv. Arivu-Education Loan Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	6207	7130	-	-
	Rs. lakh	3716.28	4384.90	-	-
v. Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	6874	914	-	-
	Rs. lakh	13950.68	5935.34	-	-
vi. Assistance to Traditional Artisans and Occupational groups	No. of beneficiaries	19402	5840	-	-
	Rs. lakh	8831.05	2502.90	-	-

Table 10.19 : Beneficiaries under Self Employment Schemes

Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	(upto Nov. 2020)
Stree Shakti Programme					
a) No. of Groups taken loans from Bank	No. Cumulative	857	1790	19866	476
b) Loan amount	Rs. In crores	376.71	161.01	-	35.21
c) Revolving Fund Released by Govt. To Self help Groups	No. of SHG Groups	10051	7500	4278	290
	Rs. In Lakh	7320.11	1224.64	1079.00	316.25
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Development Corporation Ltd.					
i) Self Employment Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	8453	2024	21606	1928
	Rs. Lakh	8194.56	6444.25	12420.00	5214.70
ii) Land Purchase Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	347	1399	1701	1044
	Rs. Lakh	3216.36	10863.00	25602.00	12310.26
iii)Ganga Kalyana Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	10905	4394	1772	4737
	Rs. Lakh	38591.65	15984.10	5711.00	6315.01
iv)Micro Credit(Prerana) Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	7890	4453	16666	6724
	Rs. Lakh	1184.50	1113.25	2499.90	1681.00
v) Micro Credit Scheme-((Prerana-Margin money)	No. of beneficiaries	7890	4453	16666	6724
	Rs. Lakh	394.00	445.30	1666.60	672.40
Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)					
a) Projects	No.	3644	3688	2352	1705
b) Persons trained	No.	2216	1585	2352	1101
c) Employment generated	No.	29512	29504	18816	13640
d) Total amount spent (Margin Money released from Khadi and Village Industries Commission, GOI)	Rs. Lakh	10688.47	2098.35	7050.96	4917.52

Table 10.19 : Beneficiaries under Self Employment Schemes

Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	(upto Nov.-2020)
Chief Minister Employment Generation Programme (CMEGP)					
a) Projects	No.	765	1078	*	*
b) Persons trained	No.	1725	1314	*	*
c) Employment generated	No.	3060	4312	*	*
d) Total amount spent	Rs. Lakh	1385.50	1887.12	*	*

* Scheme discontinued from 2020-21

Source: Concerned Departments of Government of Karnataka

Table 10.20 : Programmes and number of Persons Trained for Self-employment

Programme/Scheme	Achievement		Target	Achievement (upto Nov. 2020)
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	
1. Entrepreneurship Development Programme Sponsored by CEDOK				
a) Programmes	1523	1305	160	115
b) Persons Trained	110422	51645	6305	4391

Source: Concerned Departments of Government of Karnataka

under these schemes are paid pension amount of Rs.2000 and Rs. 3000 per month respectively. The information about number of beneficiaries and expenditure details of these programmes are given in the **Table 10.21**.

b) ESI Scheme Medical Services

The Scheme was first implemented to cover non seasonal factories using power and employing 20 or more persons, who were drawing the salary Rs.400/- P.M. or less. This limit has been enhanced to Rs.15000/- P.M. w.e.f. 01-05-2010. Further, this limit has been enhanced to Rs.21,000/- PM w.e.f. 01-01-2017. The Act has been amended to cover other sectors of employment with ten or more persons working using power /

without power, Shops, commercial establishments, hotels, Preview Theatres newspapers and transport establishment are also covered under the scheme. Further, the Government of Karnataka have issued notification to cover the employees of educational institutions (Private, Aided, Partial Aided) and medical institution under the ambit of ESI Scheme from 16-03-2011. The ESI Scheme in the Karnataka Region at a glance is given in **Table 10.24**.

In Karnataka full medical care has been extended to about 34.85 lakhs insured persons and about 150 lakhs of their families through a network 10 ESI Hospitals (ESIC Model Hospital, Rajajinagar & Peenya & Gulbarga). 113 full time ESI Dispensaries, 06 IMP System Dispensaries and One Diagnostic Centre.

Table 10.21 : Progress of Social Security Schemes

Year	Old Age Pension		Financial assistance to Physically handicapped		Pension to destitute Widows		Sandhya Suraksha Yojane	
	Exp. (Rs. Lakhs)	Beneficiaries (000's)	Exp. (Rs. Lakhs)	Beneficiaries (000's)	Exp. (Rs. Lakhs)	Beneficiaries (000's)	Exp. (Rs. Lakhs)	Beneficiaries (000's)
2007-08	27841	686	22491	464	32874	771	87689	262
2008-09	26253	791	17802	530	38674	865	119848	539
2009-10	41758	818	35261	636	45408	1023	166936	1018
2010-11	36936	783	42133	686	52826	1125	197213	1405
2011-12	40123	572	51434	553	59747	936	73040	1130
2012-13	30455	581	43290	605	49883	1040	71543	1257
2013-14	32575	591	55474	672	63936	1207	86930	1558
2014-15	39335	702	68694	783	79983	1437	106839	1965
2015-16	41248	718	76990	811	88945	1506	126969	2129
2016-17	41372	747	82934	859	95122	1549	139480	2367
2017-18	45072	851	87250	901	98898	1704	147364	2519
2018-19	69896	1004	106018	935	120417	1766	220096	2618
2019-20	117444	1156	117197	841	133056	1635	338272	2610
2020-21 (Up to Nov. 2020)	97645	1268	81264	865	93683	1719	258023	2768

Source: Directorate of Social Security and Pension GoK

The State Government enter into an agreement with ESIC to provide full medical care to Insured Persons and their family for which ESIC reimburses 87.50% share of the total expenditure and the State Government bearers 12.50% share subject to ceiling prescribed by ESIC and full medical care from time to time. The State Government initially bears expenditure from and get reimbursement from ESIC.

Financial Achievements

The State Government releasing the budget and the details of expenditure made by the department from 2011-12 to 2020-21 (upto NOV. 2020) are given in **Table 10.22** and Insured Persons in the State is given in **Table 10.23**.

Table 10.22 : The details of expenditure**(Rupees in Lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation under Plan Scheme	Expenditure	Surrender	Achievement %
1	2011-12	2000.00	1552.51	447.49	77.62
2	2012-13	5200.00	4822.75	377.25	92.74
3	2013-14	5200.00	4877.87	322.13	93.80
4	2014-15	5516.12	5217.70	298.92	94.58
5	2015-16	10101.00	9791.13	309.87	96.93
6	2016-17	10371.00	9915.42	455.58	90.61
7	2017-18	34652.00	32183.48	2468.52	92.87
8	2018-19	32364.00	29616.70	2747.30	91.51
9	2019-20	36858.39	36142.17	716.22	98.05
10	2020-21 (upto Nov.20)	Allocation 37934.00 Release 25209.24	21764.44	-	86.33

Source: Directorate of Employees State Insurance Scheme, GoK

Table 10.23 : Number of Insured Persons in the State

Sl. No.	Year	Insured persons (in lakhs)
1	2011-12	16.00
2	2012-13	18.52
3	2013-14	20.80
4	2014-15	21.45
5	2015-16	22.26
6	2016-17	23.85
7	2017-18	34.00
8	2018-19	34.96
9	2019-20	34.73
10	2020-21 (as on 1-4-2020)	34.85

Source: Directorate of Employees State Insurance Scheme, GoK

Table 10.24 : ESI Scheme in Karnataka Region at a glance

1	No. of implemented centres / sub-centres	Whole State of Karnataka is covered
2	No. of districts covered	30
3	Approved No. of Insured Persons as on 01-04-2020	34.85 lakhs
4	Pehchan Card as on 01-04-2020	At present employer themselves generating e-pehchan card online
5	No. of ESI Hospitals	10
6	Total No. of beds commissioned	2155
7	No. of ESI Dispensaries	113
8	No. of IMO's post sanctioned/ in position	610/420 + 61 (On contract)
9	No. of Assistant Dental Surgeons, sanctioned/ in position	8/3 + (5 Contract basis)
10	No. of tie-up hospitals as on 30-11-2020	120

Source: Directorate of Employees State Insurance Scheme, GoK

Action taken to Control Covid-19 Pandemic by ESI

1. For the awareness of IPs about Covid-19 - Hoardings & Ads were Displayed
2. Necessary drugs and accessories were purchased
3. D.C.H.C. commissioned at ESI Hospital, Indiranagar, Bangalore
4. ESI Hospital Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum & Dandeli are working as COVID Centres with coordination of concerned DC's / Mahanagarapalike

New Initiations

Action is being taken to start Tele-Medicine facility in the interest of In Patients. Action is being taken to start e-office for the transparency in administration

c) Labour Welfare Programmes

1] Karnataka State Unorganised Workers Social Security Board

To improve the living conditions of the unorganised workers and to bring them under the social security net, the State Government has constituted the Karnataka State Unorganized Workers' Social Security Board under the provisions of Unorganised

workers Social Security Act, 2008. The State Government has identified 43 categories of unorganized workers for extending social security benefits.

At present the Board is implementing the following Social security Schemes.

a) Karnataka State Private Commercial Transport Workers Accident Benefit Scheme.

To provide the financial and social security to the drivers and their families of the private commercial transport vehicle drivers who meet with accidents frequently, the Board is implementing "Karnataka State Private Commercial Transport Workers Accident Benefit Scheme" from the year 2011-12. The said benefit to the Conductors and Cleaners also. The accident benefits Claims / Compensation from April 2020 to Nov. 2020 is given in **Table 10.25**. In the State, 7,78,485 drivers have been covered under the scheme.

b) Educational Assistance

Educational Assistance of Rs.10,000/- per annum is being paid to maximum 2 children of the driver who succumbed to death due to accident or suffered total permanent disablement to study from 1st standard to

Table 10.25 : Accident benefits Claims / Compensation from April-2020 to November-2020

Sl No.	Description	No of cases	Amount of Compensation
1	Death	96	Rs. 4,80,00,000/-
2	Permanent Disability	00	-
3	Re-imbursement of Medical Expenditure / Temporary Disability	02	Rs. 1,50,000/-
Grand Total		98	Rs.4,81,50,000

Source: Labour Department, GoK

12th / PUC. During the said period, 71 students have been sanctioned with a total amount Rs.7,10,000/-

(c) Ambedkar Karmika Sahaya Hastha Scheme

Smart card Benefit : Under the scheme, about 70,885 unorganised workers belonging to 11 categories of unorganised categories such as Hamalis, Domestic Workers, Rag Pickers, Tailors, Mechanics, Washer men, Barbers, Gold Smiths, Iron Smiths, Potters and Kiln have applied through online registration and action is being taken to issue smart card after due verification.

Karmika Seva Kendras : To deliver the benefits available under various schemes to be implemented by the Department of Labour and the Boards working under it, to the beneficiaries, Karmika Seva Kendras have been opened in 158 Taluks out of total Taluks across the State.

Action taken at the time of Covid-19 by the Board

- To provide protection from Covid-19 by supplying mask, soap, sanitizer etc., and also to create awareness among the public about the disease and also for IEC activities, at the rate of Rs. 5.00 Lakh each to all the district Labour Officers with a total amount of Rs. 2.05 Crore was released.
- An amount of Rs.1.00 crore was released to Director, Karnataka State Labour Institute to bear the expenditure to provide preliminary benefits such as

food, shelter etc., to Unorganised Workers who were kept in the community hall / choultries / private choultries.

- To create awareness about the precautionary measures to be taken to prevent Corona virus, among Unorganized workers, an amount of Rs.5.00 Lakh has been released to M/s. M.C. & A.
- An amount of Rs.5.00 crore has been released to Karnataka Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board towards the cost of readymade food and ration kit supplied by them, to the unorganised migrant workers, other than building and other construction workers who were suffered due to lockdown in Bangalore and across the State.
- Because of rapid spreading of Covid-19, to help the migrant workers who are going back to other States from Karnataka and also returning to Karnataka, 24/7 Toll-free Helpline has been started jointly by Karnataka Building and Other Construction Worker Welfare Board and Karnataka State Unorganised Workers Social Security Board. An amount of Rs.50,31,631/- has been spent by the Board on account of this.

Special Package to Barbers and Washer mens

On 06-05-2020 the Hon'ble Chief Minister, has announced one time relief of Rs.5000/- each per worker who are engaged in the

profession of barber and washer-men and who are affected as a result of lockdown due to Covid-19. Seeking the said benefit, 1,41,602 workers have applied and so far, an amount of Rs.59.82 crore has been released to 1,19,642 workers and action is being taken to release the same to the remaining eligible workers.

2. Karnataka State Workers Welfare and Social Security Society (Ashadeepa Scheme)

To encourage employment opportunities in the private sector factories and establishments, to the candidates belonging to Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes, the Government of Karnataka has framed a scheme called "ASHADEEPA SCHEME". The said scheme is being implemented through "Karnataka State Workers Welfare and Social Security (Ashadeepa Scheme) Society (R)". Progress is given in **Table 10.26**.

Benefits under the scheme

1) Reimbursement of ESI and EPF contribution to the employers

The private sector employer, who newly employs SC and ST candidates, will be reimbursed the ESI and EPF contribution paid by them for a period of 2 years, subject to maximum limit of Rs.3000/- p.m. per candidate.

2) Reimbursement of Stipend paid to apprentice trainees

The stipend amount under Apprenticeship Act, 1961 paid to the Apprentice Trainees belonging to SC and ST categories, who are undergoing training for a period of One year Normal and Two years Comprehensive Training, will be reimbursed for a maximum limit of Rs.5000/- p.m. per candidate and subject to 2/3rd of the total amount paid by them.

3) Reimbursement of salary for appointment after completion of Apprentice Training

If the employer who has given apprentice training to the candidates belonging to SC and ST categories, employs the same candidates in permanent posts, 50% of the salary subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 7,000/-p.m. per candidate will be reimbursed for a period of One year.

3) Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board

Board Progress

- As on 31-08-2020 the Board has registered 25,34,823 construction workers as beneficiaries. Year wise details are furnished in **Table 10.28**.
- The Board has formulated 19 welfare and social security schemes for the

Table 10.26 : Achievements under Ashadeepa Scheme : April to Nov. 2020

Sl. No.	Ashadeepa Scheme benefits	No. of beneficiaries			Reimbursed amount to employers
		S.C.	S.T.	Total	Total
01	Reimbursement of ESI and EPF contribution to the employers	160	119	279	9,97,115/-
02	Reimbursement of Stipend paid to apprentice trainees	99	90	189	9,45,000/-
03	Reimbursement of salary for appointment after completion of Apprentice Training	-	-	-	-
Total		259	209	468	19,42,115/-

Table 10.27 : New Schemes announced by the Board

Sl. No.	New Schemes	Budget Allocated (Rs. in crores)
1	Laptops for Higher Education	50.00
2	Students Essential Kits	60.00
3	Full fee reimbursement for professional course of dependents of construction workers	20.00
4	Support for exceptional achievers in different fields (both workers & dependents)	2.00
5	Pre-paid Health Card Scheme	100.00
6	Mobile Clinic	40.00
7	Nutritional kits	100.00
8	Premium towards Prime Minister Bhima Jeevan Jyothi Yojana	50.00
9	Safety and Quick response team	75.00
10	Preventive Health Care	150.00
Total		647.00

Table 10.28 : Year wise details of beneficiaries registered

Sl. No.	Year	Male	Female	No. of Construction workers registered
1	2007-08	24,820	5,673	30,493
2	2008-09	28,659	9,619	38,278
3	2009-10	27,255	7,145	34,400
4	2010-11	33,909	6,667	40,576
5	2011-12	48,201	14,043	62,244
6	2012-13	75,085	23,294	98,379
7	2013-14	1,73,962	46,947	2,20,909
8	2014-15	1,95,456	43,575	2,39,031
9	2015-16	1,74,850	71,500	2,46,350
10	2016-17	68,788	26,547	95,335
11	2017-18	1,23,443	62,020	1,85,463
12	2018-19	2,05,048	1,15,690	3,20,738
13	2019-20	98,711	46,222	1,44,933
14	2020-21 (August)	2,15,859	1,40,949	3,56,808
Total		14,94,046	6,19,891	21,13,937
Rural special registration drive				4,20,886
Total				25,34,823

benefit of the registered building and other construction workers.

- As on 30-09-2020, 6,20,169 beneficiaries have availed benefits under various welfare and social security schemes amounting to Rs.706.25 crores, details are furnished in **Table 10.30**.
- As on 31.08.2020 Rs. 6912.42 crore cess has been collected in the Board.

Report on action taken by the Karnataka Building and Other Construction Worker Welfare Board to mitigate the difficulties faced by the Construction Workers during the pandemic Novel Corona Virus

1. The Honorable Chief Minister of Karnataka announced release of Rs.5,000/- to the Bank account of registered construction workers with the Board. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 824.21 crore has been credited to 16,48,431 workers.
2. In order to cater to the needs of the construction workers 24 x 7 hunger helpline (155214) is operational.
3. Till date Board has distributed around 89.01 lakh cooked food packets to the construction workers.
4. 6.08 lakh dry food kits has been procured and is being distributed to Construction and Migrant Workers.
5. A Sum of Rs. 10 Lakh each has been released to all the 41 District Labour Officers to take up awareness programs and to provide masks, hand Sanitizers and Soaps to the construction workers.
6. Packed nutrition food for one month and toys has been supplied to the houses of the children in the 10 crèches at construction sites in the city of Bengaluru.

Special Initiation by the Board

Mission Mode Project

The Ministry of Labour and Employment, Central Government has issued direction on implementation of Mission Mode Project to register left out building and other

construction workers. In this direction for simplifying the process of registration and renewal, Government of Karnataka has issued a notification vide order no. KAE 214 LET 2020 dated: 26-08-2020. The salient features are as under.

- Application received for registration, not approved within stipulated period by the Registering Authority it is considered as deemed to have been approved from the date of application.
- Registration and Renewal shall be made without fees
- Penalty imposed for renewal and registration shall be withdrawn.
- Instead of considering employer certificate as proof of document self declaration certification shall be considered.

Steps initiated and future Plan of Action

1. In the Year 2020-2021, 10 new schemes have been announced by the Board which was approved in its 29th Board Meeting which was held on 23-03-2020. The said schemes are under the various stages of implementation. It will be ensured that all the schemes announced in the Budget will be implemented effectively at the earliest. **(Table 10.27)**
2. In order to create maximum awareness among the workers about the registration and the welfare benefits available from the Board, multiple IEC activities have been designed through various medias which will be implemented at the earliest.
3. In order to ensure timely disbursement of various claims, the Board has delegated the powers to approve and sanction the claims of many schemes to the officers at the district level.
4. In order to avoid delay and to bring transparency, the claim amount is being transferred by directly to the Bank Accounts of the eligible construction workers through RTGS / NEFT

Table 10.29 : Education Assistance

Sl. No.	Name of the education course or standard or grade	Annual Educational Assistance (Rs.)	
		Boys	Girls
1.	KG / Pre school/ Nursery (Age 3 to 5)	3,000	4,000
2.	1 st to 4 th std	3,000	4,000
3.	5 th to 8 th std	5,000	6,000
4.	9 th & 10 th Std	10,000	11,000
5.	1 st PUC & 2 nd PUC	10,000	14,000
6.	ITI	12,000	15,000
7.	Graduation (Every year)	15,000	20,000
8.	Post Graduation (Every year)	20,000	20,000
	Initial amount	20,000	25,000
9.	Engineering (BE/Btech)	25,000	25,000
	Initial Amount 25,000/- (Every year)	25,000	30,000
10.	Medical (MBBS)	30,000	30,000
	Initial Amount 30,000/- (Every year)	40,000	50,000
11.	Polytechnic (Diploma)	15,000	20,000
12.	M.Tech /ME	30,000	35,000
13.	MD (Medical)	45,000	55,000
14.	Ph.D (Any Subject) (Every year) Max -3 years	25,000	30,000

5. Further the Board has designed a software named '**Karmika**' where the beneficiaries themselves can apply seeking various benefits without the interference of anyone. This will also result in speedy disposal of the claims.
6. Laptops, Printers / Scanners and Internet connections are also provided to the Labour Inspectors and Senior Labour Inspectors across the State of Karnataka, and this has strengthened the infrastructure at the ground level especially for the registration of construction workers who are working at work sites.
7. A special registration drive to register eligible building & other construction workers engaged in MGNREGA project throughout the State has been organized. This job has been entrusted to KEONICS. And they are also covering

BOC workers involved in the ongoing construction projects registered with Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA).

8. 24x7 Karmika Sahayavani has been established in the 4th floor of Kalyana Suraksha Bhavan in line with the Ministry of Labour, Government of Karnataka. The callers will be provided with all the information related to the wings labour Department.
9. One Karmika Bandhu in every Gram Panchayat and one Karmika Bandhu for every two wards at city level Karmika Bandhu's have been appointed to facilitate the building and other construction workers for registration with Board and reaching them, the benefits provided by the Board.

Welfare and Social Security Benefits for the registered workers of the Karnataka Building & Other Construction Workers Board

The Board has so far formulated 19 welfare schemes for the benefit of the construction workers, such as:

1. **Pension Scheme:** After completion of 3 years as a beneficiary Rs. 2,000/- per month -{Sec. 22(1)(b) read with Rule 39}
2. **Family Pension Scheme:** The Spouse of the deceased registered worker Rs. 1,000/- per month -{Sec. 22(1)(b) read with Rule 39A}
3. **Disability Pension Scheme:** Rs. 2,000/- per month and Ex gratia payment up to Rs. 2,00,000/- depending upon the percentage of disability {Sec. 22(1)(b) read with Rule 40}
4. **Assistance for Spectacles, hearing aid, artificial limb, wheel chair-reimbursement Scheme** {Sec. 22(1)(b) read with Rule 40A}.(Action is being initiated for implementation)
5. **Shrama Samarthya Toolkit-cum-Training Programme:** up to Rs.30,000/- {Sec. 22(1)(h) read with Rule 41}
6. **Shrama Samsara Samarthya training scheme:** (Sec. 22(1)(h) read with Rule 41A) (Action is being initiated for implementation)
7. **Housing Scheme (Karmika Gruha Bhagya):** Rs. 2,00,000/- {Sec. 22(1)(c) read with Rule 42}
8. **Maternity Assistance (Thayi Lakshmi Bond):** Assistance of Rs. 30,000/- in case of female child and a sum of Rs. 20,000/- in case of male child (for first two children only) {Sec. 22(1)(g) read with Rule 43}
9. **Establishment of Crèche Facility:** {Sec. 22(1)(g) read with Rule 43B}
10. **Funeral Expenses Scheme:** Rs. 4,000/- to meet the funeral expenses of the deceased construction worker and Rs. 50,000/- as ex-gratia {Sec. 22(1)(h) read with Rule 44}
11. **Educational Assistance** - details as per **Table 10.29-** (KalikeBhagya) {Sec. 22(1)(e) read with Rule 45}: (Two children of the registered construction worker)
12. **Medical Assistance (Karmika Arogya Bhagya):** Rs. 300/- per day of hospitalization to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- for continuous period of hospitalization {Sec. 22(1)(f) read with Rule 46}
13. **Accidental Death/Permanent Disability Scheme:** Up to Rs. 5,00,000/- {Sec. 22(1)(a) read with Rule 47}
14. **Treatment of Major Ailments (Karmika Chikitsa Bhagya) Scheme:** Up to ` 2,00,000/-: Treatment of Major Ailments viz. Heart Operation, Kidney Transplantation and Cancer, Eye Operation, Paralysis, Orthopedics Operation, Uterus Operation, Asthma, Miscarriage, Gall Bladder Ailments, Kidney Stone Removal, Brain Hemorrhage, Ulcer, Dialysis, Kidney Related Surgery, ENT Treatment & Surgery, Neurosurgery, Vascular Surgery, Esophagus Treatment & Surgery, Gastrointestinal Surgery, Breast Related Treatment and Surgery, Hernia Surgery, Appendix Surgery, Treatment of Fractures / Dislocation, General Surgery. (Subject to C.G.H.S. Rates) {Sec. 22(1)(f) read with Rule 48}
15. **Marriage Assistance (Gruha Lakshmi Bond):** Rs.50,000/-: Marriage Assistance to the beneficiary or to his 2 children {Sec. 22(1)(h) read with Rule 49}
16. **LPG connection to registered construction workers (Karmika Anila Bhagya):** connection including a two burner stove {Sec. 22(1)(h) read with Rule 49D}
17. **BMTC bus pass Scheme:** Assistance of free Bus Pass to registered construction workers to commute in Bengaluru

Metropolitan Transportation Corporation (BMTC) buses {Sec. 22(1)(h) read with Rule 49E}

18. KSRTC bus pass Scheme: Assistance of free Student Bus Pass to children of registered construction workers travelling in KSRTC buses {Sec. 22(1)(h) read with Rule 49 F}{Action is being initiated for implementation)

19. Assistance for pre-school education and nutritional support of the

child of the registered woman construction worker - Thayi Magu Sahaya Hastha: Rs.6000/- (at the rate of Rs.500/- per month) {Sec. 22(1)(g) read

4) Child Labour Eradication Project Society

To eradicate the child and adolescent Labor system in Karnataka, the Central and State Governments are implementing the following two Projects:

Table 10.30 : Benefits under various welfare and social security Schemes

Details of Schemes	2019-20		2020-21 (Upto Nov 2020)		Total (Since inception)		
	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.
Education Assistance	533,279,365	125,403	724,788,917	47,821	324,087,560	507,246	2,647,961,734
Marriage Assistance	475,875,000	10,966	453,596,000	5,929	148,540,000	53,915	2,254,586,000
Funeral Expense	117,282,000	3,674	198,641,000	1,405	76,108,000	15,031	741,406,619
Major Ailments Assistance	12,829,473	778	22,668,307	470	16,609,921	4,283	124,194,510
Accidental Death / Permanent Disability	13,781,000	116	31,957,000	88	12,180,000	642	98,270,000
Maternity Assistance	9,160,000	572	11,930,174	25	465,000	3,191	48,468,674
Medical Expenses	5,592,698	95	2,019,557	144	2,185,161	1,478	11,105,214
Tools Loan	0	0	0	0	0	20	99,890
Pension	12,052,000	627	23,026,000	287	16,064,000	2,193	60,273,000
Disability Pension	1,214,000	18	2,999,000	5	1,130,000	41	6,951,000
Family Pension	0	0	0	5	5,000	5	5,000
AnilaBhagya	0	0	0	0	0	4,055	20,000,000
Shrama Samarthya	56,972,953	623	90,170,239	0	0	5,634	231,138,673
BMTC Bus pass	0	2,996	594,300	12,207	0	16,805	53,073,300
Housing Scheme	0	5,129	760,000,000	0	0	5,129	760,000,000
Benefit of Creche	0	501	3,000,000	0	2,000,000	501	5,000,000
Total	123,80,38,489	1,51,498	232,53,90,494	68,386	59,93,74,642	6,20,169	706,25,33,614

Source: Labour Department, GoK

i. National Child Labour Project (NCLP)

Under this Project, Special Training Centers (STCs) are established to provide residential-cum-learning environment to the children rescued from workplaces. In STCs, the children are provided bridge education, day-care and stipend of Rs 400/child/month. The NCLP is presently implemented in 17 districts of Karnataka. Under the NCLP scheme, Twenty Two (22) Special Training Centers (STCs) are functioning in NCLP districts.

ii. State Child Labour Project (SCLP)

The Government of Karnataka has launched SCLP as a supplement of NCLP to extend beneficial support system in non-NCLP districts. Under this Project, Residential Special Training Centers (STCs) are run. Also, the funds available under this Project are utilized to extend residential facilities in STCs run under NCLP scheme. The SCLP is presently implemented in the 13 districts of Karnataka.

Major initiatives for elimination of Child and Adolescent labour are as follows:

2891 inspections were carried out by the end of November -2020, 45 Child Labourers have been identified and Rehabilitated. 48 cases have been filed in different courts and in 1 case penalty was imposed, and Rs. 80,000/- fine has been recovered.

A total of 22 Child Labour training centers are functioning under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) at the end of March-2020. Total 652 Child and Adolescent labourers have been rehabilitated in such Special Training Centre's.

10.9 WELFARE SCHEMES FOR ORGANISED LABOURERS

Karnataka Labour Welfare Board Bangalore

Various Welfare and Social Security schemes for the Organized sector workers, working in registered factories, plantations, motor transport establishments, shops & commercial establishments, employing more than 50 workers through the Board

constituted in 27-10-1969, in accordance with Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965 & Rules 1963. At present contribution ratio of Employees, Government and Employers is 20: 40: 20.

For the year 2020-2021, State Government granted Rs. 600-00/- Lakhs to the Labour Welfare Board. The 1st and 2nd Quarter amount of Rs.300-00/- Lakhs has been released.

The Development goal to be achieved and the recent Achievement for the year 2020-21 is given in **Table 10.31**.

10.10 PROGRESS OF VARIOUS LABOUR LAWS ENACTED IN KARNATAKA

A major issue in the area of labour reforms is how to ensure minimum conditions of decent work and livelihood in the unorganized or informal sector of the economy. The limited applicability of important laws and the application of number filters have led to the emergency of a dual labour market with the resultant implication of the overwhelmingly larger sections of the unorganized sector labour being deprived of protection from laws in many spheres. Labour is a concurrent subject in the Constitution of India, on which both the Centre and the States can legislate in their respective spheres. Labour regulations can be broadly grouped into four broad areas, based on the aspects of employment covered by them, conditions of work, wages and remuneration, employment security and industrial relations and social security and welfare of workers. The statistics regarding the progress of labour laws enacted in Karnataka State is provided in **Table 10.32** and **Table 10.33**. The Table illustrates the remarkable achievements in the matter of enforcement of various Acts in terms of prosecution and imposition of fine by the Department.

10.11 INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

- a. Karnataka is by and large, a peaceful state as far as industrial environment is concerned. No strikes, lockouts, layoffs reported during the year

Table 10.31 : Achievements under Development Goals

Development Goal				Achievement (April-2020 to November-2020)	
Sl no	Scheme details	No of beneficiaries	Total Amount (Rs.)	No of beneficiaries	Total Amount (Rs.)
1	Educational assistance for the children of organized workers.	15,000	5,81,90,000	276	11,27,000-00
2	Medical assistance.	10	50,000	5	50,000-00
3	Funeral Expenses.	340	16,00,000	213	10,65,000-00
4	Medical Check-up Camps by Trade unions	600 (2 Organization)	60,000	107	30,000-00
5	Annual Sports activity by Trade unions	600 (2 Organization)	1,00,000	-	-
6	Accident benefit of Rs 3.00/- Lakhs given to two workers family who were died in the road accident & was working in Pyrolysis Industires, Kadachura, Yadagiri district.	-	-	2	6,00,000-00
	Total	16,550	600	603	28,72,000-00

Source: Labour Department, GoK

b. Absenteeism - In the year 2020-21 at the end of November month, the proportion of absenteeism of industrial workers was 15.11% and absenteeism in plantation labour was 38.49%. Details are given in **Table 10.34**.

c) Occupational Safety and Health

The details of the departmental activities in brief are given in **Table 10.35**.

The Details of Safety training programs conducted for workers through Karnataka State Safety Institute of the department is given in **Table 10.36**.

The Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety & Industrial Health is enforcing the following acts and rules and the details of prosecutions filed in the courts for violations of provisions of law is in **Table 10.37**.

Steps taken by the department in the Covid hardship

1. Carried out a wide variety of beneficial tasks for the factory workers and public.
2. Requested to issue guidelines to all factories on the precautionary

Table 10.32 : Information Regarding Implementation for Various Acts from 01.04.2020 to 30.11.2020

Name of the Acts	Number of Inspection	Number of Prosecution period	No of Case Disposal off	Fine amount (Rs.)
The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act 1961	1374	213	176	330800
The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments U/S 24 Act 1961	219	7	1	800
The Minimum Wages Act 1948	1817	302	196	283795
The Payment of Wages Act, 1936	965	157	70	205000
The Equal Remuneration Act,1976	686	91	28	318000
The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986	-	50	43	130000
The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act,1970	258	63	30	125000
The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972	275	0	0	0
The Inter-State Migrant worker men & Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act,1979	17	1	0	0
Karnataka Industrial Establishment (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1963	5	0	0	0
Karnataka Labour Welfare fund Act, 1965	108	0	0	0
The Payment Bonus Act, 1965	6	0	0	0
The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961	0	0	0	0
The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961	0	0	0	0
The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966	0	0	0	0
The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996	106	0	1	0
The Plantation Labour Act, 1951	2	0	0	0
The Sales Promotion employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976	0	1	0	0
The Trade Union Act, 1936	0	0	0	0
The Industrial Employments (Standing Orders) Act,1946	0	0	0	0
Total	5838	885	545	1393395

Source: Labour Department, GoK

**Table 10.33 : Progress Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
(April 2020 to November - 2020)**

Details	Number of Cases
Opening Balance	141
Number of Cases received during the period	304
Total	445
Settled	-
Failed	-
withdrawn	-
Total Disposal	378
Balance at the end of period	67

Source: Labour Department, GoK

Table 10.34 : Absenteeism of Plantation Labour Absenteeism (April to Nov 2020)

Particulars	No. of Man days Schedule to Work	No. of Man days Absent	Percentage of Absent
Industry	266337	40249	15.11
Plantation	18250	7025	38.49

Source: Labour Department, GoK

Table 10.35 : Details of the Departmental activities

SL.No.	Particulars	2020-21 (Apr - Nov)
1	Registered Factories	447
2.	Total Registered Factories	16,991
3.	Total Workers	16,92,494
4.	Inspections of Factories	3619
5.	Prosecution (court Cases)	71
6.	No. of cases in which fines is imposed	20
7.	Compliance reports received	2218
8.	Registered Boilers	65
9.	Total Registered Boilers	5264
10.	Inspections of Boilers	2546

Source: Factories and Boilers Department, GoK

Table 10.36 : Details of Safety Training Programs

Sl.No.	Programs	2020-21 (Apr - Nov)
1.	Total No. of Training programs Conducted	02
2.	No. of Beneficiaries	60
3.	Major programs Conducted *	00
4.	No. of persons participate *	00

* Not conducted in the wake of Covid 19

Source: Factories and Boilers Department, GoK

Table 10.37 : Details of the prosecutions filed for violations of provisions of law

Sl. No.	Act & Rules	No. of Cases filed in the courts	No. of cases in which fines is imposed	Fine Rs.
1.	The Factories Act, 1948 and The Karnataka Factories Rules, 1969.	60	06	1,90,000
2.	Maternity benefit act 1961 and rules made their under	00	00	00
3.	The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and The Karnataka Payment of Wages Rules, 1963.	06	02	6,000
4.	The Building and other construction workers (Regulation of employment and condition of services) Act-1996 and Rules made there under.	06	00	00
	Total	72	08	1,96,000

Source: Factories and Boilers Department, GoK

- measures to be taken to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in factories during lockdown.
- Issued guidance to all factories on safety measures to be taken in the factories after the unlock process has begun.
 - In order to control of Covid-19 in all factories, safety operation procedures (SOP) to be taken by the administrators, workers and other stake holders have been communicated.
 - The departmental authorities coordinated with various government departments on oxygen supply in hospitals for Covid treatment.
 - Departmental officers and staff are working with BBMP on Covid Control.
 - Officers of the department in collaboration with B.B.M.P. are conducting inspections of workers working in registered factories.

10.12 OUTCOMES AND CHALLENGES

Rapid industrialization is taking place in the country and also in Karnataka. Taking into consideration the new manufacturing processes, hazardous processes, usage of hazardous chemicals and raw materials, it is very essential to ensure occupational safety and health of the workers at the work place. In view of the above, risk based inspections are conducted in the major

accidents hazardous factories and factories having hazardous manufacturing process to ensure occupational safety and health of the workers at the work place.

Karnataka at the forefront of introducing labour reforms

Comprehensive Policy reforms introduced are:

- Provision to avail 'Fixed term employment' to optimize labour capacity to cater to seasonality.
- Recent amendments made to facilitate women's work timings in night shifts, between 7 PM to 6 AM.
- Exemption limit for industrial disputes Act increased from 100 to 300 workers.
- Exemption limit for contract labour Act (seeking licenses) increased from 20 to 50 workers.
- Exemption limit for Factories Act increased from 10 to 40 workers.

Way Forward

- Introduced New Industrial Policy 2020-2025 with a mission of maintaining an Industrial Growth of 10% per annum, attracting investment of Rs. 5 lakh crore, creating employment opportunities for 20 lakh persons and enabling eco-system for technology adoption and innovation.
- Labour laws have been simplified by allowing registration/renewal of licence under the Factories Act, up to 15 years, at a time. The procedure for renewal of

licence has been done away with, by introducing an auto renewal system. Notification has been issued, allowing women workers to work in factories, round the clock and the total hours of overtime work, per quarter, has been increased from 75 to 125 hours.

- Karnataka has 52 Universities, 234 Engineering Colleges, 1,777, ITIs and Polytechnic Colleges and globally renowned Institutes of Excellence such as IIM, IIT, IISc. It has robust skilling infrastructure and continuously upgrade our training curriculum at ITIs and Polytechnic Colleges through partnerships with industry leaders such as Siemens, Tata Technologies, to train the labour workforce on emerging technologies. Karnataka has been able to maintain lower unemployment rate in country at 3.6%.
- Create non-farm employment; mobile technical education provided in villages, construction centric, garment and textile manufacturing, identification of compatible skills and industry lines, mapping of existing industrial characteristics and nature of skills saleable in market.
- Provide access to infrastructure, services and entitlements to labourers using state and central schemes and welfare fund.
- Skilling and upskilling of workers for employment generation and enhancing income levels under skill related schemes.

CHAPTER 11

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

11.1 POWER SECTOR

Electricity is one of the most precious things that science has given to mankind.

Electricity is used in every walk of life to meet the day to day domestic, commercial, industrial, transportation, communication, entertainment, medical, research and development works and every activity of the human beings.

The use of electricity turns the wheel of life and the usage is getting increased continuously. The per capita consumption of electricity is one of the yardsticks for measuring the standard of living. The wheels of economic progress revolve around meeting the demand for electricity. Electricity occupies a unique status in the annals of human life. Electricity is a precious thing and should be conserved.

Karnataka State has been experiencing conditions of power shortage because of the ever-growing demand for power influenced by the rapid economic progress. The State Government has been taking various initiatives to implement projects in the public as well as private sectors for adding new installed capacities for power generation. Power generation in the public sector is managed by the Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL), whereas the Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited (KPTCL) deals with transmission of power and load despatch functions. As part of restructuring of the power sector in the State, the erstwhile Karnataka Electricity Board (KEB) was restructured as KPTCL in 1999 by giving it a corporate status. As per the Electricity Act 2003, KPTCL, being the State's transmission utility, is not empowered to trade in electricity. Therefore, the distribution companies directly procure power from power generators, both public and private and ESCOMs' own distribution network and use KPTCL's transmission network to distribute electricity.

11.1.1 Power Sector Reforms

Recognizing the crucial role of power in achieving economic progress, Karnataka was one of the first Indian States to implement power sector reforms. The institutional setup for undertaking the reforms was strengthened with the enactment of the Karnataka Electricity Reforms Act in 1999. The Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (KERC) was established as a regulatory authority of the State's Power Sector. Besides other functions, it regulates the tariff for supply of power to different categories of consumers. Four Electricity Supply Companies (ESCOMs), Bengaluru Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (BESCOM), Mangaluru Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (MESCOM), Hubli Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (HESCOM), and Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (GESCOM) were established during 2002 and another ESCOM, Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Corporation Ltd. (CESC) was established in 2005. The Hukkeri Rural Electric Co-operative Society (HRECS) is engaged in distribution business in Hukkeri Taluk. These five distribution companies and HRECS are engaged in retail supply of electricity to the end consumers.

Government of Karnataka accorded approval in April 2007, for setting up of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) viz., Power Company of Karnataka Limited (PCKL) to supplement the efforts of KPCL in capacity addition. PCKL was incorporated on 20th August 2007 under the Companies Act 1956. PCKL is responsible for capacity addition by way of setting up of new power projects through bidding process, under Case-II bidding guidelines issued by Ministry of Power, GoI and long term procurement of power under Case-I bidding guidelines of MoP, GoI. In order to bridge the demand and supply gap, PCKL has been procuring power on behalf of the ESCOMs

from various sources including purchase of power through Energy Exchange, Banking (SWAP) as well bilateral transactions. PCKL also co-ordinates with other States and Central Government agencies on power related issues through the forum of Southern Regional Power Committee (SRPC).

The State Govt is on the right path to increase the Generation, Transmission and Distribution capacity addition to meet the ever-growing demand for power in the State.

Installed capacity addition during 2020-21 upto November is 94.04 MW.

With the addition of generation capacity, the state is able to ensure near self sufficiency in availability of power. The variations in hydel availability and coal supply hamper the status of self sufficiency. Otherwise, the State can meet its demand with the existing and pipeline capacity addition.

Attaining self sufficiency in power availability is a dynamic aspect that depends on various related aspects.

11.1.2 Power Generation

The State of Karnataka depends on several sources of supply for meeting its power requirements. The State has power generation infrastructure within the State belonging to both public and private sectors. In addition, it has guaranteed allocations from the Central Generating Stations, and finally relies on imports from other states for bridging the demand-supply gap. Thus, the main sources of power supply in Karnataka are:

- a. Generating Stations of KPCL
- b. Independent Power Producers (IPPs) (Conventional and Non-conventional)
- c. State's share from Central Generating Stations
- d. Procurement from other States through bilateral trade, purchase and energy exchanges
- e. Barter arrangement (power banking)

KPCL has been pioneering the capacity addition for power generation in the public sector in the State. Benefiting from the

reform processes, various private generators have also established power plants in Karnataka. Further, the State Government has established the Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Ltd (KREDL) to harness renewable sources of energy.

The total installed generation capacity both in the public sector and the private sector including the State's share in the Central Generation Station (CGS) up to November 2020 is 30,155.52MW. The installed capacity in the public sector is 13,015.00MW (including CGS allocation) and the private sector's share is 17,140.52MW. In the private sector, the share of renewable energy sources of power generation (excluding the Share of Mini Hydel) in overall installed capacity is 46.57%. The status of power sector in terms of both installed capacity and electricity generation in Karnataka is provided in **Table 11.1**.

The share of the installed capacity of Hydel power generation as on 30.11.2020 is 12.21% in total installed capacity. This share increases to 15.20%, if Mini-Hydel is included. The contribution from wind power is the third highest at 4,859.54MW after solar and coal thermal (**Figure 11.1**).

It may be observed from Table 11.1, out of the total installed capacity of 30,155.52 MW as on 30.11.2020, the renewable energy share excluding Hydel but including Mini-Hydel is 49.70%. This share increases to 62.29% if Hydel and Jurala Hydro are included. The Hydro Thermal mix in the State generation in public sector including Central Generating Share is in the ratio of about 1:2.

The total power supply in 2019-20 was 74,597.45 MU and that in 2020-21 upto November was 46,196.67 MU.

Installed Capacity

1. The State has added 94.04MW of Generating capacity in renewable energy sector during 2020-21 up to November.
2. The State is also in the forefront of capacity addition in Renewable Energy

Table 11.1: Progress in Power Sector

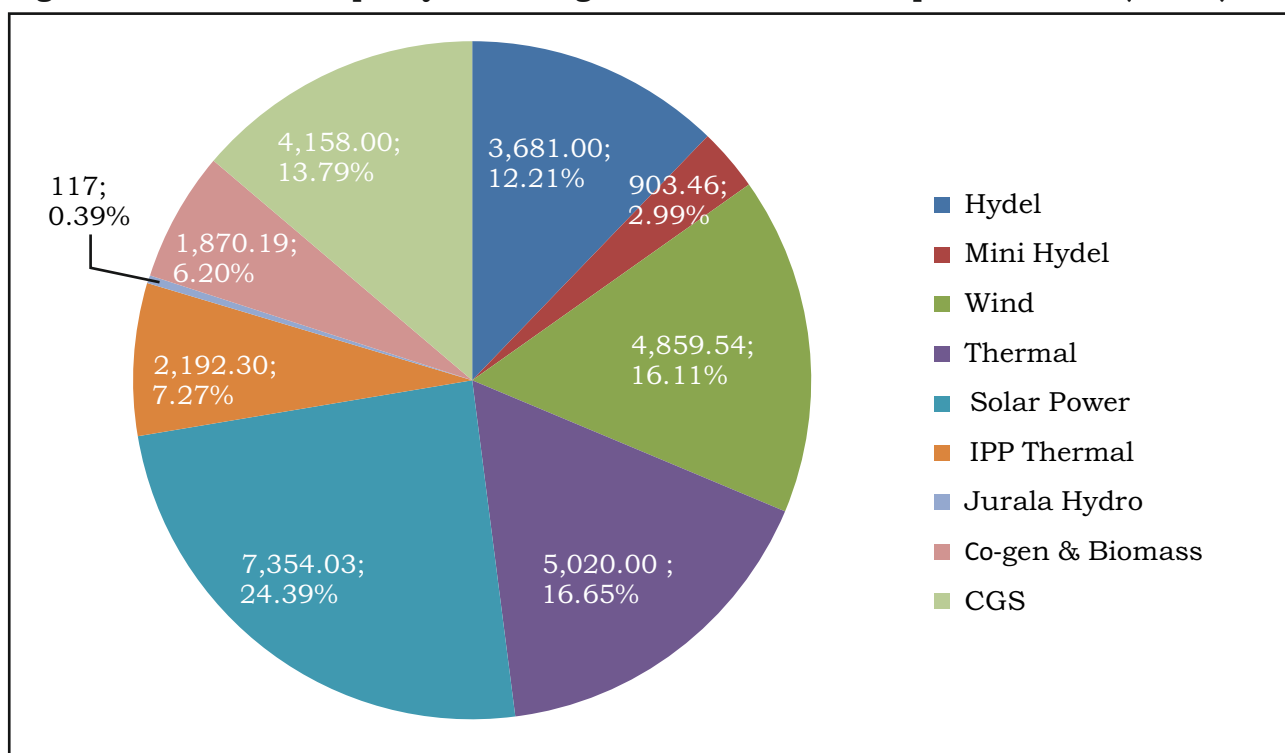
Source	Unit	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (up to Nov-20)
A. Installed Capacity						
1. Public Sector						
a) Hydel	MW	3,667.00	3,680.00	3,680.00	3,681.00	3,681.00
b) Wind energy	MW	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
c) Thermal	MW	4,220.00	5,020.00	5,020.00	5,020.00	5,020.00
d) Solar PV plant	MW	24.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
Total	MW	7,916.00	8,739.00	8,739.00	8,740.00	8,740.00
e) Jurala Hydro	MW	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00
2. Private Sector						
f) IPP Thermal (including small thermal-conventional)	MW	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,183.30	2,192.30	2,192.30
g) Mini-Hydel	MW	843.46	851.96	853.46	903.46	903.46
h) Wind energy	MW	3,793.66	4,668.66	4,754.34	4,814.34	4,854.54
i) Co-generation & Biomass	MW	1,519.58	1,777.19	1,837.19	1,870.19	1,870.19
j) Solar (including solar rooftop)	MW	1,092.50	4,988.32	6,093.38	7,266.19	7,320.03
Total	MW	8,449.20	13,486.13	15,721.67	17,046.48	17,140.52
3. Central Generating Station Allocation	MW	2,898.00	3,693.00	4,163.00	4,158.00	4,158.00
TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY	MW	19,380.20	26,035.13	28,740.67	30,061.48	30,155.52
B. Electricity Supply						
1 Electricity Generation (Net)						
a) Hydel (KPCL)	MU	6,564.42	7,012.61	11,857.65	13,622.00	8,458.96
b) Thermal(KPCL)	MU	16,491.36	14,855.69	11,861.03	11,444.12	2,465.08
c) Wind	MU	4,213.10	7,402.00	9,839.14	10,050.70	10,056.16
d) Solar PV plant	MU	469.12	2,524.00	6,797.83	8,026.02	8,051.74
e) Mini Hydel	MU	847.46	1,390.00	1,677.54	1,816.45	1,817.80
f) Co-gen and Biomass	MU	501.23	2,098.00	2,500.56	2,383.20	861.92
g) Private sector	MU	8,158.59	8,264.00	6,650.56	4,589.89	1,185.71
Total		37,245.28	43,546.30	51,184.31	51,932.38	32,897.37

Table 11.1: Progress in Power Sector

Source	Unit	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (up to Nov-20)
2. Electricity Imports						
h) Central projects	MU	23,267.00	25,236.00	23,205.01	22,665.07	13,299.30
i) Other States-Short Term	MU	4,880.26	3,841.96	965.83	0.00	0.00
Total	MU	28,147.26	29,077.96	24,170.84	22,665.07	13,299.30
Total Electricity supply	MU	65,392.54	72,624.26	75,355.15	74,597.45	46,196.67

Note: Under Wind Energy, capacity of 0.82 MW had been added twice in the year 2010-11. The same has been rectified during Dec-2018 and the capacity is deducted in the cumulative capacity.

Source: KPCL, KPTCL, KREDL and PCKL.

Figure 11.1: Installed Capacity of Power generation in 2020-21 up to November (in MW)

Source: KPTCL and KREDL.

Sector & there is constant increase in capacity under this category.

- The availability factors of most of the generating plants have been found to be relatively high, suggesting an efficient preventive maintenance system being in place (Table 11.2).

Plant Load Factors (Capacity Utilisation)

As can be observed from Table 11.3, the average cost of power generation is higher in thermal plants as compared to Hydel plants and the State's reliance on thermal plants for power generation has increased over the years. As a result, the average cost of power

Table 11.2 : Plant load Factors (PLF) and Availability Factors of the KPCL

Sl. No	Station	2018-19			2019-20			2020-21 (up to Nov-2020)		
		Installed Capacity (MW)	PLF %	% Av. Factor	Installed Capacity (MW)	PLF %	% Av. Factor	Installed Capacity (MW)	PLF %	% Av. Factor
1	Raichur Thermal Power Station (1-7)	1470	59.30	87.36	1470	47.54	88.91	1470	19.72	92.79
2	Raichur Thermal Power Station (u-8)	250	58.53	88.56	250	69.00	94.32	250	8.99	11.20
3	Ballari Thermal Power Station (u-I)	500	39.99	86.59	500	15.60	96.79	500	5.29	93.78
4	Ballari Thermal Power Station (u-II)	500	44.97	84.34	500	40.99	93.87	500	6.95	94.45
5	Ballari Thermal Power Station (u-III)	700	5.51	36.98	700	18.29	40.74	700	3.66	98.38
6	Yeramarus Thermal Power Station (u-I)	800	1.46	1.54	800	0	0	800	27.67	88.91
7	Yeramarus Thermal Power Station (u-II)	800	15.44	16.39	800	0	0	800	5.21	25.27
THERMAL TOTAL		5020			5020			5020		
8	Sharavathi Generating Station	1035	52.66	94.52	1035	51.60	92.42	1035	51.74	92.35
9	Gerusoppa Dam Power House	240	24.96	99.30	240	27.00	99.63	240	24.49	99.55
10	Linganamakki Dam Power House	55	51.76	87.80	55	50.42	84.77	55	47.18	94.62
11	Nagjhari Power House	900	35.15	78.78	900	39.63	65.57	900	40.83	79.20
12	Supa Dam Power House	100	67.75	99.78	100	56.04	93.45	100	38.14	95.20
13	Kadra Dam Power House	150	28.18	93.49	150	38.65	96.46	150	36.58	97.21
14	Kodasalli Dam Power House	120	32.03	93.63	120	42.67	94.81	120	39.86	95.87
15	Varahi Underground PH	460	30.87	98.75	460	28.05	92.37	460	26.20	97.30
16	Mani Dam Power House	9	47.44	99.07	9	24.85	87.58	9	19.91	82.32

Table 11.2 : Plant load Factors (PLF) and Availability Factors of the KPCL

Sl. No	Station	2018-19			2019-20			2020-21 (Upto Nov-2020)		
		Installed Capacity (MW)	PLF %	% Av. Factor	Installed Capacity (MW)	PLF %	% Av. Factor	Installed Capacity (MW)	PLF %	% Av. Factor
17	Alamatti Dam Power House	290	16.07	81.41	290	31.42	76.54	290	32.31	74.71
18	Ghataprabha Dam Power House	32	28.77	95.55	32	10.78	40.68	32	37.84	91.10
19	Bhadra Dam Power House	39.20	17.44	65.73	39.20	20.89	81.28	39.20	18.03	79.73
20	Kalmala, Sirwar, Ganekal & Mallapur	13.40	0	0	14.40	0	0	14.40	0.00	0.00
21	Shivasamudram	42	59.53	96.05	42	59.15	99.03	42	80.15	98.65
22	Shimsha Hydro Electric Station	17.20	35.02	54.42	17.20	39.47	70.37	17.20	45.73	84.72
23	Mahatma Gandhi Hydro Electric Station	139.20	15.81	38.65	139.20	22.42	47.38	139.20	34.28	66.89
24	Munirabad Power House	38	27.28	98.93	38	28.46	87.21	38	31.16	74.92
HYDRO TOTAL		3680			3681			3681		
25	Kappata gudda Wind Farm	4.56	0	0	4.56	0	0	4.56	0	0
26	Solar PV Plant	34	0	0	34	0	0	34	0	0
OTHERS TOTAL		38.56			38.56			38.56		
GRAND TOTAL		8738.56			8739.56			8739.56		

Source -KPCL

generation has been increasing. Installed Capacity, Power Generation, Imports, T & D losses and Consumption of Power since 2015-16 are given at **Appendix 11.1**.

Purchase of power from other States and energy exchanges

Towards meeting shortages in electricity supply, Karnataka buys power from neighbouring states, other states and from energy exchanges. The details of such purchases during the period 2015-16 to 2018-19 are given in **Table 11.4(a)**.

However, during 2018-19, 2019-20 & 2020-21 (up to Nov.2020), there was surplus power and it was sold through

overarching agreement/IEX. The details of such sale during these years are given in **Table 11.4(b)**.

11.1.3 Power Transmission: State Transmission Utility (KPTCL)

Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (KPTCL) is the State Transmission Utility engaged in the business of transmission of electricity in the State. It is the responsibility of the KPTCL to construct power stations & lines and strengthen the system for easing network congestion, power evacuation etc. The status of transmission infrastructure as at the end of Nov-2020 is given in **Table 11.5**.

Table 11.3 : Plant Load Factor & Unit Cost of Power (Selected Power Stations)

Sl. No.	Power Station	Plant Load Factor (%)						Unit Cost 2020-21 Paise/kWh *
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (up to Nov-20)	
1	Sharavathi	29.10	29.60	29.73	52.66	51.60	51.74	49.71
2	Nagjhari	24.46	16.92	19.30	35.15	39.63	40.83	58.23
3	Supa	37.13	27.28	33.09	67.75	56.04	38.14	58.23
4	Varahi	18.66	17.85	18.92	30.87	28.05	26.20	124.47
5	RTPS Unit-1	84.40	83.58	45.44	63.74	37.06	24.03	495.63
6	RTPS Unit-2	75.78	74.26	49.91	54.44	44.73	14.64	495.63
7	RTPS Unit-3	50.76	85.65	81.07	52.02	32.30	22.23	495.63
8	RTPS Unit-4	78.07	69.80	87.78	75.75	64.87	16.10	495.63
9	RTPS Unit-5	82.87	74.57	68.83	82.80	54.98	12.88	495.63
10	RTPS Unit-6	80.64	71.45	77.04	55.34	54.86	28.92	495.63
11	RTPS Unit-7	78.15	70.74	77.38	31.01	43.96	19.26	495.63
12	RTPS Unit-8	75.87	79.68	85.27	58.53	69.00	8.99	520.82
13	BTPS Unit-1	64.03	78.14	30.78	39.99	15.60	5.29	985.75 #
14	BTPS Unit-2	75.45	56.53	42.15	44.97	40.99	6.95	687.50 #
15	BTPS Unit-3	-	-	13.48	5.51	18.29	3.66	742.91 #
16	YTPS Unit-1	-	-	12.71	1.46	00.00	27.67	
17	YTPS Unit-2	-	-	1.52	15.44	00.00	5.21	

Note: RTPS Units 1 to 7 are billed at single Tariff rates

* Before accounting for T & D losses

#Because of lower PLF and Fixed Charges recovered on PAF.

Source: KPCL

Table 11.4(a) : Procurement from other States through bilateral trade & purchase through Energy Exchanges

Year	Energy in MU	Amount (Rs. in crore)	Average rate Rs/kWh
2015-16	8,547.90	4,319.68	5.05
2016-17	4,880.26	2,156.52	4.42
2017-18	3,841.96	1,561.48	4.06
2018-19	966.09	394.16	4.08

Source: Power Company of Karnataka Limited

Table 11.4 (b) : Sale of Surplus power through overarching agreement / IEX

Year	Energy in MU	Amount (Rs. in crore)	Average rate Rs/kWh
2018-19	803.80	339.59	4.22
2019-20	1,326.40	339.88	2.56
2020-21 (up to Nov. 2020)	1,077.62	308.66	2.86

Source: Power Company of Karnataka Limited

Table 11.5: Power stations & transmission lines of KPTCL (as on 30.11.2020)

Voltage Level (KVA)	No. of Power stations	Transmission Line Length in CKm.
400	7	3,699.63
220	111	11,956.49
110	438	11,043.26
66	685	11,723.08
33	377	7,111.52
Total	1,618	45,533.98

Source: KPTCL

The transmission lines of different voltage classes, new substations added and capacity augmentation in the existing substations during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21 are shown in **Tables 11.6 and 11.7.**

Transmission & Distribution Losses (T&D Losses) and Aggregate Technical & Commercial Losses (AT&C Losses)

The State Government has taken various measures to reduce T&D and AT&C losses.

Measures taken for reduction of T&D losses:

- Bifurcation of lengthy HT/LT lines & overloaded 11KV feeders.
- Re-conductoring of HT/LT lines and reduction of HT/LT ratio.
- Providing additional transformers to release overloaded Distribution Transformer Centres (DTCs).
- 100% Metering and Accuracy in Billing.
- Load balancing and bifurcation of load.

- Strengthening of Vigilance/Meter Testing Activities.
- Replacing Electro Mechanical meters by Electronic/High Precision energy meters.
- Encouraging consumers to install energy efficient equipments

Measures taken for reduction of AT&C Losses

- 100% billing of consumer installations with accuracy.
- 100% collection efficiency.
- Improving vigilance activities.
- Periodical rating of HT & LT Installations.

Karnataka's power sector has reduced its T&D losses from 21.30% in 2010-11 to 15.32% in 2019-20 (**Figure 11.2**). It is expected to bring down T&D losses to about 15.00 % by March 2021. The utilities in the sector are making planned investment for strengthening and augmenting the network for reduction of technical loss.

Table 11.6 : Transmission lines of different voltage class added

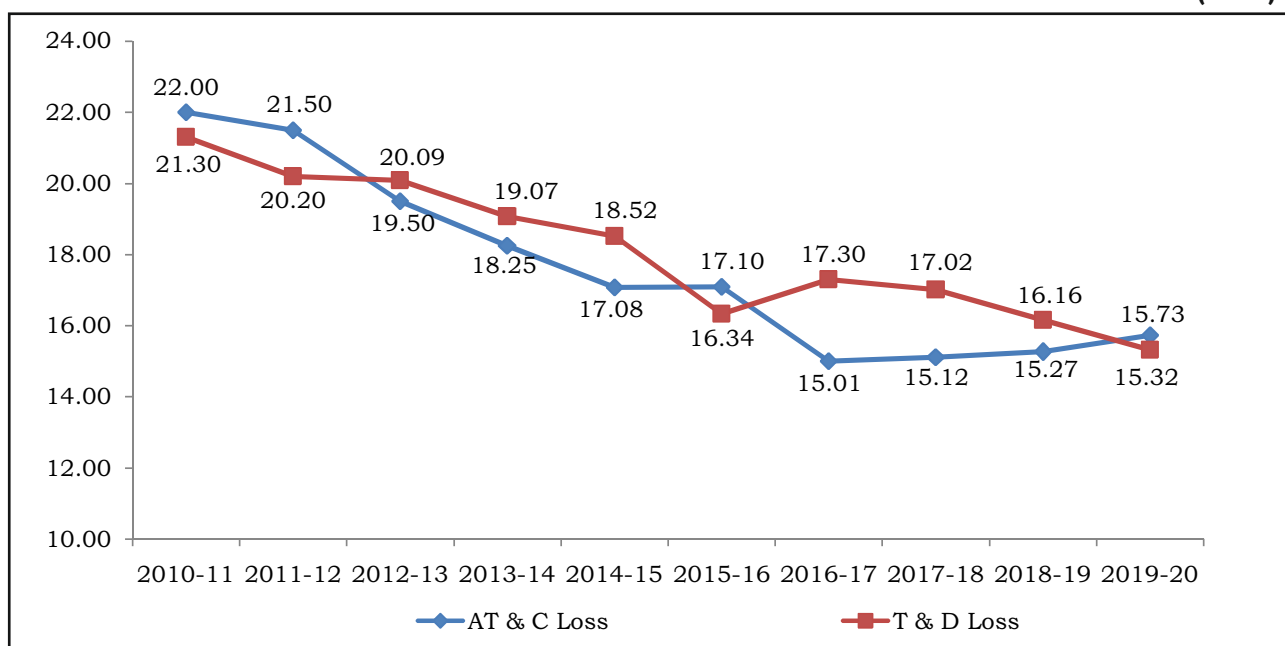
Voltage class in KVA	Transmission line length added in CKm.				
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (up to Nov - 20)	Total
400	409.22	24.50	130.27	0.90	564.89
220	200.46	224.08	106.14	347.46	878.14
110	167.13	202.62	202.68	128.61	701.04
66	228.20	282.78	355.16	293.08	1159.22
TOTAL	1,005.01	733.98	794.25	770.05	3,303.29

Source: KPTCL

Table 11.7 : New substations added and capacity augmented

Voltage Class (KVA)	Substations added (No.)					Substations where capacity is augmented (No.)				
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (up to Nov-20)	Total	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (up to Nov-20)	TOTAL
400	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
220	2	4	3	3	12	1	4	1	2	8
110	15	10	9	6	40	18	26	23	17	84
66	22	21	19	9	71	40	30	60	40	170
TOTAL	40	35	32	19	126	59	60	84	59	262

Source: KPTCL

Figure 11.2 : Trends in Transmission & Distribution losses and Aggregate Technical & Commercial Losses (in %)

Source: Energy Department

Figure 11.2 also shows the trends in AT&C losses during the period 2010-11 to 2019-20. The AT&C loss which was 22.00% in 2010-11 has been brought down to 15.73% in 2019-20.

The vigilance efforts by various authorities of the ESCOMs have contributed to the reduction in AT&C losses (**Table 11.8**).

11.1.4 Power Consumption

As shown in **Table 11.9**, in the year 2019-20, the agricultural sector (water pumping through irrigation pump sets) accounted for the highest share of electricity consumed with a share of 36.76%. Domestic occupied a distant second position with a share of 23.06%. However, in terms of paying for electricity, the agricultural sector pays the least, whereas the commercial consumers pay the highest tariff.

The ESCOMs supply electricity to various categories of consumers at different price slabs. Details of revenue realized from different categories of consumers are given in **Table 11.10**. This shows that during the year 2019-20, nearly 69.59% of the ESCOMs' revenue arose from LT category consumers even though they accounted for about 76.08% of the electricity consumption. The HT industrial & commercial sector, while accounting for only 19.43% of the electricity sales, contributed 26.37% to the total revenue

earned in 2019-20. Electricity supplied to HT Agriculture including lift irrigation fetched the lowest average revenue of Rs.4.39/kWh, whereas the LT commercial category provided the highest revenue realisation of Rs. 9.84/kWh. Other than temporary installations, commercial LT consumers and HT industrial and commercial consumers paid higher prices for electricity consumed.

Details of Energy Sales, Average Tariff and Average Cost of Power supplied by ESCOMs are given in **Table 11.11**.

Subsidy in power sector

There are a total number of 27,47,598 Bhagya Jyothi/Kutira Jyothi (BJ/KJ) connections and 31,65,504 irrigation pump sets in the State as of November-2020. The power supply to IP sets has been made free with effect from 01.08.2008, whereas the BJ/KJ beneficiaries have been enjoying free power since a very long time. From 2017-18, the free power supply to BJ/KJ has been enhanced from 18 units to 40 units per installation per month. The entire cost of supply of free power to agricultural sector & BJ/KJ connections has been made good by the State Government through subsidy. The subsidy provided by the State Government during the last 5 years and in 2020-21 (up to November-2020) is provided in **Table 11.12**.

Table 11.8 : Vigilance efforts of the ESCOMs in reducing theft and pilferages

Year	No of Installations Inspected	No. of Cases Detected	Penalty Imposed (Rs. in crore)
2015-16	2,84,771	67,863	144.23
2016-17	5,20,387	82,223	164.04
2017-18	6,84,875	80,090	197.49
2018-19	5,83,303	64,348	165.76
2019-20	6,23,036	65,154	926.75
2020-21 (up to Nov. 2020)	3,25,682	34,542	396.27

Source: ESCOMs

Table 11.9 : Electricity Consumption by various Category of Consumers

Category of Consumers	Consumption				Demand (Rs. in Crore)		* ARR Rs./kWh	
	2019-20 (in MU)	% to Total	2020-21 (up to Nov-20)	% to Total	2019-20	2020-21 (up to Nov-20)	2019-20	2020-21 (up to Nov-20)
Industries	7,815.62	13.48	4,020.68	11.60	6,928.38	3,962.41	8.86	9.86
IP Sets	21,308.92	36.76	12,527.52	36.14	11,444.85	6,820.13	5.37	5.44
Domestic	13,368.68	23.06	9,461.72	27.30	8,901.46	6,313.60	6.66	6.67
LT Industries	2,007.96	3.46	1,115.74	3.22	1,623.84	956.95	8.09	8.58
Water Works & Sewage pumping	4,178.68	7.21	2,804.06	8.09	2,470.91	1,833.81	5.91	6.54
Commercial Lighting	6,615.24	11.41	3,183.57	9.18	7,047.23	3,620.50	10.65	11.37
Public Lighting	1,107.82	1.91	685.06	1.98	866.69	571.81	7.82	8.35
Others	1,568.55	2.71	862.93	2.49	1,762.99	997.74	11.24	11.56
TOTAL	57,971.47	100	34,661.28	100	41,046.35	25,076.95	7.08	7.23

*ARR - Average Revenue Realisation, *After T & D losses as on 31.03.2020

Source: ESCOMs

11.1.5 Electricity Demand and Supply Status

The core issue in power supply in Karnataka is the status of demand & supply to ensure that there is no shortage in supply in the State. The State of Karnataka has achieved near self-sufficiency in power generation to meet the growing demand. The occasional gap due to seasonal variation in demand and supply is met through short term purchases.

There is ever-growing demand for power in Karnataka. The State Government has been planning for capacity addition through various means, in order to add more power to the grid to meet the growing demand. The State Government is sourcing power from all available sources including short term/energy exchange to meet the demand.

Apart from augmenting its generation, the State has been importing power from central power-generating stations and

also through energy exchanges, for minimising power shortages. In addition, the State Government is taking steps for conservation of energy through Demand Side Management programmes.

Trends in peak demand for power and peak energy supply per day during the period 2010-11 to 2020-21 (up to November-2020) are given in **Figure 11.3**. It may be observed that both the peak demand for power and peak energy supply per day are showing increasing trends since 2010-11. The peak demand for power met during 2019-20 was 13258 MW and in 2020-21 (up to November-2020), it is 11516 MW. The anticipated peak demand for power to be met during 2020-21 is around 13840 MW.

Figures 11.4 and 11.5 show the trends in estimated gaps in demand and supply, for power and energy respectively. The power supply shortage was the highest at 1709 MW in 2014-15 (Figure 11.4) and energy supply shortage was the highest at 4981 MU in 2012-13 (Figure 11.5).

Table 11.10 : Electricity sales and revenue realization by category of consumers

Category	Description	Sales (MU)		Revenue (Rs. Crore)		Average revenue realization (Rs./kWh)	
		2019-20	2020-21 (up to Nov-20)	2019-20	2020-21 (up to Nov-20)	2019-20	2020-21 (up to Nov-20)
LT1	BJ/KJ	898.05	652.46	633.32	434.87	7.05	6.67
LT2	AEH	12,650.30	8,924.28	8,397.16	5,963.84	6.64	6.68
LT3	Commercial	3,827.75	1,996.33	3,765.41	2,062.46	9.84	10.33
LT4	Irrigation Pump sets	20,852.44	12,173.77	11,243.35	6,650.94	5.39	5.46
LT5	Industries	2,007.96	1,115.74	1,623.23	956.51	8.08	8.57
LT6	Street lights and water supply	3,567.01	2,280.65	2,313.28	1,684.18	6.49	7.38
LT7	Temporary Installations	299.08	173.47	589.76	380.45	19.72	21.93
Total LT		44,102.59	27,316.70	28,565.51	18,133.25	6.48	6.64
HT1	Water supply installations	1,719.49	1,208.47	1,022.51	720.26	5.95	5.96
HT2	HT Industrial & Commercial	11,263.27	5,506.50	10,824.03	5,822.80	9.61	10.57
HT3	HT Agri. Including Lift Irrigation	612.54	451.92	268.64	216.55	4.39	4.79
HT4	HT Residential	134.93	91.80	103.11	69.00	7.64	7.52
HT5	HT Temporary	133.42	83.46	151.67	95.14	11.37	11.40
Total HT		13,863.65	7,342.15	12,369.96	6,923.75	8.92	9.43
Others / Misc. Income		5.23	2.43	110.88	19.95		
Grand Total		57,971.47	34,661.28	41,046.35	25,076.95	7.08	7.23

Source: ESCOMs

Demand Side Management (DSM)

The Government of Karnataka has implemented several programmes to conserve energy as part of its Demand Side Management (DSM) initiatives. Some of the important programmes are:

- Time of Day Tariff Metering is made mandatory for industrial consumers, especially for HT consumers having sanction load of 500 KVA and above.
- Installing Energy Efficient Street Lighting Systems and Electronic Time

Switches for street light installations for switching "ON" and "OFF".

- Segregating agricultural loads from the existing 11kV feeders through Niranthara Jyothi and Deena Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyothi Yojana (DDUGJY) schemes to provide 24X7 uninterrupted power supply to non-agricultural loads in rural areas.
- Adoption of High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) for agricultural loads in rural areas.

Table 11.11 : Energy Sales, Average Tariff and Average Cost Of Power Supplied by ESCOMs

ESCOM	Energy Sales(MU)		Average Tariff (Rs./kWh)		Average Cost (Rs./kWh)	
	2019-20 (Actuals)	2020-21 (KERC approved)	2019-20 (Actuals)	2020-21 (KERC approved)	2019-20 (Actuals)	2020-21 (KERC approved)
BESCOM	27,834.60	15,966.07	7.78	8.14	7.73	8.14
MESCOM	5,247.16	3,155.90	7.08	7.61	7.34	7.61
HESCOM	11,023.34	7,066.97	7.05	7.60	5.69	6.34
GESCOM	7,184.17	4,441.32	7.10	7.47	8.06	7.47
CESC	6,406.55	3,853.78	6.81	6.93	5.68	7.29
HRECS	275.65	177.24	6.67	6.17	7.61	6.17
Total	57,971.47	34,661.28	7.08	7.23	7.08	7.23

Source: ESCOMs.

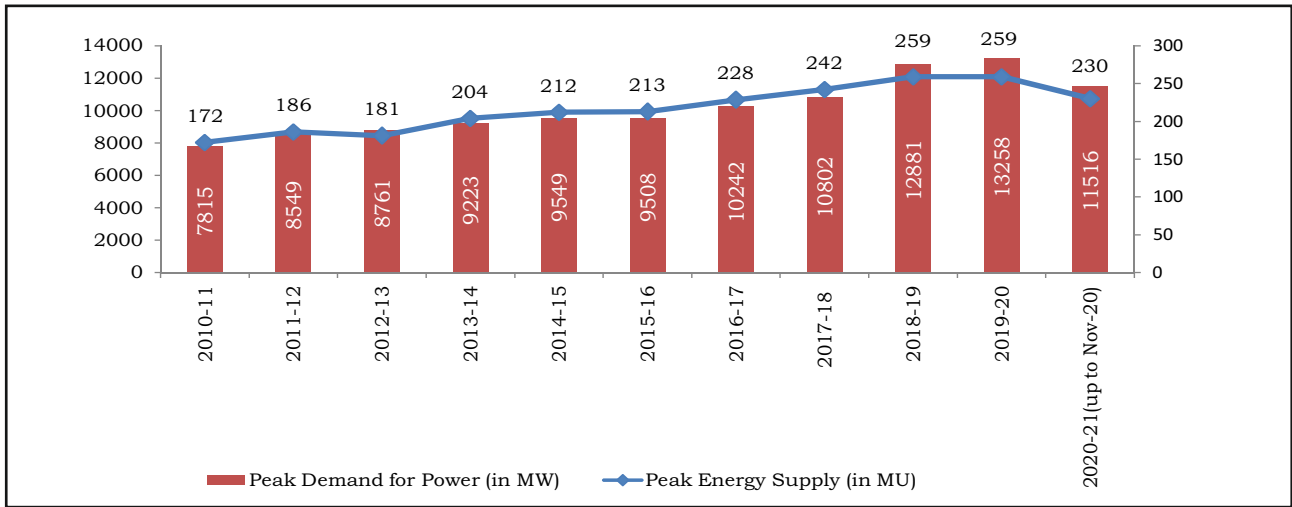
Table 11.12 : Subsidy Released by the State Government to Irrigation Pump Sets and BJ/KJ Connections

Year	Subsidy Released (Rs. in Crore)	Remarks
2015-16	8,143.29	Includes arrears of Rs.1530.30 Cr.
2016-17	8,646.77	Includes arrears of Rs. 692.72 Cr.
2017-18	8,841.00	
2018-19	9,250.00	Includes arrears of Rs. 1269.83 Cr.
2019-20	11,245.00	
2020-21 (up to Nov-20)	5,625.00	

Source : Energy Dept.

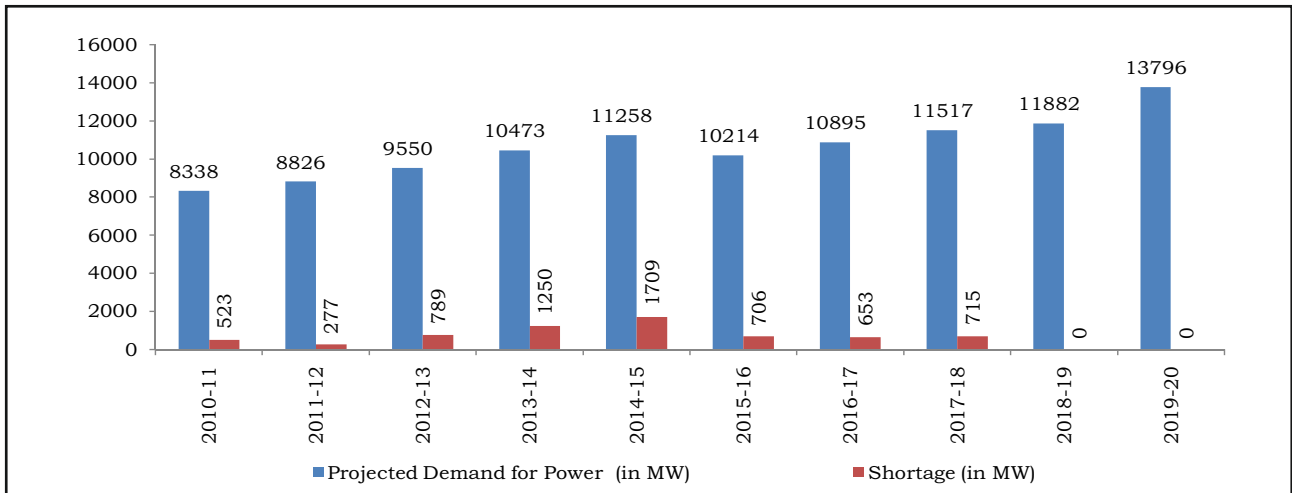
- Encouraging domestic consumers to use solar water heaters.
- Mandatory use of solar water heating systems for all residential buildings with a built up area of 600 Sq.Ft. and above falling within the limits of Municipalities / Corporations, Bengaluru Development Authority, etc.
- Mandatory use of LED in Government buildings/Aided institutions/Boards /Corporations.
- Mandatory use of star rated energy efficient irrigation pump sets conforming to standards prescribed by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.
- Promotion of energy efficient building designs.
- Adoption of 'Bachat Lamp Yojana' launched by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Government of India.
- Implementation of Solar Rooftop programme.
- Implementing Vidhyuth Jagruthi Yojana, an awareness programme on DSM activities for students.

Figure 11.3 : Trends in Peak Demand for Power and Peak Energy Supply



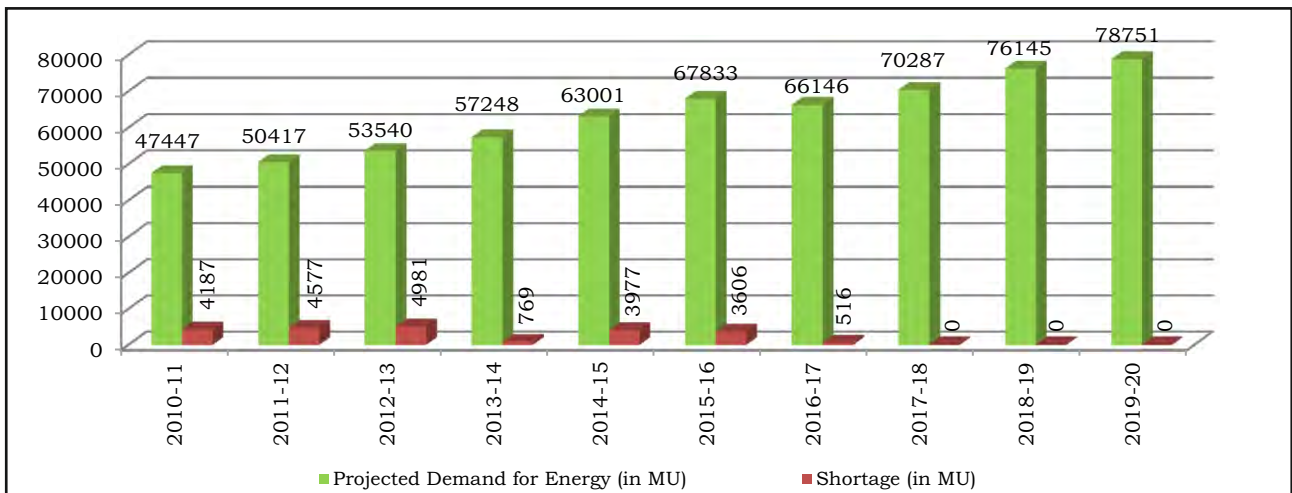
Source: KPTCL

Figure 11.4 : Gap in Demand & Supply of Power (in MW)



Source: KPTCL

Figure 11.5 : Gap in Demand & Supply of Energy (in Million Unit)



Source: KPTCL

- Bringing Surya Raitha Scheme, a pilot project for arranging power supply to IP sets through solar, under Net-metering concept.
- Distribution of LED bulbs under Hosabelaku through EESL as part of UJALA Scheme.

ESCOMs are currently implementing a smart grid pilot project and a project for implementation of smart meter technologies for online recording of energy consumption and provision of post-paid/pre-paid options to consumers of electricity.

11.1.6 Rural Electrification

Towards meeting the targets stipulated by the National Electricity Policy (NEP), the State Government has planned initiatives for energisation of Villages, Hamlets, Harijan Bastis and Thandas.

The ESCOMs have planned to energise Hamlets and Thandas in a phased manner. The details of electrification status in Hamlets, Harijan Bastis, Thandas and IP sets during the last 5 years and in the current financial year are provided in **Table 11.13** and cumulative progress in

Energisation of IP sets since 2010-11 is given at **Appendix 11.2**.

11.1.7 Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Limited (KREDL)

KREDL is the nodal agency for the development of renewable energy sources in Karnataka. To harness green and clean renewable energy sources in the State for environmental benefits, energy security and to initiate energy conservation & efficiency measures in all the sectors for sustainable development, the Government of Karnataka enacted a policy on renewable energy (for the period 2009-14) on 19.01.2010.

Solar Policy

To harness the potential of solar resources in the State, Government of Karnataka issued the Solar Policy 2014-2021 on 22.05.2014 with a target of 2000 MW for purchase of solar energy by the State ESCOMs. Further, to be on par with the Government of India tariff policy dated 28.01.2016, Government of Karnataka amended the Solar Policy on 12.01.2017 and the target was revised from minimum 2000 MW to minimum 6000 MW for purchase of solar energy by the State ESCOMs during the policy period.

Table 11.13 : Progress in Rural Electrification

Year	Irrigation Pump sets Electrified (Cumulative No. in lakh)	Hamlets/Harijan Bastis/Thandas Electrified (No.)
2015-16	23.33	25
2016-17	25.06	3041
2017-18	26.30	4485
2018-19	29.68	19
2019-20	30.28	39
2020-21 (up to Nov. 2020)	31.65	04

Source: Energy Department

Rapid progress in Rural Electrification in 2016-17 and 2017-18	The left out work under the RGGVY for Energisation of Hamlets, Harijan Bastis & Thandas set by the MoP was taken up aggressively during 2016-17 & 2017-18 to achieve the target. Number of Hamlets, Harijan Bastis & Thandas Energised during these two years are 3041 and 4485 respectively.
--	---

Objectives of the Solar Policy:

- To add solar generation capacity of minimum 6000 MW by 2021 in a phased manner by creating a favourable industrial atmosphere.
- To translate Karnataka into an investor-friendly state.
- To encourage public-private participation in the sector.
- To promote Solar Rooftop Generation and Technologies.
- To encourage decentralized generation & distribution of energy where access to grid is difficult.

KREDL, the nodal agency, envisages private sector investment for renewable energy development in the State. The capacity addition under renewable energy sector during 2019-20 was 1315.81 MW and it is 94.04 MW during 2020-21 up to Nov-2020 (as shown in **Table 11.14**).

The cumulative progress in installed capacity under renewable energy sector in the State as on 30.11.2020 is shown in **Table 11.15**. Solar energy (including Solar Rooftop) accounts for a major share in the total installed capacity.

Table 11.14 : Capacity Addition under Renewable Energy Sector

Source	Capacity Addition (in MW)					
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (up to Nov-2020)
Wind Power	230.90	882.32	875.00	86.50	60.00	40.20
Small/Mini-Hydro	39.05	8.00	8.50	1.50	50.00	0.00
Co-generation	79.50	134.00	257.61	60.00	28.00	0.00
Solar (including solar rooftop)	69.68	958.44	3,905.82	1,105.06	1,172.81	53.84
Biomass	15.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
Total	434.13	1,988.76	5,046.93	1,253.06	1,315.81	94.04

Source: KREDL

Table 11.15 : Cumulative Progress in Installed Capacity under Renewable Energy sector as on 30.11.2020 (in MW)

Source	Potential Available	Allotted Capacity *	Installed Capacity
Wind Power	55,857	18,540.57	4,859.54
Small/Mini-Hydro	3,100	3,010.25	903.46
Co-generation	2,000	2,212.65	1,731.16
Solar (including solar rooftop)	24,700	9,820.95	7,354.03
Biomass	1,000	395.13	139.03
Total	86,657	33,979.55	14,987.22

*Allotted Capacity is the capacity allotted by the State Government to the developers.

Source: KREDL

11.1.8 Rural Energy Programmes

Two main schemes are being implemented under Rural Energy Programmes through Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, viz., New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP) and The Karnataka State Bio-fuel Policy – 2009.

a) New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP)

Biogas is a clean, non-polluting, smoke and soot-free fuel, containing methane gas produced from cattle dung, human waste and other organic matter in a biogas plant through a process called anaerobic digestion. The digested slurry can be used as a good quality manure in agricultural fields. This is a Central Sector Scheme being implemented since 1982-83 with an objective to provide clean bio-gaseous fuel mainly for cooking purposes in order to reduce the use of LPG and other conventional fuels and to improve sanitation in villages by linking sanitary toilets with biogas plants. This is a 100% women oriented programme.

The total Financial Assistance provided by the State and the Central governments for setting up of a family type Biogas Plant is Rs.20,500/- for general category and Rs.21,500/- for SC & ST categories. In addition to this, an amount of Rs.1600/- is provided as incentive for a Latrine Linked Biogas Plant for general as well as SC & ST categories.

Based on the cattle population in the State, 6.80 lakh biogas plants can be constructed, of which, 4.65 lakh biogas plants have been constructed up to November 2020.

Beneficiaries are selected by the Grama Panchayats. State subsidy has not been provided in the State Budget for the year 2020-21 under Biogas Development Programme.

In the last 5yers (2015-16 to 2019-20), 30,536 Biogas Plants were constructed with an expenditure of Rs.4798.34 lakh. During 2020-21, as on 30th Nov.2020, 1,497 Biogas Plants have been constructed as against the target of 7,000 Biogas Plants.

b) The Karnataka State Biofuel Policy-2009.

The Karnataka State Biofuel Policy-2009 has come into force from 1st March, 2009. It is a State Plan Programme being implemented through Karnataka State Biofuel Development Board. Rs.130.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2020-21. Rs.97.50 lakh has been released to Karnataka State Biofuel Development Board for implementation of biofuel activities.

11.1.9 Investment in Power Sector

KPCL has planned various projects during 2020-21 to augment the generation capacity in the State .

Similarly, KPTCL is strengthening the system for easing transmission network congestion by constructing power stations & lines.

The five ESCOMs are implementing various projects for strengthening distribution network.

The Plan Outlay and Expenditure incurred during the last five years and during 2020-21 up to Nov-2020 are given in **Table 11.16** and investment in power development since 2015-16 is given at **Appendix 11.3**.

11.1.10 Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyothi Yojana (DDUGJY)

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyothi Yojana (DDUGJY) is being implemented since 03.12.2014 with the following components.

- i. Separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders facilitating judicious rostering of power supply to agricultural and non-agricultural consumers in the rural areas
- ii. Strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure in rural areas, including metering of distribution transformers/ feeders/consumers.
- iii. Rural electrification, as per CCEA approval dated 01.08.2013 for

Table 11.16 : Investment in Power Sector**(Rs. In Crore)**

Year	IEBR				Capital Outlay /Expenditure for Power Projects (IR & EQUITY)		State Govt Loans for Power Projects-DAS - JICA		Total	
	KPCL		KPTCL & ESCOMs		Plan Outlay	Expr.	Plan Outlay	Expr.	Plan Outlay	Expr.
	Plan Outlay	Expr.	Plan Outlay	Expr.						
2015-16	2685.00	2343.76	1200.00	1200.00	869.02	869.02	64.41	30.29	4818.43	4443.07
2016-17	2526.51	1535.32	2476.80	2476.80	861.29	861.29	96.20	63.00	5960.80	4936.41
2017-18	1822.00	968.14	2000.00	2005.14	3555.25	3555.25	-	-	7377.25	6528.53
2018-19	1404.00	1001.66	2000.00	3711.64	3129.00	3129.00	-	-	6533.00	7842.30
2019-20	1916.00	878.78	3208.00	3711.20	2914.67	2914.67	-	-	8038.67	7504.65
2020-21 (up to Nov. 20)	2345.82	372.10	2000.00	1342.67	2368.55	2368.55	-	-	6714.37	4083.32

Source : Details of Provision for Plan Schemes, Finance Department, GoK

completion of the targets laid down under RGGVY by carrying forward the approved outlay for RGGVY to DDUGJY.

ESCOM wise Sanction and Expenditure details under DDUGJY are given in **Table 11.17**. As on Nov-2020, 98.8% works under DDUGJY are completed.

2. Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)

Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) is being implemented since 03.12.2014 with the following components:

- I. Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in the urban areas.
- ii. Metering of distribution transformers/ feeders/consumers in the urban areas.
- iii. IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network, as per CCEA approval dated 21.06.2013 for completion of the targets laid down under R-APDRP by carrying

forward the approved outlay for R-APDRP to IPDS.

ESCOM wise Sanction and Expenditure details under IPDS are given in **Table 11.18**. As on Nov-2020, 100% of Strengthening works under IPDS are completed.

3. Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya)

Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) is being implemented since 11.10.2017. The objective of this scheme is to achieve universal household electrification by providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all households in rural and urban areas.

ESCOM wise sanction and Expenditure details under Saubhagya are given in **Table 11.19**. As per survey by ESCOMs, 100% of Rural Household works are completed in all ESCOMs except HRECSL, Hukkeri and 100% of Addl. infrastructure works are completed in all ESCOMs except CESC & HRECSL, Hukkeri as on Nov-2020.

Table 11.17 : Sanction and Expenditure details under DDUGJY (Rs.in Crore)

Name of the Company	Sanctioned Cost	Expenditure Incurred (up to Nov. 2020)
BESCOM	236.51	274.45
CESC	280.23	253.37
MESCOM	397.65	385.54
HESCOM	333.78	333.77
GESCOM	499.31	456.22
HRECSL	7.04	7.32
Total	1754.52	1710.67

Source:Energy Department

Table 11.18 : Sanction and Expenditure details under IPDS (Rs.in Crore)

Name of the Company	No. of towns covered	Sanctioned Cost	Expenditure Incurred (up to Nov. 2020)
BESCOM	45	459.45	478.94
CESC	33	179.06	139.10
GESCOM	42	184.33	187.93
MESCOM	30	168.44	158.15
HESCOM	73	206.37	203.70
Total	223	1197.65	1167.82

Source: Energy Department.

Table 11.19: Sanction and Expenditure details under Saubhagya (Rs. in Crore)

Name of the Company	Amount Sanctioned			Expenditure Incurred (up to Nov. 2020)
	Rural Household works	Addl. Infrastructure works	Total	
CESC	1.86	10.86	12.72	10
MESCOM	3.51	12.17	15.68	14.26
HESCOM	40.55	53.14	93.69	61.69
GESCOM	27.65	46.07	73.72	50.72
HRECSL	5.09	4.50	9.59	4.91
Total	78.66	126.74	205.40	141.58

Source: Energy Department

11.1.11 New Initiatives, Challenges and Outcome

1. Initiatives taken up in 2019-20 and 2020-21

- Providing solar water pumps to beneficiaries under SCSP and TSP schemes through KREDL.
- Upgradation of Distribution Automation System in other Corporation areas.
- The HVDS, implemented on pilot basis, will be continued in other subdivisions of ESCOMs after detailed study of the scheme.
- Smart Grid and Smart Meters scheme will be implemented on pilot basis.
- Implementation of Green Energy Corridor scheme with the assistance of KPTCL and MNRE.
- Augmenting Transmission Capacity to future growth and evacuation.
- As per Budget Announcement, KPCL is implementing 11.5 MW capacity Waste to Energy project at Bidadi, Ramanagara District in co-ordination with BBMP.
- India's first 2000 MW+ capacity Solar Park has been established in Pavagada, Tumakuru District.

2. Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) Scheme

- Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY), a Scheme for Financial Turnaround of Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs), has been approved by the Government of India with an objective to improve the operation and financial efficiency of the State DISCOMs.
- The ESCOMs have signed MoU under UDAY in respect of Operational Parameters in the Power Ministers' Conference held at Goa.
- The State DISCOMs have taken steps to achieve the targeted Operational Parameters under UDAY.

- Karnataka stands 1st in the ranking as per the UDAY Dash Board.
- CESC stands 1st, HESCOM stands 2nd, GESCOM stands 3rd, MESCOM & BESCOM occupy 5th & 8th places respectively in the ranking as per the performance parameter on UDAY Dash Board.

3. Steps to improve Quality

Bangalore Distribution Upgradation Project

- a. BESCOM has taken up "Distribution Automation System (DAS) Project" for Bengaluru Metropolitan Zone Area to provide reliable power supply to its consumers by integrated remote monitoring & automated control system for 11 KV distribution network in Bengaluru comprising of 104 substations, 1500 feeders and 3130 remote devices.
- b. JICA loan assistance is Rs 417.10 Crore and the balance amount of Rs. 146.60 Crore is met by the State Govt and BESCOM.
- c. Project is in commercial operation since March 2019.
- d. Status of the project:
 - Two State-of-the-art Control Centres with all hardware/software equipments for remote monitoring and operation of 11KV distribution network have been established.
 - Licensed Communication Network (Microwave and UHF) dedicated for DAS operation has been established by commissioning of 10 Master Towers across various locations in BMAZ area with last mile connectivity to remote devices through UHF radios. Integration testing between remote field devices and DAS system is in progress.
 - Distribution network is upgraded with 11KV overhead lines with Coyote conductor 698.6 Km., AB cable 254.6 Km. and Underground cable 228 Km. to meet automation requirement.

- DAS remote field equipments (LRC & LBS totalling 795 & 745 Nos. respectively and RMUs & RTUs totalling 1590 Nos.) designed and manufactured are installed and connected to live network, integration testing of 2593 remote field equipments is completed, SCADA functions are being monitored and commercial operation of feeders are rolled out in phases. Integration testing of other filed equipments is in progress.
- Integrated network management system is established and is in use.
- Integration and Data acquisition with KPTCL Transmission SCADA is successfully completed for 55 sub stations.
- Operators for eleven out of twelve divisions are trained internally for operations.
- System capabilities are utilised for capacity building of the 11KV distribution network.
- In-house capabilities have been developed in system (Network) study and capacity building.
- Customized SCADA displays and Dashboards have been developed In-house.
- Qualitative report/feedback on GIS and Asset Management.
- Mechanism has been developed for creation of Network Operation Model on fast track.
- In-house team is maintaining the DAS master stations (Hardware and Software) on routine issues related to SCADA, DMS & Cyber Security and Incident Management.
- In-house team is built for management of Microwave and UHF based Communication System, SCADA switches and RTU.

- Financial progress achieved under the project as on Nov-2020 including JICA assistance and BESCO is Rs. 572.63 Cr.

4. Specific challenges and the future outlook of the department

- Optimum utilisation of natural resources under renewable energy sector.
- Generation capacity addition to meet the growing demand for achieving self sufficiency.
- Reduction of Transmission & Distribution Losses.
- Reduction of Aggregate Technical & Commercial Losses.
- Making Power Supply consumer-friendly.
- Reduction of Electrical Accidents.

5. Outcome

- The State Government has published its Solar Policy for 2014-2021 for giving impetus to exploitation of solar energy. The State Govt. is able to harness renewable energy sources and save natural resources like coal.
- Niranthara Jyothi Yojane is a major project that aims to segregate the rural area loads into agricultural and non-agricultural loads so as to provide 24 hours of quality power supply to rural areas and assured hours of power supply to the irrigation pump sets. As on Nov-2020, 1723 Niranthara Jyothi feeder works (884 feeders in phase 1 and 839 feeders in phase 2) have been completed and commissioned.
- Some of the energy conservation programs like Demand Side Management (DSM) and smart grid pilot project have resulted in saving energy.

6. Issues/Challenges

i. Subsidy burden

The number of IP sets & BJ/KJ installations are increasing over the years resulting in increased consumption. The monthly consumption limit per installation of BJ/KJ has been increased from 18 to 40 units and hence the subsidy need has increased. Due to inflationary tendency, the cost of supply is increasing over the years. The tariff is getting increased due to increase in input cost of Generation, Transmission and Distribution. Consequently, subsidy burden is also increasing.

ii. Cost of Supply

Due to increased demand for power in the state, the thermal share is increased adding to the cost of supply. The operational cost is also getting increased. The revenue realisation from sales is not matching with the overall cost of supply and there is gap or deficit in revenue every year. In order to bridge this revenue deficit temporarily, ESCOMs are resorting to short term borrowings. The State regulators are considering the revenue deficit of the previous years during the Annual Performance Review & trying to bridge the revenue deficit as far as possible. The approved average cost of supply for 2020-21 is Rs.7.23 per unit. The provisional actual average cost of supply in 2019-20 is Rs.7.08 per unit.

11.2 ROADS, TRANSPORT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS

11.2.1 Roads

The State's road network consists of National Highways (NH), State Highways (SH), Major District Roads (MDR), Municipal roads and other roads including village connectivity roads. The road development works in the State are carried out by multiple departments/agencies, which include Public Works Department (PWD) of the State Government, local Governments such as Zilla Panchayat and its wings & in urban areas, the City Corporations, City Municipal Corporations (CMC) etc. the roads are maintained by the respective agencies.

In the State, the average length of the PWD roads (viz; NH, SH & MDR) per 100 sq km area is 52.60 kms. Among the districts, the road length per100 sq.km in Hassan, Mandya, Haveri, Bengaluru rural, Ramnagar, Bengaluru City, Mysuru, Dharwad, Tumkuru, Dakshina kannada, Belagavi, Udupi and Kolar districts have road length above state average and in districts like Davanagere (52.06), Ballari (51.53), Bagalkot (50.98), Gadag (48.47), Bidar (47.68), Yadgir (47.58), Chickmagalur (47.24), Uttara Kannada (46.08), Chickballapura (45.25), Kodagu (44.80), Raichur (44.24), Chitradurga (44.02), Vijayapura (43.16), Kalaburagi (41.94), Chamarajanagara (40.87) and Koppal (40.67) are below the State average. The details of road length in the state are given in the **Table 11.20**.

All the National Highways and State Highways (99.50%) are covered with black top and 94% of Major District Roads are covered with black top. (**Figure 11.6**.)

The carriageway width details of the roads showed that about 3% of National Highways have six lane width, 26% of National Highways and 1.4% of State Highways have four lane widths. Similarly, 52% of NH, 23% of SH and 2% of MDRs have two lane width. Highlights of the roads in Karnataka from 2001-02 to 2020-2021 (as on Dec. 2020) is indicated in **Appendix 11.4**.

Road Network

As per the "The Basic Road Statistics of India 2016-17" published by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, the total road length in India is about 58,98,000km. As per the State wise road network, the Karnataka State is having a total road length of 3,61,041 km (all roads) which is 3rd highest road network among the States and UT of India besides the State of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. There are 13 Major National highways in our State.

Development of High Density Corridors in Bengaluru: In association with Urban Development, to ease the movement of traffic in Bengaluru, development of 12 high density corridors have been taken up

Table 11.20: The Road lengths in Karnataka

(in Kms)

Category of Road	Year	
	2019-20	2020-21 (upto Dec. 2020)
National Highways	7257.63*	7652*
State Highways	19445.98*	28985*
Major District Roads	49603.00	55474*
Municipal Roads & Other Roads	40487.59**	40487.59**
Rural Roads	198500.80**	198500.80***
All Roads	315295	331099.39

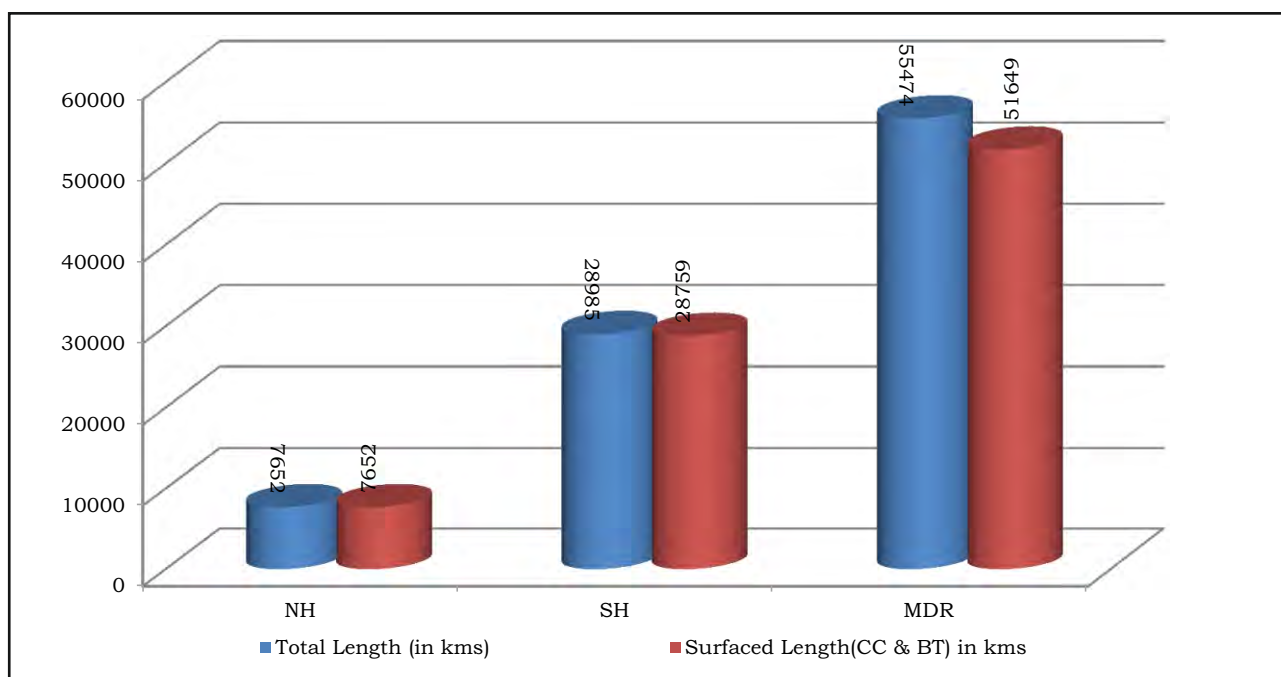
Source:* SE, Project and Road Assets Management Centre (PRAMC),

** Director, Directorate of Municipal Administration,(as on March-2018)

*** RD &PR Department(as on Nov-2020).

Figure 11.6 : Length of Black Top & Cement Concrete surface

(in kms)



Source: EIC PRAMC office and MIS Report-2019

through KRDC covering a length of 191 kms with an initial length of 65.85kms in 4 packages at an amount of Rs.477.29 crore. Tenders are under process.

1. Road Development Plan 2001- 2021

The Government of India, Ministry of Surface Transport (Road Wings) has

prepared the Road Development Plan for India 2001-2021. In this road development plan, the concept of Primary, Secondary & Tertiary Road System has been introduced for the purpose of transport planning, functional identification, earmarking administrative jurisdiction and assigning priorities on a road network.

The Primary Road System consists of Express Highways and the National Highways. The Secondary Road System consists of the State Highways and Major District Roads and the Tertiary Road System consist of the other District Road and village roads. The latter two categories are also commonly known by the term "Rural Roads" since they represent the links to the rural area of the country.

In this road development plan, road length is defined as here under in terms of certain fixed and tangible objectives, having due regard to the popular demands for better type of roads as suggested here under.

- a) The length of the National Highways is calculated on the basis of the demand from the various states, subject to the consideration that the National Highways may not be very close to each other, except in area where no other convenient transport facility exists.
- b) The length of the State Highways is calculated in such a fashion that the State Highways connect major Industrial centers, District Places, Taluk/Tehsil head-quarters, places of commercial interest, tourist centers, major agricultural produce markets and also major growth centers in tribal areas.
- c) All villages in the population group of 1500 and above should be connected with at least one on Major District Roads.
- d) All villages in the population group of 1000 to 1500 should be connected with Other District Roads.

As per the Road Development Plan, PWD initiated State Highways Development Programme for the improvement and strengthening of the existing State Highways based on the following criteria.

- a. District HQ to District HQ connectivity.
- b. District HQ to Taluk HQ connectivity.
- c. Taluk HQ to Taluk HQ connectivity.
- d. Connectivity to tourist places, religious centers and other economic activity center.

Under SHDP-I, 3567 kms of State Highways in 66 packages has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 1439 crore. As per the site conditions, 3403 kms of road length is improved incurring an expenditure of Rs.1683 crore and all the packages are completed.

Under SHDP-II, improvement of 3745 kms of State Highways in 70 packages at an estimated amount of Rs.1498.90 crore has been taken up. As per the site conditions, 3136 kms road length is taken up for improvement. 3136 kms length has been completed incurring an expenditure of Rs.1855 crore. All packages are completed.

Under SHDP-III, improvement of 2795 kms of State Highways and 1520 kms Major District Roads at an estimated amount of Rs. 3500 crore in 127 packages are being implemented. Out of 127 packages, 123 packages are completed and the remaining 4 packages are under progress. 3746 kms length improvement is completed incurring an expenditure of Rs. 3769 crore.

Under SHDP-IV, in-principle approval has been accorded for implementation of 7800 kms road development in 3 stages at an estimated amount of Rs.10,000 crore. Under Phase-I, improvements of 3692 kms (1460 kms SH & 2232 kms MDR) in 165 packages at an estimated amount of Rs.4500 crore are being implemented. Out of 165 Packages, 157 Packages are under progress and 8 packages are completed.

In 1999, Karnataka Road Development Corporation Limited (KRDCL) was created as a State-owned enterprise for the development of road infrastructure facilities in the State. Through this agency, the construction of 670 bridges and development of 1534 km length of road have been completed by KRDCL.

Under PPP, a length of 123 kms i.e Yelahanka-AP border road (74.35 kms) Provisional commercial Operation date (PCOD) has been declared and Toll collection has been commenced by the concessioner.

Further, 360 kms State Highway are improved with World Bank co-finance (annuity) scheme at an estimated amount of

Rs.1095 crore. The works are implemented in 6 projects. All the six projects have been physically completed and Commercial Operation Day(COD) has been declared.

Construction of 217 bridges at an estimated amount of Rs. 1395.58 crore has been taken up on Turnkey basis, of which 6 bridges are dropped. Bridge proper in respect of 105 bridges completed and balance are under various stages of construction.

Development of Bengaluru surrounding roads for a length of 155 kms including Road over bridges (ROB)/Road Under bridges (RUB) and Grade Separator has been taken up in 10 packages amounting to Rs.2095 Cr with a construction period of 30 months, works are in progress.

Karnataka State Highways Improvement Project-II (KSHIP-II)

Under KSHIP-II, development of 834 kms of roads under World Bank assistance has been taken up and a road length of 826 kms has been completed at construction cost of Rs.2657 crore. Similarly development of 616 km of roads, construction of 4 ROB's of level crossing under Asian Development Bank assistance has been taken up and a road length of 614 kms has been completed at construction cost of Rs.1957 Crore. Under this scheme roads have been developed with 7 m wide carriageway with 1.50m paved shoulder and 1.00 m soft shoulder on either side.

Karnataka State Highways Improvement Project-III (KSHIP-III)

KSHIP-III has taken up with ADB loan assistance of US \$346 million to develop the Core Road Network. The Project cost is Rs.5334 Crore including LAQ and other costs. An amount of Rs. 770.00 crore has been allocated for the year 2020-21. Out of which, Rs.597.28 (includes feasibility studies and DPR Expenditure) has been spent upto 31-03-2020 and Rs. 257.48 crore has been spent during the year 2020-21 (upto Nov-20). Since inception, an amount Rs. 854.76 crore expenditure incurred for this project. In order to leverage the funds and draw the private sector efficiency, the GOK has shifted the

implementation strategy to PPP mode. A road length of 418 kms has been taken up for improvement under Hybrid Annuity Model in three packages.

In package-1, 114.4kms length of highways improvement work has taken up, (Two Laning with Paved Shoulder of Kollegal to Hannur, length 4.9 Km, Chintamani to AP Border, Length 39.8 Kms, Madhuvanahally By-pass, length 23.8 Kms, Four Laning of Bengaluru(NICE Road) to Magadi of SH-85 and Two Laning with Paved Shoulder of connector from Magadi to NH 75 via Chikkamudigere and Iyandahalli of MDR, length 50.8 Kms). In package-2, Length 166.0kms length of highways improvement work has taken up(Two Laning with Paved Shoulder of Magadi to near Somwarpath of SH 85). In package-3, 138.2kms length of highways improvement work has taken up,(Two Laning with Paved Shoulder of Gadag to Honnali (Km 105.500 to Km.205.290 of SH 57 and Km.215.335 to Km.253.713 of SH 26).

The Roads will be improved to minimum Two lane carriageway with 1.5m Paved shoulder and 1.0m earthen shoulder on either side with provision for four lane in urban settlement. The reach from Bangalore (Nice Road) Magadi for a length of 35 kms. will be developed to four lane carriageway with median. The roads are designed for a design life of 20 years with all geometric corrections and road safety features.

As on Nov 2020, the % of total land acquired (Govt., forest, and private) in acres for package 1A-88%, Package 1B-95%, package 1C-92%, Package 2-84% and Package 3-100%. Road work is in progress in all the three packages. In package-2, 30.5 kms upto DBM completed.

Plan Outlay & Expenditure, PWD

From 2012-13 to 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 54140.02 crore has been spent for road development as against the total budget allocation Rs. 57529.78 crore (includes IEBR, Capital and Revenue).

Rural Roads

The total length of rural roads in Karnataka as on Nov. 2020 is 198500.80 kms.

Improvement of Rural roads and their maintenance is being taken up under Pradhan Manthri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Namma Grama Namma Raste Yojane (NGNRY), Mukhya Manthri Gramena Rasthe Abhivruddhi Yojane (CMGSY) & RIDF schemes.

Rural Communications

1) Pradhana Manthri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

PMGSY was launched with an objective to provide rural connectivity by way of all weather roads to eligible habitations having a population of 500 and above. During the year 2020-21, Rs. 66.52 crore has been allocated for Maintenance of PMGSY Roads and Rs. 27.23 crore has been spent for maintenance of 1359.06 kms of road length as on November 2020. The details of rural Connectivity are shown in the **Table 11.21**.

2) Namma Grama Namma Raste Yojane (NGNRY)

Under this programme, Rs 8930.80 crore has been spent and 18638.22 kms of road length has been asphalted up to November 2020 since inception of this programme. During 2020-21 an allocation of Rs. 86.51 crore has been allocated for rural connectivity and maintenance of roads and 6300.96 kms of road length has been connected and maintained by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 44.69 crore up to end of November 2020.

Chief Minister Gram Sadak Yojana

Under Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddhi Yojane, an amount of Rs 20000.00 lakh have been provided in the budget for 2020-21. The funds provided will be utilised for maintenance of rural roads.

NABARD

RIDF NABARD - 21 (2015-16): Under this programme, 102 works were completed as

against the approved works of 108. 6 works are dropped as the same works are taken up by the other departments.

RIDF NABARD - 22 (2016-17): Under this programme, 110 Road works for Rs. 5220.50 lakh, 14 Bridge works for Rs. 634.00 lakh and 194 Minor Irrigation works for Rs. 8520.05 lakh were approved. 108 road works, 11 bridge works are completed. 2 road works and 3 bridge works are dropped as the same has been taken up by other department programmes. Under 194 Minor Irrigation works, 184 works are completed and 8 works are dropped. The remaining 2 works are under progress.

RIDF NABARD - 23 (2017-18): During 2017-18, 116 Road works for Rs.7292.80 lakh & 5 bridge works for Rs.370.00 lakh were approved. 108 road works are completed and 1 work is under progress. 7 road works were dropped as the same works are taken up by the other departments. Out of 5 bridge works, 5 works are completed.

RIDF NABARD - 24 (2018-19): During 2018-19, 153 Road & bridge works for Rs 15023.75 lakh were approved. 106 works are completed, 38 works are under progress, 3 works are yet to be started 6 works are dropped as the same has been taken by the other departments.

Issues & Challenges and Outcome

Issues & Challenges

- The road network in the State shows disparity in inter-district connectivity of National Highways and State Highways. This disparity in connectivity needs to be set right based on Dr. Nanjudappa Report on redressal for Regional Imbalance. Accordingly, GO has been issued for upgradation of 9601 kms State Highways and 15510 km Major District Roads during 2020-21.

Table 11.21 : District Rural Road Map (Details of Rural Connectivity)

Year	Bituminous Surface (Kms)	Metal Surface (Kms)	Earthen / Gravel Surface (Kms)
2019-20	61777.81	21925.02	114797.97

- Rural Roads - Rural connectivity is a key component in the overall development of the state. Rapid development of roads can have a multiplier effect on the overall growth of backward regions. Investment in roads has one of the largest impacts on poverty alleviation and increase in total factor productivity.
- About 25% of State Highways and 86% of Major District Roads carriageway width are single Lane. To ease the traffic congestion most of the State Highways and some of the Major District Roads needs to be upgraded to two lane width. (Widening of SHs are being taken up through KRDC and KSHIP on Core Road Network concept).
- The vehicular population in the State has risen to about 16.88 lakh year-on year from March-2018 to March 2019. To accommodate growing population of vehicles, roads have to be widened on National Highways and State Highways. At present, only 26% of National Highways and 1.4% of State Highways are having 4 lane carriageway widths.

Planning and Road Asset Management Centre (PRAMC)

This Centre (PRAMC) is established to strengthen the planning, programming and other mandated functions of the Department.

Core Road Network (CRN)

As per Government a length of 35916 kms (7652 kms of National Highways, 18661 kms of State Highways and 9603 kms of Major District Roads) has been identified for development to implement CRN in the State.

Rectification of Black Spots

As per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court committee on Road Safety, Accident prone locations and Black spot rectification programme is initiated and PRAMC is appointed as the nodal agency for implementation of the program. The main aim is to reduce the accidents as enunciated in "Karnataka Road Safety Policy-2015". The Road safety policy aims at the reduction of road accidents by 25% and fatalities by 30% by the year 2020. PRAMC has taken up

110 black spots/corridors/ Accident prone location for rectification in 2019-20 Action Plan.

Till now 286 Black Spots have been rectified in the State. The Police authorities have informed that prior to rectification 3167 accidents had occurred and 1277 fatal cases were reported and after rectification of the said blackspots number of accidents and fatalities have come down.

Providing Safety Barrier / Crash Barrier & Other Road Safety Protection works on tank bunds / nalas and other water bodies

As per the additional directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on Road Safety an Action Plan for Rs.10000.00 lakhs has been got approved for the year 2019-20 comprising of 79 works to take up road safety works on Tank Bund / Nala / Water Bodies adjacent to roads and the works are in progress.

Upgradation of Roads

In order to strengthen the road network of the State, 225 Major District Roads of length 9601 kms have been upgraded as State Highways. In the same way 1327 village roads of length 15510.68 kms have been upgraded as Major District Roads. While upgrading the said roads Dr. D.M. Nanjunadappa's Committee report and length of PWD roads per 100 sq. km. area of districts have been kept in mind.

After upgradation, the total length of NH, SH & MDR are 7652kms, 28985 kms and 55474 kms respectively.

Ease of Doing Business

In order to implement Ease of Doing Business programme a G.O. has been issued mandating online services to receive the applications and to dispose in a stipulated time as per the time lines prescribed under 'Sakala Act' without any physical touch point for the following services.

1. Registration of Contractors (Class-1, Class-2 and Class-3)
2. Permission for Road Cutting to lay service lines.

3. Inspection carried out for
 - (a) granting road cutting permission and
 - (b) verification to ensure proper restoration after road cutting

The following services have been brought under Karnataka Sakala Services Act, 2011 and Amendment Act, 2014.

- 1) Buildings Fitness Certificate
- 2) Rent Fixation
- 3) Private Building Valuation
- 4) Permission for erection of hoardings and construction of structures along NH, SH and MDR.

11.2.2 Transport

I. Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation

KSRTC was established in the year 1961 to provide efficient, adequate, economic and well coordinated transport services to the commuters of the State with its head office in Bengaluru. The Govt. of Karnataka decided to bifurcate the monolith Corporation into four separate Corporations based on geographical location to fulfil the diverse needs of commuters through effective and efficient control. Accordingly, KSRTC was bifurcated into BMTC on 15-08-1997(for Bengaluru city), NWKRTC on 01-11-1997(for North Western Districts of Karnataka) and NEKRTC on 01-10-2000 (for North Eastern Districts of Karnataka). KSRTC remained as an independent Corporation with effect from October-2000.

KSRTC with its Corporate office at Bengaluru, has in its jurisdiction seventeen

southern districts of Karnataka and provides bus service to 16181 villages out of 20792 villages, the percentage service provided being 77.8. During the year 2019-20, the Corporation has operated 10368.82 lakh kms. as against 10598.57 lakh kms. which was operated during 2018-19. The percentage fleet utilization stood at 90.4% during 2019-20. During 2019-20 the Corporation has inducted 697 new buses and replaced 664 old vehicles which were not fit for operation. The percentage of vehicles scrapped to the total vehicles was 7.6%. The details of passenger fleet strength and utilization is given in **Table 11.22**.

As on 30-11-2020, it had 17 divisions (16 operating divisions and Kempegowda Bus Station), 83 depots, two Regional Workshops, one Central and four Regional Training Institutes, one printing press and a hospital. It operated 6194 schedules utilizing 8492 vehicles, operating 20.67 lakh kms/day earning gross revenue of Rs.630.53 lakh and carrying 13.66 lakh commuters daily with workforce of 37618 employees.

Thus KSRTC operated 2599.32 lakh effective kms. during the year 2020-21 (upto November 2020) as against 7138.57 lakh effective kms. operated during the same period of previous year. The percentage fleet utilization has dropped to 38.4 during the current year from 93.0 in previous year. The drastic reduction in kms operated by 63.6% and a low fleet utilisation of 38.4% during 2020-21 (upto November-2020) is due to complete lockdown and subsequent restrictions on account of Covid-19 pandemic. During the current year period KSRTC has inducted 147 new buses and

Table 11.22 : Fleet strength and Fleet utilization

Sl. No.	Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2019-20 (upto Nov.)	2020-21 (upto Nov.)
1	No. of buses as at the end of the year	8695	8709	8456	8492
2	% over aged buses	37.5	41.7	43.2	42.1
3	% Fleet utilization	92.2	90.4	93.0	38.4

replaced 339 old vehicles which were not fit for operation. The percentage of vehicles scrapped to the total vehicles was 4.0.

Details of year wise fleet held, new vehicles inducted from 2015-16 to 2020-21 (upto Nov. 2020) are given in the **Figures 11.7A, 11.7B and 11.7C**. The Physical performance statistics of KSRTC for the year 2018-19, 2019-20, 2019-20 (upto November 2019) and 2020-21(upto November 2020) is furnished in the **Appendix 11.5**.

Financial Performance

During the year 2019-20, the Corporation incurred a loss of Rs.157.56 crore as against a loss of Rs.134.93 crore made during 2018-19. Year-wise profit/loss and accumulated loss of the Corporation from

the year 2015-16 are shown in the **Figures 11.8A and 11.8B**. The financial statistics of KSRTC for the year 2018-19, 2019-20, 2019-20 (upto November-2019) and 2020-21 (upto November-2020) is furnished in the **Appendix 11.6**.

KSRTC has to pay 5.55% of traffic revenue as motor vehicle tax. During the year 2019-20, the Corporation has paid motor vehicle tax of Rs.176.04 crore. During the year 2019-20, the Corporation by utilizing its internal resources and grants released by the Government under SDP/KGIDF/SCSP/TSP has taken up 162 works at an approximate cost of Rs.28231.92 lakhs and as on 31-03-2020, completed 53 works and spent Rs. 7537.02 lakhs. The details are as follows.

Figure 11.7A : Vehicle held as on last day

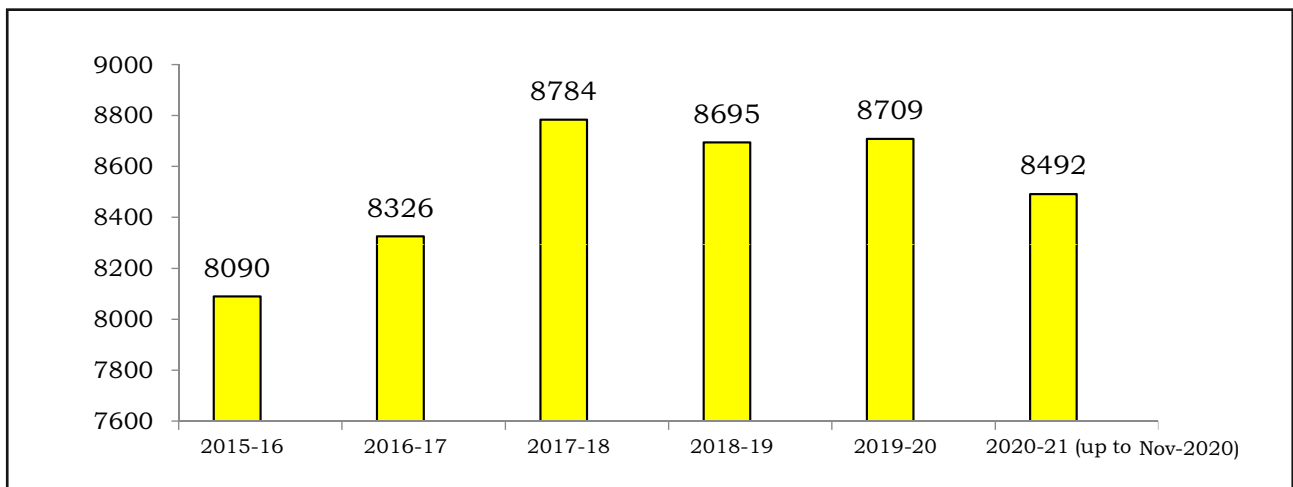


Figure 11.7B : New vehicles added

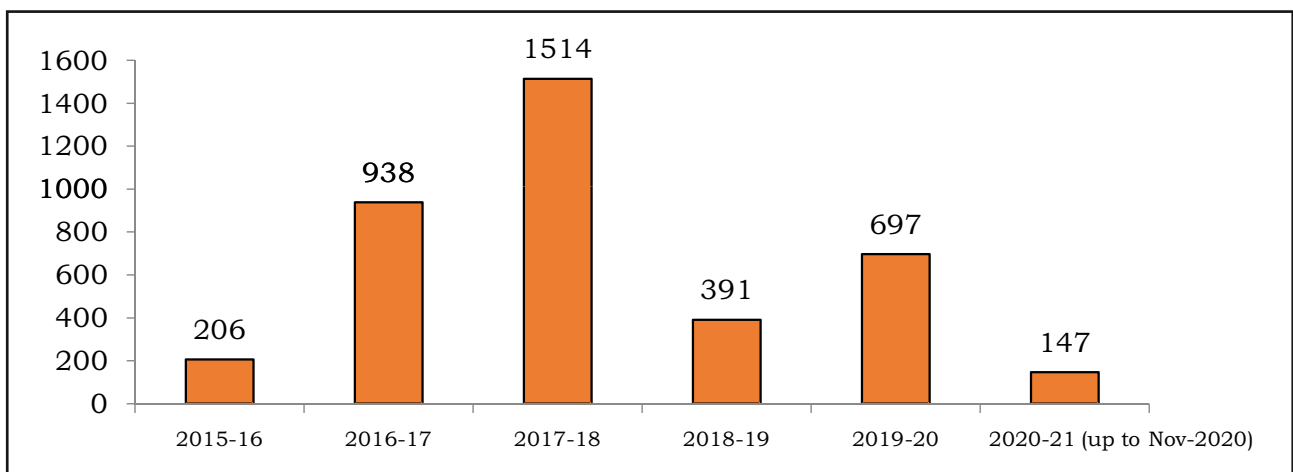
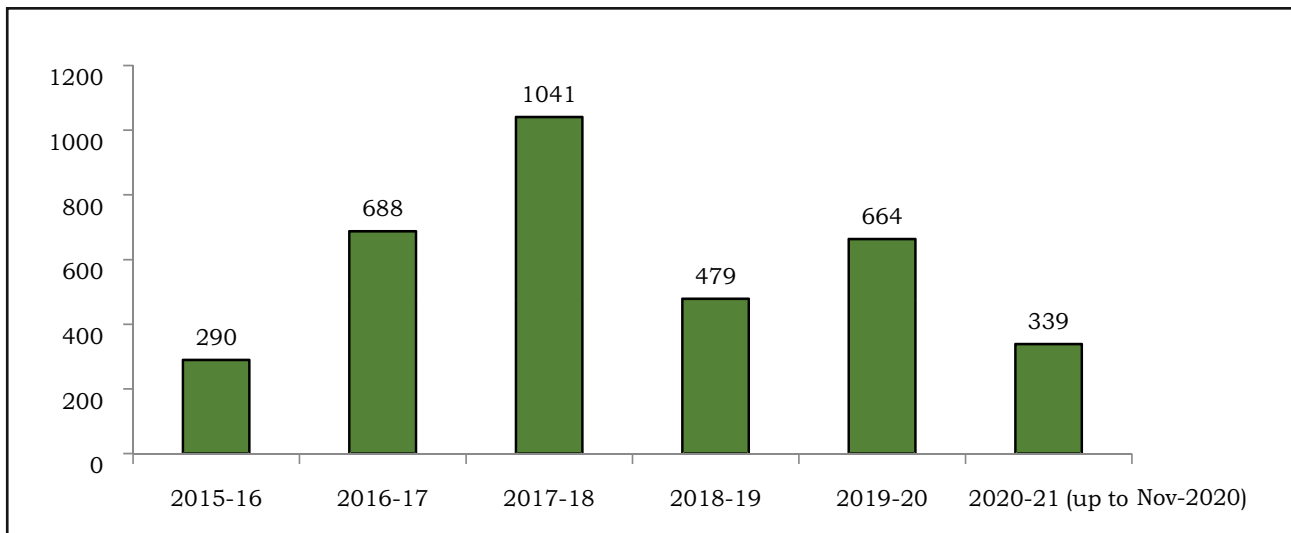
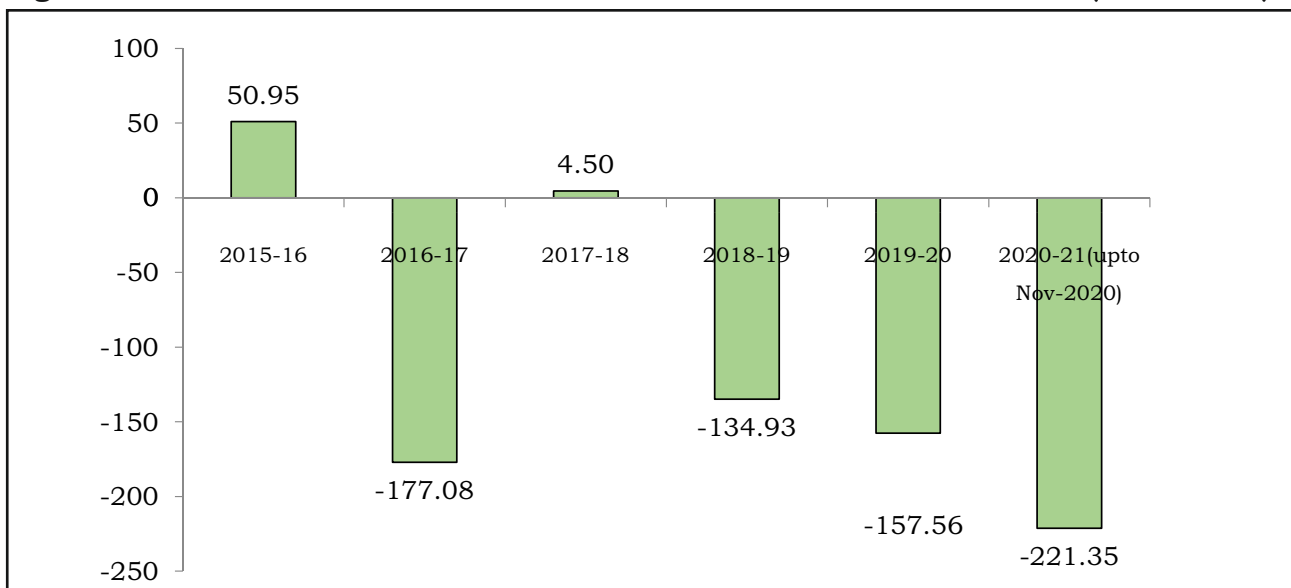
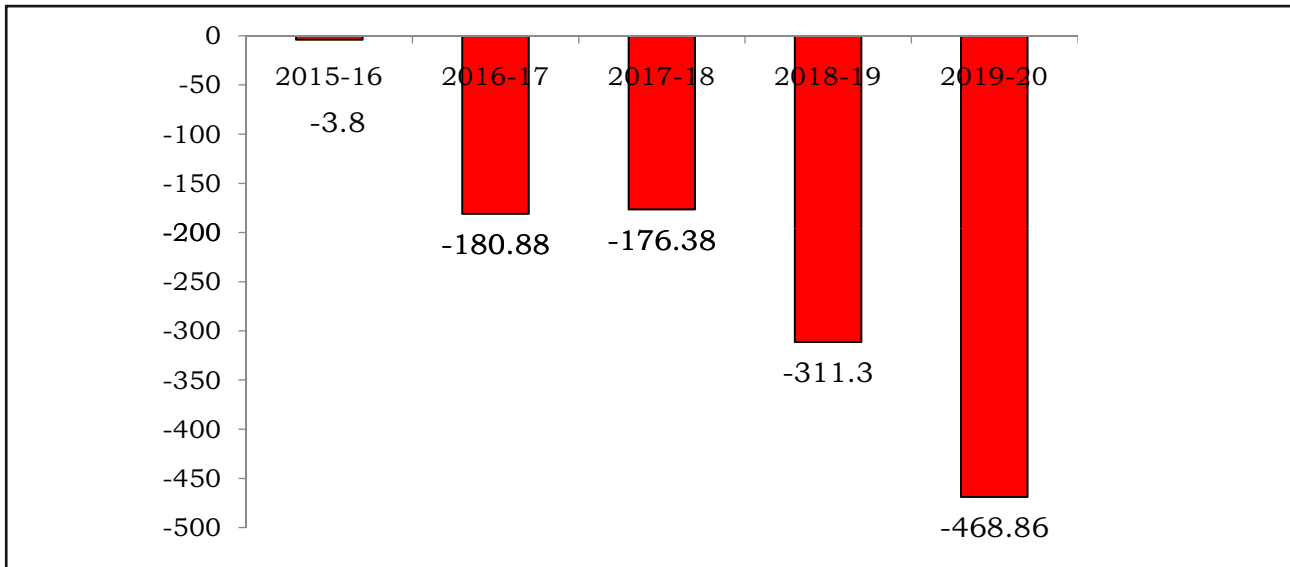


Figure 11.7C : Vehicles Scrapped**Figure 11.8A : Profit and Loss****(Rs. in crore)**

- Under SDP scheme, to overcome regional imbalance and for development of infrastructure facilities, 65 works were taken up, out of which 21 works were completed and the remaining 44 works are under progress. During the year 2019-20, the expenditure incurred under this scheme was Rs.4023.00 lakhs.
- Under SCSP/TSP scheme, 14 works were taken up and all the works are under progress. The expenditure incurred under this scheme during the year 2019-20 was Rs.883.75 lakhs. Further Driving Training Center at Holalkere was constructed at an estimated cost of Rs.1500.00 lakhs during the year 2019-20.
- Under KGID Fund scheme, for the development of infrastructure facilities, 47 works were taken up, out of which 14 works were completed and the remaining 33 works are under progress. The expenditure incurred under this scheme during the year 2019-20 was Rs.2885.00 lakhs.

Figure 11.8B : Accumulated Loss**(Rs. in Crore)**

- By utilizing internal resources, the Corporation has taken up 18 works during the year under report, out of which 04 works were completed and the remaining 14 works were under progress. The expenditure incurred as on 31-03-2020 during the year 2019-20 was Rs.338.02 lakhs.

During the year 2019-20, the Corporation has upgraded 04 bus stations and 11 depots. These bus stations were provided with bus bays and modern passenger amenities like dust proof parking area, sanitary block, seating arrangements etc.

During the year 2020-21 upto November-2020, the grants released by the Government under SDP/KGIDF/SCSP/TSP has been utilized for the disbursement of the salary of the employees due to dismal receipts during the period owing to complete lockdown and subsequent restrictions on account of the pandemic Covid-19.

Social Obligations

- KSRTC issues free passes to all SC & ST students and to students till 7th standard, an additional 25% concession is extended to girl students studying in high schools.
- Free passes were given to Olympians, Paralympians and Arjuna awardees to travel in KSRTC buses.

- Free bus passes were issued to National Shourya Prashasti award winning children upto the age of 18 years.
- Free travel facility was extended to all Freedom Fighters in all type of buses (including Volvo buses) within and outside the State.
- For freedom fighters aged 75 years and above, free travel was allowed along with a companion.
- Concessional travel facility was extended to all the physically challenged persons within the state (by all 4 corporations) with a restricted travel upto 100 Kms from the address given by them.
- Free travel coupon worth Rs. 2000/- was given to the wife/ widow of freedom fighters to travel within the State.
- 25% concession in fare was given to senior citizens of age 60 years and above who are residents of the State.
- Free travel facility was extended to the totally blind persons to travel within the State.
- Free travel facility to Ex- MLAs & Ex-MLCs within state and inter-state in any bus along with a companion.

11. Free travel facility to the sitting MLAs & MLCs within state and inter-state in any bus along with a companion. They are issued with a Gold Pass, on production of which they are permitted to travel in any type of bus.
12. Free passes were given to accredited journalists and permitted to travel throughout the State in all type of buses including premium services. Home guards (in uniform) are allowed to travel free in city services while on duty.
13. Free bus pass is given to National award winning writers/artists proposed by Kannada and Culture Department of Government of Karnataka.
14. Free bus passes are issued to dependants of martyrs i.e, parents, wife and dependent children for a period of 10 years.

Smoke Emission Checks

During 2019-20, totally 96913 vehicles were checked for smoke emission levels during the year under report and out of which 848 (0.88%) buses were found to be slightly above the prescribed norms. These buses were attended to and put back to operation.

SAKALA Implementation

As per Karnataka Guarantee of Services to Citizen's Act, 2011, 06 services related to KSRTC viz., issue of Students concessional bus passes, Accident Relief Fund, issue of bus passes to Physically challenged, issue of free bus passes to freedom fighters, issue of free bus pass to Blind person, issue of concessional bus coupons to wife/widow of Freedom Fighters are the SAKALA services implemented under SevaSindhuportal.

KSTDC Package Bookings

KSRTC has entered into an MoU with Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation (KSTDC) to make online booking through Avatar for Casual contract and tour package services in order to facilitate the passengers and also to improve the revenue mobilization of the Corporation. KSTDC package tour booking has been integrated with KSRTC online reservation

system and bookings are made available in website for public to plan their tour.

APTDC Package Bookings

KSRTC has started package tours to Thirupathi to facilitate the passengers from various locations, the initiative was well utilised by the public.

Safety Measures

1. Anti-Collision Avoidance System (CAS) is being introduced in few premier service buses to avoid the accidents.
2. Installation of FDSS(Fire detection and suppression system) in few premier service buses to control fire incidents.

Recruitment

Recruitment forms the core process of the Human Resource Management. Complete activity of recruitment was brought under the Information Technology and Communication network. Capturing of candidate's data is done online through KSRTC jobs site www.ksrtcjobs.com.

Provident Fund and Voluntary Provident Fund Online Software

Online Software has been developed and deployed to view the PF and VPF annual information by providing individual login facility for the officers and officials of KSRTC.

Leave Management System

Leave Kiosks have been installed in all the Depots and Divisional Workshops to enable crew and mechanics to avail their leave without any manual intervention. The main objective of implementation of Leave Kiosk software is to bring transparency, to eliminate favoritism, to ensure accountability of leave and optimum utilization of crew.

A web-based online system has been implemented to enable all crew to avail their leave using password facility. A Mobile-App is developed to facilitate to use the technology.

Health Checkup scheme

KSRTC has entered into an MoU with Sri Jayadeva Institute of Cardio-vascular Science and Research Centre for free Master Cardiac and Health Check-up of employees of the Corporation.

Intelligent Transport System

Intelligent Transport System has been implemented in all buses of Mysuru City Transport Division. The project scope includes 500 buses, 105 bus shelters and 45 platforms. ITS project is disseminating the bus arrival and departure information in real time through 167 Passenger Information System Boards, 20 small Screens and 16 big screens. The same is also provided through SMS, IVRS and Commuter Portal for public usage.

Electronic Ticketing Machine (ETM)

- Electronic Ticketing Machines with GPRS/GSM, Bluetooth were being used and software has been developed to get real time information.
- Software has been implemented to calculate GST for each ticket in premier services.
- Daily passes for City Service and Volvo services are issued through ETM machine. Issue of intercity and integrated passes using ETM machine has been developed & deployed.
- GPRS ETMs' Dashboard has been developed and deployed in the website ksrtcits.in. In this Dashboard details of ETM ticket, schedule and revenue related information are available, which is useful in monitoring revenue realization.

Awards

During the year 2019-20 and 2020-21 (up to Nov-2020) KSRTC has bagged the following awards which are as under.

- National Pravas Excellence Award 2019 in Intercity Transport Category
- IOL Times New Best Passenger Transport-Inter City 2019
- SKOCH AWARD-Silver 2019.
- SKOCH Award-Copper 2019.
- SKOCH Mobility Award-Silver 2019.

- PRCI- House magazine- Silver 2019.
- PRCI_awareness video-Silver 2019.
- PRCI- Corporate video-Silver 2019.
- CMAK Best Practice Award 2019.
- Profit Making STU –ASRTU Productivity Award 2019.
- Minimum Operational Cost Mysuru City -ASRTU 2019.
- HUDCO Best Practices Award 2019.
- KSRTC received the International CMO Asia Branding Excellence Award for Ambari Dream Class Bus operation.
- KSRTC received the National Transport Excellence Award-2019 for its social cause under “Swachhata hi Seva” work along with cash prize of Rs.5.00 lakh.
- KSRTC got international recognition by being inducted in the “2 million club” for achieving high mileage of Volvo buses and exceeding 20 lakh kilometers of uninterrupted operation.
- KSRTC received the Economic Times Government cum Global Smart Mobility Award
- PCRA Best Depots Awards –KMPL
- Smart City Empowering India Awards-Certificate of Merit
- National Public Undertakings Award under the category “CSR for Social Development”

Impact of COVID-19 pandemic

KSRTC was operating 8173 Schedules in March 2020. As per the Orders of Govt. of India and Karnataka, complete lockdown due to Covid-19 came into effect from 22.03.2020. Hence KSRTC stopped the operations of Schedules completely.

As per the Orders of Govt. of India and Karnataka, from 04.05.2020 operations within the districts of green zone were started and from 19.05.2020 operations were started all over the State from morning 07.00 to evening 07.00 hrs. Then from 01.06.2020 the operation hours were extended from morning 05.00 hrs to night 09.00 hrs. Further, from 05.06.2020 night service operation was started and from 08.06.2020 the volume of operations were increased due to relaxation in lockdown. Specifically operations towards rural area

are increased. From 08.06.2020 the schedules were operated as in Pre-Covid lockdown based on the demand.

KSRTC has increased the operations in a phased manner. Transport facilities were provided between Districts, Talukas to District, District/Talukas to State Capital and Villages to Talukas. The operation of A/C Buses was discontinued till 24-6-2020. Even though A/C services were resumed from 25.06.2020, the Corporation faced a steep decline in the demand for A/C buses.

Due to the low passenger demand, all the schedules as operated in pre-covid lockdown are yet to be restored. Due to the fear in the minds of the Public and restrictions imposed in respect of movement of general Public, the usage of Public Transport system is not reached the levels that exist before the COVID-19 pandemic. This has adversely impacted on the financial position of the Corporation.

Measures taken by KSRTC during COVID-19 pandemic

- KSRTC arranged free transportation for 1.19 lakhs stranded migrant labourers to different places inside the State.
- KSRTC also provided free transportation migrant labourers to Railway Stations as per the Govt's direction.
- Free transportation was provided to 25431 stranded persons and migrants to different 19 states.
- KSRTC has prepared Mobile fever clinics and swab collection centres on buses and provided to the district administration at Davanagere, Tumkuru, Mandya, Mysuru, Ramanagara and Bengaluru.

- KSRTC has ensured strict implementation of Standard Operating Procedures of the government at all units like Bus stations, Offices and also in buses.
- KSRTC has contributed Rs.9.85 crore to CM's Covid Relief fund by collecting one-day salary contributed by employees.
- KSRTC Bus station at Peenya and the Training centre at Malavalli were utilized by the Government as Covid care Centres.
- The Officers and Staff of the Corporation were deputed to different departments of Government for Covid related works.

II. Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation

After bifurcating from KSRTC, Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation started functioning as an independent Corporation w.e.f.15.08.1997. BMTC is providing Quality, Safe, Reliable, Clean and Affordable travel facility to the commuters. Through its various initiatives and adoption of new technology and induction of new type of buses as per the increasing no. of passengers, the Corporation is providing services by scientific fare system. The operational jurisdiction of BMTC went beyond B.B.M.P limits by 25 kms of Bengaluru, thus providing services to commuters in and around sub-urban of Bengaluru city. Presently, the Corporation is operating Schedules through 45 Depots which are functioning under 6 Zones. The Corporation is having Corporate Office, 54 Bus Stations which include 3 major & 41 main Bus Stations and 10 Transport & Transit Management Centres. Details of vehicles held at the end of the year is given in **Table 11.23.**

Table 11.23 : Passenger Fleet Strength and utilization

Sl. No.	Parametres	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (Upto Nov. 2020)
1	Vehicles held at the end of year	6521	6690	6574
2	% of Overaged buses (In years)	10.6	14.9	20.9
3	% Fleet Utilization	84.1	85.1	44.9

Due to fast spreading of Covid-19 during 2020-21, Government had ordered Lockdown from 24-03-2020 to 17-05-2020 and 15-07-2020 to 21-07-2020. In order to control Covid-19, the Corporation is operating services as per the guidelines issued by the Government. Presently as on 30-11-2020, the Corporation operated 4593 schedules on average daily by utilizing 5063 Schedules through 6574 vehicles, it operates daily 7.34 lakh kms. & earns Rs.233.88 lakh Traffic revenue by providing transport facility to 16.65 lakh passengers. The workforce of the Corporation is 32633. During 2020-21 (upto November-2020), it

has not inducted any new vehicle and has scrapped 115 old vehicles. The operational performance statistics of BMTC for the year 2018-19, 2019-20, 2019-20 (up to Nov. 19) and 2020-21 (up to Nov. 20) are furnished in the **Appendix 11.7**. COVID-19 has affected the performance of the Corporation during the period of April 20 to Nov. 20.

The year-wise fleet held and new vehicles inducted are depicted in the **Figures 11.9A and 11.9B**. The year-wise Profit/Loss and Accumulated loss/profits are Shown in the **Figures 11.10 A and 11.10 B**.

Figure 11.9A : Vehicles held as on last day

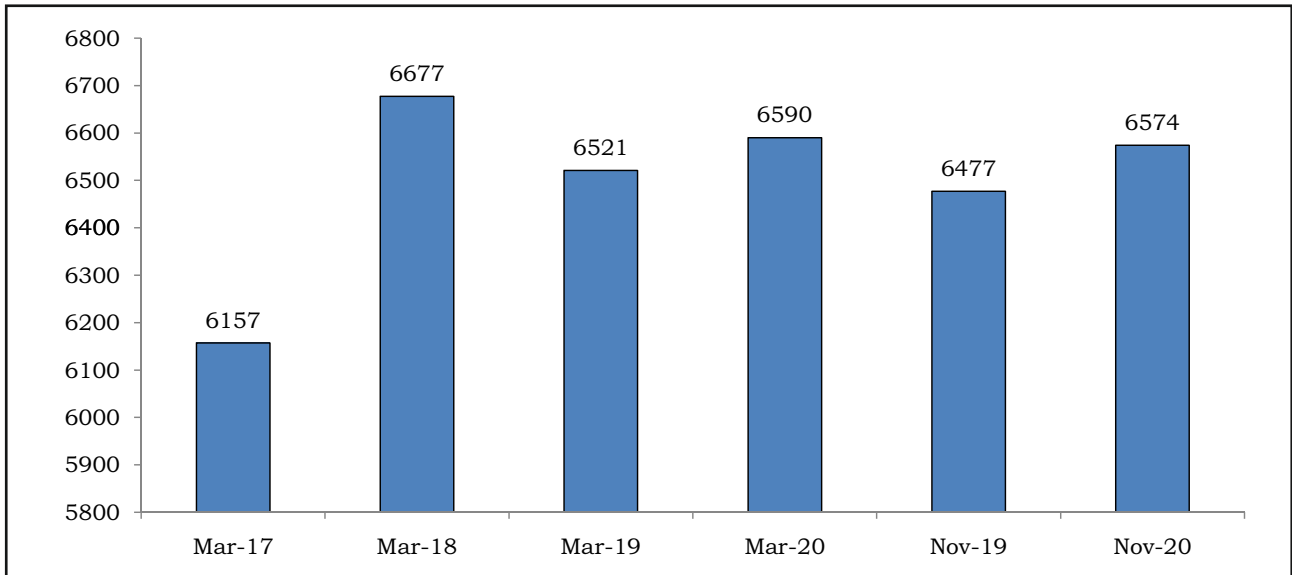


Figure 11.9B : New vehicles Added

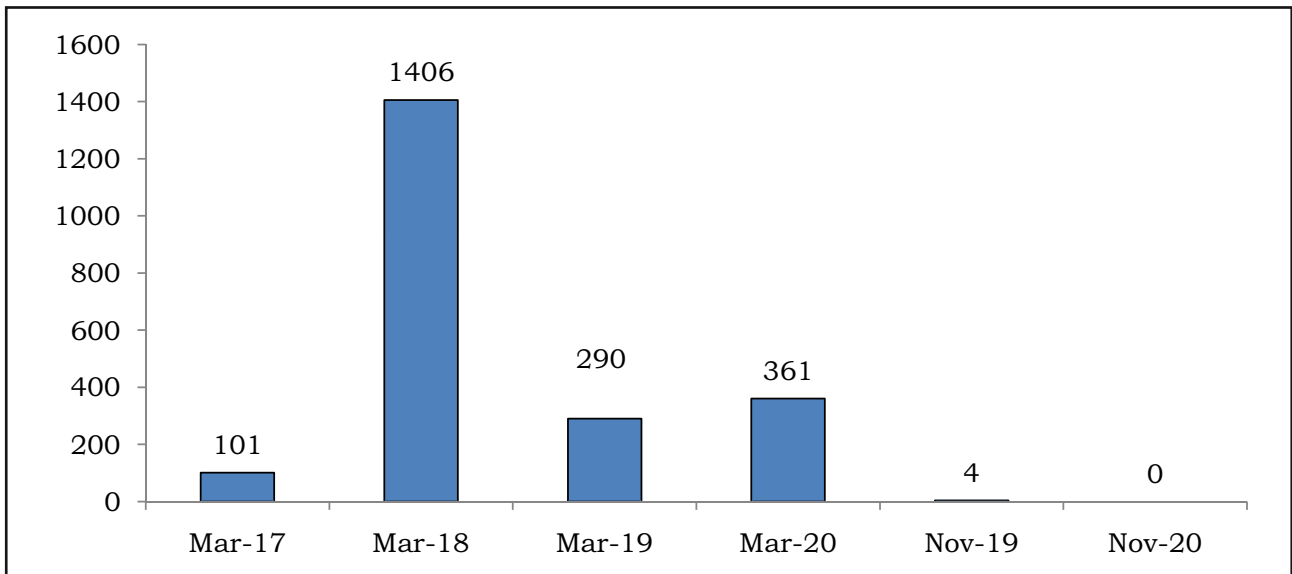
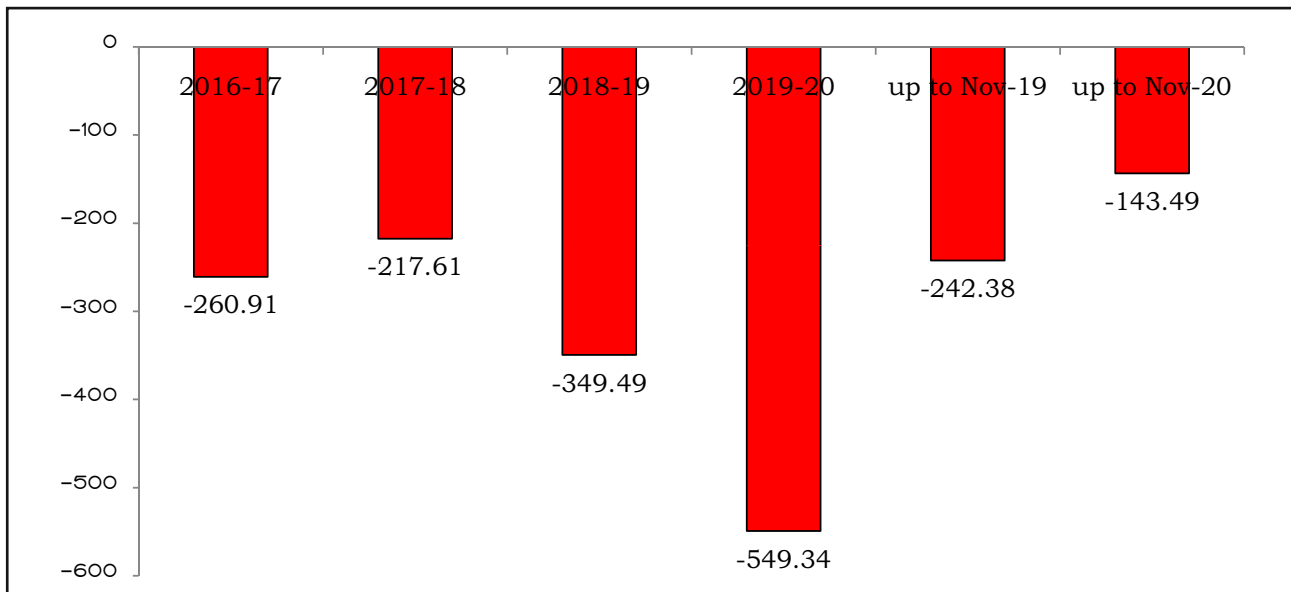
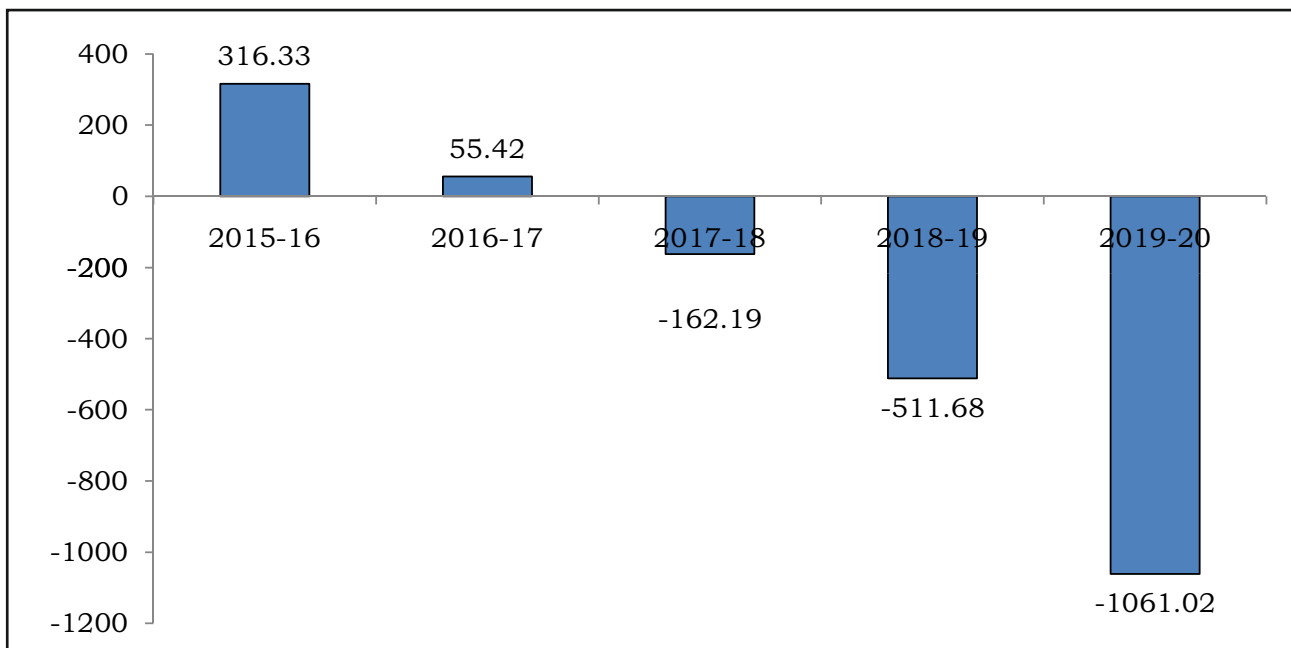


Figure 11.10A : Profit/Loss**(Rs. in Crore)****Figure 11.10B : Accumulated Profit/Loss****(Rs. in Crore)**

Financial Performance

During the year 2020-21 (April 20 to Nov. 20) the Corporation has operated 11.18 crore effective kms, earned gross revenue of Rs.947.41 crore (including Rs.577.86 crore financial assistance released by Government of Karnataka under various Head of Accounts) and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1090.90 crore and sustained a loss of Rs. 143.49 crore. The

financial performance of the Corporation for the year 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 (Up to Nov-20) in prescribed proforma is furnished in **Appendix 11.8**. COVID 19 has affected the performance of the Corporation during the period of April 20 to Nov. 20.

Achievements & Programmes of 2020-21:

- Under “Vanitha Sangaathi” scheme, it is planned to issue monthly passes to one lakh women labourers who work in

Garment factories, a grant of Rs.25.00 crore has been reserved with the co-operation of owners of Garments factory & BMTC in the year 2020-21.

- 36250 free “Kaarmika Sahaaya Hastha” passes are issued.
- In the year 2020-21, the State Government is supposed to sanction Rs. 100.00 crores towards procurement of 500 Electric buses. The Corporation has requested Gok to utilize the amount for procurement of 300 Electric buses under Central Government FAME-II scheme for which the GoK has approved and informed to prepare action plan with the condition of not to incur any expenditure in the year 2020-21.
- In order to encourage mass transport and to provide Metro Feeder transport services, M/s Bengaluru Smart City has sanctioned a grant of Rs.50.00 crore and it is planned to utilize the same amount for procurement of 90 Electric buses. Presently, tender is under progress.
- During the year 2020-21, it is planned to induct 643 BS-6 type of vehicles with the financial assistance of the State Government. An amount of Rs. 34.80 crore has been released for the period April-20 to October-20.
- The Corporation is constructing Vehicle Fitness Centre at Jadigenahally of Hosakote Taluk. Civil works are under progress.
- In view of reducing traffic congestions, increase the speed of BMTC buses and to reduce the travelling time of the passengers, the Corporation has started Bus Priority Lane (BPL) for 22 kilometers from Byappanahalli to Silk board.

Further, the construction work of roads and providing infrastructure in left out High Density Corridors will be executed by KRDC. The tender is under progress.

Under Nirbhaya Scheme following projects are completed/under progress

- Rs. 26.52 crore has been allocated for Mobile App which consists feature of safety of women passengers.

- Rs. 6.80 crore for In-Bus surveillance system in BMTC buses.
- Rs.7.60 crore grants has been released for Passenger Information System (PIS) in Bus Stops/shelters. Totally Rs 40.92 crore has been allocated (Including the above said 2 projects). Tender is under progress for execution of these projects by an agency.
- Grants of Rs.4.30 crore has been released for procurement of 25 pink sarathi vehicles for staff/Mobile police patrol under Nirbhaya scheme and these vehicles have been already procured by utilizing allocated amount, presently the vehicles are in operation.
- For the advertisement for the safety of women passengers, a grant of Rs.0.80 crore has been made Rs.0.78 crore has been spent for this project.
- For construction of Women waiting/Rest lounges a grant of Rs.2.25 crore has been allocated. An amount of Rs. 1.42 crore has been spent for the construction of Women waiting/Rest lounges in 5 major bus stations and 8 TTMC's. The left out amount of Rs.0.83 crore will be utilized for construction of Women waiting/Rest lounges in the remaining bus stations & TTMC's.
- Rs.7.50 crore is allocated for procurement of vehicles for Light vehicle Driving training programme for women. In revised allocation Rs.2.41 crore has been allocated, so far under this plan 10 light vehicles have been procured and 440 women candidates have been imparted training and training programme is continued.
- Rs.0.30 crore has been allocated for Gender Sensitization training and in revised allocation Rs.0.70 crore has been allocated for this project. Training has been imparted for 11 thousand crew members and training will be given for remaining 16 thousand crew.
- Under revised proposal of the Gender Sensitization project, Rs. 2.89 crore has been allocated for Assessment Tool Scheme and action has been taken to implement the programme.

- Under revised proposal of the project, Rs. 1.80 crore has been allocated for self defense training for 3000 women employes of BMTC and action has been taken to implement the programme

Social Obligations

BMTC is issuing Free/Concessional passes to students and other categories of public. The details are given below:

- Free student pass facility for students upto 7th standard.
- 25% concession for female students from 8th std to 10th std.
- 25% concession for Senior Citizens on tickets and passes.
- Free travelling facility for Blind people.
- Concession travelling facility for Physically Handicapped people.
- Free travelling facility for Freedom Fighters and their wives/widows.
- Free pass facility for the students belonging to SC and ST category.
- Concessional pass facility for registered building construction laborers.
- Free pass in general services for Goa vimochna activities

Measures taken by BMTC in view of controlling Covid-19

With the outbreak of the Corona virus (COVID-19), BMTC being major people mobility in Bengaluru, faces the severe challenges the epidemic has inflicted on its operation while having to fulfill the commuting demand of the community. To tackle these challenges, a strategic working group for epidemic prevention and control team has been put in place. Working group have also been established in executing preventive measures, procuring masks, medical equipment and sanitation materials, communicating with staff and media as well as organizing training programmes to facilitate front line efforts to combat the virus.

Action taken for Drivers and conductors safety and other measures

- Issuance of Masks, Hand Gloves, Face shield to Employees on duty.

- Social Distance Markings, Instructions regarding Precautionary measures at all Bus Depots & Bus Stands.
- Thermal, Oximeter check for crew before reporting for duty on daily basis.
- In-house prepared Automatic Sanitizing machines were installed in all Bus Depots & Major Bus Stands.
- Disinfecting of buses, Hand Rails with Sodium Hypochlorite solution.
- BMTC in association with Department of Health and Family Welfare doctors conducted awareness campaigns at Depots.
- Swab Testing, Health check up for all the Employees.
- Polythene Cover/separators installed at buses for Drivers safety.
- Public Announcements through Sarathi vehicle regarding Precautionary measures to be followed by the travelling public.
- Display of awareness material inside and outside buses, TTMCs.
- Inspections were conducted in buses to ensure strict follow of COVID-19 Guidelines.
- Disposal of Used masks, Gloves at Depots.
- Contact less Ticketing (QR Code Based).
- BMTC provided services for Corona Warriors such as health workers, doctors, nurses, BBMP staff, essential service persons and special service for Vidhana Soudha secretariat employees.
- Evacuating passengers from airport in screen buses.
- Transporting stranded laborers to railway station.
- Special allowance to staff who work during the pandemic.
- BMTC in association with Nirakula Yoga conducted online Yoga Classes for employees.
- Depots, Bus stations facilities were paint Marked for social distancing to maintain the required distance around bus stop areas, on footpaths, etc.

- Automatic Hand sanitizing machines were placed in the buses for public usage during boarding & De-boarding.
- Indian Railways operated “Shramik Special Trains” in order to facilitate migrant labourers stranded in various places to reach their State/native. For this purpose, BMTC provided transportation facility for shifting of totally 3.43 lakh migrant labourers using 233 trains from their residing places/Relief Centres to Railway Stations from 03.05.2020 to 31.08.2020.
- In order to minimize the physical contact of the crew with the passengers who are travelling in BMTC buses, the Corporation has taken steps to reduce the cash payments. In order to avoid the contact of the travelling passenger the Corporation has enforced UPI, Google Pay, Phonepe, BHIM app, Paytm, and any other digital payment system (QR code) etc. It has instructed to all the conductors to reduce the cash payments and motivate the passenger to pay by means e-payment.
- Introduction of National Common Mobility Card for ticketing system modernization under Automatic Fare Collection System.
- It is planned to provide Bus Priority Lane for BMTC in 12 High Density Corridors of Bengaluru city.
- It is planned to induct 1500 B.S VI diesel buses during 2021-22.

Challenges

Visions

- Implementation of complete bus priority lane in the outer-ring road routes of Bengaluru City.
- Providing financial aid of Rs. 700.00 crore for the operation of 1000 electrical buses, wherein Rs. 70.00 lakhs subsidy for each buses on GCC opex model for the year 2021-22.
- Approval has been accorded to BMTC to purchase 1500 diesel buses in the 2020-21 financial year. However, due to Covid-19, the Govt. has postponed the approval to purchase these buses into the 2021-22 financial year. Hence it is planned to purchase 1500 buses in the year 2021-22.
- Implementation of bus priority lane in the four major national highways viz. Tumkur Road, Bellary Road, Kolar Road and Hosur Road.
- Deputing 2000 buses for operation under the Bengaluru Bus Rejuvenation Programme planning.
- The Corporation has not revised the passenger fare from past five years. Due to this the traffic revenue earnings of the Corporation is not at expected level.
- There is an increase of Rs. 225.00 crore in Fuel/Staff/Other cost together for the year from 2018-19 to 2019-20.
- Due to Covid-19, the Corporation is operating services as per the guidelines issued by the Government and hence it has affected the overall operations resulting to estimated drop in total revenue earnings of Rs. 1000.00 crore.
- Due to increased traffic the average daily vehicle utilization of the Corporation has decreased to 200.4 kms. from 230.0kms.
- The average diesel price which was Rs. 55.80 per litre during the year 2017-18. It has been increased to Rs 63.80 in the year 2019-20, due to this there is an increase in of Rs. 25.44 lakhs per day and Rs. 92.85 crore per year in fuel cost. This is an additional financial burden to the Corporation.
- Due to financial barrier of the Corporation it has unable to procure 1500 vehicles which was required.
- Due to induction of BS.VI type of vehicles from April 21, the maintenance cost of vehicles will increase.
- The passengers travelling in BMTC buses during the year 2015 was 50 lakh per day and the same is decreased to 33 lakh per day.
- The Corporation sustained an estimated loss of Rs. 50.00 lakh per day and annually Rs. 182.50 crores due to

the shifting of passengers travelling in BMTC buses to Namma Metro.

- There is considerable decline in passengers travelling in BMTC buses due to Ola/Uber/Other taxi services and this has resulted in Revenue loss to BMTC.

III. North Western Karnataka Road Transport Corporation

NWKRTC was established on 1/11/1997. The Corporation has been providing efficient, adequate, economic and well coordinated Transport Services to the Commuters. It has Corporate Office at Hubli which covers six Districts of the State. During 2020-21 (up to Nov-2020) the Corporation has a workforce of about 22510 employees. The Corporation operated 4140 schedules by utilizing 4927 vehicles with an average of 6.53 lakh Kms daily. During April-2020 to November-2020 the gross revenue earned was Rs.310.28 lakh by carrying average 3.72 lakh passengers daily. Corporation is serving 4519 villages out of 4609 villages in its jurisdiction (98.0% of villages served). The Corporation has one Central Office, 9 Divisional Offices, 51 depots, 171 bus stations, one regional Workshop and one Regional Training Institute.

During the financial year 2019-20, the Corporation has incurred loss of Rs.186.46

crore as against Rs.89.07 crore loss during 2018-19. During 2019-20, increase in staff cost was 3.3%, lubricants cost by 12.4%, spares 22.0%. tyre by 13.9%, batteries 53.0% and other consumables by 16.7%. But there was a decrease in fuel cost by 5.0, Depreciation 0.8% and reconditioning cost by 7.3%.

During the financial year 2020-2021 (up to November) the loss incurred is Rs. 183.94 Crore as against Rs. 108.20 Crore during the corresponding period of the previous year. Due to Covid-19 pandemic during April & May-2020 the operation was completely stopped and the Corporation could not perform its normal operation. Hence the losses increased compared to previous year.

Corporation is operating both city and mofussil services apart from premier services like Rajahamsa, Sleeper Coach and Volvo buses.

The operational performance and financial statistics of NWKRTC for the year 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 (up to Nov-2020) are furnished in **Appendix 11.9 and 11.10** respectively. Year-wise fleet held and new vehicles inducted from 2018-19 to 2020-21 (up to Nov-2020) are given in the **Figures 11.11A and 11.11B**.

Figure 11.11A : Year-wise Fleet Held (as on last day)

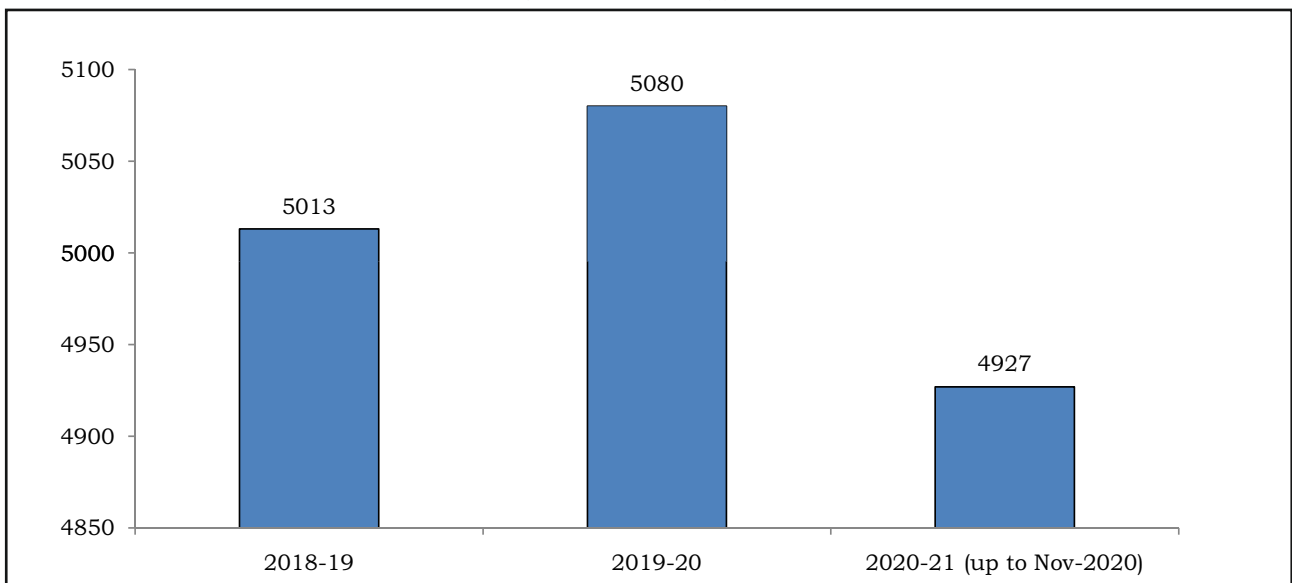
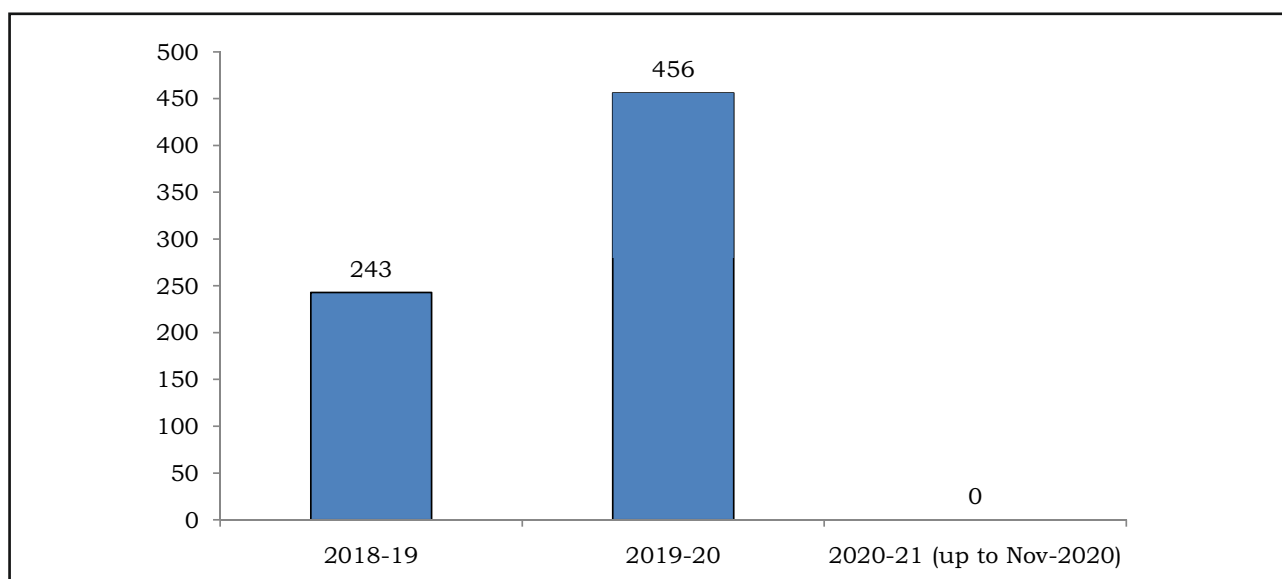


Figure 11.11B : Year-wise New Vehicles Added

New IT initiatives

In order to improve the efficiency and performance of the Corporation, following are the IT initiatives undertaken by the Corporation.

- Seniority based duty allocation through counseling (Duty Rota) :** Presently duty allocation of crew in depots is done as per Govt. Circular. IT dept developed software application in house, to bring transparency in duty allocation. The software has been successfully implemented in all depots of NWKRTC.
- Dash Board Software:** Online based Dash Board software application in house, has been developed to monitor day today operation and to have keen eye on the performance of all the depots. We can view information consisting of graphs and ranking on different parameters of all depots.
- Material Management and Inventory Control :** Presently the documents and records related to stores department are handling manually. There are more than 20000 materials managed by store department. which will take more man power and time. In this case, work related to calculation, reports generation, material management and

inventory will become cumbersome. To overcome the difficulty, the software developed by KSRTC is successfully installed in Central Stores department and Regional Workshop Hubballi on pilot basis and soon will be installed in all Divisions.

Other New Projects

Action has been initiated to implement following projects in NWKRTC with the coordination of Central and State Govt.

- Intelligent Transport and Management System (ITMS):** NWKRTC has prepared DPR related to ITMS and submitted to Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) GoI., with recommendations of State Government, under the "Strengthening of Public Transport System Scheme". Accordingly the MoRTH, GoI, has considered the proposal and sanctioned grants of Rs. 63.55 Crore in the ratio of 50:00:50 and released an amount of Rs.15.87 Crore towards 1st installment, out of its 50% share amount (Rs. 31.775 Crore). Request For Proposal (RFP) document has been finalized and tender floated for the appointment of Project Management Consultancy (PMC) for implementation of ITMS. Selection of PMC is under progress.

2. Establishment/Upgradation of Training Center: NWKRTC has proposed to upgrade/establish Driver Training Institutes in three cities namely Hubballi, Gadag and Bagalkote, under the Scheme of "Skill Development/Upgradation of Drivers and Mechanical Staffs in the Road Transport Sector". MoRTH, GOI has considered the proposals and sanctioned total amount of Rs. 3 Crore i.e. Rs. 1.00 Crore per institute and also released 50% of sanctioned amount. Further, Two Dual Control Heavy Motor Vehicle provided to Regional Training Institute Hubballi and 2 Driver Training Vehicles are provided for Gadag and Bagalkote each Cities. In all 6 Training Vehicles and 4 Light Motor Vehicles are provided to Hubballi Regional Training Institute. Implementation of project is under progress.

Initiatives taken by the Corporation during Covid-19 Lock down period

- In view of Covid-19 pandemic 6 vehicles were converted into Mobile Fever Clinic and 4 vehicles into Swab Collection vehicle and provided to the District Administration.
- To shift the migrants to their native places, 326 vehicles were operated within the districts of the Corporation and 537 vehicles out side districts of the state.
- To transport inter-state migrants to their native places 2065 vehicles were operated

Steps taken by the Corporation after lock down period

- Operation of schedules has been carried out according to the governments "standard Operating norms".
- To control the cost of Operation, schedules rationalized according to the needs of the commuters.

Social Obligations

Free/concessional passes issued by the Corporation to the various categories are as under:

- Free passes giving to School Students up to 7th Std.
- Free passes giving to Students of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.
- Concessional passes to students studying in High School and colleges.
- Extra 25% fare concession to girl students studying in High school.
- Home Guards (on Uniforms) are allowed to travel free in City Services while on duty.
- Blind persons are issued with free passes to travel in Mofussil, Sub-urban and City services throughout the State.
- Free travel facility to the freedom fighters throughout the state and all services along with one assistant for the persons aged above 75 years.
- Concessional passes for Physically challenged are issued to travel 100 Kms from their respective native places.
- Concessional Monthly passes are issued to travel in NWKRTC City & Sub-urban buses.
- Free passes are issued to the chairman of Kannada Kriya Samithi to travel in Express and Ordinary Services.
- Free passes are issued to travel throughout the State and in Interstate to Arjun Awardees.
- One day passes are issued to travelling public to travel within and between Hubballi Dharwad; Hubballi-Belgaum, Hubballi-Gadag, Hubballi-Haveri, Hubballi-Naragund, Naragund-Gadag, Belgaum City, Bagalkot City, Belgaum-Chikkodi, Belgaum-Gokak, Hukkeri-Belgaum, Sankeshwar-Belgaum etc.
- 25% Concession is given to the Senior citizens with an age of 60 & above to travel in the Buses of city Sub-Urban Ordinary Express and Rajhans Services throughout the state and interstate.
- Free passes are issued to the chairman of Zilla Kannada Sahitya Parishath to travel in Express and Ordinary Services in his/her district and to Bengaluru. President of State Kannada Sahitya

Parishath is permitted to travel through out State in express and ordinary services.

- Free travel coupons of Rs. 2000/- p.a. will be issued to Wives and Widows of Freedom Fighters to travel in Ordinary and Express services within the state.
- Government of India's National Shourya Prashasti awardees are issued with free passes to travel in Corporation buses up to 18 years of age.
- Passes are issued to recognised Journalists of Karnataka and they are allowed to travel throughout the state for journalism activities.
- Free bus passes have been issued to laurels/artists belonging to Kannada and Culture Department to travel in all services within and outside the state.
- Dependents of Martyr Soldiers are issued with free passes.
- Free travel facility is provided to Endosulphan victims for their medical treatment in ordinary and express buses along with one assistant.
- Free travel facility for Goa freedom fighters.

IV. North Eastern Karnataka Road Transport Corporation

North Eastern Karnataka Road Transport Corporation(NEKRTC) was established in the year 2000, to provide adequate, efficient, reliable and economically viable transport facility to the travelling public of the north eastern region of Karnataka State. It has jurisdiction over 7 revenue districts viz., Kalaburagi, Bidar, Yadgiri, Raichur, Ballari, Koppala and Vijayapura. NEKRTC has its Corporate Head Quarters at Kalaburagi, 9-operating Divisions, 52-Bus Depots, 154-Bus stands, 9-Divisional Workshop, 1-Regional Workshop(Yadgiri), 2- Training Institutes (Humnabad and Hagari bommanalli).

Physical performance

During the year 2020-21 (up to November-20), the Corporation operated 3648 schedules utilizing 4642 vehicles, scrapped

71 old vehicles which were not fit for operation. It is operating 6.36 lakh km, and earning daily (gross revenue) of Rs.3.08 Crore. The detailed Operational performance Statistics are given in **Appendix 11.11.**

Financial Performance

During the current year 2020-21 (upto November 2020), the Corporation, incurred loss of Rs. 105.84 Crore on total revenue as against the previous year period loss of Rs. 92.18 Crore. The loss of the Corporation is increased by Rs. 13.66 crore, as compared with the margin of the previous year period. The detailed financial statistics are given in **Appendix 11.12.**

Vehicles and induction of new vehicles

Details of Year wise fleet held and new vehicles inducted from 2005-2006 to 2020-21 (up to November- 2020) are given in the **Figures 11.12A and 11.12B.**

Special Development Plan (SDP)

- During 2018-19, totally 73 works (51 new works+22 spill over works) pertaining to construction and up gradation of bus stand, bus depot, divisional workshop has been taken up under SDP, out of which 57 works have been completed and 16 works are under progress with an expenditure of Rs. 40.00 crore.
- During 2019-20, totally 52 works (42 new works+10 spill over works) pertaining to construction and up gradation of bus stand, bus depot, divisional workshop has been taken up under SDP, out of which 42 works have been completed and 10 works are under progress with an expenditure of Rs. 40.00 crore.
- For the year 2020-21, an amount of Rs. 17.57 crore is provided in the budget under SDP, to take up 14 works(4 new works+10 spill over works) pertaining to construction and up gradation of bus stand, bus depot and other works. Out of which 10 spill over works are under progress upto Nov-2020.

Figure 11.12A : Year-wise Fleet held

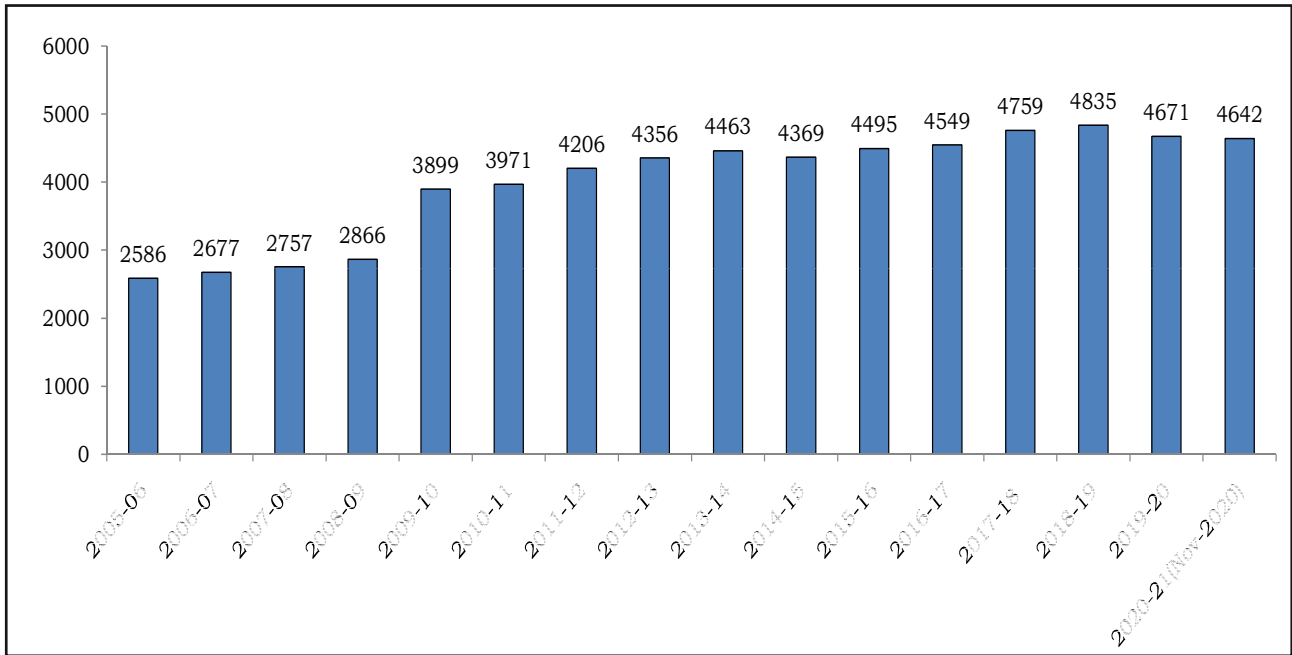
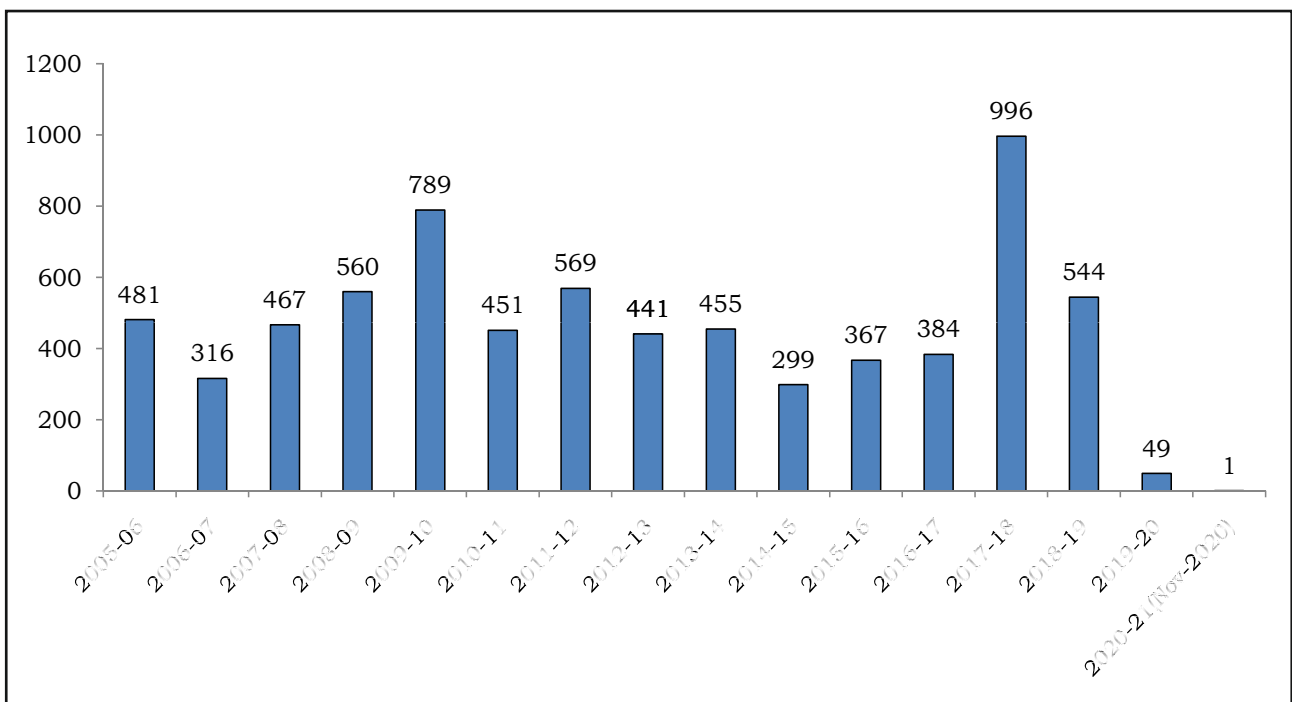


Figure 11.12B : Year-wise New Vehicles Added



Social Obligations

Concessional free passes to students and passengers of different category.

- Free passes to SC/ST students to travel for school/college from their native

place upto 60 kms. with effect from the year 2017-18.

- Unrestricted free travel facility to the Goa Activists, One assistant is also allowed to accompany the Goa Activists who is above 75 years.

- Free passes to students who are studying up to VIIth class and concessional passes to other students.
- Blind persons are issued with free passes to travel in Mofussil, Sub-urban and City services throughout the State.
- Physically Challenged persons are issued with concessional pass travel facility from their native place up to 100 kms.
- Unrestricted free travel facility to the freedom fighters. One assistant is also allowed to accompany the freedom fighter who is above 75 years.
- 25% concessional travel facility to the Senior Citizens 60 & above age permitted in Ordinary/Express/Rajhamsa including Inter-state services.
- Monthly passes are issued at the rate of Rs.620/-per month in City Services to the General Public.
- Widows of freedom fighters are being issued free journey coupons worth of Rs. 2000/- per annum.
- The children up to age of 18 years who has been honored by union Government with "Shourya Prashasti" are issued free pass to travel in Mofussil, city/suburban, express, Rajhamsa services throughout the state.
- Free travel Facility to recognized press persons in any class of services within the Karnataka state.
- Free Passes have been issued to the Dependents of Martyr (Soldiers who died for Country). This Facility is extended in Ordinary & Express Services within state to the Dependents (i.e, Father, Mother, wife & Dependent Sons up to 10 years, i.e. From July-2012 to July-2022).
- 50% Concessional travel facility to the Drama Troupes/Yakshaganna Troupes sponsored by Karnataka Sangeetha Nataka Academy.
- Home Guards (in Uniforms) are allowed to travel free in City Services while on duty.

Actions taken during lockdown period due to Covid-19

- 4366 vehicles provided to Stranded/Migrant workers and students during the lockdown period from 2-5-2020 to 30-06-2020.
- Fabricated and handed over the 9 mobile swab collection van and fever clinic bus to the district administration.

SEVA SINDHU/SAKAL Implementation

As per Karnataka Guarantee of Services to Citizen's Act, 2011, the following services related to the corporation have implemented under SAKAL Portal.

- Issue of bus passes to school children
- Issue of bus passes to physically challenged
- Issue of free passes to blind persons.
- Issue of free passes to Freedom Fighters
- Issue of free passes to Freedom Fighters widows
- Accident relief claim settlement.

New Initiatives

- **City Buses:** NEKRTC has introduced branded city bus services in Kalburagi, Bidar, Vijaypur, Yadgiri, Ballari, Koppal, Raichur, Hospet, Gangavathi, Sindanur and Sedam. These city buses have been fitted with GPS based present and next stop announcement, LED destination boards, pneumatic doors and comfortably ergonomically designed seat facility.
- **Computerized Audio-Video Announcement System:** The Corporation has provided the Computerized Audio-Video Announcement System in 60 bus stands.
- **Implementation of new software:** Online Transfer Application: Introduced online Transfer application portal for Class- III non-supervisory and Class-IV category employees of NEKRTC.
- **Financial assistance from KKRDB:** Rs.70.00 lakh grant for the construction of bus station at Marali of Gangavathi taluk and koppal district.

V. D. Devaraj Urs Truck Terminals LTD.

The Government of Karnataka has established D. Devaraj Urs Truck Terminals Ltd Company under the Companies Act, 1956 with following objectives. Establishment of Truck Terminals for the benefit of Lorry/Truck Transporters at National Highways in Bangalore and other Cities of the State to avoid Traffic Congestion, Road Accidents, Air Pollution, Facilities for Loading and Unloading the Goods and providing infrastructure facilities to crew members.

Achievements

- D.Devaraj Urs Truck Terminals Ltd has constructed Truck Terminal in Bengaluru Yeshwanthpura, Mysuru and Dharwad. These Truck Terminals are operational.
- The construction of Truck Terminal in Phase-I & II in an area of 13.28 Acres of Dasanapura of Bangalore North Taluk (National Highway-4) has been completed. As regards taking over possession of 3-00 acres of land is in final stage and balance of 1-12 acres of land is in Court and action is being taken to settle the issue and thereafter complete the approach road and handover the terminal for use of transporters.

On Going New Schemes Project During the year 2020-21

- **HOSPET:** Construction of Truck Terminal at Amaravathi Village Hospet Taluk Ballari District in an area of 37.82 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 12.48 crore which was purchased from KIADB. The Contractor was appointed for Phase-I work of construction of Truck Terminal and due to administrative reason and Covid -19 pandemic the contract has been cancelled. Preparation of Revised Detailed Project Report is under progress and after technical administrative approval by the Competent Authority the new tender will be inviting for the proposed construction Truck Terminal.
- **HUBLI:** The Truck Terminal and Logistic Park in National Highway (NH-

63) taken up in an area of 56-13 Acres at Anchetageri Village of Hubli which has been allotted by Government. The project including Cold Storage and modern infrastructure facilities will be taken up on PPP Basis.

- **DANDELI:** Construction of Truck Terminal at Dandeli in an area of 3.00 acres of land which was purchased from C.M.C at an cost of Rs.11.15 lakh. Preparation of Detailed Project Report by Technical Advisors is under progress for providing Compound wall and minimum infrastructure facilities.

Further, Company is proposing to construct Truck Terminal/Logistic Parks/Highway Amenities in Bengaluru, Mangaluru, Vijayapura, Chikkamagaluru, Raichur, Gadag, Karwara Hassan, Bidar and Belagavi and other Districts of Karnataka. The Deputy Commissioners of concerned Districts have been requested for allotment of suitable lands. The above Projects will be taken up depending on the availability of Land and Grant from the Government.

VI. Transport and Road Safety

Initiatives takenup during Covid-19 lock down period

- The Control room established on 24.03.2020 and operating 24*7 to response for emergency information and to carry out day today work and also to facilitate easy flow of essential services.
- Taxes for passengers and carriage vehicles treated as penalty free valid till 01.06.2020 which were due during 15.04.2020 to 15.05.2020.
- Two months of exemption for paying tax had given for all passenger and goods carriages vehicles from 24.03.2020 to 23.05.2020.
- Due date for paying the bilateral tax without penalty has been extended from 15.04.2020 to 01.06.2020.
- To relocate the passengers to their respective places under MV Act 1988, section 66(1) state permit and paying tax has been exempted due to lock down.

- Guidelines has been issued through the circular to avoid the spreading of covid-19 to the passengers of private vehicles.

Details of Best Practices and Achievements

- Automated Driving Testing Track is established at Kalaburagi and Mysuru.
- Dharwad civil works have been completed and installation of electronic sensors is under progress.
- During 2020-21, own buildings are Constructed for RTO, Bangalore (South), Dharwad (East), Basavakalyana, Koppal and Vijayapura.
- By directions of state government, Transport Department has implemented the District Reform Action Points to Ease of Doing Business in Karnataka by introducing 3 services Cashless, Faceless and Contactless that's Transfer of Vehicle Ownership, Goods Carriage Permit & Renewal of Fitness Certificate.
- E-Payment system is successfully implemented in Transport Department with the help of Khajane-2 for the payment of Fees and Tax for the General public, from November-2019 to October-2020. The Transport Department has collected a total revenue of Rs. 2381.77 crore through e-Payment.
- Recently system has been implemented across the State to apply for Driving License related services and for payment of fee through online at Bangalore-1 and Karnataka-1 Centers. The applicants can visit nearby Bangalore-1 and Karnataka-1 centers to avail service and also the SAKALA services are linked to Seva Sindhu portal to avoid the mediators.
- The Karnataka State Transport Department has included 24 services under SAKALA Act. The applicants can apply through online services Sarathi-4 and Vahan-4 through parivahan website. The application services like LL, DL, Registration, change of address

etc can be availed through Sarathi-4 and vehicle registration, transfer of ownership, installment-complaints, registration and cancellation through Vahan-4 by submitting applications through online.

- The Transport Department has implemented e-Permit in June-2020 to avoid fake permit for Autorickshaw cabs in Bengaluru city. Hence, improves the transparency in allotting of Autorickshaw cabs permits.
- Government of Karnataka has taken various steps like implementation of Electric Vehicle and Energy Storage policy-2017 to improve the Air quality in Bengaluru city. The Transport Department made MoU with BESCO of Rs.4.00 crore for electric vehicle charging infrastructures in various locations in Bengaluru city. There are 100 AC and 26 DC EV charging stations are installed in Bengaluru city by BESCO which is integrated to mobile app to avail the services of these charging stations for general public in ready to promote Electric vehicle.

Auto rickshaw and Taxi Driver Welfare Scheme

In the wake of the Covid-19 lockdown, the Honourable Chief Minister has made announcement to give compensation to Auto Rickshaws and Taxi Drivers, who have lost their daily income due to lockdown. A one-time compensation of Rs. 5,000/- each driver for around 7,75,000 drivers in our state, with total cost of Rs.387.50 Crore was announced under the scheme.

Vehicle Population

The details of motor vehicles under different categories from 2017-18 to 2020 (up to November 2020) in Karnataka state and Bangalore city is given in **Appendix 11.13** and **Appendix 11.14** respectively. It may be observed that in our state highest addition of two wheelers, followed by cars. As on November 2020, Out of 26780488 total vehicles, 2855610 vehicles were transport vehicles. Out of 23924878 non-transport vehicles, 19009483 vehicles were two

wheelers. (From April 2020 to November 2020, totally 662874 new vehicles have been registered).

The total number of vehicles which were registered in 2008-09 was 10007348 were increased to 26117614 in 2019-20 in our state. The percentage of growth rate during this period is 160.98%. The total number of vehicles which were registered in 2008-09 was 3777736 were increased to 9638362 in 2019-20 in Bengaluru city. The percentage of growth rate during this period is 155.13%. The details of Vehicular growth from last 12 years (2009-10 to 2019-20) (cumulative) in Bengaluru City and Karnataka state is represented graphically in **Figure 11.13**.

11.2.3 Infrastructure

I. Railway Projects

1.1 Munirabad (Ginigere)-Mehaboobnagar (Raichur) Railway Line Project (181.3 kms)

The Government of Karnataka has taken this Project on 50:50 cost sharing basis with Railway at an revised estimated cost of

Rs.1350.91 crores, and provide the necessary land free of cost. Released Rs.564.23 crore to South Western Railway out of its Share 675.45 Crore. 2421.41 acres is required for this project. 1320.81 acre of land handed over to South Western Railway.

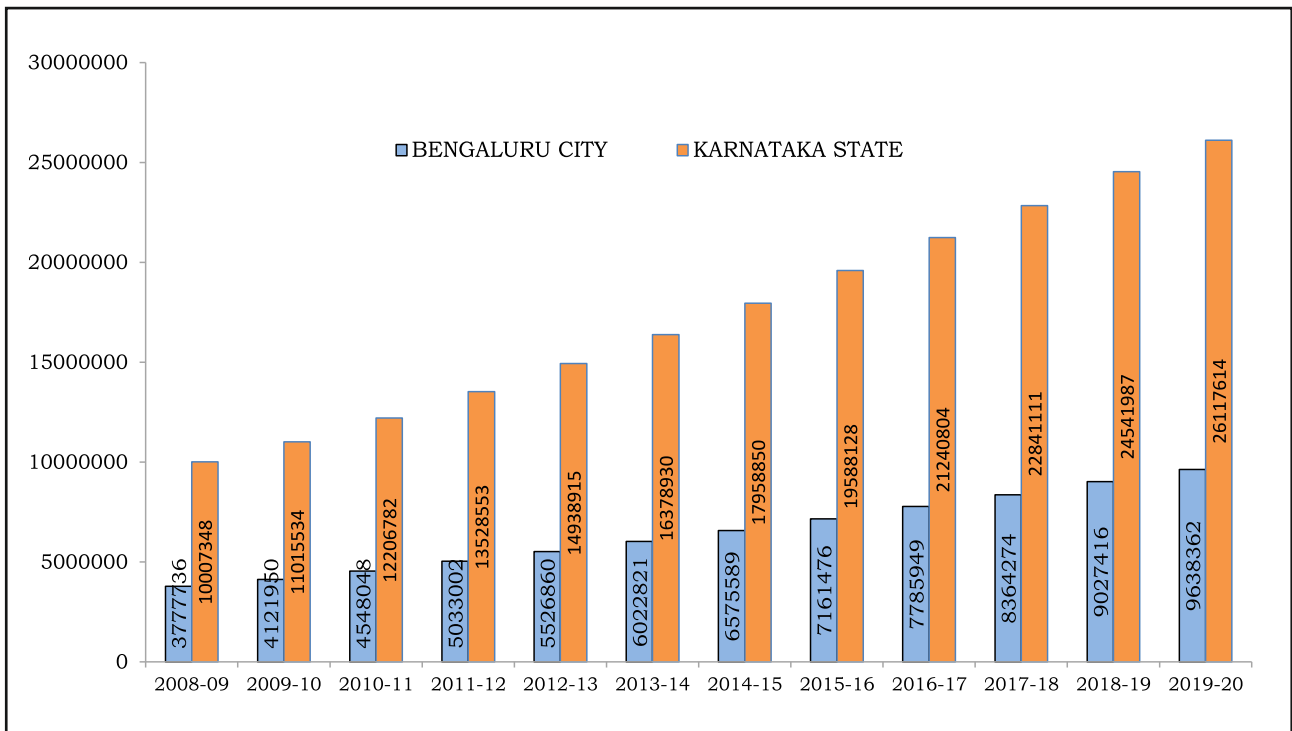
Ginigere to Gangavathi a total of 38.80 km already Commissioned. Remaining 1100.6 Acres of land acquisition is in progress. Physical progress 40%, targeted date of completion June 2024.

1.2 Tumkur-Davanagere Railway Line Project (191 kms)

The Government of Karnataka has taken this project on 50:50 cost sharing basis with Railway at an estimated cost of Rs.1801.00 crore and provide the necessary land free of cost.

Gok has released Rs.50.00 crore to South Western Railway for construction and Rs.202.29 crore released to Deputy Commissioners for land acquisition. 2461.65 acres is required for this project 130.3 acres of land handed over to Railways. Railways started Construction work of 12

Figures 11.13: Details of Vehicular growth from last 12 years (2008-09 to 2019-20) in Bengaluru City and Karnataka state. (cumulative)



kms between Urikere-Thimmaharajanhalli. Remaining 2331.62 acres of land acquisition is in progress.

1.3 Tumkur-Rayadurga Broad Gauge Railway Line Project (207 kms)

The Government of Karnataka has taken this project on 50:50 cost sharing basis with Railway at an estimated cost of Rs.479.59 crore and released full share of Rs.239.80 crore.

1393.16 acres is required for this project A total of 709.11 acres of land handed over to Railways. For the remaining 684.05 Acres of land acquisition process is in progress.

1.4 Bagalkot-Kudachi New Railway Line Project (142 kms)

The Government of Karnataka has taken this project on 50:50 cost sharing basis with Railway at an estimated cost of Rs.816.14 crore and provide the necessary land free of cost. Released Rs.148.84 crore for construction out of its share Rs.408.07 crore and Rs.275.81 crore for land acquisition. 2487.15 acres is required for this project. A total of 1330.0 acres of land handed over to Railways. Bagalkote – Khacchidoni section- 30 Kms is commissioned. Remaining 1156.95 Acres of land acquisition process is in progress.

1.5 Kadur-Chikkamagalur-Belur Railway Line Project (93 kms)

The Government of Karnataka has taken this project on 50:50 cost sharing basis with Railway at an estimated cost of Rs.657.80 crore and provide the necessary land free of cost. Released Rs.25.00 crore for construction out of its share Rs. 328.50 crore and Rs.85.14 crore for land acquisition to the Deputy Commissioners.

Kadur – Chikkamagaluru section is commissioned. For remaining Land, acquisition process is in progress.

1.6 Gadag-Wadi New Railway Line Project (257 kms)

The Government of Karnataka has taken this project on 50:50 cost sharing basis with Railway at an estimated cost of Rs.1922.14

crore and and to provide required land free of cost. Out of Rs. 961.07 crore, Rs.120.94 crore released to South Western Railway for construction.

The entire required 3952.64 acres of land is acquired through KIADB. Rs.299.66 crore has released to KIADB for land acquisition. 2818.19 acres of land handed over to Railways. Remaining 1134.45 acres of Land acquisition process is in progress.

Between Talkal-Kustagi 56 Km and Shapur –Wadi 47 Km stretch Construction work is in progress.

1.7 Shivamoga-Shikaripura- Ranebennur (102 kms)

The Government of Karnataka has taken this project during the year 2019-20 on 50:50 cost sharing basis with Railway at an estimated cost of Rs. 956.00 crore and provide the necessary land free of cost. The required 1431 acres of land is to be Acquired and Land acquisition cost of Rs. 244.73 crore is be paid by State Government. Government of Karnataka has entrusted the land aquisition process to Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board for quick process of Land acquisition. Rs.46.79 crore has released to KIADB for land acquisition.

Major programs undertaken by the Railway Section during the year 2020-21

- 1. Cost Sharing Railway Project-Capital Expenses-** For 2020-21, an amount of Rs.135.79 crore has been released up to Dec. 2020 as against the budget allocation of Rs.148.04 crore to take up new railway lines. Out of which, Rs. 69.80 crore released for Tumkur –Davangere New Railway Line(land acquisition is under progress), Rs. 25.00 crore for Bagalkote- Kudachi New Railway Line(land acquisition is under progress). Upto 30 Km of Bagalkote – Kajjidoni work completed and Rail service started. Rs. 31.11 crore released for Shivamogga - Shikaripur – Ranebennuru New Railway Line(land acquisition is under progress) and a grant Rs. 9.88 crore has been released for the acquisition of a railway coaching

depot in Kottegangur village in Shimoga district.

2. K- Ride (Rail Infrastructure Development Company (Karnataka) Limited) RoB/RuB project Investment

- A total of Rs. 84.82 crore has been provided for this project for the year 2020-21. Rs.22.45 crore has been released upto Dec. 2020 for on going Railway projects Road Over Bridge/Road Under Bridge. Administrative approval has been given to take up 4 RoB/RuB works during the year 2020-21. Rs. 8.84 crore released for Land Acquisition of Channapatna, Rs. 7.15 crore released for RoB/RuB works between Shivmogga-Kumsi Station, Rs. 3.69 crore released for construction of Road Over Bridge between Bhadravathi - Shivmogga Station. and Rs. 2.77 crore released construction of RoB and approaches in lieu of LC.No 47 at Channapatna.

3. Cost Sharing Railway Project-Special Development Plan-

For 2020-21, an amount of Rs.18.65 crore has been released upto Dec. 2020 as against the budget allocation of Rs.24.85 crore for on going New Railway Projects Railway Road Over Bridge/Road under Bridge. Out of which, Rs. 8.00 crore released for Munirabad - Mehaboob Nagar New Board Gauge Railway Line Project (land acquisition is under progress), Rs. 4.40 crore for Gadag-Wadi New Railway Line Project(land acquisition is under progress), Rs. 3.72 crore released for Land Acquisition of Chittapur at Chittapur taluk Kalaburagi District and Rs. 2.53 crore has been released for Construction of RoB at Afzalpura Road in Kalaburagi district.

II. Bengaluru Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL)

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

Bengaluru Metro Rail Project Phase-1 is having a track length of 42.3 Kms, the Project cost is Rs. 13845.01 crore and it is having two corridors.

The East-West corridor is 18.10 kms. long, starting from Baiyappanahalli and terminating at the Mysuru Road Terminal. There are 17 stations coming along this corridor.

The 24.20 kms. North-South Corridor begins at Nagasandra Terminal and terminates at the Yelachenahalli Terminal. There are 23 stations coming along this corridor.

The Phase-1 of the Bengaluru Metro Rail Project works are completed in stages from 2011 and commercial operations started. Entire Phase-1 project has been completed on 17.06.2017. All 3 coaches are converted to 6 coach metro rail and 50 trains are operating. Daily on an average of 6.10 lakhs passengers were travelled before Covid-19. Presently on an average of 90,000 passengers are travelling.

Bengaluru Metro Rail Project Phase-2

The Phase-2 of the Bengaluru Metro Rail Project was sanctioned by GOI in February 2014. The Project consists of Four Extensions to the existing lines and two New Lines. The total length of Phase-2 is 72.095 km with 61 stations (49 Elevated and 12 Underground). The estimated project cost is Rs. 30695 Crore, out of which Rs. 15496.00 crore has been spent as on Nov 2020. The details of summary of breakup of costs for new lines are given in the **Table 11.24**.

Status of Phase-2

Details of Physical Progress is as below:

- **Reach-1 Extn.:** Baiyappanahalli to Whitefield 15.50 Kms Civil works are under progress.
- **Reach-2 Extn.:** Mysore Road to Kengeri 6.465 Kms Civil works are under completion stage.
- **Reach-3 Extn.:** Nagasandra to BIEC 3.770Kms Civil works are under progress.

Table 11.24: Details of breakup of costs for new lines

Name of the Line	Length of the line in Km	Estimated Completion Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Expenditure upto Nov. 2020 (in Crore)
Baiyappanahalli to ITPL – hitefield	15.500	5,449.00	15496.00
Mysore Road to Kengeri	6.465	2,019.00	
Nagasandra to BIEC	3.770	1,147.00	
Yelachenahalli to Silk Institute	6.290	2,363.00	
R.V. Road to Bommasandra	18.820	6,900.00	
Kalena Agrahara to Nagawara	21.250	12,817.00	
Total	72.095	30,695.00	15496.00

- **Reach-4 Extn.:** Yelachenahalli to Silk Institute 6.290 Kms CMRS inspection completed, commercial operation will be starting shortly.
- **Reach-5 New Line:** R.V. Road to Bommasandra 18.820 Kms Civil works under progress.
- **Reach-6 (Elevated):** KalenaAgrahara to Tavarekere 7.250Kms Civil works under progress.
- **Reach-6 New Line (Underground):** Tavarekere to Nagawara 14.00 Kms. All civil works are under progress.

The Physical and Financial progress as on November 2020 is 48% and 50% respectively.

Phase-2 works are programmed to complete in stages from December-2020 and entire work is programmed to complete by June-2024.

New Project for the year 2020-21

Bengaluru Metro Rail Project Phase-2A and 2B

The construction of 56 kms. long Outer Ring Road – Airport Metro from Central Silk Board junction to Bengaluru International Airport via K.R. Puram and Hebbal at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,500 crore. The preliminary works are started and Central Government approval is awaited.

Proposed Project

Bengaluru Metro Rail Project Phase-3

To implement through Public Private Partnership, the preparation of DPR for 'Outer Ring Road – West Metro' 44 kms in length from Hebbala to J.P. Nagar and 'Magadi Road Tollgate to Seegehalli works was entrusted to M/s RITES on 19th May 2020. M/s RITES submitted preliminary inception report on 23.07.2020 and the detailed report will be submitted in Ten months' time.

III. Airport

Two International Airports (Kempegowda International Airport Bengaluru and Mangalore International Airport) and 5 Domestic airports (Kalaburagi, Bidar, Belagavi, Hubballi and Mysuru) are operating in our state. Kempegowda International Airport Bengaluru is the 3rd busiest and the fastest growing airport in Country. KIAB has witnessed Cumulative Average Growth Rate(CAGR) of more than 10% since Airport opening date.

Government of Karnataka has planned to develop new airports at Vijayapura, Karwar and Shivamogga . Details are as follows.

- Administrative approval has been given for Development of Shivamogga Airport

at an estimated cost of Rs.384 Crore, Rs. 34.00 Crore has been released.

- (ii) Administrative approval has been given for Phase 2 related works at an estimate of the Vijayapur Airport is Rs. 220.00 Crore. The tender process is in progress.
- (iii) Administrative approval has been given for Development of Civil Enclave near Naval Air Station(Project Seabird) in Uttara Kannada District. Rs.27.84 crore has been released for land acquisition.

Major activities undertaken from airport section during the year 2020-21

- An amount of Rs.2.6897 Crore for additional land acquisition cost for Kalburagi Airport; Rs. 2.3908 Crore for Belagavi airport, Rs. 11.00 Crore to deposit in court for development of Mangaluru Airport and Rs 27.8843 Crore has been released for development of civil enclave near Aalageri naval base of Ankola taluk in Uttara kannada/Karwar, from allocation of Rs. 105.37 Crore for Development of Small Airports-Capital” for the Financial year 2020-21, for development of airstrips for providing Air Connectivity in the unserved regions of Karnataka.
- An amount of Rs. 23.3528 crore has been released for RCS and Fire Fighting and Security services from Rs 3000.00 crore allocated for Regional Connectivity Scheme” for Financial year 2020-21.
- An amount of Rs. 20.10 crore has been released for the development of roads around Kempegowda International Airport and for arrangements of 13th Aero India- 2021, under the allocation of Rs.34.10 crore for Alternative connecting roads - Capital” - for Financial year 2020-21.
- An amount of Rs.12,50,000/-released for Aviation Development Cell- other Expense” of Karnataka State Industries and Infrastructure development corporation limited (KSIIDC) - under the

allocation of Rs.25.00 lakh for Financial year 2020-21.

- **Bengaluru Signature Business Park:** About 407 acres of land adjacent to Kempegowda International Airport has been earmarked for development of Bengaluru Signature Business Park. This project is being planned as an international standard and development of trunk infrastructure has been taken up. Subsequently, plots in each of the zones viz, business, design & culture, research and innovations, MICE will be tendered out on potential built up area basis. This will be one of the landmark developments in Bengaluru City. The tender for the Bengaluru Signature Business Park planned in Devanahalli, near Airport, has been approved by the Empowered Committee and the works has been started.
- If the KSIIDC Corporation fails to repay the loan under the jurisdiction of the Infrastructure Development, Ports and Inland Water Transport Department, the Cabinet has approved a new one-year settlement policy 2019, which will be considered and terminated. Of the 242 cases pending, about six cases have been concluded. New Subcommittee on Policy 2019 Subcommittee is working to close a large number of cases

PPP Cell

1. Karnataka Viability Gap Fund Assistance

“Karnataka Viability Gap Investment” under Yelahanka – AP Border Road project has been approved under VGF scheme. The share of State Government is Rs.76.16 crore out of which Rs.69.70 crore has been released upto FY 2019-20. Release of VGF amount Rs.0.74 crore is under process during January 2021 for FY 2020-21.

2. Capacity Building

“Development Activities and Other expenses” under IDD (PPP Cell) in association with Administrative Training Institute (ATI), Mysore has planned to conduct one training programme every

month for the benefit of the officers of different departments/agencies to get trained about implementation of Infrastructure projects on PPP framework. During this year 2020-21, ATI has already conducted 30 training programmes and 557 officers have attended the programme.

IV. Ports and Inland Transport

Karnataka has a coastline of 309.59 kms with one major port and 12 minor ports. Among 12 minor ports only 2 are operational and 3 minor ports are under development. The New Mangalore Port is the only major port in Karnataka which is under the control of Ministry of Shipping, Government of India and remaining 12 minor ports are under the control of the State Government. Karwar is an all weather minor port & Old Mangalore is a fair weather minor port. Among these 12 minor ports, Karwar and Old Mangalore ports have handled significant volumes of cargo. Details given in **Table 11.25**.

- Rs. 22.40 Cr. of revenue was earned by handling 9.35 lakh MT of cargo at Minor Ports of the State during 2019-20.
- Rs.10.09 Cr of revenue was earned by handling 4.72 lakh MT of cargo at State Minor Ports during the period of Covid-19 Pandemic (April to December, 2020) by stringently adopting the Standard Operating Procedure Guidelines issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Health Affairs and Director General of Shipping.

Ports Development

To provide better infrastructure facilities by developing minor ports in the State with Private Investment, the State Government has formulated “Karnataka Minor Port Development Policy-2014”. Further, Karnataka Maritime Perspective Plan (KMPP) has been prepared for development of 12 Minor Ports of the State. As such, action is being taken up to prepare the suitable and specific proposal for implementation of short term, medium term and long term plans envisaged in the KMPP.

At present, Honnavar port is being developed by M/s Honnavar Port Pvt. Ltd., (HPPL), Hyderabad. Action has been initiated to develop Belekeri & Pavinakurve Port under PPP Mode.

Development of Karwar Port

Tender process is under progress for Maintenance dredging in front basin, turning circle and channel to create -8.50 m draft at Karwar Port at an estimated cost of Rs.40.00 Cr and installation of fire fighting equipments as per the guidelines of Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) -156 at Karwar Port at an estimated cost of Rs.19.00 Cr.

Similarly, Tender process is under progress for operation and maintenance of oil spill response equipments installed at Karwar port for a period of 3 years at an estimated cost of Rs.6.50 Cr. and Hiring the services of 2 Nos. of tugs each of 30 tonne bollard pull

Table 11.25 : Cargo handled by State Minor Ports

Ports	Cargo handled in 1000 MT				
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 upto December
Old Mangalore	121.67	74.59	98.00	74.00	10.828
Karwar	582.80	599.12	946.16	861.00	461.069
Malpe, Belekeri, Hangarkatta & Kundapur	3.05	1.39	0.22	-	-
Total	707.52	675.10	1044.38	935.00	471.897

Source: Infrastructure Development, Directorate of Ports and Inland Water Transport

capacity at Karwar Port at an estimated cost of Rs.32.00 Cr.

Development of Honnavar Port

In order to develop the Honnavar port at an estimated cost of Rs.580.00 Cr to handle 5 MTPA cargo the Government has sanctioned 847560 Sqm of port land on long term lease basis to M/s Honnavar Port Pvt. Limited (HPPL), Hyderabad at Honnavar port. The DPR of this project has been approved by the Government and statutory clearances have been obtained by the developer. Designs for construction of jetty, breakwaters & undertaking dredging works have been approved by the Director and at present the Jetty work is under progress.

Development of Belekeri Port

Ministry of Shipping (MoS), Government of India had prepared "Techno Economic Feasibility Report" (TEFR) during 2016 from Indian Port Association through AECOM for development of Belekeri Port to handle 10 MTPA of cargo near Keni village in Ankola Taluk as a Satellite port to New Mangalore Port Trust (NMPT) at an estimated cost of Rs.1720.00 Cr. The Government of Karnataka had given concurrence to TEFR prepared by Ministry of Shipping on 20.10.2016.

The Government has instructed M/s I-deck to review & revise the TEFR prepared by AECOM in order to develop the port under PPP Mode.

Hon'ble Minister for Large & Medium Scale Industries of GOK held a preliminary meeting at Karwar on 19.06.2020 to consider the development of Belekeri Port project under the New Coastal Economic Zone to be established soon.

Development of Pavinakurve Port:

Development of Pavinakurve Port in Honnavar Taluk at an estimated cost of Rs.1767.00 Cr. is proposed to be taken up under Swiss challenge mode in order to handle 14 MPTA of cargo capacity. The DPR has been prepared by M/s JSW, Mumbai and I-deck has scrutinized & finalized the DPR with the assistance of Indian Ports Association (IPA) and submitted to the Government with bid documents.

Establishment of Karnataka Maritime Board

The Karnataka Maritime Board (KMB) has been established with effect from 19.03.2018 in order to provide for the rapid development and management of Ports & Inland Waterways and Coastal region of the state as per the Karnataka Maritime Board Act, 2015.

Centrally Sponsored Sagarmala Coastal Berth Scheme

Government of India has approved revised Central Sector Scheme for providing support to Major/ Non-major Ports/ State Government for creation of infrastructures to promote movement of cargo/ passengers by sea/ National waterways. The CSS Scheme is administered by Ministry of Shipping with the following conditions for assistance.

- The financial assistance under the scheme will be given only for
 - (a) Construction/upgradation of
 - (i) exclusive coastal berths for coastal cargo
 - (ii) berths / jetties for passenger ferries in major / Non -major ports
 - (b) Construction of platforms/ jetties for hovercrafts / seaplanes by Ports (Major Ports, Non major Ports/ State Governments) in port waters and
 - (c) construction of berths/ jetties in National Waterways and Islands by State Governments concerned
 - (iv) mechanization of coastal berths for Major Ports and Non-major Ports
 - (v) Capital dredging grant for operating non-major ports and
 - (vi) construction of breakwater for existing and Greenfield ports.
- Financial assistance would be upto 50% of the total cost of the project subject to
 - (i) a maximum of Rs.25 Cr. for project relates to construction / upgradation of coastal berths by Major/Non-major ports,
 - (ii) a maximum of Rs.10 Cr. for construction of platforms/jetties for hovercrafts & seaplanes by Ports State Governments & passenger jetties in National Waterways and islands by State Governments,
 - (iii) a maximum of Rs.15 Cr. for mechanization of berths

by Major/Non-major ports (iv) a maximum of Rs.50 Cr. for capital dredging of operational Non-Major Ports ; and (v) a maximum of Rs.50 Cr. for construction of breakwater for existing and Greenfield ports. The balance expenditure has to be incurred by the respective ports/concerned State Government from their own resources.

- Ministry of Shipping, GoI has approved the following 4 Projects in Karnataka State to develop Karwar and Old Mangaluru Port.

PROJECT 1 - Construction of Coastal Berth of 250 mtr at an estimated cost of Rs.61.00 Cr. at Karwar Port

- Cost of the Project : Rs.61 Cr. (GOI Share-Rs.25 Cr. and released Rs.12.50 Cr. & GOK Share Rs.36 Cr.)
- The Financial bid is approved by the Government.

PROJECT 2 – Extension of Existing south breakwater by 145 m & construction of new north breakwater of 1160 m at an estimated cost of Rs.215.00 Cr. at Karwar Port.

- Cost of the Project : Rs.215 Cr. (GOI Share-Rs.50 Cr. and released Rs.25.00 Cr. & GOK Share Rs.165 Cr.)
- Under the 1st phase, construction of 880 Mtr. long new Northern breakwater is taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.125.00 Cr.

EIA Clearance is obtained for the 2nd phase of work at an estimated cost of Rs.90.00 Cr. (215.00-125.00Cr) which includes, Extension of existing Southern breakwater by 145 Mtr. at an estimated cost of Rs.39.00 Cr. and construction of 280 Mtr. (Ch.880 to 1160 Mtr.) long Northern breakwater at an estimated cost of Rs.51.00 Cr. Action has been initiated for Extension of Southern breakwater with an estimated cost of Rs.39.00 Cr. Construction of 280 Mtr. Northern breakwater will be commenced after completion of 1st phase work of construction of 880 Mtr. long new Northern breakwater.

PROJECT 3 - Capital dredging at an estimated cost of Rs.29.00 Cr. at Old Mangalore Port (Bengre side).

- Cost of the Project : Rs.29 Cr. (GOI Share-Rs.14.50Cr. and released Rs.7.25 Cr. & GOK Share Rs.14.50 Cr.)
- The technical bid of 4th call of tender is submitted for approval of competent authorities.

PROJECT 4 - Construction of 350 mtr. long Coastal berth at an estimated cost of Rs.65.00 Cr. at Old Mangalore Port

- Cost of the Project: Rs.65 Cr. (GOI Share-Rs.25 Cr. and released Rs.12.50 Cr. & GOK Share Rs.40 Cr.)
- Work order is issued to the contractor and the site is handed over.

Coastal Protection Works

During the year 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 9.76 crore has been spent for construction of 975 m long rubble mound seawalls at severe eroding areas of 3 coastal districts. During the year 2020-21, budgetary allocation of Rs.50.00 crore is provided for construction of rubble mound seawalls. At present work is under progress for 900 m length and tendering is under progress for works amounting to Rs.70.00 Cr.

Sustainable Coastal Protection & Management Investment Program (SCPMIP)

- A Coastal Infrastructure Management Unit has been established as a requirement of the ADB loan project. Shoreline Management Plans for the entire Karnataka and for the 3 coastal districts have been prepared. This plan is now being updated with more detailed information.
- A fully functional Coastal Management Information System has been developed for the first time for the state. A series of training programs have been conducted to the key stakeholders on various topics related to coastal processes, coastal protection, coastal regulations, environmental and construction management.

- Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Program (SCPMIP) in Karnataka is taken up under the ADB loan of Rs.911.00 Cr.
- Under Tranche-1, coastal protection works were taken up at Ullal, Dakshina Kannada District for construction of 8 inshore berms, 2 offshore reefs and rehabilitation of 1105 m long breakwaters in South & North of Ullal and an expenditure of Rs.246.11 Crore has been incurred.
- Under Tranche-II, coastal protection works are being taken up at Someshwara & Mukkachery in Dakshina Kannada District, Yermal Thenka, Udyavara, KodiKanyana, KodiBengre and Marvanthe in Udupi Districts for a coast length of about 54.00 kms. at an tendered amount of Rs.513.46 crore and an expenditure of Rs.424.71 Cr. has been incurred during the year 2020-21 up to December, 2020.

Inland Water Transport Ferry Service

There are 334 ferry services in the state, out of which 17 ferries are managed by the department by deploying mechanized vessels, 42 ferries are operated by auction cum lease under the supervision of the department. Remaining 275 ferries are being operated by Zilla/Taluk/Gram Panchayat/Tourism/Forest Department and other private agencies. 6 LCT's and 2

mini LCT's, 4 Mechanized steel boats, 12 fiber glass mechanized boats, 14 fiber glass boats & 4 wooden boats are operating at different ferries of the State.

Inland Water Transport Development

Feasibility Studies for development of waterways at Hangarkatta, Almatti-Bagalkot, Gurupur river, Netravati river, Kabini river, Sharavati river and Kali river has been undertaken and Detailed Project Report has been prepared for development of waterways at Hangarkatta to Manipal (length 15 kms), Almatti-Bagalkot (length 25kms), Gurupur (NW-41)-Netravati (NW 74) (length 10kms) and Kali river(NW 52) (length 10kms). It is proposed to develop 4 waterways in Karnataka at an estimated cost of Rs.59.90 Cr. with the financial assistance of Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) of GOI.

11.2.4 Telecommunication

The telecommunication system in the State is operated by both private and public sector undertakings. Apart from BSNL, a number of private companies like Vodafone Idea Ltd., Reliance Jio Infocom Ltd., Bharati Airtel Ltd, MTNL, Reliance Communications Ltd/ Reliance Telecom Ltd etc. are providing the wireless and wireline phones. Details of service Area wise access(wireless and wire line) subscriber base in Southern States is presented in **Table 11.26**.

Table 11.26 : Service Area wise access (Wireless & Wireline) Subscribers base in Southern States (Subscribers in Millions)

States	Subscribers	Percentage
Tamil Nadu (incl. Chennai)	80.59	19.45
Kerala	45.09	10.88
Maharashtra	92.59	22.35
Mumbai	39.53	9.542
Karnataka	68.81	16.61
Andhra Pradesh	87.66	21.16
Total	414.27	100.00

Source: Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator Report for Quarter ending June, 2020

The tele density (both BSNL and private cellular operators) in the southern states is presented in **Table 11.27**. Karnataka stands in 2nd position among the southern states in Urban tele density.

The number of landline connections has declined significantly. The decline in landlines can be partly attributed due to increased private participation in the mobile

telephony sector and switch over to mobile phones. Compared to previous year 2 post offices have decreased during the year 2019-20 in our state. The details of number of post offices, telephone exchanges and number of telephones are presented in **Table 11.28. Appendix 11.15, 11.16 and 11.17** indicate the No. of Post Offices, No. of Telephone Exchanges and No. of Telephones in Karnataka from 2011-12 to 2019-20.

Table 11.27 : Southern States Teledensity

Service Area	Rural Teledensity	Urban Teledensity	Total Teledensity
Tamil Nadu(incl. Chennai)	64.92	139.86	104.26
Telangana	88.92	138.01	111.48
Kerala	195.14	97.47	127.23
Maharashtra (incl. Mumbai)	68.53	143.85	104.53
Karnataka	71.10	146.16	103.47
Andhra Pradesh	128.31	238.31	87.07
All India	58.96	137.35	85.85

Source: Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator Report for Quarter ending June, 2020.

Table 11.28 : Number of Post Offices, Exchanges and Telephones

Year	Post offices	Telephone Exchanges	Telephones
2009-10	9820	2694	2187802
2010-11	9772	2789	2040456
2011-12	9703	2884	1951878
2012-13	9686	2802	1670378
2013-14	9681	2806	1535931
2014-15	9340	2844	1389192
2015-16	9661	2793	1294726
2016-17	9662	2793	1229813
2017-18	9663	2787	1147420
2018-19	9620	2760	1010759
2019-20	9618*	3012*	754544*

Source: 1) General Manager, Telecom Office, Karnataka Circle, Bengaluru , *Chief Post Master General Office, Karnataka Circle, Bengaluru & * Karnataka State at Glance- Statistical Report- FY 2019-20

11.3 BANKING AND FINANCE INCLUDING COOPERATIVES

11.3.1 Introduction

Karnataka State has a fairly well developed financial infrastructure. The State has pioneered in establishment of many leading commercial banks and is home to a wide network of commercial bank branches in the country. Currently, 12 Public Sector Banks, 21 Private Commercial Banks, 2 Regional Rural Banks, 2 Co-operative Banks, 4 Small Finance Banks and 2 Payment's Banks are operating in the State.

Disbursement of credit in rural areas takes place through co-operative banks, commercial banks and regional rural banks.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), as an apex level financial institution, plays a lead role in the promotion of agriculture and rural development, by preparing Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLPs) and annual action plans at the grass root level. A major portion of NABARD's refinance and developmental initiatives are channellised through the banking sector.

11.3.2 Karnataka – Banking scenario

There were 755 bank branches during the time of nationalisation of banks in the year 1969. Since then 10714 Bank branches have been added till March 2020 thus taking the total Bank branches to 11469. Similarly Bank branches which were 11140 in the year 2019 have increased to 11469 in 2020 registering a growth of 2.95%. Out of these bank branches comprising of Rural-4214, Semi Urban-2560, Urban-2364 & Metro/PT-2331 operating in the state these 11469 branches are further categorised into Commercial Banks- 8373, Regional Rural Banks-1775, KASCARD-203, DCC Bank (K.S. Co-op Apex Bank) - 858, Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank - 38, KSFC - 32, Small Finance Banks-159 & Payment Banks -31 respectively, showing an increase of 329 over previous year figure. Similarly there are 17388 ATMs comprising of Rural-2358, Semi Urban-3489, Urban-4295 & Metro/PT-7246 an increase of 656 over previous year.

In the last couple of years there has been special impetus to increase branch networking in Rural and urban areas compared to Semi urban and Metro areas. Increased network is providing better access of financial services to people in urban and rural areas. Out of the total number of 11469 branches as many as 4214 branches (36.74%) and 2560 branches (22.32%) are operating in Rural and Semi-Urban areas respectively.

11.3.3 Deposits and Advances

The aggregate deposits of all the banks (commercial, RRBs and cooperative) stood at Rs. 1002574.84 crore as at the end of March 2020, an increase of Rs. 107750.28 crore compared to last year (March 2019 was Rs. 894824.56), registering an growth of 12.04 %. Similarly, the total outstanding advances of all the banks in the state stood at Rs. 749651.43Crore as against the level of advances of Rs 714923.66 crore recorded a year ago indicating a upward growth of 4.85%. The Credit Deposit Ratio(C-D Ratio) of the state as on march 2020 is 74.77 percent and has decreased compared to previous year.

11.3.4 Aggregate Bank Deposits and Gross Credit in all States and Uts upto 2020-21

As per RBI quarterly statistics statement & bankers committee, Karnataka stands 4th in position below the states of Maharashtra, NCT of Delhi & Uttar Pradesh in terms of aggregate deposits and gross credit in India as shown in **Appendix 11.20**.

11.3.5 Details of Priority Sector Advances

The Priority Sector Advances of all the Banks in the State amounted to Rs.285959 crore in march 2020 as against Rs. 293743 crore as on march 2019 showing an decrease of Rs.7784 crore. It contributed to 38.14% in total advances, which is marginally lower than the stipulated 40% by RBI. The Agricultural advances stood at Rs. 130905 crore constituting 17.46% of total advances in March 2020 as against Rs. 129913 Crore as on March 2019. Credit

disbursed by the banks towards the MSME sectors stood at Rs. 102811 crore as on March 2020 against Rs. 119027 crore as on March 2019. Similarly, Advances to the weaker section stood at Rs. 77378 crore as on March 2020 against Rs. 95694 crore as on March 2019.

11.3.6 NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development)

came into existence on 12 July 1982 by transferring the agricultural credit functions of RBI and refinance functions of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC). It was dedicated to the service of the nation by the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi on 05 November 1982.

A. Ground Level Credit Flow for Agriculture

(a) Performance under Annual Credit Plan (ACP)

The crop loan target and achievement for the year 2019-20 is 72816 Cr & 57804 Cr (79.38%) compared to Rs.41,600 Cr & Rs.29,155 Cr (70.1%) in 2015-16 and Rs 64972.28 Cr & Rs 37824.00 Cr (58.22) in 2018-19 respectively.

Similarly, the term loan target and achievement for the year 2019-20 is 42122 Cr & 33733 Cr (80.08%) compared to Rs.21020 Cr & Rs.55679 Cr (264.9%) in 2015-16 and Rs 33682.25 Cr & Rs. 31879.00 Cr (94.65%) in 2018-19 respectively.

The State which was consistently been achieving its overall targets under ACP till 2017-18, recorded an achievement of 70.65% in the year 2018-19 and further improved in to 79.64% in the year 2019-2020.

(b) Annual Credit Plan 2020-21 and performance as on 30 September 2020

During the period ended 30 September 2020, Banks have disbursed Rs.112714 crore under ACP under various sector like Agri & allied (55746), MSME (46543), export credit (1911), Education (494), Housing (1787), Social infrastructure (181),

Renewable energy (5), others (6046) Cr in 2020-21 against annual target of Rs.255940 under various categories like Agri & allied (112199), MSME (93088), Export Credit (3019), Education (5805), Housing (27055), Social Infrastructure (2318), Renewable Energy (1702), others (10754) crore recording an achievement level of 44.04% under total priority sector.

B. Production Credit for Short Term (Seasonal Agricultural Operations)

(i) NABARD extends refinance to Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks at a concessional rate of 4.5%. It also extends refinance for the ceded PACS & Additional Short Term at 5.25 % & extends Short Term refinance other than crop production such as marketing of crops, fisheries, industrial cooperatives, working capital loans for economic activities, Short Term (Weavers) refinance to handloom weavers, master craftsmen, Handloom Weavers' Groups, Primary Weavers Coop Societies and Apex Weavers Coop Societies.

Government of India provides 2% interest subvention to banks for extending crop loan out of own funds at 7% p.a. upto 3.00 lakh per borrower and also provides interest incentive @3% to the prompt repayers.

Kisan Credit Card Scheme - Special "Campaign for KCC to 1.5 crore dairy farmers have sanctioned 73681 applications amounting to Rs.161.09 crore as on March 2020.

C. Investment Credit for Agriculture

(i) Resources for Capital formation / Term Lending in Agriculture

Refinance for term loans disbursed in the last 5 years i.e for the years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 is Rs.6,766.90 Cr, Rs.7,187.44 Cr, Rs.6429.85Cr, Rs.10121.57 Cr & Rs.6813.03 Cr respectively.

For ensuring 4% agriculture growth, Nabard has established 60 ADS (Area Development scheme) have been launched in all 30 districts of Karnataka.

(ii) Special Refinance Schemes launched by NABARD during the year 2020-21

- a) **Special Refinance Facility for Transformation of Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS) as Multi-Service Centre (MSC):** As on 07 December 2020, NABARD has sanctioned Special Refinance amounting to Rs.107.28 Crore in respect of 323 projects to PACS in Karnataka State to saturate all the potential PACS at 4%.
- b) **Special Refinance Scheme in NABARD Watershed and Wadi Project areas:** NABARD will provide concessional refinance @3%.
- c) **Special Refinance Scheme for promoting Micro Food Processing Enterprises** will provide concessional refinance @4%. NABARD to create sustainable livelihood and employment opportunities for rural youth. Loans from Rs.1 lakh to Rs.25 lakh will be eligible for concessional refinance.
- d) Nabard provides Schematic Refinance for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) activities like toilets/ twin-pit toilets, converting toilet to toilet-cum-bathroom with piped water connection @5.70 % p.a at quarterly interest rates to Scheduled Commercial Banks and @6% per annum at quarterly interest rates to SFBs, RRBs and St CBs.

D. RIDF Assistance to Karnataka

(i) Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) was set up in 1995-96 with an initial corpus of Rs.2,000 crore made up of contributions by Scheduled Commercial Banks operating in India from out of their shortfall in priority sector lending. From an initial allocation of Rs.2,000 crore under RIDF Tranche I for the year 1995-96, the allocation has reached the level of Rs.30,000 crore under RIDF XXVI (2020-21). From RIDF I to XXVI, NABARD has sanctioned total 6,99,354 projects involving loan assistance of Rs.3,78,832 crore to State Governments as on 31 October 2020. Out of the total corpus of Rs.30,000 crore under RIDF tranche XXVI for 2020-21, Rs.900.00

crore has been allocated to the State and as on 30 November 2020 Rs.970.97 Crore was sanctioned.

(ii) Under RIDF tranches I to XXVI, as on 30 November 2020, 43643 projects (Agriculture and allied projects-4891, Social sector projects-21035, Irrigation projects-5124 & Rural roads and bridges sector-12593) have been sanctioned with RIDF loan of Rs.14928.72 Crore (Agriculture and allied projects-1472.82 Cr, Social sector projects-3703.42 Cr, Irrigation projects-3303.14 Cr & Rural roads and bridges sector-6449.34 Cr). Against the sanctioned amount, GoK has as on 30 November 2020 drawn Rs.11720.52 Crore. 43% of RIDF loan has been sanctioned to connectivity sector. The share of Social sector and Agri and allied sector were of the order of 25% and 32% respectively.

(iii) Impact of RIDF in the state

The sanctioned projects on completion will provide the benefit the Irrigation infrastructure covering 4.50 lakh Ha of agriculture land, 45926 Km of road length and 58637 m of bridge length, 7314 Anganwadi projects, 13376 education infrastructure projects comprising of Primary & Secondary schools, Pre-university colleges, Polytechnic, ITI, GTTC, agriculture & horticulture colleges, Backward class hostels and Morarji Desai residential schools & 338 Health infrastructure projects comprising of Primary Health Centres, Community Health centres and Maternity & Child care hospitals.

(iv) Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF)

Consequent upon the announcement of an allocation of Rs.5,000 crore to NABARD in the budget for 2014-15, envisaging extension of loans to Public and Private sectors for construction of warehouses, silos, cold storages and other cold chain infrastructure for the segments like Food grain procurement agencies (FCI, Central Warehousing Corporation, State Government Departments/Agencies, SWCs), Panchayats, PACS and other Co-operative Societies (warehouses), State Civil Supplies Departments/ Corporations for

Public Distribution System (PDS) and supply of essential commodities, Private sector companies/ corporates for storing food grains as well as other agricultural commodities.

WIF loans are being availed by Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation (KSWC) for 416 projects and loan of Rs.1004.02 Cr. and Department of Agriculture & Marketing (DAM) for 112 projects and loan of Rs. 615.79 Cr.

(v) Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF): LTIF fund setup in 2016-17 with initial fund of Rs 20,000 crore has provided assistance for 5 irrigation projects viz. Narayanpur Left Bank Canal (ERM), Upper Tunga Irrigation Project, Bhima LIS, Karanja and Sri Rameswar Irrigation had been prioritized for loan assistance of Rs.1837.34 Crore with, an amount of Rs.1071.54 Crore as Central Share.

(vi) Micro Irrigation Fund

GoI to accord high priority to water conservation and its management has launched, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) on 1st July 2015 for improving water use efficiency In the Union Budget for 2017-18, Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) with initial corpus of Rs.5000 cr. was set up to provide loans to the State Governments during the remaining period of 14th Finance Commission, i.e., during 2018-19 and 2019-20 with allocation of Rs.2000 cr and Rs.3000 cr, respectively.

Under PDMC- PMKSY, it is expected that about 6 million ha will be brought under Micro Irrigation with annual target of about 2 million ha per year. The main objective of the fund shall be to facilitate the States in mobilizing the resources for expanding coverage of Micro Irrigation.

(vii) Agri Market Infrastructure Fund

Pursuant to the Union Budget FY 2018- 19 announcement, Agri Marketing Infrastructure Fund (AMIF) with a corpus of Rs.2000 crore has been established in NABARD for development and up gradation of market infrastructure in 10000 GrAMs and 585 APMCs. The scheme envisages

convergence of various GoI schemes for development of physical infrastructure in APMCs/ Rural Haats.

E. Status of SHG and JLG (Joint Liability Groups) in Karnataka

(i) The Micro Finance Profile of the State for 2019-20

As on march 2020, A total cumulative no. of 874536 SHGs savings has been linked, 451938 no. of SHGs credit are linked with an loan of Rs. 9974.08 Cr with an outstanding loan of Rs. 14154.40 Cr of 666043 SHGs with an average loan of 2.16. Percentage of Women SHGs is 94%. The target for JLGs was 1,20,000 (No.)with an achievement of 1,27,678 (No.) in 2019-20 and for 2020-21 JLGs is 1,20,000 (No.)with an achievement of 9932 (No.)

(ii) Activities undertaken during 2020-21 by NABARD for JLGs and SHGs members

Conduct of need based capacity building training programmes, Micro Enterprise Development Programme(MEDP) for SHG members, Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programme(LEDPE) to create sustainable livelihoods, Grant support to Banks for organising Village Level Programmes through their Rural and Semi-urban branches Grant support is provided to Banks and NGOs for formation and credit linkage of SHGs and JLGs.

(iii) Digitization of SHGs - E-Shakti project

In Karnataka, Digitization of SHGs is being carried in 29 districts. 3.03 lakh SHGs have been digitized covering 12150 villages and 34.19 lakh members in the 29 districts (as on 10.12.2020).

F. Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)

Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development fund (DIDF) with fund of Rs.8004 crore is set up to modernize milk processing plants and machinery, to create additional infrastructure in dairy sector, create additional milk processing capacity, to bring efficiency in dairy processing plants by extending them financial assistance at cheaper cost.

Progress made in Implementation

In Karnataka State, till inception of the fund State Project Screening and Review Committee (SPSRC) had recommended 8 proposals of Karnataka Milk Federation

(KMF) and other milk unions worth Rs.1194.84 crore against which NABARD has sanctioned a loan of Rs.941.38 crore and disbursed Rs.701.14 crore against these sanctions. The details of the projects are given in the **Table 11.29**.

Table 11.29: Details showing setting up of modernised Milk processing plants**(Rs. in Crore)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Project with District	Recommended by 1 st SPSRC held on 28.03.2018	Recommended by 2 nd SPSRC held on 19.09.2018	Sanctioned by NABARD	Disbursed by NABARD	Drawal Gap
1	KMF dairy plant at Kanva, Ramanagara district	210.00	-	210.00	198.00	12.00
2	KMF dairy plant at Channarayapatna, Hassan district	87.53	-	87.53	58.12	29.41
3	Dairy plant at Uppoor, Udupi district of Dakshin Kannada Milk Union	65.00	-	55.00 (revised)	45.16	9.84
4	Dairy plant at Alanahally, Mysore district of Mysore Milk Union	80.34	-	80.34	69.00	11.34
5	Dairy plant at Chikkaballapur of Kolar - Chikkaballapur Milk Union	103.18	-	103.18	80.86	22.32
6	Dairy plant at Kanakpura, Ramanagara district of Bangalore Milk Union	-	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
7	Dairy plant at Kuderu, Chamrajanagar district of Chamrajanagar Milk Union	-	60.00	60.00	50.00	10.00
9	Dairy plant at Hassan of Hassan Milk Union	-	302.00	135.33	0.00	135.33
	Grand Total		1194.84	931.38	701.14	230.24

G. Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF)

The proposed Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund size of Rs.7522.48 Crore by GoI envisages creation of fisheries infrastructure facilities both in marine and inland fisheries sectors to achieve the target of 15 million tonnes by 2020 set under the Blue Revolution. Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund entails an estimated fund size of Rs.7522.48 Crore comprising of Rs.5266.40 crore to be raised by the Nodal Loaning Entities (NLEs), Rs.1316.60 crore beneficiaries' contribution and Rs.939.48 crore budgetary supports from Government of India.

H. Other Development Initiatives

(a) Farmers Producers Organization (FPOs)

Collectivization of farmers into Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs) for optimal returns for farmer produce through 261 FPOs covering 29 districts assisting around 1,10,000 farmers with grant assistance of Rs.29.50 cr.

Initiatives of NABARD

Building and sensitization programmes for improving the quality of the FPOs account management through digitally cloud based software, publishing of contact details directory of all FPOs, providing platform to FPOs for marketing of their produce through buyer seller interface, projects focusing on mentoring, incubation and strengthening of agricultural value chain and improving their production base in Belgaum, Chitradurga, Hassan and Ramanagara, Commissioning 03 Resource Support Agencies (RSA) to 90 Producer Organization Promoting Institutions (POPIs) and 261 FPOs, Sanctioned a grant assistance of Rs.22.20 lakh to the Coffee Board, Bangalore, for providing technical assistance to 12 Tribal FPOs for marketing their produce.

(b) Integrated Tribal Development

NABARD has been implementing integrated tribal development projects on wadi (small orchard upto one acre) basis in various

tribal dominated pockets of the country through "Tribal Development Fund" & sanctioned 30 projects in 12 districts with a total financial assistance of Rs.98.58 crore in the State.

(c) Watershed Development Fund

To overcome drought, and to increase ground water and production NABARD has sanctioned 250 Watershed Development Projects of which 245 are regular 03 are Springshed Watershed Development Projects and 02 are Integrated Watershed Management Schemes (IWMS) involving grant assistance of Rs.216.92cr. This year five new regular WDP have been sanctioned in addition to the above.

(d) Integrated Watershed development for Rehabilitation of Degraded soils and

Climate Change Adaptation

The project is designed to address issues of soil and water conservation, land reclamation, improving soil. 30 projects in 12 districts have been sanctioned and with financial assistance of Rs.14.18 crore.

(e) Sustainable Development Plan (SDP) in completed watershed projects

The programme was implemented in 50 completed watershed projects in the State with financial support of Rs.4.96 cr. to enable the VWCs to function as vibrant and sustainable.

(f) Concessional Refinance to the beneficiaries of NABARD livelihood projects- MoU with SBI

NABARD, Karnataka has signed an MoU with SBI, which would benefit farmers and 45000 beneficiaries of 260 FPOs in 28 districts, 8500 beneficiaries in 20 districts of 70 watersheds and 15 Tribal Development programmes(wadis) along with credit linkage of JLGs/ SHGs.

(g) Climate Change

NABARD is the National Implementing Entity (NIE) for Green Climate Fund (GCF), National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) and Adaptation Fund of United Nations Frame work for Climate

Change (AF-UNFCCC). One project viz. Conservation and Management of Indigenous cattle & sheep in the wake of Climate Change in Karnataka has been sanctioned with a total outlay of Rs.24.22 cr against which Rs.9.44 cr by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. As an adaptation strategy, it aims to conserve and revitalize indigenous livestock varieties of the State and breeds. The project aims at increasing the population of indigenous cattle breeds, milk & meat yield Sustainable production of feed and fodder for farmers and sheep rearers.

I. Information Technology in Cooperative Banks

Cooperative Banks in order to sustain in the current banking scenario has implemented their Core Banking Solutions by the end of 2014 and covered all the KCC accounts (around 20 Lakh) with RuPay cards and offering services like RTGS/NEFT, NACH, DBT, SMS alerts. Public Financial Management System, 16 DCCBs are live on PFMS platform. CKYC, Micro ATM, AUA/KUA, PoS/mPoS and BHIM UPI, RuPay cards issued and 1500 micro ATMs in rural areas, 1.801 Crore Jan-Dhan Accounts are opened.

11.3.6 State Term Lending Institutions

Industrial Finance

Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) is a State Level Financial Institution established by the State Government in the year 1959 under the provisions of SFCs Act, 1951 to cater to the long term financial needs of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the State of Karnataka. The performance of KSFC in the FY 2019-2020 has been detailed in Chapter 9.

11.3.7 Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (KSIIDC)

KSIIDC, established in 1964, has been greatly instrumental in the industrialization of the State, especially in the large and medium sector. KSIIDC has stopped financial lending activity since October 2002 onwards. At present, recovery of the

past lending/advances and loans and disinvestment of Equity are the main activity. However, certain Investments as per the directions of Government of Karnataka are being made from time to time.

KSIIDC continued its proactive role in the promotion of infrastructure projects on Public Private Partnership model and its role as Nodal Agency for Bangalore International Airport Project. Duly noting the initiatives taken up by KSIIDC in the infrastructure sector, the name was changed to "Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited" with effect from November 22, 2010.

11.3.8 Non Performing Assets (NPA) in Banks

There were 2640496 Non Performing Assets (NPA) a/cs (Commercial-2075242, RRBs-297325 & Cooperatives/KSFC-267929) involving an amount of Rs.57261.44 Cr (Commercial-48829.06 Cr, RRBs-3778.22 Cr & Cooperatives/KSFC-4654.16 Cr) as of September 2020 accounting for 7.63% of total advances. Similarly as on Sept 2019 these were Non Performing Assets (NPA) a/cs 2999417 with an amount of Rs. 52430.71 Cr.

11.3.9 Co-operative Credit

The Cooperative credit system in Karnataka has its own place in the credit delivery to rural and urban areas. In Karnataka two types of co-operative credit institutions are functioning, one is looking after short term and medium term credit and another looking after credit needs of long term.

a. Short term and Medium term Credit Co-operative Structure (STCCS)

The Karnataka State Cooperative Apex Bank through its affiliated District Central Cooperative Bank (DCCB) and Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS) at the village level extends short term credit to the farmers and others. The total number of DCCBS is 21 with 806 branches. There are 5658 PACS functioning in the state. These institutions have prepared Business Development Plan (BDP) with a view to strengthen capital base of their financial

and organization set up in accordance with guidelines of NABARD, an MOU is signed by NABARD, State Government and Apex bank in June 1995, same was extended time to time.

As on March 2019 the working capital of DCCBs was Rs.37463.19 crore. As on March 2020 it had grown to Rs.42671.00 crore indicating a growth of 13.90 per cent. The total amount of Deposit in DCCBs was Rs. 24895.81 crore as on March 2019. It had grown by 12.84 per cent to Rs.28093.45 crore as on 31-3-2020 and September 2020 was 28563.28 crore. Similarly total amount of Borrowings in DCCBs for the years 2018-19, 2019-2020 and Sept 2020 is Rs. 8992.67crore, Rs. 10070.72 crore and Rs. 10823.46 crore respectively. Total amount of Loans & Advances Outstanding in DCCBs for the years 2018-19, 2019-2020 and Sept 2020 is Rs. 24608.81crore, Rs. 28492.57 crore and Rs. 30757.46 crore respectively. During 2019-20 all the 21 DCCBs except Kalaburgi DCCB in the State have shown profits. These credit institutions provide short, medium and long term credit to PACS and other societies at gross root level and deal directly with individual borrowers also.

b. Long Term Credit Cooperative Credit Structure (LTCCS)

NABARD provides refinance to the Karnataka State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (KASCARD) to number of 177 cater to the long term credit needs in the two tier credit delivery system at the State level Primary Cooperative Agriculture and at taluk level Rural Development Bank.

c. Loan Disbursement

As on March 2020, the short term (ST), Medium term (MT) and Long term (LT) loans issued by the co-operative credit system (Target and Achievement) in the state was Rs. 12300 crore and Rs.12987.17 crore (105.59%), Rs. 700 crore and Rs.590.70 crore (84.39%), Rs. 486.86 crore and Rs.264.63crore (54.35 %) respectively as against Rs. 12,000 crore and Rs.10,585.97 crore (88.22%), Rs. 1000 crore and Rs.530.78 crore (53.08%), Rs. 423.26 crore and Rs.233.77 crore (55.23%)in 2018-19,

2019-20, 2020-21 indicating a marked improvement in the issue of all type of Agricultural loans. In the current fiscal up to the end of Nov 2020, the cooperative credit system issued ST, MT and LT loans(target & achievement) to the extent of Rs. 14500 crore and Rs.10313.73 crore (71.13%), Rs 800 crore and Rs.381.40 crore (47.68%), Rs. 402.50 crore and Rs.131.04 crore (32.56%) in 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 respectively.

d. Recovery of Loans

The Comparative position of recovery of Short term , Medium term and Long term loans under the Cooperative Credit System in the State in the year 2017-18 is 87.20%, 73.31% & 50.42%, in the FY 2018-19 is 90.93%, 82% & 55.23% and in the year 2020-21 it is 92%, 78.32% & 40.02% respectively. Similarly as on October 2020 is 89.10%, 77.71% and 51.29%. The recovery figures show that there is high overdue in long term loan compared to other term and short term loans, the recovery has fallen drastically in the current year.

e. Subsidised Agriculture loans to farmers @ 0 and 1 per cent

The State Government lends agricultural loans at 0% up to Rs.2.00 lakhs and at 1% upto Rs.3 lakhs of short term agricultural loans. The medium term and long term agricultural loans up to Rs.10.00 lakhs are being disbursed to farmers at 3%.

During the year 2014-15 to 2016-17 Short Term loan of upto Rs.3 lakhs are disbursed at 0% and MT and LT loans of upto Rs.10.00 lakhs are disbursed at 3%. Interest subsidy is available of upto Rs.10 lakhs of loan amount provided that the loan limit would be within the limit of Rs.25 lakhs.

The Government is reimbursing the differential interest. During the year 2017-18 Rs.816.80 crore, Rs.777.49 crore, 1028.35 crore was released to 2023979, 1989021 & 2390822 in 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 respectively through Cooperative Institutions.

f. Interest subsidy to Self Help Groups

During the year 2017-18 Women Self Help Groups are lending at the net rate of 0% and

Men SHGs at 4% by adopting NRLM/ NULM Scheme.

A loan of Rs.1101.42 crore in 2017-18, for 38772 groups have been provided and Rs 32.00 crore of interest subsidy has been released. In 2018-19 Rs.428.04 crore of loans to 13820 groups and Rs 60.00 crore of interest subsidies and in 2019-20 Rs.1234.82 Crore to 37479 groups and Rs 83.30 crore of interest subsidy has been released. During the year 2020-21, till November 15716 groups have been provided with Rs.563.48 crore of loan and 71075 groups have Rs 1421.41 crore of loan outstanding. In this year budget provision of Rs. 86.50 crore has been provided and as on November 2020, Rs 21.63 crores of interest subsidy has been released to 21011 groups.

g. Rs. 50000 Crop Loan Waiver Scheme - 2017

GoK had announced loan waiver up to Rs.50000 for the farmers who have crop loan outstanding as on 20-6-2017 in Co-operative Societies. If the principle outstanding on 20-6-2017 is more than Rs.50000 and if it is current loan, then farmer has to pay the principle loan amount of more than Rs.50000 on or before 20-6-2018. If the principle outstanding on 20-6-2017 is more than Rs.50000 and if it is overdue, then farmer has to pay the loan amount of more than Rs.50000 of both principle and interest on or before 31-12-2017. In this scheme 21,57,258 farmers were benefited of Rs. 7760.01 crore. In 2017-18 Rs.3907.99 Crore and Rs 1064.00 crore totaling Rs. 4971.99 crore was released to 12.80 lakhs farmers. 8.23 lakhs farmers were benefitted Rs. 2659.02 crore from Government of Karnataka, totaling Rs.7631.01 crore was released to 21.03 lakhs farmers in the year 2018-19. An amount of Rs.129 crore is yet to be released to 0.54 lakh farmers.

h. Rs 1 lakh Loan Waiver Scheme per Family -2018

Govt issued order on 14-8-2018 to waive up to Rs.1,00,000 of Crop loans of farmers who have loan outstanding as on 10-7-2018 in cooperative societies excluding the salary earners, pensioners and income tax

assesses. If the loan outstanding as on 10-7-2018 is current loan, farmer has to pay principle amount over and above the Rs 1 lakh before due date. Its estimated Rs. 8480 crore of loan waiver will benefit 19.14 lakhs farmers. Government in 2018-19 released Rs. 2600 crore and in 2019-20 Rs.5092.32 crore was released totaling Rs.7692.32 crore to 16.49 lakhs farmers & balance 0.62 lakhs farmers are yet to identified under the scheme.

i. "Badavara bhandhu" Scheme

Incepted 2018-19 is Badavara bhandhu scheme provides loans of Rs.10,000 at 0% interest to street vendors In 2018-19, Rs.9.56 crore loan was disbursed to 15605 street vendors. In 2019-20, Rs. 4.86 crore loan was disbursed to 5155 street vendors and Rs.35.00 lakhs interest subsidy has been released. In 2020-21, 25,000 street vendors are planned to cover and up to November, 4392 street vendors have been given loan of Rs. 4.30 crore with 0% interest rate

j. Kayaka scheme

Incepted in the year 2018-19, loan to Self Help Groups has been disbursing through DCC banks at 0% interest rate for loan upto Rs.5 lakh and 4% interest rate for loan between Rs.5 lakh to Rs.10 lakh. In 2018-19, 232 Self Help Groups received Rs. 12.50 crore of loans In 2019-20, 121 Self Help Groups received Rs. 4.65 crore and Rs.1 crore Interest Subvention was released. In 2020-21 till October 3000 groups are expected to cover and around 99 Self Help Groups have availed Rs.90.00 lakhs loan.

k. Promoting Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

Providing working capital loan of upto 2 lakh at 0% interest rate for promoting Animal Husbandry and Fisheries In the year 2020-21 target has been fixed to lend Rs100 cr to 38825 farmers, upto November, Rs. 94.97 crores of loan is given to 53201 farmers.

l. Athma Nirbar Bharath- Central Government Scheme

- a. To convert Primary Agriculture Credit Cooperative Society to Multi Service

Center in order to give facility to farm gate level such as Godown / Warehouse to store agriculture produce, transportation, processing facilities, NABARD is providing refinance upto Rs. 2 Crore at 4% Interest Rate. Under Central Government Scheme of Agri Infra Fund 3% Interest Subvention can be availed.

Under this scheme, in 3 years a target of Rs 4525 crore loan is set. In 2020-21 1549 PACS will get this benefit and till now 676 PACS has submitted the application. Out of which NABARD has finalized 267 PACS applications for the loan amount of Rs. 92.09 Crore at 4% Interest.

- b. Special Liquidity fund of Rs 1700 crore NABARD to DCC banks to provide timely agricultural credit to Small and Marginal farmers of laon of upto Rs.3 lakhs @4% interest.

m. Measures during Covid 19 period

Extension on loan Installment period during Covid 19 period 01.03.2020 to 31.08.2020 for 5 lakhs farmers and 32790 Self Help groups was provided.

n. Interest Waiver Scheme of Medium and Long term agricultural loan

During the year, 2020-21 Rs.200 crore budget provisions has been made and as on 31.10.2020 Rs. 97.85 crore has been released to 23123 farmers for Interest.

Way Forward

- Periodic plans for all ESCOMs to reinforce their distribution infrastructure in a coordinated manner as grid modernization and up-rating of the distribution network for the absorption

of power will involve significant capital infusion.

- Regulation and Efficient use of farm power. In addition, subsidizing farmers for production, use and sale of solar energy under KUSUM.
- Develop infrastructure connected to all types of transport under Atmanirbhar Scheme. Provision of high quality and expanded coverage of public transport.
- Universal application of IT solutions such as SCADA to augment collection and collation of data and reduce manual interventions to ensure maximum uninterrupted power supply.
- Future utility companies can promote initiatives like internet-of-things, blockchain, machine learning, use of mobile intelligence, mini-grids and microgrids as well as earn revenues from electric vehicle charging infrastructure.
- Remodelling and restructuring the urban transport design and infrastructure by prioritizing rapid bus transit or light rail over private vehicles.
- Adoption of instruments such as tax, subsidy, pricing of automobiles for the sustainable transport system.
- Strengthen SHGs and cooperatives, encourage entrepreneurship through access to credit.
- Developing of economic infrastructure including maintenance under Atmanirbhar Scheme.
- Developing 3 ports for the economic development of coastal districts, in addition to providing road and rail connectivity, through public-private partnership.

CHAPTER 12

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

12.1 EDUCATION

In recent years there is an unimaginable advancement in the field of knowledge and social and national aspirations of the people all over the world. Thus, changes in the field of education have become indispensable for the better.

Karnataka State is a fast-growing economy and this growth is largely based on the knowledge base of the society. The State has embarked on significant reforms in the education sector with increased public investment to ensure access, equity and quality in education with community involvement.

12.1.1 Literacy in Karnataka

A review of growth of literacy during 2001–2011 decade shows that Karnataka has achieved significant progress. The literacy rate in the State during 2001 was 66.64 per cent, which increased to 75.36 per cent in 2011 (**Table 12.1**)

12.1.2 Status of School Education

In the state, general education system is divided into different levels such as pre-primary level, primary level, upper primary, secondary education, under graduate and post-graduate education. School education in Karnataka is imparted through Lower Primary Schools (LPS, class I to V), Higher Primary Schools (HPS, class VI to VII / VIII) and High Schools (VIII to X). These schools

fall under three categories based on type of management, namely (i) Government schools managed by the Departments of Education, Social Welfare and local self-governments (ii) Government aided schools and (iii) Private unaided schools. There are also a few 'other' schools consisting of mixed categories. In 2020-21 there are 24391 Lower Primary, 38040 Higher Primary and 16850 High Schools in the State (**Table 12.2**).

Elementary Education

a) Number of Schools: During 2020-21 (as on Nov 2020), there are 62431 elementary schools in the State, of which 24391 are LPS and 38040 are HPS. There are 16850 high schools in the state (**Table 12.3**).

b) Enrolments:

- I. Enrolment during 2020-21 in primary (class I to V) and in upper primary (class VI to VIII) stage was 54.60 lakh and 31.36 lakh respectively (**Table 12.4**). It is noted that 83.24 percent of children are studying in rural government schools.
- ii. Since last year the enrolment has increased marginally in the class I to V primary stage and in the class VI to VIII higher primary stage. This increase in lower and higher primary is due to the continued efforts made by the State for successful completion of schooling at

Table 12.1 : Literacy rates in Karnataka and India

	Karnataka	India	Karnataka (Rural)	Karnataka (Urban)
Persons	75.36	74.04	68.73	85.78
Males	82.47	82.14	77.61	90.04
Females	68.08	65.46	58.32	77.97

Source: 2011 census

Table 12.2 : Schools by Management in Karnataka (2020-21) (as on Nov 2020)

Category		Education Department	Social Welfare + Local body	Aided	Un- Aided	Others + Central	Total
Lower Primary Schools	No.	20795	26	207	3253	110	24391
	%	85.26	0.11	0.85	13.34	0.45	100
Upper Primary Schools	No.	22487	372	2777	11505	899	38040
	%	59.11	0.98	7.30	30.24	2.36	100
Elementary Schools	No.	43282	398	2984	14758	1009	62431
	%	69.33	0.64	4.78	23.64	1.62	100
Secondary Schools	No.	4724	320	3788	7307	711	16850
	%	28.04	1.90	22.48	43.36	4.22	100
Total (Elementary + Secondary)	No.	48006	718	6772	22065	1720	79281
	%	60.55	0.91	8.54	27.83	2.17	100

Table 12.3 : Schools in Karnataka

(in nos.)

Schools	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (as on Nov 2020)
Lower Primary	26696	25795	25278	24391	24391
Higher Primary	35498	36197	36951	38040	38040
Total Primary(a)	62194	61992	62229	62431	62431
Secondary (b)	15773	15560	15867	16850	16850
Total (a+b)	77967	77552	78096	79281	79281

Source: U-DISE and SATS 2020-21 (as on Nov 2020)

class V and there is decreasing retention at upper primary stage.

- iii. Total enrolment in the State in 1st to 10th standards have marginally increased from 101.74 lakhs in 2016-17 to 104.35 lakhs in 2020-21. Both gender parity and gender equity are nearing unity in the State. Gender Parity in enrolment at primary and upper primary is 0.99 and 1.02 in Government + Aided schools. Ratio of girls to boys (gender parity index) in

primary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary level of education to the number of male students in this level.

- iv. Gross Enrolment and Net Enrolment Ratios (GER &NER): During the year 2020-21, GER and NER in lower primary are 103.80 and 96.40 respectively. At Higher primary stage GER and NER are 99.60 and 79.16 respectively (**Table 12.5**). Changes in GER and NER across recent years are slightly constant.

Table 12.4 : Schools and Enrolments in Karnataka 2016-17 to 2020-21

(in No's)

Enrolments (All types of Schools)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (as on Nov 2020)
Enrolments classes I to V					
Total (in lakh)	54.49	54.04	54.80	54.33	54.60
Boys (in lakh)	28.25	28.06	28.50	28.25	28.40
Girls (in lakh)	26.24	25.98	26.30	26.08	26.20
Enrolments classes VI to VIII					
Total (in lakh)	29.2	29.59	30.50	31.24	31.36
Boys (in lakh)	15.26	15.35	15.78	16.05	16.12
Girls (in lakh)	13.94	14.24	14.72	15.19	15.24
Enrolments IX to X					
Total (in lakh)	18.04	17.59	17.83	18.35	18.39
Boys (in lakh)	9.44	9.16	9.28	9.57	9.60
Girls (in lakh)	8.59	8.43	8.55	8.78	8.79
Enrolment Total 1 to 10					
Total (in lakh)	101.74	101.24	103.13	103.92	104.35
Boys (in lakh)	52.96	52.59	53.56	53.87	54.11
Girls (in lakh)	48.78	48.65	49.57	50.05	50.24
Total Schools in State [1 to 10]	77967	77552	78096	79281	79281

Source: U-DISE and SATS 2020-21 (as on Nov 2020)

c) Drop-out Rates

In the year 2020-21, Samagra Shikshana-Karnataka (SSK) had identified 9035 (6 to 14 years) drop-out children in the state. Most of the drop-out children were in the districts namely Vijayapura, Bidar, Yadgir, Kalaburagi, Koppal, Ballari, Dharwad, Raichur, Gadag, Haveri, Chikkodi, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Chikkaballapura, Kolar and Chamarajanagar. The RTE Act specifies that drop-out children should be mainstreamed in regular schools. Every drop-out-child is expected to be enrolled in a nearby school and provided Special Training. Progress of the child is periodically assessed on a learning ladder on the basis of which, the child is admitted to an age-appropriate class (**Table 12.6**).

d) Out of School Children (OOSC)-Strategies for

As per RTE Act 2009, it is mandatory to provide free and universal education to all children aged between 6 and 14 years. In this context, the updated data was taken from SATS and 9035 children between the age of 6 years and 14 years were identified as school dropout children. And also 76 children of previous year were prevented from school dropout. Among the total 9111 children identified till January 2020 end, out of this MHRD has approved plan for 9111 children. 4196 children (till November end) are brought into mainstream through various following programmes.

The number of never enrolled children is quite low as compared to Dropout children.

Table 12.5 : Gross Enrolment and Net Enrolment Ratios

Year	Primary level		Upper primary level		Secondary Level	
	GER	NER	GER	NER	GER	NER
2005-06	121.83	97.51	103.04	98.75	-	-
2006-07	108.28	98.43	107.25	98.52	62.00	-
2007-08	110.93	96.10	107.53	95.61	65.00	-
2008-09	107.15	97.33	107.48	98.09	69.77	39.03
2009-10	106.53	95.21	103.10	95.15	75.29	45.07
2010-11	107.53	98.86	103.92	93.57	81.42	58.47
2011-12	107.46	99.21	105.16	96.95	85.65	65.76
2012-13	106.81	97.69	105.66	94.83	84.54	69.30
2013-14	102.36	93.56	90.47	81.78	75.99	55.33
2014-15	102.97	95.47	89.18	81.37	77.31	55.97
2015-16	102.98	96.40	93.36	79.16	83.22	61.75
2016-17	103.71	96.40	92.90	79.16	84.44	61.75
2017-18	102.71	94.45	93.99	80.35	82.37	64.07
2018-19	104.40	95.72	97.07	81.77	83.68	64.45
2019-20	103.80	96.40	99.60	79.16	86.19	61.75
2020-21 (as on Nov. 2020)	103.80	96.40	99.60	79.16	86.19	61.75

Source: U-DISE and SATS 2020-21 (as on Nov 2020)

Table 12.6 : Drop-out Rates in Lower Primary and Higher Primary Stages (2020-21) (in %)

Stage	All children	All (Boys)	All (Girls)
Lower Primary	1.93	2.24	1.59
Higher Primary	2.94	3.03	2.84

Source: SATS 2020-21 (as on Nov 2020)

It showed a decreasing trend over the years. The children in the age group of 6+ below 7 years are enrolled directly during the special enrollment drive (**Table 12.7**).

e) Infrastructure

(i) Basic facility under Samagra Shikshana Karnataka

The main five facilities (Pancha Soulabhya) are drinking water, Toilet, Play Ground, Compound Wall and School Building. Significant progress is achieved by the state in providing fundamental facilities as shown below in **Table 12.8 & 12.9**. As shown below, significant achievement is observed

in providing toilet to girl students. During 2020-21 as per the SATS data all the category of schools are considered.

ii) School Buildings and Classrooms

Out of a total of 62431 elementary schools in the State 43282 schools belong to the DoE. About 99.02% of schools of the department possess own buildings (**Table 12.10**). The remaining 0.98% percent includes those operating in rent free or rented building and schools without any building facility. During 2020-21, there were 232829 classrooms (188941 in 2008-09) in elementary schools indicating an increase of 43888 classrooms in about 12 years. 66.10% of classrooms are

Table 12.7 : Special enrolment drive to out of school children target and achievement for the year 2020-21 (upto Nov 2020)**Out-of-school children (OoSC) Progress as on Nov-2020**

Sl. No.	Activity Master	Unit Cost	TARGET		ACHIEVEMENT	
			Physical	Financial (Rs. in Lakhs)	Physical	Financial (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	6 Month (Non-Residential - Fresh)	0.03	278	08.34	0	0
2	3 Month (Non-Residential - Fresh)	0.03	92	2.76	0	0
3	3 Month (Residential - Fresh)	0.05	16	0.80	0	0
4	6 Months Special Training (Residential - Fresh)	0.1	5	0.50	0	0
5	12 Months Special Training (Residential - Fresh)	0.2	61	12.20	33	4.20
6	6 Months (Non - Residential - Prev. Year)	0.1	76	2.28	0	0
7	Migrant children- 6 Month (Non-Residential)	0.03	107	3.21	0	0
8	Migrant children- 6 Month (Residential)	0.10	3280	328.00	0	0
9	Home Based Education	0	4	0	0	0
10	Hostel Facility	0	739	0	0	0
11	School Based Special Training (Without volunteers)	0	4043	0	0	0
TOTAL		0	8701	358.09	33	4.20

Source: SATS 2020-21(as on Nov. 2020)

in good condition. 24.95% classrooms need minor repairs, while 17.44% of classrooms require major repairs. Out of a total of 16850 Secondary schools in the State, 4647 belong to the DoE. About 98.37% of schools of the Department possess own buildings **(Table 12.11)**.

(f) Teachers

In 2020-21 in the state, 304097 teachers (96.36%) are working in the LPSs and HPSs against the sanctioned vacancies of 315557. Further, in aided schools at the elementary

stage, 15143 were working against the sanctioned posts of 19367. It is observed that 75.37% of the teachers in Government schools at the elementary stage are female teachers. Teacher-Pupil ratio is satisfactory in Government schools; the average PTR being 1:26.06 at the elementary stage. However, variations are seen across districts, blocks and at school levels. The State has adopted a policy to rationalize teacher deployment to correct such imbalances. However, PTR in private aided and unaided schools is comparatively high

Table 12.8 : Fundamental facilities in Primary Schools (Elementary)

Year	Toilets for Boys	Toilets for Girls	Electricity	Play Ground	Ramps	Wall Compound	Drinking Water	Library
2010-11	91.97	74.26	91.89	54.41	72.95	66.61	93.59	91.86
2011-12	97.91	98.81	95.49	54.34	78.27	69.21	99.55	98.66
2012-13	99.72	99.9	99.56	55.74	79.83	73.48	99.92	99.35
2013-14	99.97	99.98	98.71	56.3	80.96	75.48	99.99	99.66
% More / Less	0.25	0.08	-0.85	1	1.42	2.72	0.07	0.31
2014-15	99.76	99.94	98.99	56.87	83.37	77.33	99.98	99.73
% More / Less	-0.21	-0.04	0.28	0.57	2.41	1.85	-0.01	0.07
2015-16	99.28	99.72	98.71	57.02	83.34	78.37	99.94	99.74
% More / Less	-0.48	-0.22	-0.28	0.15	-0.03	1.04	-0.04	0.01
2016-17	97.13	98.63	97.67	57.31	61.8	78.77	99.78	99.67
% More / Less	-2.15	-1.09	-1.04	0.29	-21.54	0.4	-0.16	-0.01
2017-18	93.73	96.01	94.17	63.94	47.24	79.7	97.31	39.39
% More / Less	-3.4	-2.62	-3.5	6.63	-14.56	0.93	-2.47	-60.28
2018-19	93.13	95.49	93.92	63.55	46.73	79.65	96.60	34.45
% More / Less	0.60	0.52	0.25	0.39	0.51	0.05	0.71	4.94
2019-20	92.52	96.29	86.43	5.23	58.08	77.93	97.28	87.41
% More / Less	-0.60	0.80	-7.49	-11.32	11.35	-1.72	0.68	52.97
2020-21	99.95	99.96	99.99	44.79	42.70	89.98	100.00	88.71
% More / Less	7.42	3.67	13.56	-7.43	-15.38	12.05	2.72	1.29

Source: U-DISE and SATS 2020-21 (as on Nov. 2020)

at 1:55.48 and 1:31.61 respectively (Table 12.12).

12.1.3 Quality Improvement Initiatives

Elementary Education: Quality Initiatives are classified based on their focus on distinct stakeholder groups: Schools, Students, Teachers, Community and Administration. Programmes under these

initiatives serve more than one stakeholder groups simultaneously.

a) Infrastructure: Provision of infrastructure facilities and adequate classrooms is the basic strategy for quality schooling. In addition, every school is given the following grants: School Grant and Maintenance Grant. Major repairs grants

Table 12.9 : Details of Basic Facility in High School across the State

Year	Toilets for Boys	Toilets for Girls	Electricity	Play Ground	Ramps	Wall Compound	Drinking Water	Library
2010-11	69.47	68.09	73.49	74.75	24.99	58.16	86.77	92.94
2011-12	88.87	93.01	82.69	75.01	38.18	62.02	97.86	94.05
2012-13	99.3	99.59	92.32	76.65	40.05	63.94	99.32	96.49
2013-14	98.7	99.74	92.76	78.53	45.29	67.68	99.47	98.11
% More /Less	-0.6	0.15	0.48	2.45	13.08	5.85	0.15	1.68
2014-15	99.78	99.93	97.33	82.16	55.74	74.12	99.87	99.09
% More /Less	1.08	0.19	4.57	3.63	10.45	6.44	0.4	0.98
2015-16	99.79	99.94	97.94	82.7	59.78	76.22	99.89	99.4
% More /Less	0.01	0.01	0.61	0.54	4.04	2.1	0.02	0.31
2016-17	98.89	99.56	99.22	83.17	50.67	77.29	99.85	99.51
%More/ Less	-0.9	-0.37	1.28	0.47	-9.1	1.07	-0.03	0.11
2017-18	98.53	99.07	98.39	89.32	28.93	84.02	99.32	48.8
%More /Less	-0.36	-0.49	-0.83	6.15	-21.74	6.73	-0.53	-50.71
2018-19	97.50	98.09	97.35	88.38	28.34	83.66	98.16	41.49
%More /Less	-1.03	-0.98	-1.04	-0.94	-0.59	-0.36	-1.16	-7.31
2019-20	93.47	97.73	91.46	82.22	57.02	78.26	99.27	90.64
%More /Less	-4.02	-0.36	-5.89	-6.16	28.68	-5.40	1.11	49.15
2020-21	100.00	100.00	100.00	77.35	39.18	88.65	100.00	92.06
%More /Less	6.53	2.27	8.54	-4.87	-17.84	10.40	0.73	1.42

Source: U-DISE and SATS 2020-21(as on Nov 2020)

are given on the basis of evidence-based demands.

b) Residential Schools for Specific category of children: Five residential schools for specific category of children, one each in Bengaluru Urban, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Mysuru and Shivamogga sanctioned under RTE has been established during 2011-12. The intake capacity of each school is 100 and presently the children are not studying in these schools.

Facilities provided in Residential Schools

- Four posts of teachers are sanctioned to all residential schools.
- Other supporting staff including D-Group and Watchmen have been appointed.
- Arrangements have been made to supply nutritious food to each school.
- Children are provided training in self-defense and vocational skills.

Table 12.10 : Classification of Elementary Schools by type of ownership of buildings – Education Department Schools only (2020-21)

Category	Govt. Building	Rented	Rent free	No Building	Others	Total
Elementary Schools	42856	147	242	2	35	43282
Percentage to Total Schools	99.02	0.34	0.56	0.00	0.08	100

Source: SATS 2020-21(as on Nov. 2020)

Table 12.11 : Classification of Secondary Schools by type of ownership of buildings – Education Department Schools only (2020-21)

Category	Govt. Building	Rented	Rent Free	No Building	Others	Total
Secondary Schools	4647	8	54	0	15	4724
Percentage to Total Schools	98.37	0.17	1.14	0.0	0.32	100

Source: SATS 2020-21(as on Nov. 2020)

Table 12.12 : Teachers in various types of school (2020-21)

Teachers (Working)	Education Dept.	SW + LB	Aided	Unaided	Others	Total
Elementary level	154475	1914	15143	127248	5317	304097
PTR	26.06	35.00	55.48	31.61	49.76	28.14
High Schools	39949	1810	25257	83628	4868	155512

Source: SATS 2020-21(as on Nov. 2020)

c) Nali Kali: All Government Kannada and Urdu medium Primary schools in the state have adopted the NALI KALI mode in the learn and teach method.

d) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya: Efforts have been put by Central and State Govt. to educate girl children. 71 KGBV residential schools in 69 educationally backward blocks for girls of 6th Std to 8th Std., have been established to continue education under SSA of Central Resource Development Department in the view of gender disparity, rural areas, weaker sections of society, SC/ST and economically backward classes. KGBV at Siddapur of Gangavati taluka, Koppal Dist and KGBV at Sindhanur of Raichur for girls of Muslim minority are imparting education in Urdu medium.

Enrollment details of KGBV in 2020-21

- Number of KGBV with 100 students: 47
- Number of KGBV with 150 students: 24
- Total enrollment at KGBVs: 8300
- Total number of students enrolled at KGBV: 7083

e) Children with Special Needs (CWSN)

There are 85200 children in the state who are identified with special needs group among which 81014 children are enrolled into schools and 4186 children of them need most special needs care and are provided with home based education. Other children of this category are identified in medical camps, enrolled into schools equipped with educational aids.

f) Training for in-service teachers and administrators

During the year 2020-21, a total financial outlay of Rs.1527.30 lakhs has been approved by MHRD for training of teachers at Elementary level and Rs.488.96 lakhs for training of teachers at Secondary level. The trainings cover the needs of teachers, Head masters, Educational administrators and resource persons. DSERT is the nodal agency to impart the NISHTHA training through DIKSHA portal which covers 30 DIETS, 204 Block Resource Centers and 4,103 Cluster resource centres. During 2020-21, MHRD has approved Rs.1437.50 lakhs for training of all SDMC members of 47916 schools of the State for one day. Funds to the elementary training have been released to DSERT.

12.1.4 Secondary Education

With significant gains in primary education, the State has set in motion the planning process for universalization of secondary education to achieve the target of 85% enrolment in 14-18 age groups in classes 9 to 12.

a) Institutions/Enrolment/Teachers

The State has a total of 16850 secondary schools of which 4724 schools are run by the DoE, 320 SW and LB schools, 3788 by aided managements, 7307 by private unaided managements and 711 by others. The concentration of the secondary schools

in the private unaided sector may be one of the reasons for the low access of children from marginalized groups to higher education. 34.54 percent of girls are enrolled in Govt. schools and 64.00 percent of them study in aided/unaided private schools.

According to the available data, in the state, 83628 teachers were working in unaided school out of 155292 teachers working in secondary schools (**Table 12.13**).

b) National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF)

MHRD GOI has approved to introduce NSQF Scheme in 250 Govt Composite Schools, out of this the State Government implemented in 100 schools from 9th standard during 2014-15 and in 2015-16 implemented in 9th & 10th std. During 2016-17, the remaining 150 schools were surrendered. During 2018-19 PAB approved 50 schools to implement the scheme in 9th, 10th and 11th (PUC Ist Year) under IT/ITEs, Automobile, Health Care, Retail, Beauty & Wellness sectors. During 2020-21, PAB approved 53 more schools in Karnataka. Totally PAB has approved 203 schools out of which 150 schools are in the scheme and the remaining 53 yet to be implemented.

Activities approved from MHRD for the year 2020-21

The important activities implemented as per guidelines are given in **Table 12.14**.

Table 12.13 : Schools, Teachers & Enrolment in High Schools (2020-21)

Particulars	Govt.	SW+LB	Aided	Unaided	Others	Total
No. of Schools	4724	320	3788	7307	711	16850
Enrollment of Boys (IX to X)	302742	10463	258944	364521	22410	959080
Enrollment of Girls (IX to X)	303992	12761	239640	298608	24952	879953
Total Enrollment	606734	23224	498584	663129	47362	1839033
No. of Teachers Working	39949	1810	25257	83628	4648	155292

Source: SATS 2020-21(as on Nov 2020)

Table 12.14 : The activities implemented as per guidelines

Sl. No.	Sa magra Shiskhana Karnataka Activities
1	Opening of New/Upgraded Schools
2	Teachers & Headmasters Salary
3	In service Teacher training to all Government and Aided School Teachers and Head Teachers
4	SDMC Training
5	Special Training of Out of School Children (OoSC)
6	Self-defence skills for girl children
7	Maintenance grant
8	Science And Mathematics Mela
9	Kala Utsav programme
10	Swacha Bharath - Swacha Vidyalaya
11	MMER (Monthly Monitoring Evaluation Report)
12	Girls Hostel
13	Inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary Schools (IEDSS)
14	Books and Stationery
15	Civil Works
16	Free Text books
17	Enhancing of Learning activities in education
18	Free Uniform
19	Inclusive Education (CWSN)
20	Media & Community Mobilization
21	Assessment at National & State level
22	Libraries
23	Rastriya Aavishkar Abhiyan
24	ICT and Digital Initiatives
25	Support at Pre-Primary Level
26	Academic support through BRC/URC/CRC
27	Program & Activities including Faculty Development of Teacher Educators
28	Technology Support to TEIs
29	Vocational education
30	Residential Schools for special category
31	English Training & Remedial Teaching
32	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)
33	Sports & Tournaments Activities
34	RTE re-imburement
35	Management Cost (District & State)
36	Equity Components
37	Teacher Training
38	Girls Empowerment Programme
39	Student Oriented Activities

12.1.5 Pre-University Education

Establishment of the Department of Pre University Education

The Government participation is immense in pre-university education (**Table 12.15**). It is observed that the number of girl students admitted in Government Pre-University Colleges is more than that of private aided and unaided colleges. This indicates the need for expansion of these colleges in future to promote girls' education. Current year admission is in progress due to Covid-19 pandemic. Admission is not finalised. Only second P U student strength is given as on 04.01.2021 in Pre-University Courses for 2020-21 (**Table 12.16**).

Enrolments

It is observed that there is an attrition of around 11.50% between I and II year of pre-university education in 2019-20. In 2020-21 academic year admission is in process (**Table 12.17**). This attrition has implications for expenditure levels across two years. Career guidance and counselling programmes, if conducted immediately after the announcement of the X standard examination results, may help in reduction of dropouts.

Initiatives by the Indian Institute of Science and other Universities (Bangalore) to attract science talent for integrated 5-Years, post-graduate courses after the pre-university stage by offering a variety of incentives need to be emulated and expanded.

Completion Rates

Pass percentage at pre-university is about 76.20% in science courses (**Table 12.18**). It is also seen that girls fare better than boys in II PUC examination. It is also noted that English medium results are always better than Kannada medium results.

Training and Programmes during 2020-21

1. Due to covid-19 pandemic, syllabus are reduced for the class first and second PUC as per Govt. instructions. Blue print and model question papers are prepared and uploaded in the Department official website for the benefit of students and lecturers.
2. Capacity building training programmes will be conducted in 20 different subjects for improving quality of 2nd PUC results across the state of Karnataka.

Table 12.15 : Institutions at Pre-University Level

(Nos.)

Institutions	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Corporation	Total
2010-11	1191	640	1737	13	3581
2011-12	1200	675	1874	13	3762
2012-13	1201	775	1995	13	3984
2013-14	1203	795	2145	13	4156
2014-15	1203	795	2346	13	4357
2015-16	1203	795	2778	13	4789
2016-17	1204	797	2990	13	5004
2017-18	1229	797	3196	13	5235
2018-19	1231	797	3194	13	5235
2019-20	1231	798	3274+161 (BIF)	13	5477
2020-21	1234	798	3286+161	14	5493 (as on 04.01.2021)

Source: Dept. of PUE

Table 12.16 : Students Strength in Pre-University Courses

Year	I st PUC	II nd PUC	Attrition	% age
2007-08	528879	433183	5195	1.21
2008-09	534430	434425	94454	17.86
2009-10	555977	428580	105850	19.81
2010-11	518179	450700	105277	18.94
2011-12	575673	430625	87554	16.90
2012-13	625542	480268	95405	16.57
2013-14	562449	467985	157557	25.19
2014-15	611570	496255	66194	11.77
2015-16	643508	516508	95062	15.54
2016-17	613865	566774	76734	11.92
2017-18	647319	540367	73498	11.97
2018-19	640644	563772	83457	12.91
2019-20	652350	567126	73518	11.50
2020-21	In process	656159	-	-

Source: Dept. of PUE

Table 12.17 : Enrolments Across Courses in Pre-University (2020-21)

Stage	Arts	Commerce	Science	Total
I year	2020-21 admission is in process due to covid -19 pandemic			
II year	2,01,534	2,49,233	2,05,392	6,56,159

Source: Dept. of PUE

Table 12.18 : Pass Percentage at Pre-University Level across Courses (2019-20)

Performance	Arts	Commerce	Science	Total
Appeared (Nos)	1,98,875	2,60,131	2,16,271	6,75,277
Passed (Nos)	82,077	1,70,426	1,64,794	4,17,297
Percentage	41.27%	65.52%	76.20%	61.80%

Source: Dept. of PUE

3. Pre-Recorded You tube Classes: Pre Recorded YouTube Classes are launched to First and Second PU Students. These classes telecasted through link <https://www.youtube.com/cdpaedkpucpa> according to prescribed timetable. To make students to be in learning process as the colleges are not started due to covid-19 adverse effect.
4. Newly appointed Lecturers training: In the year 2020-21, induction training programme conducted to newly appointed 1163 lecturers by DSERT.
5. Laptop Programme: In the year 2020-21, Under SCP/TSP scheme, laptops will be distributed to the students scoring highest marks in Arts, Science and Commerce combination belonging to SC and ST category students.
6. Science equipments: In the year 2020-21, Under SCP/TSP scheme, Science equipments will be distributed for lab purpose to 650 number of science Govt. PU colleges.
7. Kannada Pradhikara award: In the Year 2020-21, Students passed II PUC in March 2020 in Kannada medium who scored highest marks in Taluk level are eligible for Kannada Pradhikara Award benefitting total of 568 students
8. Kittur Rani Channamma award: In the Year 2020-21 girls students who have BPL card and scored highest marks in 2020-March, 2nd P U science stream selected to engineering and MBBS courses through CET are eligible for Kittur Rani Channamma cash prize award

NSS Programme : The Department of Pre-University Education also facilitates NSS activities in a number of PU college. 800 Govt. and Private College have NSS units with 80,000 student volunteers. Many volunteers rendered their duties to control spread of covid-19 virus. Various online covid-19 awareness programme were conducted to students. Due to covid-19 pandemic no NSS training programme were conducted by Department for this academic year.

12.1.6 Collegiate Education

a) Institutions

The average strength in government and aided degree colleges is 809.42 and 534.30 respectively (**Table 12.19**). The details of spread of government sector degree colleges are given in (**Table 12.20**).

Table 12.19 : Institutions for Graduate Education 2020-21

Management	Govt.	Pvt. Aided	Pvt. Unaided	Total
Institutions (Nos.)	430	423	-	853
Students (Nos.)	348052	226009	-	574061
Av. Per college (Nos.)	809.42	534.30	-	672.99

Source: Dept. of Collegiate Education

Table 12.20 : Details of Govt. sector Degree Colleges

Region	Bangalore	Mysore	Shimoga	Mangalore	Dharwad	Gulbarga	Total
Number	168	125	101	76	241	142	853
Percentage	19.70	14.65	11.84	8.91	28.25	16.65	100
Revenue Blocks	32	26	27	11	49	31	176

Source:Dept.of Collegiate Education

b) Enrolments

Analysis of student admission enrolment data from Government and Private-Aided colleges is as given in **(Table 12.21)**.

Enrolments for degree courses are increasing year by year **(Table 12.22)**. The male-female ratio which was in favour of girls.

Total budget increased from Rs.429.50 crore in 2012-13 to Rs.2563.85 crore in 2020-21. The major share of the increase in the amount of budget allocation was for the additional infrastructure and facilities required for colleges.

The SC/ST students enrolment in degree college is given in **(Table 12.23)**.

- **Free Education to girl students:** It has been announced in budget Para 121 of

the budget for February 2018 as follows: "Complete fee exemption will be extended to all girl students who have obtained admission to the Degree and Post Graduate Courses in Government First Grade Colleges". Accordingly, measures have been taken to reimburse fee to all girl students studying in Degree and Post Graduate classes of 411 Government First Grade Colleges under the purview of the Department, utilizing an estimated grant of Rs.48.85 crore under the Head of Account:2202-03-107-1-106 in the budget for the year 2020-21.

- **Training:** With the intent of providing Pre-service and in-service in-house training to the newly recruited Assistant Professors to the Department of Collegiate Education in 2017, Induction

Table 12.21 : Growth of Enrolments in Degree Colleges

Year	Boys	% growth	Girls	%growth	Total	%growth	M:F Ratio
2011-12	226785	25.28	235313	25.98	462098	24.34	49:51
2012-13	229681	1.28	235471	0.06	465152	0.66	49:51
2013-14	247140	7.60	282867	20.14	530007	13.94	47:53
2014-15	251078	1.56	283986	0.40	535064	0.95	47:53
2015-16	234655	-6.54	293739	3.43	528394	-1.24	44:56
2016-17	213474	-9.03	291486	-0.77	504960	-4.43	42:58
2017-18	201760	-5.49	285034	-2.21	486794	-3.60	41:58
2018-19	214625	6.38	292386	2.58	507011	4.15	42:58
2019-20	222784	3.80	293123	0.25	515907	1.75	43:57
2020-21	237891	6.78	336170	14.69	574061	11.27	41:59

Source:Dept.of Collegiate Education

Table 12.22 : Enrolments across courses (2020-21)

Courses	BA(BA & BSW)	B.Sc (B.Sc & BCA)	B.COM (B.COM & BBM)	B.Ed	Law	Fine Arts	TOTAL
Number of Students	199347	118935	239921	5575	9240	1043	574061
Percentage	34.73	20.72	41.79	0.97	1.61	0.18	100

Source: Dept. of Collegiate Education

Table 12.23: SC /ST Students Enrolment for Academic year 2020-21

Govt./Aided Colleges Details	No. of SC Students			No. of ST Students		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Govt. Colleges	37652	41530	79182	14390	14850	29240
Pvt. Aided Colleges	15115	15452	30567	5757	5942	11699

Source: Dept. of Collegiate Education

Table 12.24 : Three-Tier Quality Assurance Structure

1.	National level – National Assessment & Accreditation Council (NAAC)
2.	State-level – State Quality Assurance Cell (SQAC)
3.	Institution level – Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)

Training has been imparted in 4 batches 121 Assistant Professors towards capacity building at the Higher Education Academy, Dharwad during 2020-21. An online Training program has been arranged at Higher Education Academy, Dharwad for 19 faculty identified as Master Trainers for preparing the video content under the “Digital Learning” scheme initiated by the Department. Online Training Workshops regarding a variety of issues have been conducted for 522 Group A and B Officers of the Department during 2020-21 by the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore. Online Training Programs have been held for 400 faculties of Government/Aided Colleges under the purview of the Department by the Bharath Scouts and Guides Rovers and Rangers Unit.

- **Free laptop for students :** In 2019-2020, total of 1,09,916 students who had taken admission to first year degree classes in Government First Grade Colleges and whose annual family income was less than Rs.2.5 lakhs were provided with free laptops. The total expenditure for the project was Rs.31128.21 lakhs. A total of Rs.108.45 lakhs were released as grants to various Government First Grade colleges for Repair/ purchase /replacement batteries of UPS. A total of Rs.81.43

lakhs were released as grants to various Government First Grade Colleges to digitalise the libraries in those colleges by purchasing software and related hardwares. Rs.12.00 lakhs was released to facilitate the Government First Grade Colleges to obtain LAN facilities in the Computer Lab.

- **Programme of 2020-2021:** Progress in Digital technology has brought about unprecedented transformation in all walks of life including Education. In view of this, it has been decided to implement, LMS based digital learning in 430 Government First Grade Colleges, 87 Government Polytechnics and 14 Government Engineering Colleges from the academic year 2020-21.

Three-Tier Quality Assurance Structure New initiations

- **NAAC:** The State Quality Assurance Cell (SQAC) will guide and coordinate the work of the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) of Colleges to achieve the desired quality in higher education and also to obtain good grades in the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) A&A process. **(Table 12.24)**
- SQAC has designed an **Institutional Academic Calendar** for Government First Grade Colleges' in accordance with

the NAAC manual, through which Colleges will enhance the quality in the delivery of education.

- SQAC has conducted a series of Webinars for students and faculty, by the leading motivational speakers in the background of the Covid-19 pandemic. The invited speakers Dr. Gururaj Karajagi on the topic 'Way to build social Confidence' and Webinar on 'Secret to Success' by Mr. Ramesh Arvind.
- SQAC has conducted a two-day workshop for all regional Joint-Directors and Special Officer on Revised NAAC Accreditation Framework-2020 on 2nd and 3rd November 2020.
- As Government First Grade Colleges are undergoing the process of NAAC accreditation & re- accreditation 167 Government First Grade Colleges have been accredited.
- To improve the quality of Higher Education, the Central Government under the component-7 (Infrastructure Grants to Colleges) of RUSA, a flagship project under Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India has selected 90 Government First Grade Colleges of our state and grant of Rs. 2 crores has been sanctioned to each of these colleges. Under component-1 of RUSA (Upgradation of Autonomous College to Universities), Government College Mandya (Autonomous) has been selected and a grant of Rs.55 crores has been sanctioned. Under component - 5 of RUSA Government First Grade College, Jewargi has been selected to transform as a Model college and a grant of Rs.4 crores has been sanctioned to this college. Under component-2 of RUSA (Creation of Cluster Colleges to University), Maharani Science College for Women, Bangalore, Maharani Arts, Commerce and Management College for Women, Bangalore and VHD Central Institute of Home sciences, Bangalore have been selected as Cluster University and a total grant of Rs.55 crores has been sanctioned for this project .Under Component-5 of RUSA

Phase-2 (new Model Colleges) Raichur and Yadgir districts (Aspirational Districts) two colleges are allotted Rs.12.00 crore. Under Component-9, 18 Govt First Grade colleges are selected for a grant of Rs.2.00 crores each.

12.1.7 Technical Education

Technical Education across the globe is gaining importance day by day because of the rapid advancements in science, technology and innovations.

Technical Institutes

There are 12 institutes conducting Engineering courses and 25 institutes conducting Diploma Courses on 2nd shift basis. In all there are 37 institutes conducting courses on 2nd Shift Basis.

Apprentice Training Scheme

As per the Govt. Apprenticeship Act 1973 (amended) and 1986 the State Govt./ Central Govt. Private Companies will impart training to specific number of students for duration of one year under this scheme. The details of beneficiaries for the last four years are given in **Table 12.29**.

Scholarship and Merit Awards (Reimbursement of Fee)

The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who have been selected for engineering courses by the Karnataka Examination Authority through the CET are being provided the reimbursement of fee. The details are provided in **Table 12.30**.

State Level Project Competition & Exhibition (Do-it-Yourself)

To nurture and exhibit the creativity of the student community the State Level Project Competition and exhibitions are being conducted every year. The details are given in **Table 12.31**.

National Service Scheme (NSS)

The National Service Scheme, under the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of India, popularly known as NSS was launched on Gandhiji's Birth Centenary Year 1969, in 37 Universities involving

Table 12.25 : Classification of Technical Institutes in the State during 2019-20

Technical Institutes	Classification				
	Govt.	University	Pvt. Aided	Pvt.	Total
Engineering Degree					
Engineering Colleges	13	3	9	191	216
Women's Engineering Colleges	-	-	-	1	1
Evening Engineering Colleges	1	1	2	1	5
Total	14	4	11	193	222
Diploma					
Co-Education Polytechnics	72	-	42	130	244
Women's Polytechnics	9	-	1	4	14
Evening Polytechnics	2	-	1	2	5
Non- Engineering Polytechnics	2	-	-	-	2
Total	85	-	44	136	265
Others					
Junior Technical Schools	6	-	-	6	12
Total No. of Technical Institutions					499

Source: Dept. of Technical Education

Budgetary Details**Table 12.26 : Budgetary details of the department for the last Four years**

Year	Plan (Rs. in Lakhs)		Non-Plan (Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
2016-17	72447.13	68861.05	39705.00	38857.77
2017-18	104877.91	101734.08	--	--
2018-19*	117193.17	114003.74	--	--
2019-20*	113682.49	111320.90	--	--

Includes both Non/Non plan. Source: Dept. of Technical Education

Table 12.27 : No. of Teaching Staff deputed for Higher Education

Subject	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
M.E / M.Tech.	77	76	118	94
PhD	14	30	8	9

Source: Dept. of Technical Education

Table 12.28 : Staff deputed for short term training programs

Subject	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Programs held at NITTR, Chennai	132	76	52	72
Number of Staff deputed	1110	600	202	659

Source: Dept. of Technical Education

Table 12.29 : Number of Beneficiaries of the Scheme

Year	BE Graduates	Diploma Holders	Total
2016-17	1434	575	2009
2017-18	4337	3557	7894
2018-19	4478	3261	7739
2019-20	3342	2496	5838

Source: Dept. of Technical Education

Table 12.30 : Reimbursement of Fee

Year	SC – Students		ST – Students	
	Numbers	Total (Rs. In Lakhs)	Numbers	Total (Rs. In Lakhs)
2016-17	3781	1424.83	1237	490.74
2017-18	3633	1483.70	1218	521.60
2018-19	3418	1512.98	1122	517.56
2019-20	2826	1322.06	933	459.62

Source:Dept.of Technical Education

Table 12.31: State Level Project Competition & Exhibition for the last 4years

Year	No. of Polytechnics	Total No. of Projects	No. of Students		Staff	Venue
			Boys	Girls		
2016-17	66	244	350	110	110	Govt. Polytechnic, Bagalkote
2017-18 to 2019-20.	Due to Technical problems this program was not conducted					

Source:Dept.of Technical Education

40,000 students with primary focus on the development of personality of students through community service. Since, 1999 the Directorate is actively and successfully conducting the activities as per the schedule of programs.

Revision of Syllabus:

The process is underway to revise the syllabus of all 33 diploma and 2 post diploma programs and 4 subjects of Junior Technical Schools which are to be revised to

the latest needs of the industry, skill based and made employment oriented from the year 2020-21.

Learning Management System Software:

A new Learning Management System – LMS is being introduced in both Government Polytechnics and Government Engineering Colleges, which encompasses content development, digital library, online classes, online assessment etc., from the year 2020-21.

12.1.8 Medical Education

In 2019-20, there are 52 Medical Colleges (MBBS degree) in the State which have a summated intake capacity of 6753 students. In these, 17 colleges are run by the Government. The Government's presence is visible in nominal strength in other system. Relatively, the turnout of Ayurvedic doctors (GCIM) is quite significant. There are 40 dental colleges in the state which have summated intake capacity of 2487 students. In these, 2 dental colleges are run by the Government. 323 Nursing Colleges recognized by Indian Nursing Council turn out 19415 Nurses (B.Sc.graduates) in 2019-20 (Table 12.32 & Table 12.33).

Karnataka functions as a nursery for nursing services not only for the State but also for other regions of India, Gulf countries

and Europe. Due to Covid-19, counselling for the year 2020-21 is delayed now it started. At the end of January the actual statistics may be obtained.

Post Graduate Institutions & Enrolments in the State

Medical Colleges are permitted to provide Post Graduate Courses in the State. The enrolment details for different courses are given in Table 12.34, Table 12.35 & Table 12.36.

Medical Education Department Action Taken for Controlling Covid-19

The Covid Pandemic erupted in the state in the month of March 2020 onwards by leaps and bounds as such the entire focus has been on various actions to be taken to effectively manage the pandemic.

Table 12.32: Medical Education Institutions and Enrolments

Sl. No.	Type of Institution	No.	Enrolments 2019-2020	Remarks
1	Medical Colleges (MBBS)	52	6753	Due to Covid-19 Counselling process is in progress for the year 2020-21. In the end of January we may get the actual statistics.
2	*Ayurvedic Colleges (GCIM)	-	-	
3	*Homoeopathic Colleges (BHMS)	-	-	
4	*Unani Colleges	-	-	
5	*Naturopathy & Yoga Sciences (BNYS)	-	-	
6	Dental Colleges (BDS)	40	2487	
7	*Pharmacy Colleges (B.Pharm)	-	-	
8	Nursing Colleges (B.Sc.)	323	19415	

* Not come under the Department of Medical Education Source: Dept. of Medical Education

Table 12.33 : Number of Medical Education Institutions for the year 2019-20

Sl.No.	Type of Institution	Govt.	Aided	Unaided
1	Allopathy: Colleges Super Specialty Institutions	17 10	- -	35 -
2	*Ayurveda	-	-	-
3	*Homoeopathy	-	-	-
4	*Unani	-	-	-
5	*Naturopathy & Yoga	-	-	-
6	Dental	03	-	37
7	*Pharmacy Colleges (B.Pharm)	-	-	-

* Not come under the Department of Medical Education. Source: Dept. of Medical Education

Table 12.34 : Enrollment Capacity across Medical Course – Post Graduate Degree for the year 2020-21

PG Degree	No. of Seats	PG Diploma	No. of Seats
M.D.(General Medicine)	531	-	0
M.D.(R.D)	264	DMRD	08
M.D. Paediatrics	383	D.C.H.	02
M.D.(R.T)	236	D.M.R.T.	03
M.D.(Anesthesia)	433	D.A.	03
M.D.(Psychiatry)	135	D.P.M.	01
M.D. (Pathalogy)	315	D.C.P.	02
M.S. (Anatomy)	128	-	-
M.D.(Community Medicine)	-	D.P.H	03
M.D.(Forensic Medicine)	84	D.F.M.	02
M.D.(Pharmacology)	146	D.O.R.L.	02
M.D.(Physiology)	123	-	-
M.D.(Bio Chemistry)	109	-	-
M.D.(Micro Biology)	133	D.Bacteriology	0
M.D.(Skin & VD)	165	D.V.D.	07
M.D.(T.B)	61	D.T.C.D.	01
M.D.(Emergency Medicine)	27	-	-
M.S. (General Surgery)	403	-	-
M.S.(Ophthalmology)	203	D.Ophtho	12
M.S.(ENT)	189	D.L.O.	0
M.S.(Orthopaedics)	311	D.Ortho.	06
M.S.(OBG)	369	D.G.O.	11
M.D.(Hospital Admn.)	11	-	-
M.D.(Oncology)	0	-	-
Total	4759	Total:	63

Source: Dept. of Medical Education

1. The teaching hospitals attached to various medical colleges have been converted into Covid Care Centers. In doing so, action has been taken to shift the OBG and Paediatric wards separately either to different buildings or to the private hospital to avoid the spread pandemic.
2. Action has been taken to increase the number of beds both in general ward, ICU facilities besides supplementing the ICU beds with adequate number of ventilators.
3. To handle the critical care patients, action has been taken for installation of oxygen tanks of adequate capacity to ensure continuous supply of oxygen through a centralised oxygen supplying unit replacing the individual cylinder units by providing oxygen pipeline to all the beds in the ICU.

Table 12.35 : Total P.G.Degree Seats for 2020-21

Sl. No.	Subject	Govt/COMEDK/ KRLMPCA	Deemed Universities	Total Seats
	Pre-Clinical:			
1	M.D. (Anatomy)	89	39	128
2	M.D.(Physiology)	85	38	123
3	M.D.(Bio Chemistry)	80	29	109
	Para Clinical:			
4	M.D.(Pharmacology)	109	37	146
5	M.D.(Pathology)	202	113	315
6	M.D.(Micro)	96	37	133
7	M.D.(Com.Med.)	87	37	124
8	M.D.(F.M.)	58	26	84
9	M.D. (Oncology)	-	-	-
	Clinical:			
10	M.S.(Ophthalmology)	143	60	203
11	M.S.(ENT)	119	70	189
12	M.S.(Orthopaedics)	220	91	311
13	M.D.(Skin & D)	118	47	165
14	M.D.(RT)	33	203	236
15	M.D.(Anesthesia)	301	132	433
16	M.D. Paediatrics	272	111	383
17	M.D.(General Medicine)	357	174	531
18	M.S. (General Surgery)	284	119	403
19	M.S.(OBG)	254	115	369
20	M.D.(R.D)	173	91	264
21	M.D.(Psychiatry)	62	73	135
22	M.D.(T.B)	38	23	61
23	M.D.(Hospital Admn.)	6	5	11
24	M.D.(Emergency Medicine)	19	8	27
	Total	3205	1678	4883

Source: Dept. of Medical Education

Table 12.36 : Total P.G. Diploma seats for 2020-21

Sl. No.	Subject	Govt.	Deemed Universities	Total Seats
1	Diploma in Anesthesia	01	02	03
2	Diploma in Child Health	02	0	02
3	Diploma in Clinical Pathology	02	0	02
4	Diploma in Dermatology, Venereology and Leprosy	0	07	07
5	Diploma in Forensic Medicine	02	0	02
6	Diploma in Obstetrics & Gynecology	0	11	11
7	Diploma in Ophthalmology	01	12	13
8	Diploma in Orthopedics	0	06	06
9	Diploma in Oto-Rhino Laryngology	0	02	02
10	Diploma in Psychological Medicine	0	01	01
11	Diploma in Public Health	03	0	03
12	Diploma in Radio Therapy	03	0	03
13	Diploma in Radio Diagnosis	08	0	08
14	Diploma in Tuberculosis & Chest Diseases	01	0	01
	Total	23	41	64

Source: Dept. of Medical Education

4. Action has been taken to establish RTPCR lab in all the teaching hospitals and equip these facilities with the requisite capital equipments, laboratory equipments to ensure that COVID-19 testing facilities are increased to supplement the efforts to avoid community spread of pandemic.
5. The students of the nursing and Para Medical courses have also been utilised to manage the pandemic wherever required.

12.1.9 Mass Education

The Government have sanctioned 5 different literacy programmes out of the available fund of KSLMA during the year 2018-19, 2019-20 & 2020-21 with an objective of providing literacy to persons in the 15-50 age group with a priority to SC/ST and Minorities, women and also literacy in rural areas and urban slums, as follows:

- a) As per Dr.Nanjudappa report, basic literacy programmes for 188500 illiterates in select gram Panchayats of 95 most backward, more backward and backward Taluks of 19 Districts at a cost of Rs.622.05 lakhs.
- b) Basic literacy programmes for 188500 illiterates in Urban slums of 20 Districts at a cost of Rs. 622.05 lakhs through the Urban Literacy Committees.
- c) Basic literacy programmes for 1,36,333 illiterate members of Women's Self Help Groups in rural areas of 20 Districts at a cost of Rs. 449.90 lakhs.
- d) Basic literacy programmes through a 21 day - camp for the illiterate members of Gram Panchayats for 1250 illiterates of 6 Districts of Kalyan Karnataka area through the Kalyan Karnataka Development Board, at a cost of Rs.141.00 lakhs.

- e) Basic literacy programmes for 56667 illiterates in select gram Panchayats of 6 Districts of Kalyan Karnataka Area at a cost of Rs.1.87 lakhs under the special funding from Kalyan Karnataka Area Development Board. The Govt. of India have launched a new Literacy Mission, namely, Padhna Likhna Abhiyan, for which the Action Plan for our State has been submitted and approval obtained. The officials of five districts have been oriented about the said programme and its implementation.

The literacy programmes of 2019-20 that were ongoing till February 2020 were discontinued in order to prevent the spread of COVID-19. However, the Government have recently approved restarting of literacy programmes in the State, 2020 for which, guidelines have also been issued.

A provision in the budget for the year 2021-22 and beyond, for adult literacy will not only provide better livelihood skills and better jobs but will also develop their personality and improve their standard of living.

12.1.10 Public Library

The network of the libraries includes state Central Library at the State level, District Central Libraries at the District level and City Central Libraries at all places having a population of more than one lakh together with libraries at the taluk, municipality levels.

For the proper functioning of Public Libraries, the Library authorities are functioning throughout the state at state, city and district levels (**Table 12.37**). The libraries functioning under city and district central libraries i.e. branch library, service center, reading rooms are functioning at own, rental and free buildings (**Table 12.38**).

Activities of the Department of Public Libraries are grouped as under:

The list of programmes under the Scheme of RAJARAM MOHAN ROY LIBRARY FOUNDATION : This foundation established by the Central Government is doing a great deal of service in the field of rural public library system throughout the country. The Government of Karnataka

Table 12.37 : Number of Public Libraries

Sl.No.	Details of Libraries	No. of Libraries
1	State Central Library	1
2	Indira Priyadarshini Children Library	1
3	District Central Libraries	30
4	City Central Libraries	26
5	Mobile Libraries (Dist.& City)	12
6	Branch Libraries (Dist. & City)	519
7	Service Stations (Dist. & City)	145
8	Reading Rooms	83
9	Gram Panchayat Libraries	5766
10	Slum Libraries	100
12	Nomadic Libraries	127
13	Community Children Centre Libraries	31
	Total	6841

Source: Dept. of Public Library

seeking Financial Assistance under matching and Non-matching scheme from the Foundation since 1973 for various activities. The assistance programmes for the year 2020-21 are as below :

- Library buildings
- Development of District Central Libraries and Mobile Library Service.
- Seminars, Workshops, Training courses (Orientation/Refresher) Book
- Exhibitions and Library Awareness Programmes.
- Modern Library service
- Purchase and supply of Books / Library Furniture's and Storage Materials.

The Public Library Department has been granted the financial assistance for above heads under the matching and non-matching scheme from the Foundation.

Achievement of Department of Public Libraries during Covid-19

Department of Public Libraries, Government of Karnataka, has taken up an ambitious project to modernize the Public libraries with technology and digital infrastructure to bridge the gaps in access to information. This is a first of kind project in the country where a state level initiative has been taken to digitize and provide access for learning in such a large scale. In this project 272 Public libraries comprising of City Central libraries (26 libraries), District Central libraries (30 libraries) and Taluk libraries (216 libraries) across the State of Karnataka are covered. It is a matter of pride that the public are using Karnataka Digital Public Library portal in a very effectively

manner and is benefiting the users. As a result as on 15-12-2020, 780299 members have registered in Karnataka Digital Public Library portal and have viewed 1531211 e-contents. The effective usage of this is a pride to the Government and the department of Public Libraries. This initiative provides lessons in Kannada, English, Hindi, Urdu & Marathi Languages. It also provides with Study materials for students of both State and CBSE Board curriculum in the digital form. There are around 5000 Kannada content catering to various streams like school, college apart from arts & humanities, personality skills and literature. Specifically for school children State and CBSE syllabus, E-books are provided, catering to class 1 to 12. There are around 4200 e-books in Kannada and around 600 videos in Kannada language

SWAYAM On-line Courses

Provides access to best teaching learning resources which were earlier delivered on the SWAYAM Platform may be now viewed by any learner free of cost without any registration. Students/learners who registered on SWAYAM (swayam.gov.in) in the January 2020 semester can continue their learning as usual.

UG/PG MOOCs

courses.php hosts learning material of the SWAYAM UG and PG (Non-Technology) archived courses.

e-PG Patashala hosts high quality, curriculum-based, interactive e-content containing 23,000 modules (e-text and video) in 70 Post Graduate disciplines of social sciences, arts, fine arts and

Table 12.38 : Buildings details

Sl. No.	Buildings	Own Buildings	Rented Buildings	Free Buildings	Total
1	City Central Libraries	44	181	148	373
2	5 Zone in Bangalore	15	29	29	73
3	District Central Libraries	774	154	5455	6383
	Total	833	364	5632	6829

Source: Dept. of Public Library

Table 12.39 : Statistics details of the Public Library Department

Total No. of Books	Total No. of membership	No. of Visitors	Total No. of borrower's	Total No. of Newspapers (Annually)	Total No. of Periodicals (Annually)
44192031	2044540	19761352	5305522	3981925	12984819

Source: Dept. of Public Library

Table 12.40 : Economic Resources allocated for the year 2020- 21

Head of Account Library Development (2205-00-105-0-04)	Allocation (Rs. in Lakhs)
015 (Subsidiary Expenses)	268.00
033 (Daily Wages)	198.00
051 (General Expenses)	19.00
059 (Other Expenses)	677.00
103 (Grant-in-Aid)	226.00
422 (Schedule Caste Sub Plan)	409.00
423 (Tribal Sub Plan)	219.00
Total	2016.00

Source: Dept. of Public Library

Table 12.41 : Staff details of the Department of Public Libraries

Sl. No.	Designation	Sanctioned Posts	Filled up Posts	Vacant Posts
1	Director	1	1	0
2	Deputy Director	28	0	28
3	Chief Librarian	54	16	38
4	Administrative Officer	2	2	00
5	Librarian	93	60	33
6	Account Superintendent	1	1	0
7	Superintendent	11	10	1
8	Asst. Librarian	132	61	71
9	First Division Asst.	40	36	04
10	Stenographers	2	1	1
11	Statistical Inspector	1	0	1
12	Library Assistants	529	319	210
13	Second Division Asst.	60	43	17

Table 12.41: Staff details of the Department of Public Libraries

Sl. No.	Designation	Sanctioned Posts	Filled up Posts	Vacant Posts
14	Senior Typist	10	5	05
15	Typist	53	12	41
16	Senior Drivers	2	00	02
17	Drivers	22	10	12
18	Library Attender	311	188	123
19	Peon	89	59	30
20	Night Watchman	40	13	27
	Total	1481	837	644

Source: Dept. of Public Library

Table 12.42 : Details of e-contents and videos provided in digital library website

Sl. No.	Language	eBooks/Journals	Videos/Simulation Labs	Titles Count
1	English	93937	4139	98076
2	Kannada	4658	2307	6965
3	Hindi	469	1452	1921
4	Tamil	90	114	204
5	Urdu	159	05	164
6	Marathi	32	97	129
7	Telugu	55	42	97
8	Sanskrit	115	00	115
	Grand Total	99515	8156	107671

Source: Dept. of Public Library

humanities, natural & mathematical sciences.

12.1.11 Department of State Educational and Training

NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads 'and Teachers' Holistic Advancement)

NISHTHA courses are being offered online training to 1,52,733 teachers in our Karnataka state from 03.11.2020. NISHTHA Online Training is offered in Kannada and

English medium. There are total 18 courses. Digital Certificate will be generated online of each course completed. After all these courses there will be Competency Based Assessment. Overall Certificate of merit will be issued to the teachers who completed it.

Samagra Shikshana Karnataka (Secondary)

Programmes and Activities of 2020-21

- Samagra Shikshana Karnataka High school section In-service teachers

Table 12.43 : Districtwise details of Karnataka Digital Library

District	Digital Libraries	District	Digital Libraries
Bagalkote	11	Haveri	8
Ballari	13	Kalaburagi	11
Belagavi	15	Kodagu	4
Bengaluru Rural	5	Kolar	6
Bengaluru Urban	14	Koppal	8
Bidar	10	Mandya	9
Chamarajanagar	5	Mysuru	11
Chikkaballapura	6	Raichur	9
Chikkamagaluru	9	Ramanagara	6
Chitradurga	8	Shivamogga	10
Dakshina Kannada	11	Tumakuru	12
Davanagere	7	Udupi	9
Dharwad	9	Uttara Kannada	11
Gadag	9	Vijayapura	10
Hassan	10	Yadagir	7
Total		272	

Source: Dept. of Public Library

online training for 8000 teachers plan was prepared. 3452 Science teachers and 4548 Maths teachers teaching 8th standard will be given training.

- In the State level 136 Science and 136 Maths MRP training is given and in the month of December 2020 District level Training will be given.
- As approved by PAB, NISHTHA-2 online training for 48896 High School teachers will be given after the guidelines from NCERT and also funds provided for this programme.
- One day Training for 4724 High School SDMC members will be given after the guidelines from SPD office.
- 300 High School Maths and Science teachers of four districts are deputed to 9 days training given by IISc, Kudapura, Challakere, Chitradurga.

Curriculum and Syllabus Section: New Education Policy 2020

Honorable Prime Minister presented the National Education Policy 2020 on 1st July with a view to creating an education system that ensures quality education and builds an equitable society, in line with their capacity to contribute to the development of our nation.

This policy envisages that the extant 10+2 structure in school education will be modified with a new pedagogical and curricular restructuring of 5+3+3+4 covering ages 3-18. In the new 5+3+3+4 structure, a strong base of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) from age 3 is also included, which is aimed at promoting better overall learning, development, and well-being.

The policy recommends the reconfiguration of curricular and pedagogical structure of

school education to make learning Holistic, Integrated, Enjoyable, and Engaging in school education.

Formation of State Level Focus Group:

The State Level Focus Group will be constituted as the highest committee to oversee the curriculum design of each stage of 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 design in accordance with the Education Policy. A state-level focus group of 8 to 10 members will be created, consisting of renowned resource persons and content experts.

Foundation Stage - This stage consists of two parts, which is, 3 years of Anganwadi/pre-school and 2 years in primary school in Grades 1-2; both together covering ages 3-8. Similarly, another subcommittee consisting 10 to 15 members will be constituted for grades 1 and 2 curriculums, which includes elementary-level education specialists.

Preparatory Stage - A committee consisting of 10-15 members will be constituted including content and pedagogy experts in Languages, Mathematics, Environmental studies, Arts, Physical Education for primary classes 3,4 and 5 covering the children of age group 8 - 11, and representatives of NGOs and educational institutions who are engaged in conducting new initiatives at Preparatory Level.

Middle Stage - A committee consisting of 10-15 members will be constituted including content and pedagogy experts in humanities, Mathematics, Arts, Social sciences, Science and Physical Education for classes 6, 7 and 8 covering the children of age group 11-14, and representatives of NGOs and educational institutions who are engaged in conducting new initiatives in middle stage education.

Secondary stage - There are two subgroups at this stage.

A. In the first stage, there will be a separate curriculum revision committee of 10 to 15 members consisting subject experts in maths, science, social science, vocational education, physical

education, specialists in various disciplines for grades 9 and 10 comprising the children of age group 14-16.

B. In the second stage, age group of 16-18 is included covering classes 11 and 12. Presently 35 different subjects are taught at this level. At this stage, a syllabus restructuring committee comprising of 10 to 15 members will be formed, comprising of the subject experts of various disciplines.

- **Sambhrama Shanivara –No Bag Day in Schools:** The programme intends to nurture positive values within children to build a responsible, independent, sensitive and happy adult. It is a programme to engage children in activity that develop the spirit of good citizenship. The children are expected to attend school without their bags, books or copies.

English Cell

In 2020-21- 1400 English medium Sections are sanctioned in existing schools [1000 Kannada Medium Schools and 400 Urdu medium], 1400 school teachers training to be conducted before schools are reopen.

- **Foundation of Sri Alur Venkatarao Language Skill Training Centre**

Government has released Rs.177.00 lakhs for the year 2020-21. Rs.25.00 lakhs each has been released for four divisions, but due to Covid-19 pandemic situation training could not be conducted. During 2020-21, government has released Rs.177 lakhs (Rs.44.25 lakhs for each center) to establish language lab in each centre for various programs and to give need based training for language teachers to promote their skill.

NTSE and NMMS Section

- Rs.3000/- encouragement amount is given to top 20 NTSE students of Government and Aided School students.
- The total no. of students selected for NTSE is 393 & NMMS is 5455.

I. Education Technology Section

1. Technology Assisted Learning Programme(TALP)

The Technology Assisted Learning Program is being implemented from 2016-17 with the objective of improving the teaching learning process in government high schools. The initiatives of the project include providing teachers with information technology tools, training in the use of information technology facilities in schools, access to e-content.

1.1 Teacher Training: Government high school teachers are being given 10 days induction training and second stage Refresher training on the use of information technology tools and e-content in the classroom. The progress so far is given in **Table 12.44**.

Challenges

There are 4698 Govt high schools in the state that require a laptop, projector for each classroom. Currently provided grants to the department are very less, it will be provided for some few schools. It takes many years if it is continued. For that there is need of increase of the grant to the department.

Initiatives organized by the department during COVID-19

As the schools are not reopened in the state for the year 2020-21 due to Covid-19, DSERT has started video lessons to avoid learning gap of the students. These video lessons are telecasted through DD Chandana channel to reach out maximum students and are uploaded on to

department YouTube channel - Makkalavani and Jnanadeepa, as well as DIKSHA portal. Students can engage in learning by watching the video lessons, participating in the learning activities, practice activities and assessment activities. Totally 960 video lessons are telecasted through Chandanavahini for 8th, 9th, 10th classes. Video lessons for 4, 5, 6, 7th classes are being telecasted and the same are uploaded to the YouTube channels & DIKSHA portal.

1.2 Availability of E- Content:

E-contents are available in open sources. Depending on the class, E-Contents are localized, translated and uploading to DIKSHA portal with the help of trained teachers. Till today more than 10,000 E-resources are provided to use.

1.3 Supply of Information Technology equipments

Initiating of computer lab for students and one projector for trained teachers for efficient usage of available e-resources in DIKSHA portal. The progress so far is given in **Table 12.45**.

2. The program of State Institute of Science: (Inspire Awards-MANAK)

This programme is initiated by Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi

12.1.12 Printing, Stationery and Publication

The Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications is basically a Service

Table 12.44 : Teacher Training

Year	Induction Training	Refresher Training
2016-17	3459	-
2017-18	5912	-
2018-19	4404	6048
2019-20	13995	3503
2020-21	12000	Training is in progress
Total	39770	9551

Source: DSERT

Table 12.45 : Supply of Information Technology equipments

Year	No. of Schools with laptop	No. of Schools with projector	No. of Schools with computer lab
2016-17	1000	1000	-
2017-18	750	750	-
2018-19	750	750	-
2019-20	960*	960*	1718
2020-21	1227*	1227*	633*
Total	4687	4687	2351
No. of Govt. High School	4687	4687	4687
Residual	00	00	2336

* Purchase is under processing.

Source: DSERT

Department, which is fulfilling the printing needs of State Legislature., Secretariat, Governor's Office, High Court of Karnataka, Karnataka State Government Departments and other Autonomous Institutions, Official Government Publications are made available to General Public through its Book Depots which were established division wise. The department is also a publisher of Karnataka State Gazette.

Major works executed during the year 2020-21

- Printing & Supply of State Budget Documents for the year 2020-21 including Economic Survey for the year 2019-20
- Around 7,79,819 School Text Books for the academic year 2020-21 including both free copies and sales copies are printed and supplied.
- Printing & Supply of I.L.R. in English (Fortnightly)- 4,500 copies and Kannada Editions (Monthly) - 1650 copies.

- Printing & Supply of Calendars and Diary pertaining to Karnataka State Legislature and High Court of Karnataka for the year 2020.
- Printing of Proceedings and other publications of Karnataka Legislative Assembly and Karnataka Legislative Council.
- Printing & Supply of 5,700 copies of various kinds of reports like Annual Reports, Annual Administrative Reports and Performance Budget Reports of various departments and Government undertakings.

12.1.13 Karnataka State Higher Education Council (KSHEC)

For the year 2020-21, of the allotted Rs.200.00 lakhs Grants, 1st, 2nd instalments of Grants Rs.100.00 Lakhs has been released and the 3rd & 4th quarter of Rs.100 Lakhs is to be released.

For the year 2020-21, Rs.31.29 Crore released to RUSA funded Colleges & Universities under RUSA scheme.

12.2 HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

The Government of Karnataka has given significant importance to the health sector and Provision of good health care to the people is an essential component of the health strategy adopted by the State.

The State has made substantial progress in building credible health infrastructure at different levels.

12.2.1 Health Indicators

The State has a wide institutional network providing health services both in urban and rural areas. **Table 12.46** presents information on health infrastructure in the State.

Karnataka has performed in population control with total fertility rate reaching 1.7 by 2020 (As per NFHS 2019-20). The infant mortality has declined faster during the last few years and has reached 23 in 2020 (As per SRS 2018) from 35 in 2011 which is almost 12 units reduction per 1000 live births in a span of 12 years. (**Figure 12.1 & Table 12.47**).

12.2.2 Family Welfare

The State offers an excellent family welfare programme operating through the existing health infrastructure. The main objective of the programme is to provide better health services in general and family planning services in particular to check the rapid growth of population. **Table 12.48** provides details of the State's achievements in sterilization and IUD during the last seven years.

12.2.3 National Health Mission

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched on 12th April 2005 by the Government of India to improve medical facilities in the rural areas of the country. It is modified as National Health Mission by combining the primary health care services to the urban and rural population.

1. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP):

The State is implementing the activities for prevention and control of Vector Borne

Diseases like Malaria, Filariasis, Dengue, Chikungunya and Japanese Encephalitis as per the guidelines of GOI, Directorate of NVBDCP Delhi. **Table 12.49** Details of NVBDCP

A. Dengue & Chikungunya

During 2020, till November, a total of 3390 confirmed Dengue cases, No deaths cases are reported, showing an increase compared to same period of last year. Further, a total of 1112 Chikungunya confirmed cases have also been reported showing increase compared to same period of last year.

Acute Encephalitis syndrome / Japanese Encephalitis (AES/ JE) : AES cases are being reported from most of the districts. During 2020 till October, State has reported a total of 257 AES and 12 JE cases and no JE death.

2. National Tuberculosis Control Programme

The World Health Organisation (WHO) TB statistics give an estimated incidence figure of 2.60 million cases of TB for India during 2019 as per the global TB report 2020.

Tuberculosis in Karnataka

National Tuberculosis Elimination Program (NTEP) erstwhile Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program (RNTCP) was implemented in the State from 1998 and the entire State was covered in 2004. More than 90000 TB patients put on treatment annually in Karnataka TB program.

Currently 1278 contractual employees are working for TB across the state.

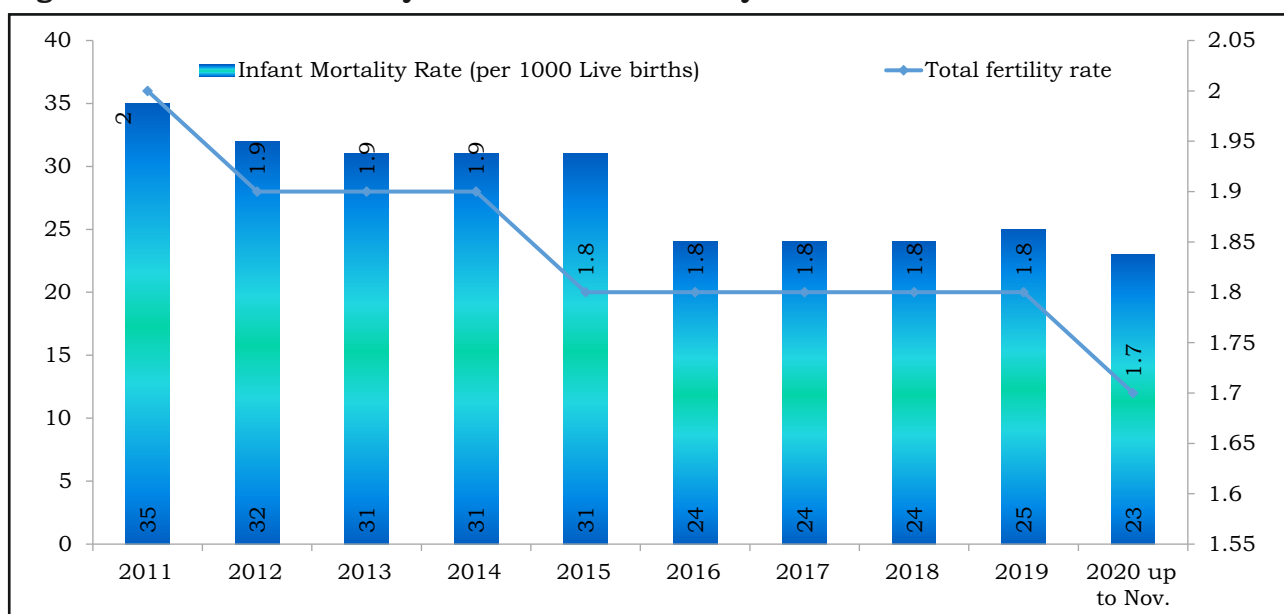
State TB cell under "Karnataka State Health and Family Welfare Society – TB Programme" and 31 districts TB Centres under "District Health Society – TB Programme" have been established to supervise and monitor the implementation of this Programme effectively.

The total lost to follow up rate which was 10% in 2009 is reduced to 4 % in 2020 and death rates have decreased from 8% in 2009 to 6% in 2020 despite high HIV – TB burden. The success rates of TB treatment have improved to 82%.

Karnataka Demographic and Key Health Indicators			
Sl. No	Indicators	Source	Karnataka
1	2011 Population	Census-2011	6,10,95,297
2	Natural Growth Rate (CBR-CDR)		12
3	Density of Population (per Sq.km)		319
4	Projected Population 2020	DES	70717332
5	Natural Growth Rate	SRS 2018	10.9
6	Birth Rate (per 1000 Population)		
	2018	SRS	17.2
	2019	CRS	14.51
7	Death Rate (Per 1000 Population)		
	2018	SRS	6.3
	2019	CRS	7.18
8	Sex Ratio		
	2001	Census	965
	2011		973
	2019-20	NFHS 5	1034
9	0-6 years Children		
	2001	Census	946
	2011		948
10	Health Key Indicators		
I	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)		
	2015-16	NFHS 4	31.5
	2019-20	NFHS 5	25.4
II	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)		
	2017	SRS	108
	2018		92
III	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)		
	2015-16	NFHS-4	1.8
	2019-20	NFHS-5	1.7
iv	Neonatal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	NFHS 4 (2015-16)	18.5
		NFHS 5 (2019-20)	15.8
v	Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)	NFHS 4 (2015-16)	31.5
		NFHS 5 (2019-20)	29.5
vi	Current use of contraceptive by any modern family planning methods (%)	NFHS 5 (2019-20)	68.2

Table 12.46 : Infrastructure of Public Health Services of the State Govt.

Type of Institution	No.
District Hospitals	15
Other Hospitals under Health & FW	11
Autonomous & Teaching Hospitals	36
Taluk / General Hospitals	146
Community Health Centres	207
Primary Health Centres	2359
Sub-Centres	8871

Figure 12.1 : Infant Mortality Rate and Total Fertility Rate in Karnataka 2011-2020**Table 12.47 : Achievement of the Family Welfare Programme in Karnataka**

Sl. No.	Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Birth Rate (for 1000 Population)*	18.8	18.5	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.1	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.2
2	Death Rate (for 1000 Population)*	7.1	7.1	7	7	7	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.3
3	Total fertility rate**	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
4	Maternal Mortality Rate (for every 100000 live births)*	178	144	144	144	133	108	108	108	108	92

Table 12.47 : Achievement of the Family Welfare Programme in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
5	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live births)**	35	32	31	31	31	24	24	24	25	23	
6	Under-Five Mortality Rate (per 1000 children)	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.6	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	29.5	
7	Eligible Couples protected (%)*	72	66.42	66.89	63	63	63	63	63	63	68.7	
8	Average life expectancy (years)*	Male	67.2	67.6	67.7	67.9	67.9	67.9	67.9	67.9	67.9	67.9
		Female	70.9	70.7	70.8	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9

Note: SRS*, NFHS**

Table 12.48 : Performance of Family Welfare Sterilization Programme

Year	Sterilization				IUD		Couples* Protected (%)
	Target	Achievement			Target	Achievement	
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total			
2013-14	407102	1390	310025	311415	311883	159540	63.6
2014-15	449495	1006	321007	322013	303924	188756	63.6
2015-16	450997	1039	316922	317961	308356	181620	51.8
2016-17	454287	922	295520	296442	277007	181618	51.8
2017-18	462141	917	306273	307190	592008	214916	51.8
2018-19	406217	770	279996	280766	505267	209353	51.8
2019-20	441371	862	291939	292801	551908	231513	68.7
2020-21 (upto Nov.)	441371	171	102056	102227	551908	133412	68.7

Note: *NFHS

TB Notification and Nikshay Registration

A total of 20095 TB cases have been notified from private sector in 2019 and in this current year despite of Covid 19 pandemic 14912 cases have been notified so far from January 2020 to November 2020.

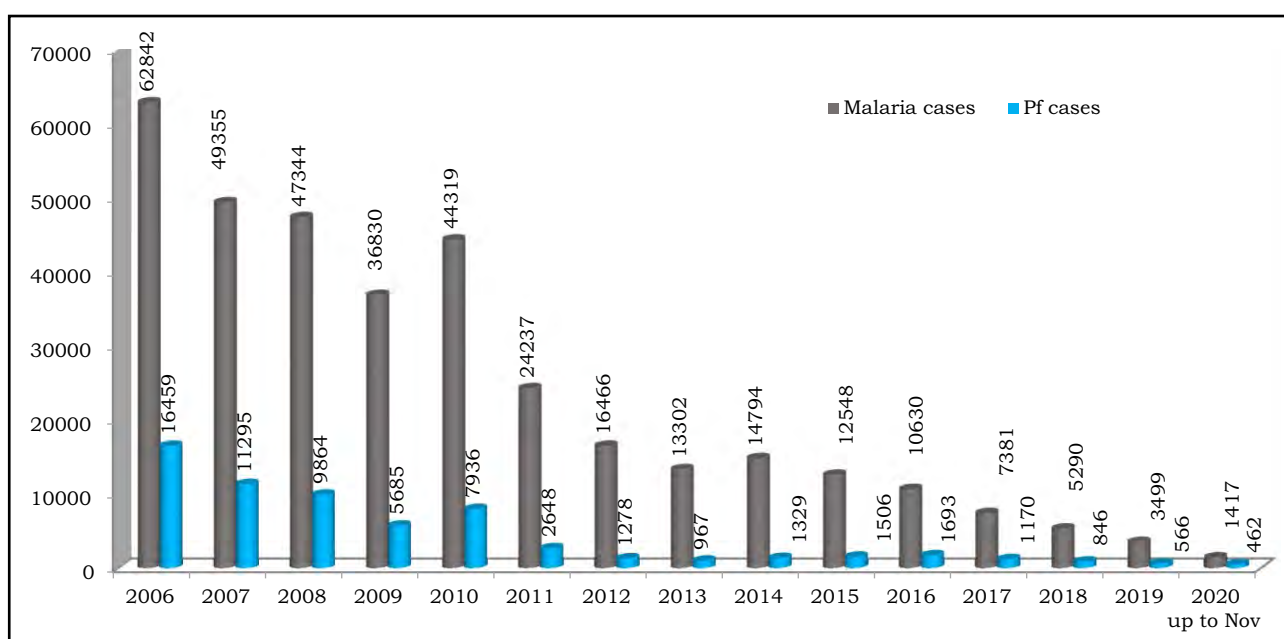
CBNAAT (Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification Test) and Trunat

During Covid19 Pandemic

1. The state took up innovative case finding strategies to address this issue with a four-pronged approach.

Table 12.49 : Details of NVBDCP

Year	Malaria cases / deaths	Dengue cases / deaths	Chikungunya cases	AES/ JE cases	AES/ JE deaths
2014	14794 / 2	3358 / 2	942	133/ 34	0 / 1
2015	11825 / 0	5077 / 9	2099	373/ 40	0 / 1
2016	10607/0	6083/8	1528	406/ 11	0/0
2017	7381/0	17844 / 10	3511	332/ 23	0/ 0
2018	5289/0	4848/4	2951	380/35	0/5
2019	3499/0	18183/17	3994	388/33	0/4
2020 (upto Nov)	1417/0	3390/0 (includes 1035 cases from BBMP)	1112 (includes 120 cases from BBMP)	257/12	0/0

Figure 12.2 : Year wise Malaria & PF Cases

JE death

- All presumptive TB patients to be identified by house to house visits by ASHAs and enrolled in Presumptive TB register. These patients to be further screened on chest X-ray and CBNAAT
- All the ILI and SARI patients admitted in various hospitals of the state must be tested for TB by offering up front CBNAAT.
- All COVID negative patient details to be collected from RT PCR labs, patients traced back and tested for TB by offering upfront CBNAAT.
- All persons who contacted APTAMITRA care line in Karnataka to be contacted, traced back and specimens collected and tested for TB by offering upfront CBNAAT
- 2. State supplied 2 months door step drugs to all the TB patients in order to prevent drug stock outs at the patient's end.
- 3. In the month of August from 10th August to 17th August a contact Tracing Drive

Figure 12.3 : District wise cases of Malaria till Nov 2020

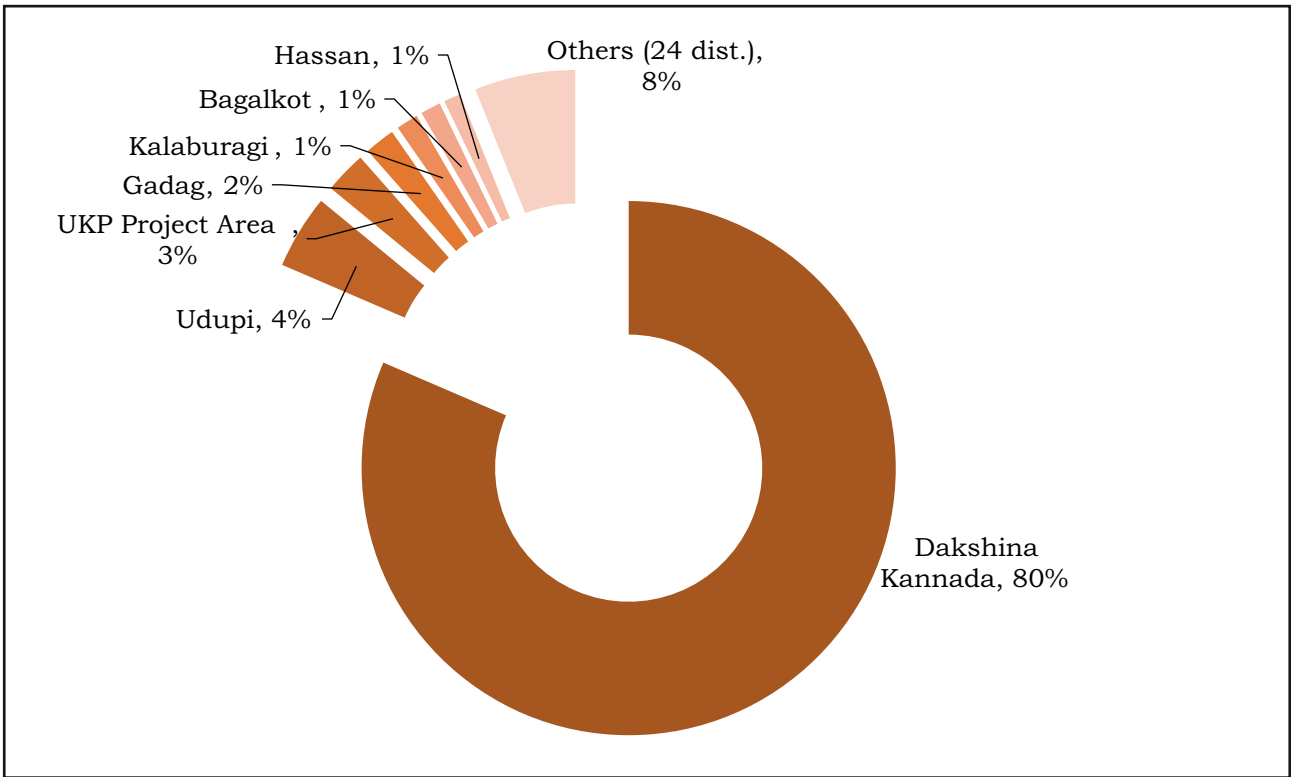


Figure 12.4 : District-wise cases of Dengue incidence till Nov 2020

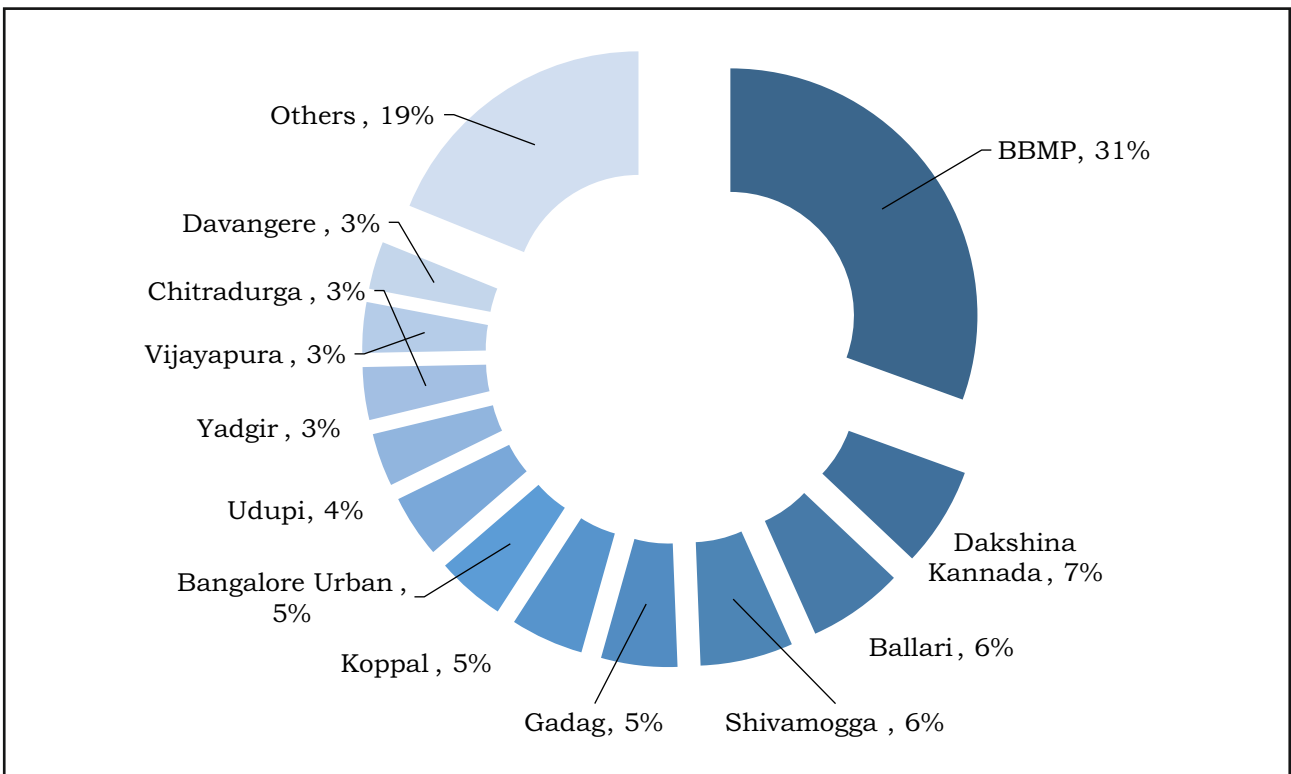
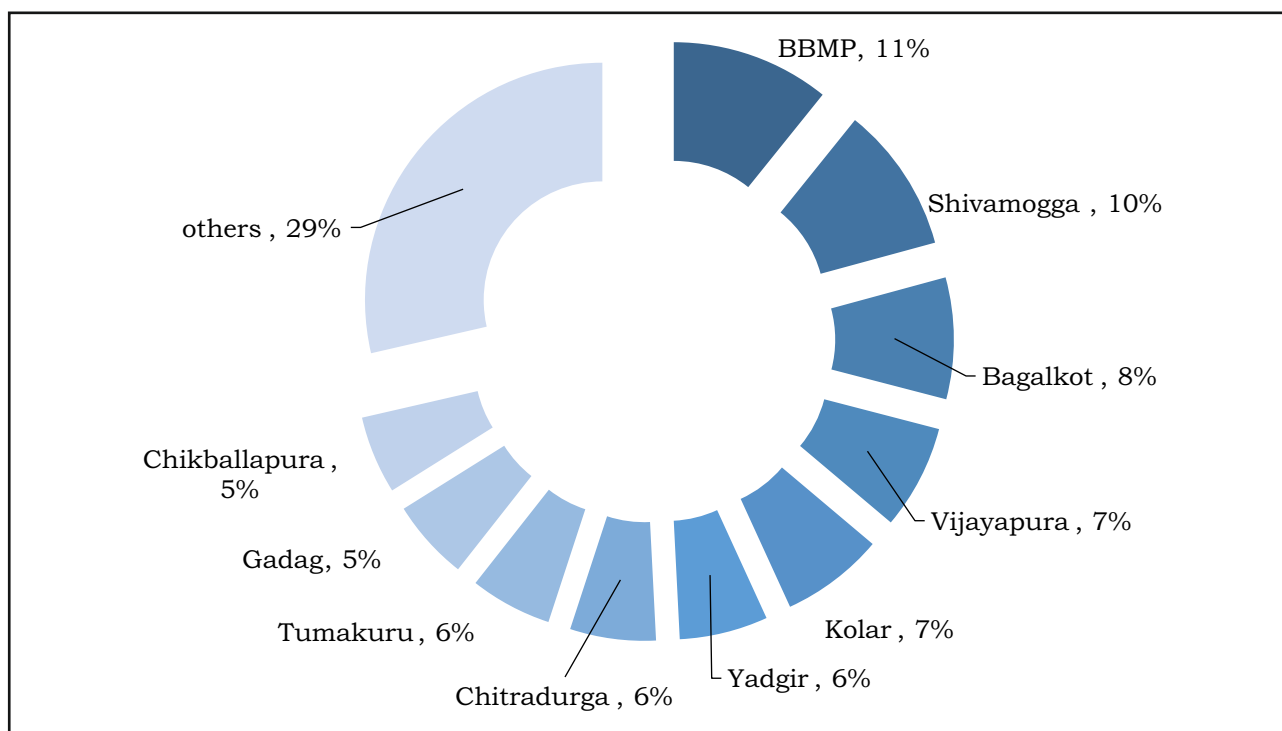


Figure 12.5 : District-wise cases of Chikungunya incidence till Nov 2020

4. State has initiated Bidirectional Screening of TB patients for COVID symptoms and Covid positive patients for TB symptoms from October 2020.

Pilots in Karnataka which have become National Policies are:

1. ATT-ART-CD4(HIV-TB)
2. PITC (provider initiated testing and counseling) for presumptive TB patients
3. TB-DM bi-directional screening
4. Human Resource for Health (aligning NTEP with NHM).

The current strategy of TB is as envisaged in the sustainable development goals (SDG) and it is called "The END TB STRATEGY."

3. National Leprosy Eradication Programme

Introduction

The prevalence rate of leprosy as dropped in Karnataka from 40/10000 population in the year 1986 to 0.19/10000 population in November 2020 (Provisional).

Activities under NLEP

1. Case Detection and Management:

a. Under Urban Leprosy Elimination Programme (ULEP): 10 Towns 2 Medium cities 1 Mega City have been selected. Activities conducted under ULEP are Survey of Slums Residential Schools Hostels Leprosy Colonies Mutts running educational institutions Hard to reach areas tribal colonies and Monitoring Supervision & Coordination with NGOs & Other departments. This activity will be continued from 2020-21 as ACD& RS.

Surveillance for Leprosy (ACD& RS)

Active Case Detection and Regular Surveillance for Leprosy (ACD& RS):

- Training for all cadres for this activity through Virtual meeting is done Division Wise in the month of August 2020 and is Completed.
- Activity is started in Chikkabllapura, Bengaluru (Rural), Ramanagara monitoring and supervision of the programme is being carried out.

Table 12.50 : Performance of NTEP Karnataka

Year	Population (in lakhs)	Annual Total TB Case Notification Rate			Treatment Success Rate		
		Public	Private	Total		New Cases	Re- treatment cases
National average		114	11	125		87%	70%
2013	629	97	1	98	2013	83%	57%
2014	635	97	3	100	2014	83%	59%
2015	643	96	8	104	2015	84%	64%
2016	650	92	9	101	2016	84%	67%
2017	658	94	14	108	2017	84%	68%
2018	668	102	22	124	2018	85%	64%
2019	676	106	30	136	2019	85%	68%
2020 (upto Nov.)	704	65	23	88	2020	84%	72%

b. Capacity building

- Virtual Training of Division wise Medical officers, Health workers and ASHA, As a newer initiative Training of RBSK , RKSK and UHC is undertaken and completed this month. Intensified training will be given to Health workers and the Medical Officers to diagnose leprosy cases at the peripheral health centres itself through Virtual meeting.

c. IEC

Special Drive to remove stigma surrounding leprosy and prevent discrimination was planned in the form of Sparsh Leprosy Awareness Campaign Anti Leprosy fortnight – (30th Jan to Feb 13th) of Every year.

Welfare measures for the Persons Affected by Leprosy

- 5% of Group 'D' Jobs are reserved for the Persons affected by Leprosy during recruitment of physically handicapped.
- 03 Reconstructive Surgery Operations done as on 31st Nov 2020 (Provisional data) Rs. 8000 /- paid (As per

Guidelines) incentive for RCS undergone Persons Affected by Leprosy.

- Micro Cellular Rubber Footwear provided to 2860 Persons Affected by Leprosy (PALs) ((Provisional data))
- 737 ((Provisional data)Self care kits provided to foot ulcer cases.
- 78 (Provisional data)Lepra reaction cases treated with supportive drugs.
- Splints crutches and other needed appliances provided.
- Prevention of Deformity (POD) camps conducted regularly in all the Taluk level hospital.
- Medical facilities are being provided to the Persons Affected by Leprosy family member residing in 20 Leprosy colonies in the State.
- Grant-in Aid is provided by State Govt. for the NGO hospitals providing treatment to the Persons Affected by Leprosy at the rate Rs.500/bed for adults and Rs.275/bed for children per month.

Table 12.51 : Details of IEC Activities

Sl.No.	Medium	No. of districts
1.	Mass Media(TV Radio Press)	31
2.	Outdoor Media (Hoardings Wall Paintings Banner Rally)	31
3.	Rural Media (IPC Meeting School Health Quiz)	31
4.	Advocacy meeting (Meeting with Zilla Parishad NGOs)	31
5.	IEC Activities – State	1

Table 12.52 : Physical Target and Achievements for Eradication of Leprosy from 2013-14 to 2020-21

New Cases Detected				PR	Cases Cured			Deformity Rate	Deformity Gr.II cases	Child cases
Year	Target	Ach	%		Target	Ach	%			
2013-14	-	3461	-	0.45	-	3295	-	3.72	129	320
2014-15	-	3314	-	0.44	-	3260	-	4.41	146	287
2015-16	-	3065	-	0.40	-	3037	-	3.39	104	209
2016-17	-	2897	-	0.40	-	2710	-	3.52	102	166
2017-18	-	2892	-	0.38	-	2774	-	4.05	117	171
2018-19	-	2789	-	0.34	-	2869	-	2.94	82	147
2019-20	-	2724	-	0.33	-	2674	-	2.50	68	121
2020-21*	-	784		0.19		1631	-	2.93	23	29

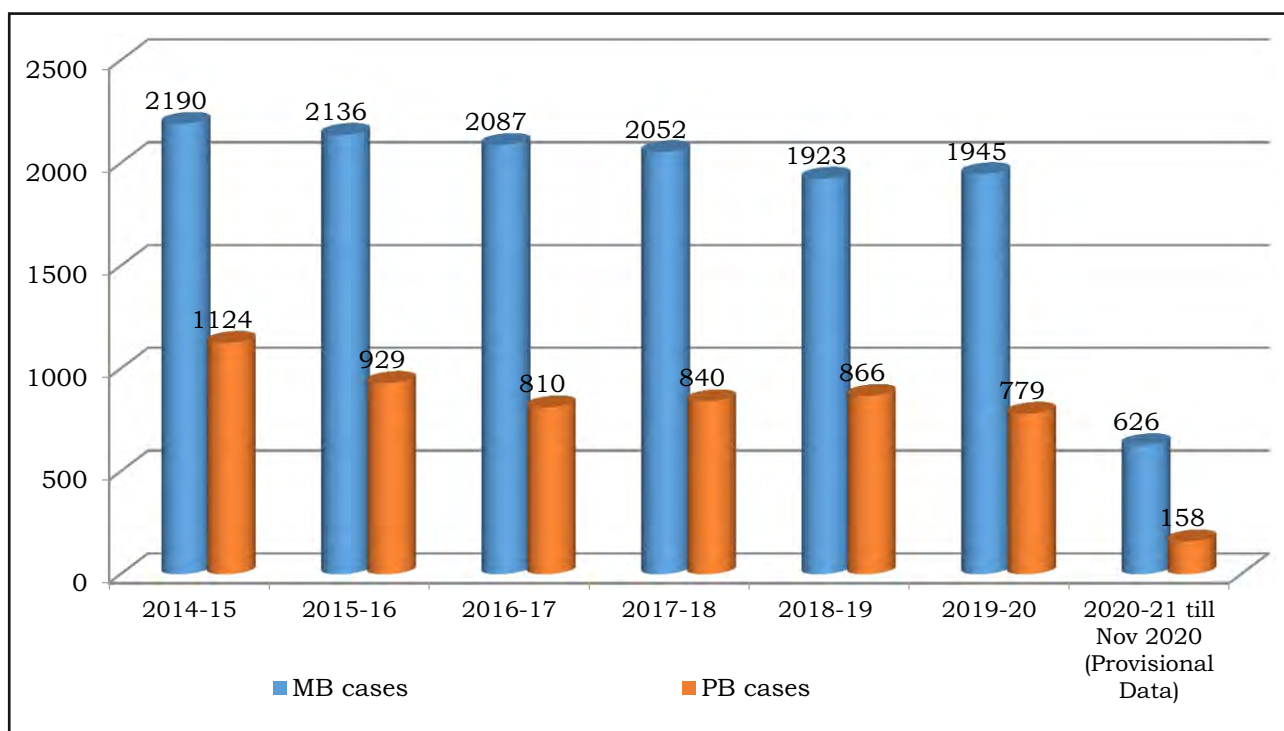
Figure 12.6 : Multibacillary (MB) and Paucibacillary (PB):

Figure 12.7 : Prevalence Rate (PR)

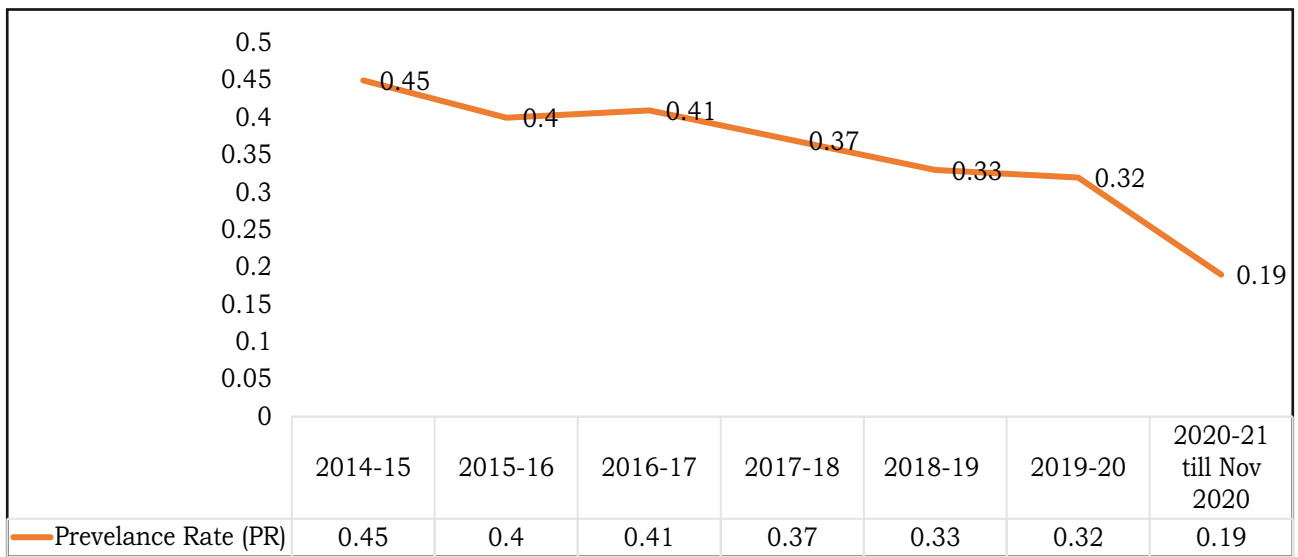


Figure 12.8 : Child cases Rate

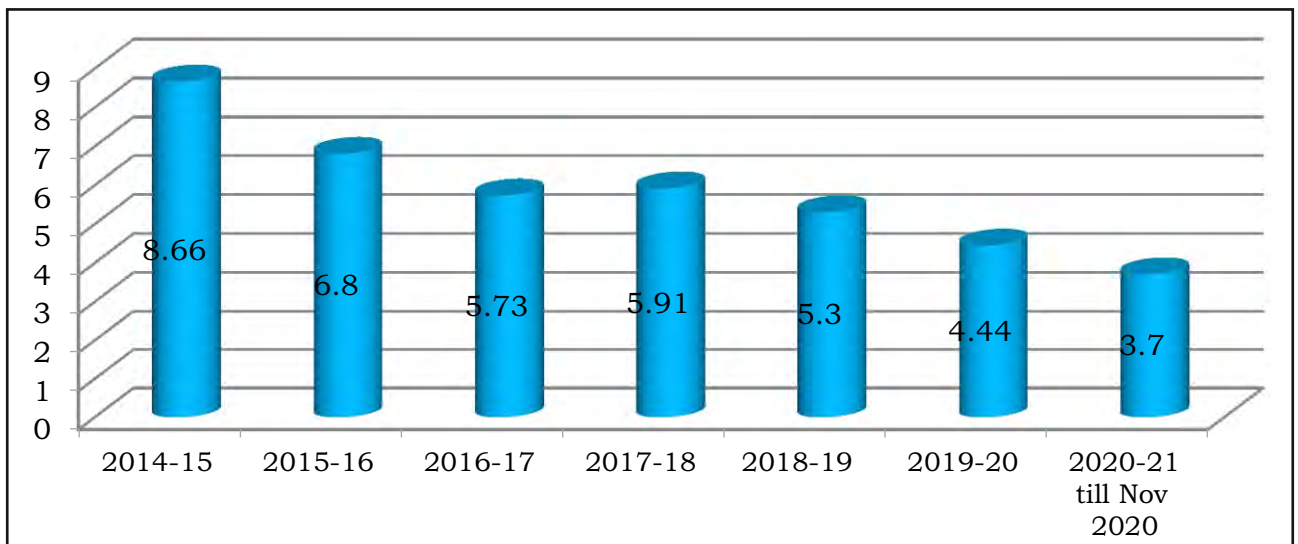


Figure 12.9 : Gr.II deformity Rate

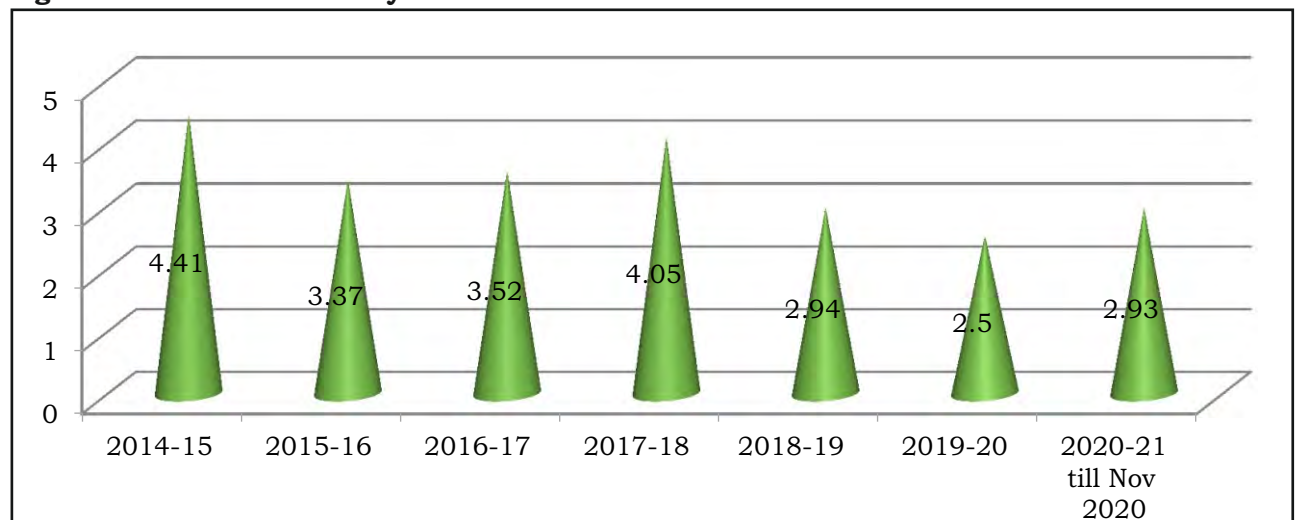
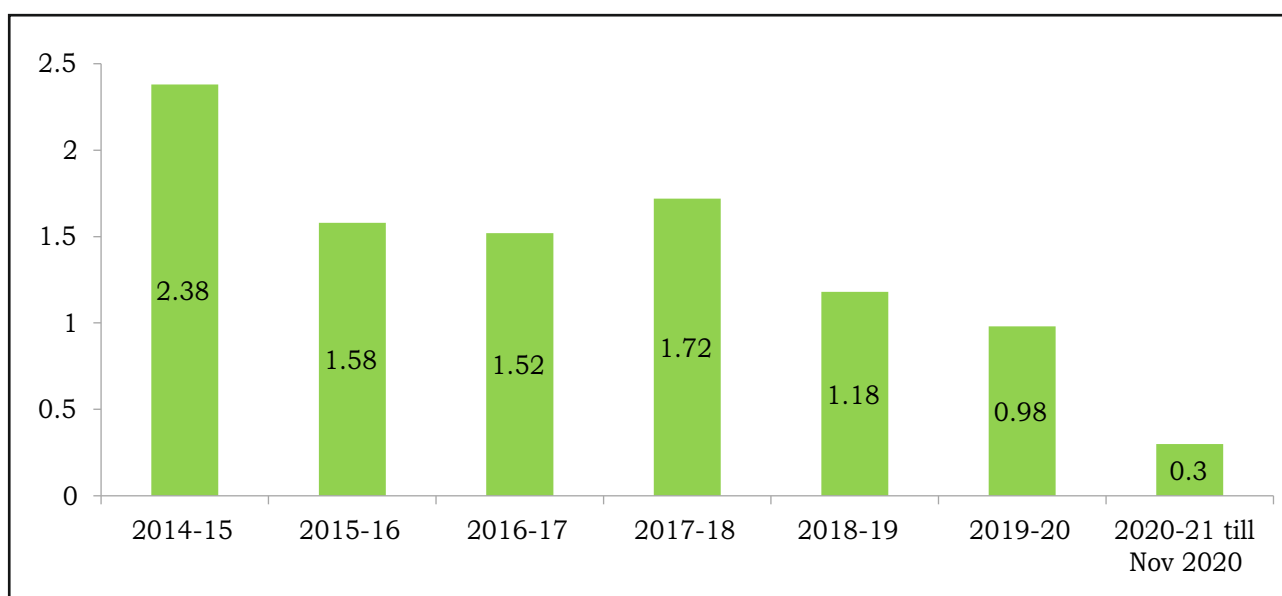


Figure 12.10 : GR 2 deformity rate / 10 lakh population**Table 12.53 : Physical Target & Achievements, Cataract Surgeries**

Year	Target	Achievement	%
2013-14	3,54,560	3,62,481	102.23
2014-15	4,04,563	3,63,661	89.89
2015-16	4,04,563	3,74,971	92.69
2016-17	4,04,563	3,66,737	90.65
2017-18	4,04,563	3,83,497	94.79
2018-19	4,04,563	3,90,630	96.56
2019-20	4,04,563	3,61,711	89.74
2020-21	4,04,563	67,657	16.72

Table 12.54 : Eye Screening Programme for School Children

Year	No. of Children Screened	No. of Children detected with Refractive Error	No. Spectacles given to Children
2013-14	32,47,402	32,487	30,161
2014-15	29,05,004	47,003	37,786
2015-16	43,75,400	77,261	38,379
2016-17	41,55,367	1,00,426	45,553
2017-18	44,93,399	1,10,883	47,871
2018-19	46,39,151	2,31,958	56,487
2019-20	53,71,134	1,39,998	90,399
2020-21	1,534	116	1,100

Table 12.55 : Eye Balls Collection

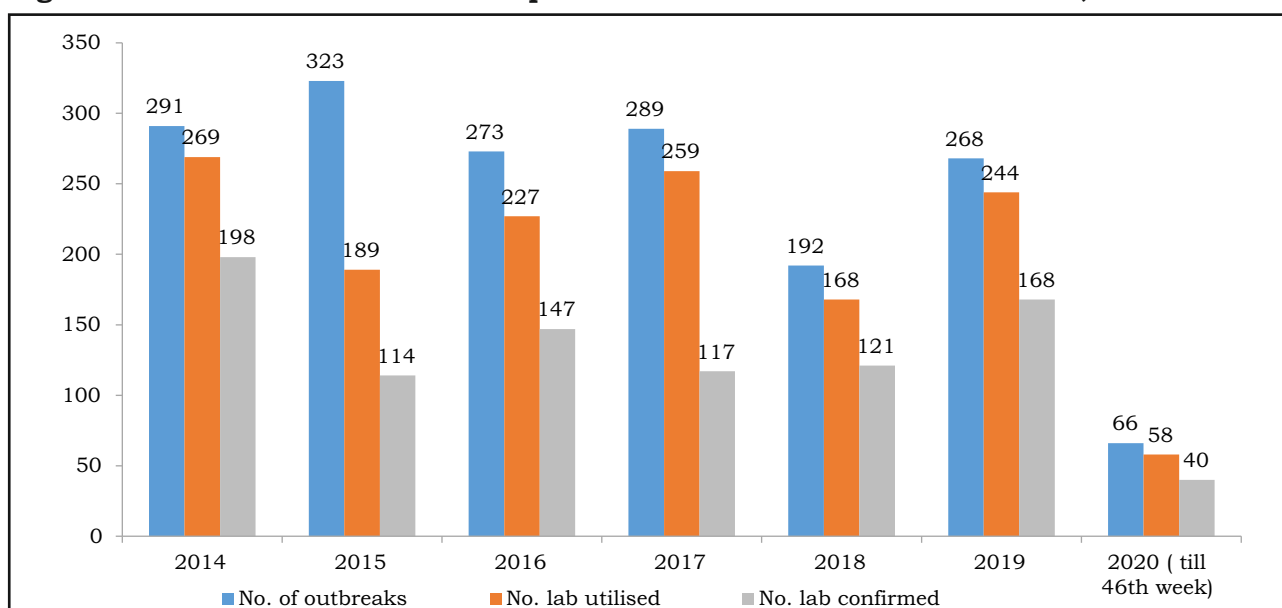
Year	Target	Achievement	%
2013-14	5,600	3,499	62.48%
2014-15	5,600	3,938	70.32%
2015-16	5,600	3,572	63.79%
2016-17	5,600	3,527	62.98%
2017-18	5,600	5,914	105.61%
2018-19	5,600	5,561	99.30%
2019-20	5,600	5,427	96.91%
2020-21	5,600	435	7.77%

Table 12.56 : Financial Progress

Year	Total Budget Allocated	Expenditure
2013-14	444.02	308.53
2014-15	550.72	374.60
2015-16	566.82	469.54
2016-17	528.10	501.59
2017-18	532.14	423.01
2018-19	317.21	237.76
2019-20	642.44	627.89 (prov)
2020-21	275.15	79.80 (Up to Oct-2020) (prov)

Table 12.57 : Physical Progress of IDSP

Sl. No.	Parameter	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (up to Nov.)
1	S Form	85%	92%	95%	96%	98%	95%	96%	62%
2	P form	90%	92%	94%	91%	97%	91%	95%	60%
3	L form	87%	92%	93%	88%	95%	90%	95%	60%
4	Warning Alerts	59	131	35	55	296	32	69	77
5	Media Alerts	187	53	41	236	197	55	83	33
6	Outbreaks Investigated	313	291	323	273	289	192	285	66
7	Laboratory Network	10	13	19	19	22	27	28	28

Figure 12.11 : Year-wise outbreaks reported from 2014 to 46th week of 2020, Karnataka**Table 12.58 : Physical Progress of DPHLs- 2013-2020 (Up to November-20)**

Sl. No	Name of DPHL	Year wise Utilization of DPHL- Serology										2020 (up to Nov.)						
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019							
1	Chitadurga	157	243	516	1259	1604	3472	2059	4538	2100	3141	979						
2	Udupi	321	246	149	1244	1491	2525	4055	5054	5405	5040	3396						
3	Bijapur	Approved in ROP 2013-14. Manpower appointment in 2016. Lab started functioning from 2016.						274	1338	1375	2758	1071						
4	Yadgiri							475	1493	1894	4518	1804						
5	Chamarajanagar							378	4839	2010	2456	448						
6	Koppal	Approved in ROP 2014-15. Manpower appointment in 2016. Lab started functioning from 2016.						225	915	665	2509	1364						
7	Bagalkote							48	604	973	2657	744						
8	Davanagere							34	1895	2041	2225	795						
9	Gadag							-	905	1083	2647	1635						
10	Gulbarga							193	4061	7310	6640	1018						
11	Haveri	Approved in ROP 2017-18.						216	2147	3697	1691	242						
12	Tumkur							-	4662	1282	2020	710						
13	Kolar							-	1901	358	1849	762						
14	Dakshin Kannada	Approved in ROP 2018-19. Renovation of the Lab and equipment procurement is in progress						-	1984	7855	6619	1848						
15	Bellary																22	319
16	Dharwad																0	52
17	Chickmagalur																2228	194
18	Chikkaballapura																2402	831
19	Ramanagar										1663	381						
20	Mysore	Approved in ROP 2019-20. Equipment procurement is in progress										6812	800					

Note : Serology tests includes Dengue IgM ELISA, Dengue NS1 ELISA, Chikungunya IgM ELISA, Leptospira ELISA, Hepatitis A & E, Weil Felix & Scrub Typhus . Tests done for Widal not included.

Table 12.59 : Year wise Utilization of DPHL-Culture & Sensitivity

Sl No	Name of DPHL	Year wise Utilization of DPHL- Culture & Sensitivity										
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (Upto Nov)
1	Chitadurga	40	120	74	219	374	434	808	1292	2681	3092	1188
2	Udupi	65	31	14	159	412	307	694	899	2283	3190	1641
3	Bijapur	Approved in ROP 2013-14. Manpower appointment in 2016. Lab started functioning from 2016.						392	765	2232	2271	1009
4	Yadgiri							-	212	454	240	0
5	Chamarajanagar							-	232	574	1512	1531
6	Bagalkote	Approved in ROP 2014-15. Manpower appointment in 2016. Lab started functioning from 2016.						-	73	1588	899	586
7	Koppal							136	1430	732	2415	365
8	Davanagere							-	415	1294	2134	703
9	Gadag							-	52	145	698	418
10	Gulbarga							-	132	602	1066	502
11	Haveri							-	750	2999	2768	1447
12	Tumkur	Approved in ROP 2017-18.						-	120	2601	3822	1863
13	Kolar							-	233	853	1167	542
14	Dakshin Kannada							-	114	760	1280	864
15	Bellary	Approved in ROP 2018-19. Renovation of the Lab and equipment procurement is in progress									524	178
16	Dharwad										778	190
17	Chickmagalur										107	70
18	Chikkaballapura										0	0
19	Ramanagar										0	0
20	Mysore	Approved in ROP 2019-20. Equipment procurement is in progress									517	115

Note : Culture tests includes tests done for Typhoid Fever, Cholera & Other Enteropathogens, Diphtheria and other clinical samples.

4. National Programme for Control of Blindness

The National Programme for Control of Blindness was started in 1976 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to counter the problems of Blindness due to various factors and also to reduce the prevalence of Blindness to 0.3% by 2020. The present prevalence rate of blindness is 1% as per National Survey 2006-07.

5. The Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP)

The Integrated Disease Surveillance Project was launched in 2005 and became programme in the year 2012.

To improve the efficiency of the existing surveillance activities of disease control

programs and facilitate sharing of relevant information with health administration community and other stakeholders so as to detect disease trends over time and evaluate control strategies.

Integrated Health Information Platform (IHIP)

Along with the 6 other States IHIP is launched on 26th November 2018 Secretary. Health MOHFW GoI in the Karnataka State. The reporting for "L" and "P" Forms under the IHIP is 59% and 63% respectively for the month of November 2020.

IHIP Training in the 2020-21 (Funds from NHM training component)

Block level training: ANMs

Table 12.60 : IDSP Training status

Designation	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Medical Officers	365	133	131	177	1063	920
Staff Nurse/ Pharmacists	29	114	53	51	425	315
Medical College Doctors & DPHL Microbiologists	-	-	20	23	50&4	23&1
Pharmacists	232	120	60	47	0	46
Data Managers				30	0	0
ASHA mentors	72	40	-	-	0	140
JHA (F) & (M)	316	197	221 & 63	82 & 37		103
Microbiologists	-	9	-	-		0
Lab tech.	-	20	119	135	19	189
Sensitization to Panchyat Development Officers			207	144	110	50
Sensitization to multi-sector group involving School Teachers, Self help group members, AWW, High School Students, ASHA, Grama Panchayat members			567	203	616	489
Veterinary Doctors				30	0	0
One training for Data Entry and Block Health Team					80	24
Training for private practioners					75	0
Total	1014	633	1441	959	2370	2300

12.2.4 Other Major Health Programme Initiatives

The Department of health and family welfare services implements various National and State health programs of public health importance and also provides comprehensive health care services to the people of the State through various types of health and medical institutions. The progress of the health programmes are presented in **Table 12.61**.

1. Arogya Kavacha 108

From April 2020 to Nov 2020 5,83,739 Emergency calls are attended 4,67,864 emergencies are attended and out of these 1,27,198 pregnant women have utilized the services and 34,194 lives are saved

2. Janani Suraksha Vahini

3 drivers (1 Regular and 2 Out sourced) are given to each vehicle to work in 8th hourly

shifts. Total number of beneficiaries under JSV from April 2020 to Nov 2020 is 12,586.

3. NAGU-MAGU

Total number of beneficiaries under Nagu-Magu from April 2020 to Nov 2020 is 48435

4. Bike Ambulances (First Response Unit)

Bike ambulance is able to respond to a medical emergency much faster than an ambulance or a car in heavy traffic which can increase survival rates for patients suffering cardiac arrest/ accident/ other emergencies.

From April 2020 to Nov 2020 15334 emergencies are attended by the bike ambulances

5. Arogya Vani-104

Arogya Sahayavani-104 call centre is situated at IT Park Hubli and Sir. CV Raman Nagar Hospital with a capacity of 100 seater

each. People (Citizens) from any part of the state can avail their service by calling 104. From April 2020 to Nov 2020 - 3450904 calls are received at the call centre out of which 3445858 calls are provided with the different services.

6. Asha Programme

The ASHA worker is a woman selected from the community, resident in the community, who is trained and supported to function in her village to improve the health status of the community through securing people's access to health care services through improved health care practices and behaviours. In Rural area 1 ASHA per 1000 population and in urban area 1 ASHA per 2500 population. She is incentivized for 37 different health activities.

In addition to the incentive provided by NHM, Govt. Of Karnataka has provided the Rs.3500 as monthly fixed incentive since September 2017 onwards and as of by Enhancing Rs:500/- ASHA is getting Rs:4000/- as monthly fixed incentive from 1st November-2019.

As on 30th Nov 2020, there are 41406 ASHAs working out of 42524 sanctioned across the state.

Details of ASHA incentives provided by NHM Table 12.62, 12.63, 12.64.

AB-ArK Card

Implementation Performance

- No.of hospital sempanelled Government 2856 + Private 536 = Total 3392

Table 12.61 : Progress of Various Health Programmes

(Unit in Numbers)

Programmes	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (upto Nov.)
Janani Suraksha Yojane	425711	393874	282731	325197	498557	318484
Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram	1885	1436	6048	2187	2529	184
Arogya Kavacha	739884	1062221	1116395	945095	882145	467864
Dialysis	64795	81422	137111	308347	428973	256424
Tele medicine	53958	49809	52185	55871	39452	38616
Ayushman Bharat - Arogya Karnataka	-	-	-	83779	597081	279706

Table 12.62 : Details of ASHA incentives provided by NHM

A. Recurring and Routine Activities

Sl.No.	Activity	Incentive (in Rs.)
1	Maintaining due list of ANC	300
2	Maintaining due list of children for immunisation	300
3	Eligible couple update	300
4	Maintaining Village Health Register	300
5	Line listing of Households	300
6	Attending VHND	200
7	Attending PHC Meeting	150
8	Conducting VHSNC meeting	150

Table 12.63: B. Performance based Incentive

Sl.No.	Name of the Component	Incentive (in Rs.)
1	Ante natal Care	300
2	Promoting institutional Delivery	300
3	Reporting of All women death (15-49 Years)	200
4	Home based Newborn Care	250
5	Follow up ofLBW Babies	50
6	Follow up of SNCU Discharged babies	50
7	Identification of SAM and referral	150
8	Support Group Meeting for MAA (Per Quarter)	100
9	Mobilising the beneficiaries immunisation session	150
10	First Year Immunisation	100
11	Second year Immunisation	75
12	Incentive for DPT Booster (5-6 Year) vaccination	50
13	Promoting the insertion of PPIUCD	150
14	Motivating for Male sterilisation	200
15	Motivating for Female sterilisation	150
16	Motivating for MTP	100
17	Ensuring Spacing of births	500
18	Promoting the Insertion of PAIUCD	150
19	Treatment supporter honorarium for Multi-drug TB	5000
20	Treatment supporter honorarium New and Previous TB cases	1500
21	Treatment supporter honorarium for H-monopoly regimen TB cases	1000
22	Identification of leprosy patients	250
23	Treatment of leprosy MB Case	600
24	Treatment of leprosy PB case	400
25	Preparing slides for in suspecting malaria	150
26	Providing treatment for malaria	75
27	Salt testing	25
28	Home based care of Young child	250
29	Population based screening of NCDs	110

Table 12.64 : Brief details of Expenditure upto 30th Nov 2020

Sl. No.	Category	Code	Amount for the 2020-21	Released Amount	Expenditure	%age W.r.t. 3 qtrs
1	Honorarium	324	20412.00	13606.50	12112.49	90.38

- No. of Arkid Cards issued from April 2020 to November 2020 : 17,63,521 (Total Cards 1,40,78,734)

During the current financial year (2020-21) from April 2020 till November 2020, a total of 279706 beneficiaries have availed benefit and an amount of Rs.521.07 crores has been paid to the network hospitals for treating these beneficiaries.

COVID-19

The Government of Karnataka has proactively initiated various measures to combat ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. In the beginning treatment was carried out only in the Public Health Institutions later private hospitals, nursing homes and other licensed health facilities have been permitted for treatment of COVID 19 patients. 108 ambulance facilities has been provided for the admission of COVID 19 infected, referred from the public health authority. For infected patients injection Remedesivir has been supplied and treatment facility provided by SAST. The treatment cost has been funded by the AB-ARK. Totally 894 hospitals empaneled of which 216 government and 678 private hospitals. Department has taken necessary steps to ensure the availability of Quality Drugs, Remedesivir injections, adequate medical oxygen, Hand Sanitizer and adequate masks as per the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority, New Delhi Guidelines. Drug testing laboratories are purchasing high capacity equipments for analysis of drug samples.

- Total Preauth of 1,30,061 amounting to Rs.620.62 crores has been approved the Covid-19 Positive beneficiaries.
- From the beginning of COVID 19 to till date that is upto February 2021 in the state 1,84,94,364 patients were screened, 9,49,183 positive cases

found, 6,077 active cases, 9,30,778 patients discharged.

Jyothi Sanjeevini Scheme (JSS)

This health assurance scheme is specifically for the benefit of all State Government Employees and their dependents without any cap on the financial limit and the treatment is totally cashless.

During the current financial year (2020-21) from April 2020 till November 2020, a total of 869 employees have availed benefit and an amount of Rs.547.62 lakhs has been paid to the network hospitals for treating these beneficiaries.

Organ Transplant Scheme

Government of Karnataka has implemented the 'Organ Transplantation Scheme' for poor/BPL patients of Karnataka **Table 12.65.**

Implementation Performance

7. Child Health Programme

The Child Health Programme comprehensively integrates interventions that improve child survival and addresses factors contributing to Infant and Under 5 Mortality. Many initiatives have been taken up to provide preventive promotive curative & rehabilitative health care services through evidence-based interventions like Facility Based Newborn Care (SNCU NBSU NBCC) Home Based Newborn Care Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakrama (JSSK) Child Death Review Kangaroo Mother Care and Lactation Clinic Integrated Management of Neonatal & Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) and Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF).

- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Karnataka is declining steadily. It is declined from 41 in 2009 to 23 as per Sample Registration System (SRS) 2018.

Table 12.65 : Implementation Performance

As on 30/11/2020, the achievements under Organ Transplant Scheme are as follows

No. of hospitals empaneled	Government: 2 Private: 8	Total 10 Hospitals
Total no. of beneficiaries	Liver 01, Heart 08, Kidney 15 (Cadaveric - 08 + Live 07= 15)	Total 24 beneficiaries (Expenditure borne on treatment and for medicine is Rs. 64.36 lakhs)

- The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) for Under 5 Mortality Rate has already been achieved in Karnataka. The current Under 5 Mortality Rate is 28 (SRS 2018 data) Under 5 Mortality Rate has been reduced by 20 points since 2009. The current goal is to reduce Under 5 Mortality Rate from 28 to 25 according to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2030.
- The current Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) is 16 (SRS 2018). Current goal is to reduce NMR from 16 to 12 according to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2030.
- The current Early Neonatal Mortality Rate is 12 (SRS 2018) **Figure 12.12 and Figure 12.13.**

Figure 12.12 : Karnataka Child Mortality Trend as per SRS 2018

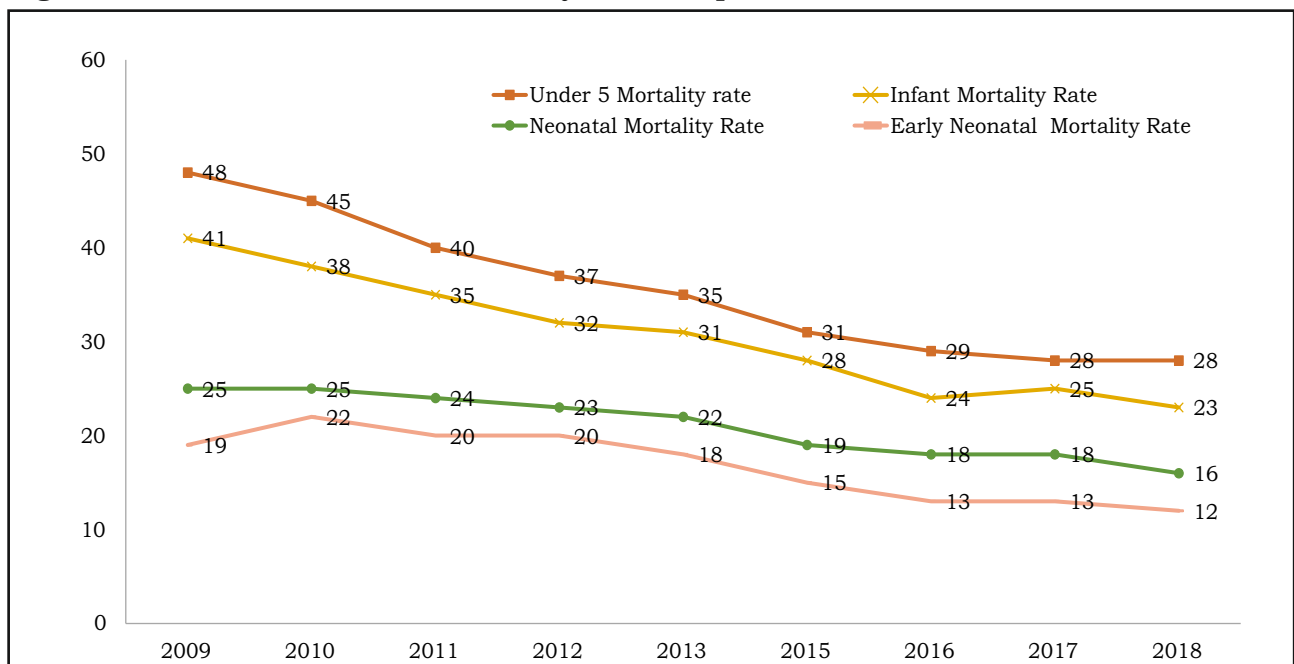


Figure 12.13 : Karnataka and India Child Mortality Trend

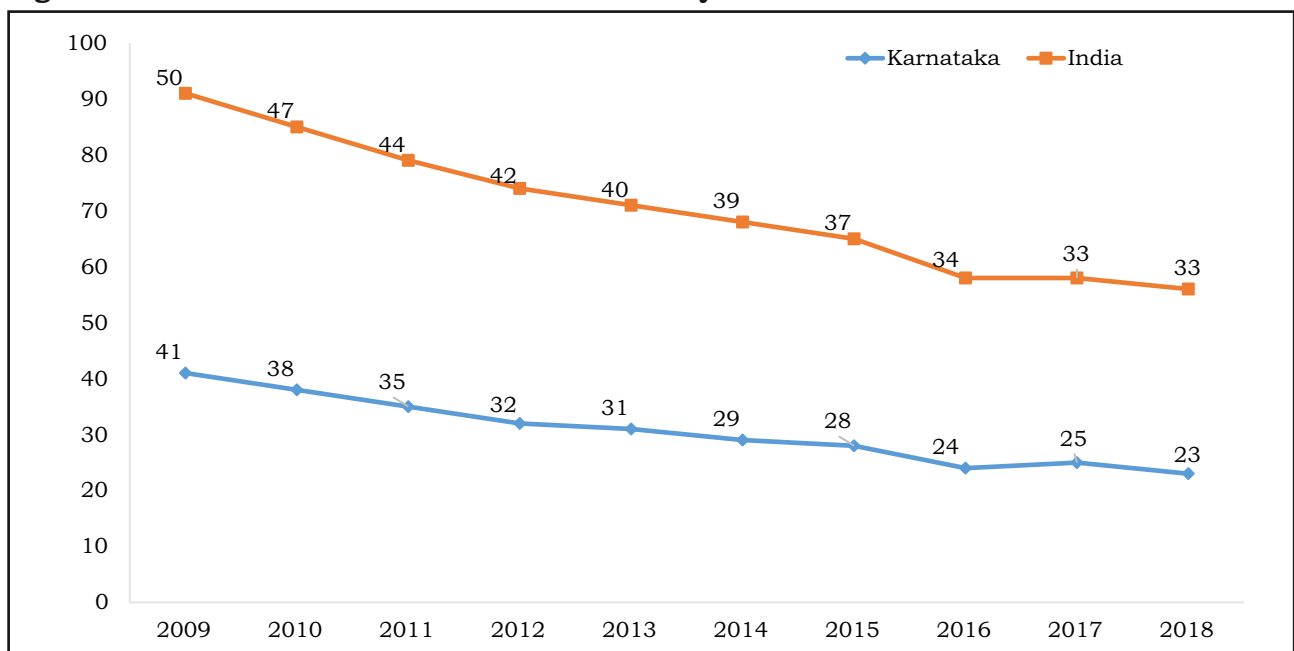


Table 12.66 : Karnataka Child Mortality Trend

Indicators	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K
Under 5 Mortality rate	55	40	52	37	49	35	45	31	43	31	39	29	37	28	36	28
Infant mortality rate	44	35	42	32	40	31	39	29	37	28	34	24	33	25	33	23
Neonatal Mortality rate	31	24	29	23	28	22	26	20	25	19	24	18	23	18	23	16
Early Neonatal Mortality rate	24	20	23	20	22	18	20	16	19	15	18	13	18	13	13	12

Table 12.67 : Achievement of the Health & Family Welfare Services programme in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
1	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live births)	35	32	31	31	28	24	25	23	23*
2	Under-Five Mortality Rate (per 1000 children)	40	37	35	35	31	29	28	28	28*

* Data from SRS 2018

Table 12.68 : Demographic Profile (based on 2011 census)

1	Total Population (In lakhs)	610.95
2	Urban Population (In lakhs)	236.25
3	Urban Population as percentage of total population	38.67
4	Urban slum population (in lakhs)	32.91
5	Slum population as percentage of urban population	13.95
6	Number of Metro cities	1
7	Number of Million + cities (> 10 lakh population)	0
8	Number of cities with 1 to 10 lakh population	25
9	Number of towns with less than 1 lakh but more than 50 thousand population	53
10	Number of State HQs/Dist. HQs which have less than 50 thousand population but are covered under NUHM	1

Table 12.69 : Human Resources

Designation	FY 2020-21 RoP Approved	In Position	Vacant
ANM	1264	979	285
LHV	43	25	18
Staff Nurse	595	533	62
Lab technician	316	308	8
Pharmacist	323	271	52
X-ray and Mammogram Technician	6 + 1	6+1	0
OT Assistant	8	8	0
Medical officer Full time	187	141	46
Medical officer Part time	337	282	55
Specialist	45	38	7
Lower Division Clerk / DEO cum Accountant	237	235	2
Group-D	307	304	3
Jr. Health assistant (New position)	338	193	145

Table 12.70 : Financial Progress from 1st April 2020 to 30 November 2020

	Physical Number	Total Budget allocated (in Rs. lakh)	Expenditure (in Rs. Lakh)
1. Medical Officers	524	2154.37	585.45
2. Paramedics: (ANM, SN, LT, Pharmacists)	2541	3873.28	1551.74
3. Support Staff (LDC+ Group D)	544	670.29	369.33
4. Urban ASHAs	3329	798.96	395.18
5. MAS	4071	203.55	17.08
6. Untied Grants to UPHCs	365	570.50	167.18
7. Untied Grants to UCHC	9	45.00	12.48

Intensified diarrhea control fortnight (IDCF)

The under-five mortality rate in India is 38 per 1000 live births and is 28 per 1000 live births in Karnataka, as per SRS 2018 report. Diarrhea is one of the most important causes of deaths in under-five children contributing to around 10% of all under five deaths. But these deaths due to diarrhea can be easily prevented by implementing diarrhea preventive

measures. IDCF fortnight is being implemented in Karnataka state as well as whole country since 2014-15 with the Aim of “zero deaths due to diarrhea”.

12.2.5 National Urban Health Mission: Preamble

National Urban Health Mission was launched on May 1 2013 as a sub-mission of the National Health Mission (NHM) to strengthen the primary health care system

in cities & towns to provide essential primary health services to the entire urban population and Special focus on People living in listed unlisted slums and other low income neighbourhoods. Totally 365 Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs) out of which 205 UPHCs are in Non-Metro and 160 UPHCs (Including 27 Maternity Hospital) are in Metro city which comes under urban development department.

The NUHM implementations in all the 198 wards were brought functionally under the unified command of BCH & FWS headed by the Commissioner BBMP.

Introduction

As per 2011 census 236.25 lakh people reside in urban areas and the urban slum population is 38.61 lakhs in Karnataka state. The challenge is that the state has 38.67% of population living in urban areas as against the National Average of 31.57%.

In the state of Karnataka for FY 2020-21 National Urban health Mission is implemented in 80 cities.

12.2.6. HMIS & RCH in Karnataka

1. HMIS (Health Management Information System)

In Karnataka uploading of Information on HMIS portal from facility level is existing since Aug 2010 by which it is easier to get timely information.

In Karnataka after the implementation of HMIS 98% of the information is collected online as data is being uploaded before 5th of every month & more emphasis is given to improve the quality of the data.

District Level Action Plans / PIP formulation and monitoring the progress through Star rating of facilities using HR Infrastructure data equipment availability and service utilization are being done based on HMIS data.

HMIS Portal Training

2. RCH Portal

RCH portal started in the State from October 2018 and around 89% of Pregnant woman and 89.51% of Children registered in RCH portal during the year 2018-19 and 79% of Pregnant woman & 89% of Children registered in RCH portal during the year 2019-20 (up to October).

12.2.7 Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)

This programme is being implemented in Co-ordination with Department of Health and Family Welfare, Women and Child Development, Public Instruction and PU Board.

Progress report for the period of 2020-21 (Apr-20 to Nov-20)

During 2020-21, out of an target of 7840988, 4797036 students enrolled in Anganwadies Centres were screened and 184 children's (Apr-20 to Oct-20) have undergone for different surgeries.

Weekly Iron & Fol c Acid Supplement ation Prgram for Adolescents (WIFS)

To reduce the prevalence and severity of nutritional anaemia in adolescent children this program has started.

Table 12.71 : Albendazole tablets given to adolescents under National Deworming Day (NDD) Program – 2020-21 (Upto Nov-2020)

Beneficiaries	Annual Target	Achievement	%
Health Screening of 0-6 years Anganwadi children	78,40,988	47,97,036	61.17

Table 12.72 : Progress report for the period of 2020-21 (Apr-20 to Nov-20)

	Target	Achievement	%
NDD – Albendazole Tab.	1,64,96,394	1,55,94,352	94%

Table 12.73 : Target and Achievement under Immunization(As per HMIS Reports) (in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Vaccines	2019-20 (From April 19 to March 2020)	
		Target	Achievement
1	Hep-B	1052867	72
2	OPV-0		80
3	OPV-1		102
4	OPV-2		99
5	OPV-3		101
6	BCG		96
7	Penta-1		103
8	Penta-2		100
9	Penta-3		101
10	Rota-1		52
11	Rota-2		41
12	Rota-3		35
13	IPV-1		87
14	IPV-2		84
15	Measles & Rubella (MR)- 1st Dose		100
16	JE-1 (10 districts)	338424	97
17	JE -2 (10 districts)	338424	88
18	Fully Immunization (9 to 11 month)	1052867	100
19	Measles & Rubella (MR)- 2nd Dose (16-24 months)		91
20	DPT-Booster		91
21	OPV-Booster		92
22	DPT-Booster -2 (5 years)		106
23	Td – 10 years		120
24	Td – 16 years		91

Students studying in 1st to 5th standard and 6th to 10th standard in all Government and Government Aided School Children are covered in this program.

- Each IFA – Pink tablet contains 45 mg of Iron with 400 mcg Folic Acid, it is given to children of 5 to 10 years age group weekly once for 52 weeks.
- Each IFA – Blue tablet contains 60 mg of Iron with 500 mcg Folic Acid, it is given

to children of 11 to 19 years age group weekly once for 52 weeks.

- Biannual De-worming (Albendazole 400 mg), six months apart, for control of helminthes infestation.
- Information and counselling for improving dietary intake and for taking actions for prevention of intestinal worm infestation.

Table 12.74 : Target and Achievement under Immunization (As per HMIS Reports)

Sl No	Vaccines	April to November 2020-21 (in lakhs)	
		Target	Achievement
1	Hep-B	70 19 12	71
2	OPV-0		79
3	OPV-1		96
4	OPV-2		92
5	OPV-3		94
6	BCG		95
7	Penta-1		97
8	Penta-2		93
9	Penta-3		95
10	Rota-1		93
11	Rota-2		88
12	Rota-3		89
13	IPV-1		90
14	IPV-2		86
15	Measles & Rubella (MR)- 1st Dose		95
16	JE-1 (10 districts)	2256 16	99
17	Fully Immunization (9 to 11 month)	70 19 12	96
18	JE -2 (10 districts)	2256 16	89
19	Measles & Rubella (MR)- 2nd Dose (16-24 months)	70 19 12	85
20	DPT-Booster		87
21	OPV-Booster		87
22	DPT-Booster -2 (5 years)		100
23	Td – 10 years		91
24	Td – 16 years		77

- Albendazole tablets given to adolescents under National Deworming Day (NDD) Program – 2020-21 (Upto Nov-2020)

12.2.8 Universal Immunization: Goals

- To ensure 100% immunization of all Pregnant Women and children against 11 vaccine preventable diseases
- To maintain Polio free status
- To achieve Measles Elimination & Rubella Control by year 2023

Achievement

- Td vaccination Campaign/School vaccination campaign: A unique initiative by Karnataka State covering children from 5 to 16 years in 9 high priority districts and 21 low priority districts covering children of 10 years and 16 years by immunizing them with DPT and Td vaccine (December 2019 & January 2020) to reduce the burden of mortality and morbidity of Diphtheria. Coverage of DPT-71% and Td- 83%.

- Pulse Polio Programme was held on 19th January 2020 and achieved 102.47% coverage for children aged less than 5 years oral polio vaccine.
- Received SKOCH award for Immunization Services during COVID- 19 on 28th October 2020.

12.2.9 Causes of Death for Mother and Infant

For the effective control of maternal and infant mortality, it is important to understand the causes of such mortality. **Table 12.75** and **12.76** provides the information on top five causes of mortality for infants and maternal deaths in the age group 15-49 respectively. The major causes of infant deaths are due to prematurity or low birth weight. Pneumonia, Heart Disease and birth asphyxia also account for a major proportion of deaths.

Among females in the age group of 15-49, Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy (Include eseclampsia, pre-eclampsia, hypertension) and Hemorrhage are the leading causes of death- it may be attributed to rise in diagnosis and reporting of new cases.

12.2.10 Mental Health

Mental Health Programme (DMHP) under National Mental Health Programme is implemented in all the 30 districts and BBMP in Karnataka, and in 10 Talukas

Community Mental Health Day Care Programme (Manasadhara)

Community Mental Health Day care Programme, funded by the state. One for each District. **Day Care Centre / Rehabilitation centre** for the recovered mentally ill persons by recognized NGO's. These centres are functional in 14 districts (Bangalore Rural, Kodagu, Udipi, Tumkur, Hassan, Dharwad, Gadag, Mandya, Chitradurga, Haveri, Chickaballapura, Mysore, Kolar and Belagum). Efforts are continued to start these centres in all the districts. (Due to COVID-19 Pandemic Progress of the programme is lacking 4 Manasadhara centers has not worked).

Innovations Under Mental Health

An e-initiative for Monitoring District Mental Health Program in Karnataka

Tele-mentoring

It is being offered to PHC medical officers. The PHC medical officers, while seeing their general patient pool, are offered guidance and training to identify and treat psychiatric disorders.

12.2.11 Quality Assurance Programme:

National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS)

NQAS is a comprehensive quality improvement program dedicatedly for public health facilities in the country was developed as per IPHS standards and was released as Operational Guidelines for Quality Assurance in Public Health Facilities - 2013".

In 2020-21, 609 public health facilities including State level virtual assessment

12.2.12 Karnataka State Aids Prevention Society (KSAPS)

Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society Programmes

1. Care Support & Treatment: During 2020-21, currently 68 ART centers and 311 Link ART Centers are functioning. The cumulative number of HIV cases registered at ART Centers till November 2020 are 352030 out of which, 168001 cases are alive and on ART. The progress of ART centers is given in **Table 12.87**.

State is following "Treat All" policy since 14th June 2017 which mandates free ART treatment initiation irrespective of CD4 count & WHO staging.

2. Information Education and Communication

IEC activities Report from April 2020 till November 2020

- Broadcast of Radio spots of 30 secs each on blood donation through 3 private radio channels (Big FM, Radio City and Radio Mirchi) from 12.8.2020 to 21.8.2020, 8 spots per day totally 240 spots on eve of International Youth Day.

Table 12.75 : Details of Incidence of preventable Causes of Infant Mortality (0-1 yr) based on manual reports from Districts for the period April 2020 to Nov 2020

Cause of Death	Deaths during 2019-20	Death during 2020-21 (upto Nov)
Pneumonia	444	262
Diarrhea	49	52
Neonatal infections (Sepsis) (0-1 month)	1 109	732
Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	1 433	858
Other	2 277	980

Table 12.76 : Top five Causes of Maternal Death for women in the age group 15-49

Cause of Death	Death during 2019-20	Death during 2020-21 (Upto Nov.)
Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy	108	98
Post-Partum Hemorrhage	106	89
Obstructed labour	2	14
Abortion	8	18
Sepsis	15	27
Others (including high fever)	462	445
Total	701	691

Table 12.77 : Training in all districts and in BBMP

Persons trained	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (till Nov.)
Medical Officers	1,673	1,616	1,481	616
Paramedical workers	9,375	4,734	2,862	1,817
RBSK/ RSKS	658	490	804	396
AYUSH	873	475	655	111
Teachers	9,379	7,590	8,553	2,197
KSAPS &, WCD & counselors	1,648	3030	1,550	63
Police/Prisons staff	1,473	6,671	6,902	3,335
Faith Healers/NGOs/ Elected representatives	1,380	818	2351	301
ASHA workers	23,775	21,816	24,316	10951
VRW, MRW	-	2,214	8,553	2,115
Agri, Horti				
NTCP, NCD, Others				
Total	50,234	47,240	58,027	21,902

Figure 12.14 : Patients seen under DMHP Karnataka

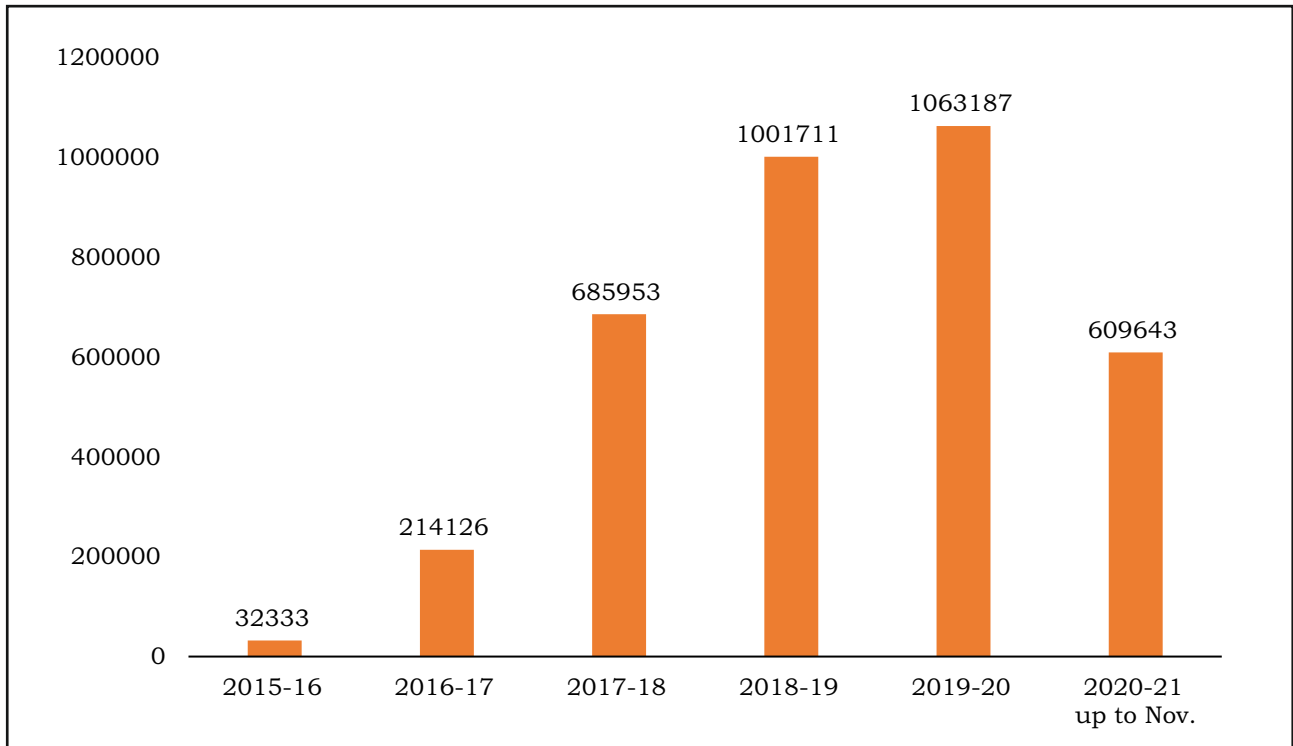


Figure 12.15 : Detail of DMHP Expenditure percentage

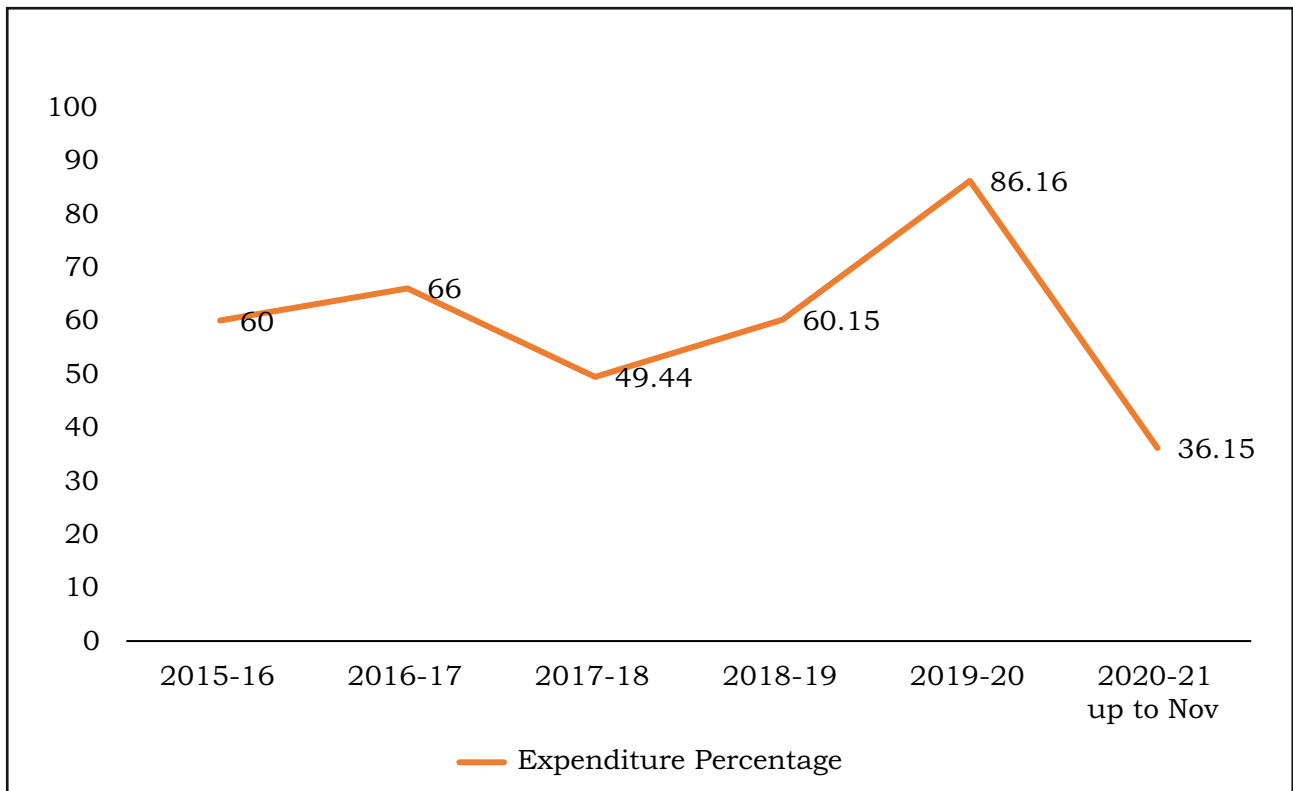


Table 12.78 : Patients seen under DMHP Karnataka

Year	Camps conducted	Patients catered	Awareness Programmes Conducted	No. of Participants
World schizophrenia Day Celebration 24th May				
2019	174	3464	288	19802
World Mental Health Day 10th October				
2016			459	56368
2017	155	2479	1461	47543
2018	301	7022	2440	71083
2019	224	4985	613	50751
2020			518	
International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking observation 26th June				
2016			107	7267
2017			585	61426
2018	243	3857	618	79903
2019	172	2531	404	28833
2020			438	
Suicide Prevention Day 10th September				
2016			459	56368
2017	155	2479	1461	47543
2018	301	7022	2440	71083
2019	286	3695	502	30007
2020			509	

Table 12.79 : Physical progress (NHM Budget):

Sl. No.	Designation	Approved (Nos.)	Working (Nos.)
State			
1.	Programmer/Operational Manager	2	1
2.	Programme Assistant	2	2
3.	Hardware and Network Engineer	1	1
District			
1.	Programmer/Operational Manager	31	31
2.	Data Entry Operators	450	382

Table 12.80 : Financial progress (NHM Budget)

2020-21 Approved RoP	Committed for 2020-21	Budget for 2020-21	Expenditure (in Rs. Lakh)	Remarks
2211.53	6241.21	8452.74	655.0536	Tender process for selection of agency for supply, Installation, testing and commissioning of ICT equipment for e-Hospital programme in 122 THs, 3 MCHs and 50 Community Health Centers is in progress.

Table 12.81 : Physical Progress (State Budget)

Sl.No.	Name of the Hospital	Programmer		Data Entry Operator	
		Approved	Working	Approved	Working
1.	KC General Hospital	1	1	16	16
2.	General Hospital Jayanagar	1	1	15	14
3.	Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Trauma and Orthopedics	1	1	9	7

Table 12.82 : Financial Progress (State Budget)

Particular	Line item	Budget allotted	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
e-Health, General Expenses & Maintenance Expenditure	2210-01-110-2-44-05 1-200	309.00	82.50

- Broadcast of Radio spots of 30 secs from 28.8.2020 to 18.9.2020 6 spots per day (13 State hook, FM and Vivid Bharathi) totally 180 spots through All India Radio, Bengaluru.
- Broadcast of 15 mins long format – 10 programmes (one programme per week) and 40 spots of 30 secs on blood donation through All India Radio daily twice for 20 days broadcasted.
- Broadcast of 230 spots through 3 Pvt FM Radio channels on eve of National Voluntary Blood Donation Day.
- Broadcast of audio spots at 198 Bus stations across the State from 16.9.2020 to 9.10.2020 -28512 spots.
- Branding of 166 buses across the State for one month from 12.9.2020 to 11.10.2020.
- Under Main streaming training, 12,450 members of various departments, institutions are sensitized at district level from April – 2020 till Nov– 2020.

3. Financial Progress: FY – 2020-21

12.2.13 Department of Ayush

Department of AYUSH has the broad mandate of providing Ayush services, regulating Ayush education and drug enforcement in the state.

662 Ayush dispensaries and 160 hospitals are providing medical services through Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy, Yoga & Nature Cure with a total bed strength of 2534.

Table 12.83 : National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS)

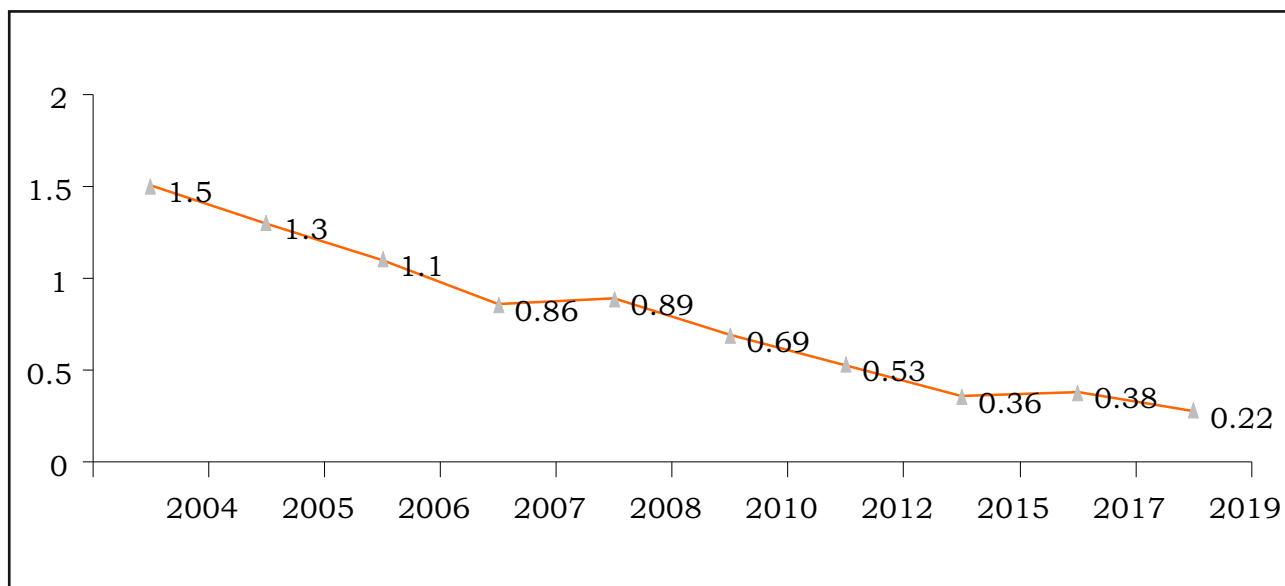
2019-20 NQAS	National Certification	State Certification
Total	10	137

Table 12.84 : In 2020-21, Public Health institutions including state level virtual assessment

2020-21 NQAS	National Level Virtual Assessment	State Level Virtual Assessment
Total	127	609

Table 12.85 : Kayakalp Award 2015-16 to 2019-20

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Kayakalpa Award Facilities	04	103	290	473	611

Figure 12.16 : Declining trend among ANC attendees

AYUSH Training Centre

AYUSH Training Centre at Sugganahalli, Ramanagara district has been set up to provide technical and other training to AYUSH officers/Medical officers staff.

Medical Education

- UG & PG AYUSH Medical Education is provided through Government, Government-aided and Un-aided AYUSH Medical Institutions. **(Table 12.94)**

Ayush Department Achievements

- Department of AYUSH has been at the forefront of the Covid-19 relief measures of the Government. It is engaged in managing quarantine facilities, enforcing quarantine surveillance duties, running Covid care centres. Providing human resources for running of Apathmitra Covid-19 telemedicine Apathmitra 14410 the Government helpline in helping Covid positive patients and ensuring its

Table 12.86 : Tested and found Positive in ICTC

Year	General clients					ANC				
	Target	Achievement				Target	Achievement			
		Tested	% Achievement	+ve	% Positivity		Tested	% Achievement	+ve	% Positivity
2013-14	1467137	1664848	113.48	29473	1.77	1292519	1178907	91.21	1445	0.12
2014-15	1540494	1906237	123.74	26509	1.39	1253456	1232862	98.36	1295	0.11
2015-16	1617519	1945282	120.26	21989	1.13	1287757	1280862	99.46	1034	0.08
2016-17	1698395	1940589	114.3	20004	1.03	1287757	1321668	103	856	0.06
2017-18	1973772	2220292	112.49	18862	0.85	1315595	1418176	74.09	891	0.06
2018-19	2225423	2473845	111.16	18143	0.73	1315595	1423045	108.17	776	0.05
2019-20	2634744	2578254	97.85	15685	0.60%	1381375	1450538	105	622	0.04
2020-21 (Up to Nov.)	2634744	800138	30.36	5475	0.68%	1156311	708156	61.24	361	0.05

Table 12.87 : Cumulative Status report on ART (till November - 2020)

Indicator	Adult Male	Adult Female	TS/TG	Child Male	Child Female	Total
Pre ART-Registration	169761	162720	908	10207	8434	352030
Ever Started on ART	135796	133128	690	7831	6382	283827
Alive on ART	69345	87937	412	5617	4690	168001
Reported on ART Death	48996	29771	159	1426	1050	81402

Table 12.88 : RTI/STI patients treatment report

Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage
2012-13	187373	143950	66%
2013-14	237493	167526	71%
2014-15	248952	193949	78%
2015-16	319996	196882	62%
2016-17	393841	229884	58%
2017-18	397779	259363	65%
2018-19	413384	718162	67%
2019-20	420808	288971	69%
2020-21 (upto Nov.)	428042	97898	23%

* Note : Source CIMS / SIMS

smooth functioning, home quarantine enforcement squad and managing 108 Ambulance service facility.

- For the control of Covid-19 to boost immunity in public, as per guidelines given by Government of India AYUSH medicines worth Rs.5.99 crore are procured and distributed to all AYUSH hospital and dispensaries, throughout the state approximately 30 lakh people are benefited.

Proposed Plan For The Year 2021-22

1. A new programme “Nutrition and Livelihood through AYUSH” will be implemented to control Anaemia and malnutrition among women and children and to provide livelihoods, linkages to SHGs at a cost of Rs.20.00 crores. An amount of Rs.5.00 crores is provided for the year 2021-22.
2. Homeopathy units will be established in the 231 talukas of Karnataka which do not have homeopathy medical facilities at a cost of Rs.61.27crores in a phased manner. An amount of Rs.30.00 crores is provided for this programme in the year 2021-22.

12.2.14 Drugs Control Department

The Department functions under three wings:

- (1) The Enforcement Wing,
- (2) Drugs Testing Laboratory and
- (3) The Pharmacy Education.

For the financial year 2020-21, a total provision of Rs. 4892.39 lakhs under the State scheme and Rs. 1000.00 lakhs - under Centrally Sponsored schemes is allocated for the Department.

Services are providing under Seva Sindhu 2.0.

The action taken from the Department to prevent the Covid-19

- Department has taken necessary steps to ensure the availability of quality drugs, and hand sanitizer, further adequate masks are also made available

to citizens, as per the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority, New Delhi Guidelines.

- Through Pharma Portal, the details of purchaser of drugs, from the Chemists and Druggists for the symptoms of ILI and SARI are compiled and forwarded to Apthamithra web Portal for further action.
- Department has taken necessary steps to ensure the availability of Remdesivir Injections and other drugs required for the Covid-19.
- In order to ensure adequate Medical Oxygen production supply and daily stock are monitored by this Department Officers. There is no shortage of medical Oxygen in the State.
- Drug Testing Laboratories are purchasing high capacity equipments for analysis of drug samples.

12.2.15 Expenditure on Health

12.2.16 National Health Mission Expenditure on Covid-19

1. The Government of India & State Government released Rs.281.10 Crores (Rs. 241.52 Crores as a Central Share and Rs. 39.58 Crores as a State Share) towards Control & Management of COVID-19 under NHM. The amount released to programme implementing units are as detailed below.
2. The amount of Rs. 208.73 Crores received from Chief Minister Relief fund COVID-19 towards works of Medical Gas Pipeline with High flow oxygen system to the district and taluk Hospitals and the same is released to Chief Engineer, HFW towards above civil works.
3. The amount of Rs. 91.65 Crores received from State Government towards making payment to Private Labs for tests conducted for COVID-19 RTPCR (Samples sent from Government). Out of the above Rs.33.70 Crores released to districts to make payment to Private labs.

Table 12.89 : PLHAs/ FSW/MSM Government schemes in Karnataka April 2020 to Nov-2020

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Benefit	To whom	By concerned Dept	Beneficiaries
1	Annaanthyodaya	35 Kgs Rati on like Rice, dal	HIV infected and affected Family	Food & Civil Dept	542
2	CABA (Children affected by AIDS)	Rs. 1000	HIV infected & affected children	Women & Child Dept	1044
3	Rajiv Gandhi Housing	free house	HIV infected & affected family	Rajiv Gandhi Rural Development Corporation	06
4	Mythree	Rs. 500/- per month pension	TS/TG	Women & Child Dept	12
5	TA for ART	Travel reimbursement local TA as per actuals	Those who are under Second line ART treatment	Dept Health & Family Welfare	834
6	Free testing	HIV people get free Testing and Treatment	HIV infected & affected family	Dept Health & Family Welfare	33873
7	RTE Education ACT	free admission in private schools	HIV infected & affected Children	Dept of Primary Education	13
8	Chetana Scheme	1. Loan of Rs. 50,000/- will be given to FSW. Out of Rs. 50,000/- only 25,000/-to be remitted at the low rate of interest and remaining Rs. 25,000/- is subsidy amount.	female sex worker	Dept of Women Development Corporation	2181
9	Higher education and Scholarship	Under this scheme, Rs. 23, 000/- Scholarship and free education.	HIV infected & affected Children under special category	Dept of Higher Education	15
10	Dhana Shree Yojana	1. Loan of Rs. 50,000/- will be given to PLHIV (only Women) . Out of Rs. 50,000/- only 25, 000/-to be remitted at the low rate of interest and remaining Rs. 25,000/- is subsidy amount.	This scheme particularly HIV positive women only	Dept of Women Development Corporation	144
11	Manaswini	Monthly get Rs 600 only	who is not married above 45 years women	Women & Child Dept	0
12	Free legal services	Free legal services	PLHAs	Karnataka State Legal Authority	21

Table 12.90 : Blood Safety Indicators 2013-14 to 2020-21 (upto November 20)

Indicator	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-19	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 upto Nov
Total blood units collection	6,94,151	7,54,485	7,46,716	7,87,330	8,44,419	8,56,215	8,77,654	3,73,136
Blood units collected from VBD	4,08,974	5,19,260	5,39,878	5,93,108	6,57,612	7,38,263	7,66,860	3,08,274

Table 12.91 : Programme Component wise expenditure of KSAPS Budget

Programme	Year 2020-21 (30.11.2020)			
	Approved Budget for 2020-21 (in lakhs)	Total Grants received/ available for the year 2020-21 (in lakhs)	Expenditure (in lakhs)	Expenditure by Programme on total grant (%)
Targeted Interventions	2443.85	1096.82	814.22	74.23
Link Worker Scheme	182.69	88.62	62.19	70.18
Sexually Transmitted Infection / Reproductive Tract Infections Services	136.22	53.48	68.09	127.31
Blood Safety	479.79	246.30	215.10	87.33
Lab Services	209.47	122.88	49.30	40.12
ICTC/HI-TB/PPTCT	3529.59	2582.48	2282.33	88.38
Information, Education & Communication	387.25	225.90	82.40	36.48
ART/CCC	3481.54	1355.45	1159.21	85.52
Institutional Strengthening	1185.00	786.44	445.23	56.61
Strategic Information Management System	75.35	28.64	20.21	70.57
UNICEF	0	0	0	0
State Fund				
Grant in Aid Salary	800.00	200.00	120.20	60.10
Reimbursement of Travel cost to HIV patient	264.00	132.00	40.00	30.30
LWS programme	100.00	50.00	1.16	2.32
Total	13274.75	6969.01	5359.63	76.91

Table 12.92 : Ayush Services

Sl. No.	System of Medicine	Government Hospitals		Government Dispensaries
		No. of Hospitals	Bed Strength	
1	Ayurveda	116	1821	564
2	Unani	18	392	50
3	Homoeopathy	18	260	43
4	Nature Cure	05	46	05
5	Yoga	03	15	
	Total	160	2534	662

Table 12.93 : System-wise details of Hospitals

			No. of Beds					
			100	50	25	15	10	5
State sector	District	Ayurveda	1	-	-	-	36	-
		Unani	-	1	-	-	5	-
		Homeopathy	-	-	-	-	1	-
		Nature Cure & Yoga	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Taluk	Ayurveda	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unani	-	-	-	-	4	-
		Homeopathy	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Nature Cure & Yoga	-	-	-	-	2	-
District sector	District	Ayurveda	-	1	3	4	6	1
		Unani	-	1	-	-	-	1
		Homeopathy	-	-	-	-	8	-
		Nature Cure & Yoga	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taluk	Ayurveda	-	-	1	-	12	28
		Unani	-	-	-	-	8	1
		Homeopathy	-	-	-	-	1	-
		Nature Cure & Yoga	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	1	3	4	4	83	32

Table 12.94 : UG & PG AYUSH Medical Colleges functioning in Karnataka during 2020-21 Academic year recognized by Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India

Sl.No.	Faculty	Government		Government Aided		Unaided		Total	
		I	S	I	S	I	S	I	S
1.	Ayurveda								
a)	Graduate		320	03	195		4045		4560
b)	Postgraduate	04	83		126	70	719	77	928
2.	Unani								
a)	Graduate	01	60	-	-		240		300
b)	Postgraduate	-	-	-	-	04	07	05	07
3.	Homoeopathy								
a)	Graduate		100	-	-		1290		1390
b)	Postgraduate	01	28	-	-	16	101	17	129
4.	Yoga and Nature Cure								
a)	Graduate		60	-	-		540		600
b)	Postgraduate	01	-	-	-	07	35	08	35
	Total	07	651	03	321	97	6977	107	7949

I = Institutions S= Students enrolled

Table 12.95 : Details of In-patient and Out-patient in AYUSH Hospitals/Dispensaries

Year	Ayurveda		Unani		Homoeopathy		Yoga and Naturopathy		Total	
	IPD	OPD	IPD	OPD	IPD	OPD	IPD	OPD	IPD	OPD
2010-11	5443	3783417	794	491148	280	520395	41	18045	6558	4813005
2011-12	60587	3859795	748	475501	429	385394	31	20974	61795	4741664
2012-13	13661	3800729	473	574435	565	137975	21	24492	14720	4537631
2013-14	10569	4387176	897	346428	565	359673	0	50697	12031	5143974
2014-15	25180	2268388	10589	293851	281	192389	435	28538	36485	2783166
2015-16	28000	2500500	10900	300700	425	200200	520	29100	39845	3030500
2016-17	82004	3845893	2919	327079	3610	299397	0	166057	88533	4638426
2017-18	123527	3309105	22793	426130	31	301477	1175	45619	147526	4082331
2018 -19	177638	3835110	33088	527672	18385	416553	372	10402	229483	4789737
2019-20	178046	3423392	26685	436153	11134	322716	0	16099	215865	4198360
2020-21 (upto Nov.)	20092	1559294	1928	166049	1549	197863	834	14500	24403	1937706

I = Institutions S= Students enrolled

Table 12.96 : Cadre Strength details in AYUSH department upto November 2020

Group	Non-Teaching			Teaching			Total		
	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
Group A	1122	768	354	203	110	93	1325	878	447
Group B	74	34	40	126	07	119	200	41	159
Group C	1431	385	1046	0	0	0	1431	385	1046
Group D	1592	443	1149	0	0	0	1592	443	1149
TOTAL	4219	1630	2589	329	117	212	4548	1747	2801

Table 12.97 : Ratio of the seats for the year 2018-19

Sl. No.	Course	Government Seats	Private seats	Remarks
1	D Pharma	10%	90%	Applicable only for D Pharma Course Students.
2	D Pharma	20%	80%	Applicable for D Pharma and other Pharmacy Course Students.
3	B Pharma	25%	75%	
4	M Pharma	30%	70%	
5	Pharma D	30%	70%	
6	Pharma D (P.G)	30%	70%	

Table 12.98 : Ratio of the seats for the year 2019-20

Sl. No.	Course	Government Seats	Private Seats	Remarks
1	D Pharma	20%	80%	Applicable only for DPharma Course Students.
2	D Pharma	30%	70%	Applicable for D Pharma and other Pharmacy CourseStudents.
3	B Pharma	30%	70%	
4	M Pharma	30%	70%	
5	Pharma D	30%	70%	
6	Pharma D (P.G)	30%	70%	

Table 12.99 : Budget released KSDLWS Bangalore for procurement of Drugs and Chemicals and expenditure for the past five years is as follows

Year	Budget Released (Rs. in Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
2015-16	15000.00	15000.00
2016-17	16624.38	16624.38
2017-18	17575.45	17575.45
2018-19	17961.45	17961.45
2019-20	19710.56	19710.56
2020-21 (Up to Nov)	11,248.39	11,248.39

Table 12.100 : Budget released KSDLWS Bangalore for procurement of Equipment SDP SCP & TSP ICU SCP Unspent TSP Unspent and expenditure for the past five years is as follows

Year	Budget Released (Rs. in Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
2015-16	2300.00	2300.00
2016-17	2500.00	2500.00
2017-18	9185.50	9185.50
2018-19	8259.22	8259.22
2019-20	9,945.00	9,945.00
2020-21 (Up to Nov.)	3,358.13	3,358.13

Table 12.101 : Budget allocation and Expenditure on Health & Family Welfare

Year	Budget allocation	Expenditure (Rs.in lakh)
2019-20	775899.07	700777.92
2020-21 (up to Nov)	898472.45	384782.00

Table 12.102 : National Health Mission Funds received from Government of India and Utilization (Rs.in lakh)

Financial Year	Opening Balance	GOI releases to State Health Society	GOK releases to State Health Society	Total Funds	Expenditure of State Health Society	% of Expenditure on Total Funds
2011-12	18083.25	68363.82	16000.00	102447.07	76577.64	74.75
2012-13	25076.06	65242.66	18274.16	108592.88	79843.07	73.53
2013-14	27940.75	60883.00	26236.82	115060.57	88438.05	76.86
2014-15	42865.46	66540.14	25587.24	134992.84	106459.68	78.86
2015-16	57594.91	73748.66	29980.13	161323.70	117800.19	73.02
2016-17	64473.13	65292.63	57803.59	187569.35	136456.73	72.75
2017-18	86535.00	109958.32	73428.00	269921.32	181409.48	67.21
2018-19	82919.98	120151.86	73818.00	276889.84	188769.36	68.17
2019-20	89238.43	107860.12	71950.66	269049.21	233133.93	86.65
2020-21 (Upto Nov.20))	67318.00	40065.04	61420.21	168803.25	124495.37	73.75

Table 12.103 :

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
1	Released to Districts (COVID -19 Untied funds)	24.00
2	Released to Director, Medical Education Department	33.00
3	Released to BMCRI	1.00
4	Released to Districts (towards ASHA Incentives)	42.08
5	Released to KDLWS (Procurement)	148.27
6	Released to NIMHANS	0.21
7	Released to NIV	0.45
8	Payment towards COVID-19 test conducted by labs	5.44
9	Mobility Support, IEC & other Miscellaneous at State level.	0.55
10	The amount is ear marked for towards ASHA incentive releases to Districts and procured RNA Extraction Kit from Karnataka State Drugs Logistics and warehousing Society (R).	26.11

12.3 HUMAN AND GENDER DEVELOPMENT

12.3.1 Introduction

The efforts to quantify the qualitative results of human development processes has taken the forms of many such HD-Indices as Human Development Index (HDI), Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index (IAHDI), Gender Development Index (GDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) etc.

The HDI is a measure of broader concept of development. In HDI, economic welfare is given higher importance than economic growth. It emphasizes that the individual's capabilities must be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of the country.

UNDP released 2020 Human Development Report; India ranks 131 out of 189 countries in the latest HD rankings. India's HDI value for 2019 is 0.645, which have put the country in the medium human development

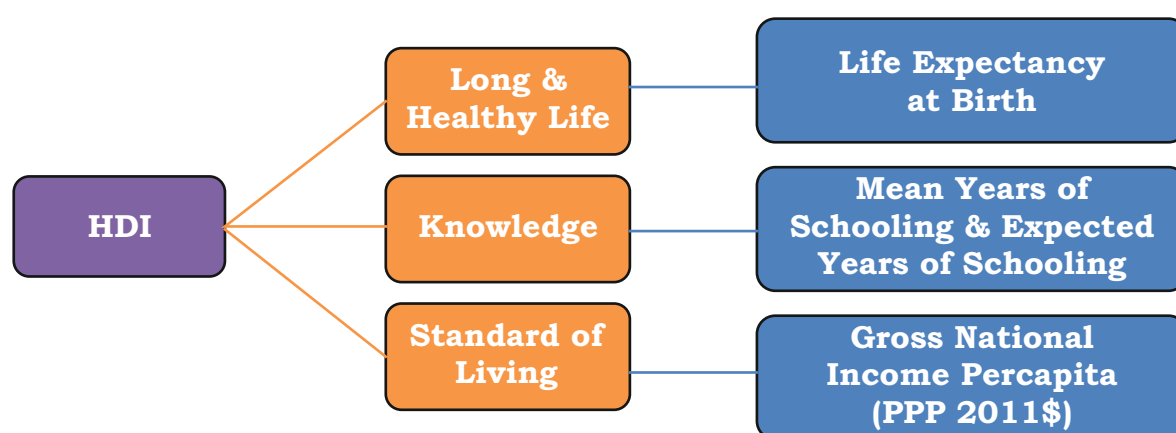


Table 12.104: Comparison of Demographic Health Indicators - Karnataka & All-India

Sl. No.	Details	INDIA	Karnataka
1	Population Census 2011	1,21,08,54,977	61,095,297
2	Average annual exponential growth rate (%) 2011	1.64	1.47
3	Density of Population per sq.km	382	319
4	Total Literacy Rate, Census 2011	74.04	75.36
5	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males) Census 2011	943	973
6	Birth Rate 2018	20.0	17.2
7	Death Rate 2018	6.2	6.3
8	Natural Increase (CBR-CDR) 2018	13.9	10.9
9	I.M.R. (Infant Mortality Rate) 2018	32	23
10	MMR (Maternal Mortality Ratio) SRS-(2016-2018)	113	92
11	T.F.R. (Total Fertility Rate) NFHS-5	NA	1.7
12	Current use of contraceptive by any modern family planning methods (%) NFHS-5	NA	68.2
13	Expectation of Life at Birth (SRS 2014-18)	69.4	69.4

Source: SRS Bulletins 2018, Census 2011, NFHS-5

category. It may be noted that India's HDI value increased nearly 50.3 percent between 1990 and 2019, in absolute terms HDI value increased from 0.429 in 1990 to 0.645 in 2019.

Karnataka's performance in human development has been improving over the years in terms of HDI value, despite the slightly hovering ranking position varying between 6th to 8th over the period from 1981 to 2012. **(Table 12.105)**

12.3.2 Human Development Reports in Karnataka – An Overview

Karnataka has been a pioneering State in addressing the issues concerned to human development through various policy initiatives consequent upon the preparation

of human development reports at various levels over the years. The first Karnataka State Human Development Report (KSHDR) was published in 1999 which helped the State to realize the existence of sharp socio-economic disparities between districts. The second KSHDR brought out in 2005 provided a comprehensive analysis of district human development goals and outcomes especially for vulnerable sections and also examined the efficacy of service delivery mechanisms.

In order to know the status of human development indicators at the taluk level, an exercise for the preparation of District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) for the districts of Kalaburagi (then Gulbarga), Mysuru (then Mysore), Udupi and

Table 12.105 : Human Development Index among major States in India, 1981 – 2012

States	1981		1991		2001		2011		2012	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.298	9	0.377	9	0.416	10	0.485	11	0.593	11
Assam	0.272	10	0.348	10	0.386	14	0.474	12	0.563	14
Bihar	0.237	15	0.308	15	0.367	15	0.447	18	0.536	20
Gujarat	0.360	4	0.431	6	0.479	6	0.514	8	0.598	10
Haryana	0.360	5	0.443	5	0.509	5	0.545	5	0.628	6
Karnataka	0.346	6	0.412	7	0.478	7	0.508	10	0.611	8
Kerala	0.500	1	0.591	1	0.638	1	0.625	1	0.693	1
Madhya Pradesh	0.245	14	0.328	13	0.394	12	0.451	16	0.548	16
Maharashtra	0.363	3	0.452	4	0.523	4	0.549	4	0.642	3
Orissa	0.267	11	0.345	12	0.404	11	0.442	19	0.540	18
Punjab	0.411	2	0.475	2	0.537	2	0.569	2	0.641	4
Rajasthan	0.256	12	0.347	11	0.424	9	0.468	14	0.566	13
Tamil Nadu	0.343	7	0.466	3	0.531	3	0.544	6	0.634	5
Uttar Pradesh	0.255	13	0.314	14	0.388	13	0.468	13	0.538	19
West Bengal	0.305	8	0.404	8	0.472	8	0.509	9	0.593	12
All India	0.302		0.381		0.472		0.504		0.587	

Source: 1. National Human Development Report 2001 [Note: The HDI for 2001 has been estimated only for a few selected States for which some data, including the Census 2001, was available]. 2. M.H. Suryanarayana, Ankush Agrawal and K. Seetha Prabhu (2011), UNDP working paper. 3. Karnataka State Human Development Report, 2015

Vijayapura (then Bijapur) with the assistance of UNDP was made from 2005 to 2008. The reports were released in 2010. It is a matter of pride that the reports of Udupi and Vijayapura districts were nationally recognized. The first ever India Human Development Award – Manava Vikas– was awarded to the DHDR of Udupi district for 'focus on innovation in measurement'.

Encouraged by the preparation of four DHDRs in 2010, For the first time in the country , District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) for all the thirty districts in the State were simultaneously brought out in 2014. Based on all the 30 DHDRs, a compendium titled, “Human Development: Performance of Districts, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014 – A Snapshot”, has also been brought out with a slighter modified methodology.

For the first time in the country, Grama Panchayat human development index(GPHDI) was also computed for all the 5898 grama panchayats, in the state and presented through a report title “Human development: Performance of Grama Panchayats in Karnataka 2015”.

The third Karnataka State Human Development Report, 2015 brought out in 2019, which provides a comprehensive analysis on “Accelerating Equitable Human Development”.

Table 12.106 and 12.107 shows that Bangalore urban stands first with HDI being 0.73. Comparing with other states, human development is much higher than Kerala

state and with global comparison, Bangalore falls under the category high Human development countries. Kodagu stands second highest with HDI value being 0.682, which value is close to that of Kerala state. Dakshina Kannada district stands in the third position. Yadgiri, Kalaburagi and Haveri are the districts in the last three positions. HDI value in these districts is only around 0.52, which belongs to the category low human development countries.

12.3.3 Engendering Human Development in Karnataka

(A) Gender-wise Population

It is a good sign that Karnataka is inching close towards the ideal state of equal numbers and ratio with not much significant Female Deprivation / Disadvantage Factor (FDF), in terms of gender-wise population. **Tables from 12.108 to 12.110** clearly exemplify this trend, though the State is little behind when compared to other major southern states, with the number of missing women in the State being considerably high and sex ratio being relatively low. Further, it can be noted that the sex ratio in urban Karnataka is lower than in the rural Karnataka, though the trend is slowly changing.

B) Sex Ratio and Child Sex Ratio

With reference to child sex ratio, though there is a slight improvement over the last decade, the concern is that State has a long way to go in attaining the fair gender equality (**Tables 12.111 and 12.112**).

Table 12.106 : The global goalposts set by UNDP 2014

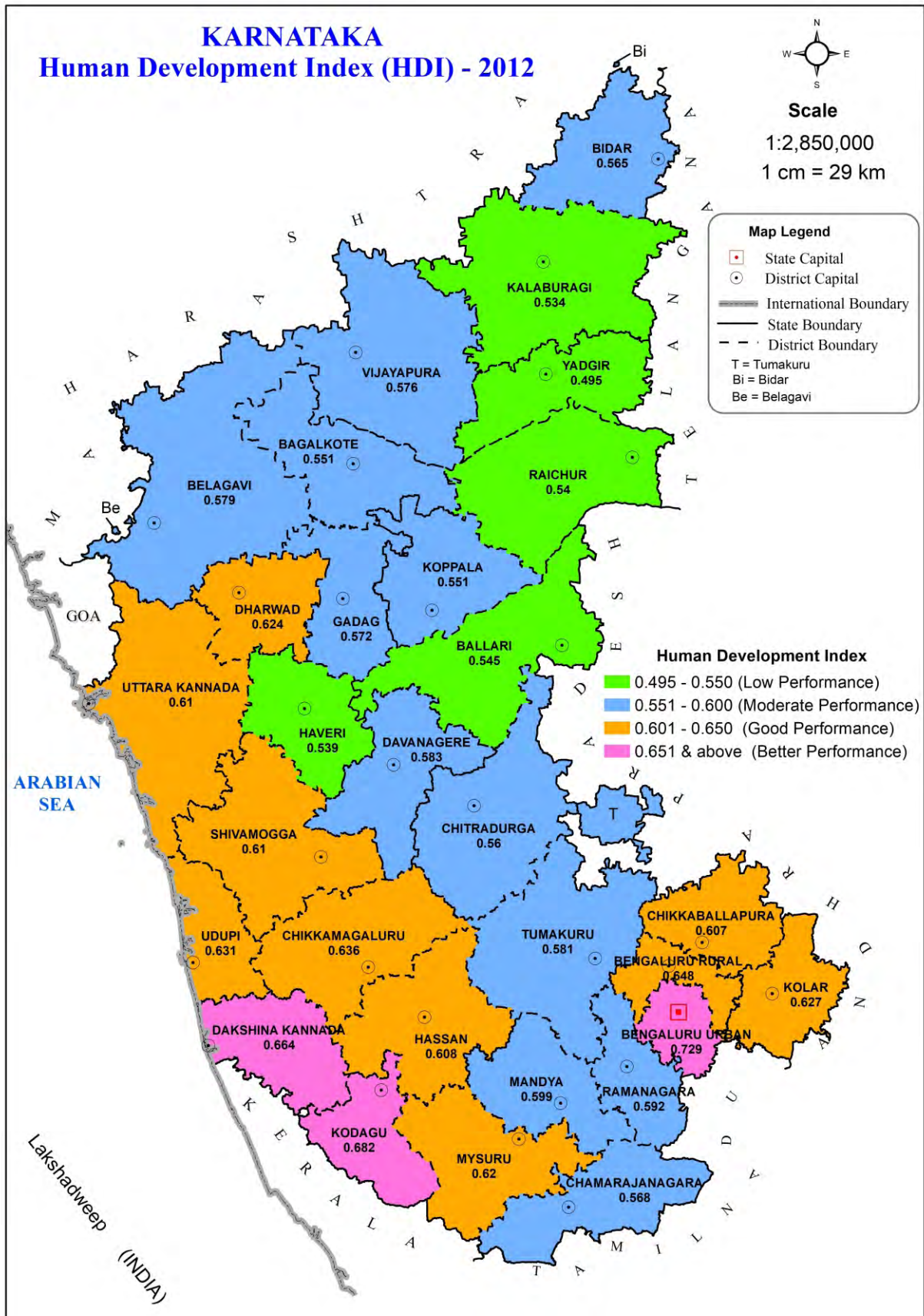
Dimension	Indicator	Minimum	Maximum
Health	Life Expectancy (years)	20	85
Education	Expected years of schooling	0	18
	Mean years of schooling	0	15
Standard of living	Gross national Income per capita (PPP 2011\$)	100	75000

Source: UNDP(2014),Karnataka Human Development Report-2015.

Table 12.107 : HDI across the districts of Karnataka (2012)

Districts	Health Index	Income Index	Mean Years of Schooling Index	Expected Years of Schooling Index	Education Index	HDI	Rank
Bagalkote	0.724	0.5431	0.284	0.5681	0.426	0.5513	24
Ballari	0.6854	0.5551	0.2361	0.6128	0.4245	0.5446	26
Belagavi	0.7442	0.5672	0.333	0.5889	0.4609	0.5794	18
Bengaluru Rural	0.776	0.6204	0.4542	0.6782	0.5662	0.6484	4
Bengaluru Urban	0.8151	0.7279	0.6477	0.6599	0.6538	0.7293	1
Bidar	0.7647	0.5311	0.2907	0.5979	0.4443	0.5651	22
Chamarajanagara	0.7537	0.5937	0.2441	0.5762	0.4101	0.5683	21
Chikkaballapura*	0.7539	0.5885	0.3365	0.6728	0.5046	0.6072	13
Chikkamagaluru	0.7928	0.5521	0.4643	0.7111	0.5877	0.636	5
Chitradurga	0.7256	0.5356	0.272	0.6303	0.4511	0.5597	23
Dakshina Kannada	0.8027	0.6796	0.4476	0.6239	0.5358	0.6636	3
Davanagere	0.7396	0.5761	0.2901	0.6384	0.4643	0.5827	16
Dharwad	0.7488	0.5922	0.4312	0.662	0.5466	0.6235	8
Gadag	0.7019	0.5659	0.306	0.6338	0.4699	0.5715	20
Hassan	0.7998	0.5625	0.3325	0.6673	0.4999	0.6081	12
Haveri	0.7485	0.5583	0.2286	0.5207	0.3747	0.539	28
Kalaburagi	0.7038	0.5373	0.2178	0.5884	0.4031	0.5342	29
Kodagu	0.7693	0.7147	0.5853	0.5667	0.576	0.6816	2
Kolar	0.7539	0.6271	0.3409	0.7	0.5204	0.6266	7
Koppal	0.6744	0.538	0.247	0.6753	0.4611	0.551	25
Mandya	0.7801	0.6012	0.2957	0.6188	0.4572	0.5986	14
Mysuru	0.7375	0.6143	0.4072	0.6468	0.527	0.6204	9
Raichur	0.6444	0.5633	0.2195	0.6477	0.4336	0.5399	27
Ramanagara*	0.776	0.5819	0.3288	0.5881	0.4584	0.5916	15
Shivamogga	0.7868	0.5615	0.3588	0.669	0.5139	0.6101	10
Tumkuru	0.7528	0.559	0.2922	0.6387	0.4654	0.5807	17
Udupi	0.8289	0.625	0.3591	0.6123	0.4857	0.6313	6
Uttara Kannada	0.7828	0.5943	0.3462	0.6289	0.4876	0.6099	11
Vijayapura	0.7539	0.5424	0.2951	0.6383	0.4667	0.5757	19
Yadagir*	0.7038	0.5373	0.2178	0.4253	0.3215	0.4954	30
KARNATAKA	0.7462	0.6151	0.3767	0.6178	0.4973	0.6111	

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report-2015



Source: Karnataka Human Development Report -2015

Table 12.108 : Population in Karnataka & Major Southern states & India

State	Population 2011			% Share of Female	FDF
	Total	Male	Female		
Karnataka	61095297	30966657	30128640	49.3	-0.028
Andhra Pradesh	84580777	42442146	42138631	49.8	-0.007
Kerala	33406061	16027412	17378649	52.0	0.078
Tamil Nadu	72147030	36137975	36009055	49.9	-0.004
India	1210854977	623270258	587584719	48.5	-0.061

Source: Census of India 2011

Note: Female Deprivation/Disadvantage factor, (FDF)=(F-M)/F, Kerala women outnumbering to men

Table 12.109 : Missing Females in Karnataka – A Trend

Gender-wise Population								
Year	Total		Female		Male		Missing Females	FDF* (%)
	No	%	No	%	No	%		
1991	4,49,77,201	100	2,20,25,284	48.97	2,29,51,917	51.03	9,26,633	-0.04
2001	5,28,50,562	100	2,59,51,644	49.10	2,68,98,918	50.90	9,47,274	-0.04
2011	6,10,95,297	100	3,01,28,640	49.32	3,09,66,657	50.68	8,38,017	-0.03

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001, 2011

Note: Female Deprivation / Disadvantage Factor (FDF) = (F-M) / (F)

Table 12.110 : Sex Ratio in Karnataka & major Southern States and India

State	Sex Ratio 2011			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Diff
Karnataka	973	979	963	-16
Andhra Pradesh	993	996	987	-9
Kerala	1084	1078	1091	+13
Tamil Nadu	996	993	1000	+7
India	943	949	929	-20

Source: Census of India, 2011

Table 12.111 : Child Sex Ratio - Southern States and India (1961 to 2011)

State	Child Sex Ratio – Census Year-wise							Dip from 1961 to 2011	Sex Ratio change 2001 to 2011
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011			
Karnataka	987	978	975	960	946	948	39	2	
Andhra Pradesh	1002	990	992	975	961	939	63	-22	
Kerala	972	976	970	958	960	964	8	4	
Tamil Nadu	985	974	967	948	942	943	42	1	
India	976	964	962	945	927	919	57	-8	

Source: Decadal Census Data - Census of India, 2011

12.3.4. Gender and Health

Life Expectancy (LE)

Life Expectancy is one of the key indicators of health. On biological terms, women are usually expected to have a greater LE than men. The same is demonstrated in case of both Karnataka and India (**Table 12.113**).

12.3.5. Gender and Literacy & Education

(A) Literacy

The gender disparity with respect to literacy in the State has been gradually decreasing over the decades reflecting a healthy sign (**Table 12.114**).

B) Educational Attainment

The gender-wise educational attainment, according to the All India Survey on Higher Education 2018-19, shows that the female deprivation / disadvantage factor across all the levels of education is a matter of genuine concern at both India and Karnataka Levels (**Table 12.115**).

12.3.6 Gender and Employment

Against gender parity in employment for Karnataka, **Tables from 12.116 to 12.119** present a mixed trend of both gradual but very slow movement towards gender equality and also prevailing glaring female deprivation / disadvantageous situation.

Table 12.112 : Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) in Karnataka and India – Residential Area-wise 1991-2011

Year	Karnataka				India			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Diff	Total	Rural	Urban	Diff
1991	960	963	951	12	945	948	935	13
2001	946	949	940	9	927	934	906	28
2011	948	950	946	4	919	923	905	18

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001, 2011

Table 12.113 : Life Expectancy in Karnataka, 2010-14 to 2014-18

Years	Total			Male		Female	
	Karnataka	India	Difference in years	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India
2010-14	68.8	67.9	0.9	66.9	66.4	70.8	69.6
2011-15	69.0	68.3	0.7	67.2	66.9	70.9	70.0
2012-16	69.1	68.7	0.9	67.6	67.4	70.7	70.2
2013-17	69.2	69.0	0.2	67.7	67.8	70.8	70.4
2014-18	69.4	69.4	0	67.9	68.2	70.9	70.7

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India, Various Years, Abridged Life Tables

Table 12.114 : Gender-wise Literacy in Karnataka

(In percentages)

Details	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Male	41.62	48.81	67.26	76.29	82.47
Female	20.97	27.71	44.34	57.45	66.01
Difference (M-F)	20.65	21.10	22.92	18.84	16.46
FDF	-0.98	-0.76	-0.52	-0.33	-0.25

Source: Census of various years

Table 12.115 : Gender Distribution across Levels of Education in India and major Southern States (2018-19)

State	Ph.D		Post Graduate		Under Graduate		Diploma	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Andhra Pradesh	3054	1927	112753	98539	741636	625754	97733	64378
Karnataka	8070	5230	93614	118327	768616	789369	113795	73333
Kerala	2503	4183	37756	88754	375536	505771	37153	29567
Tamil Nadu	13699	12121	169812	274576	1206721	1287997	314888	62697
Telangana	2191	1239	83964	104787	536108	565609	71055	48142
All India	95043	74127	1761330	2281192	15203346	14625729	1803208	896187

Source: AISHE (2018-19)

Table 12.116 : Work Participation rate in Karnataka & India

State/Country	Work Participation Rate					
	2001			2011		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Karnataka	44.5	56.6	32.0	45.6	59.0	31.9
India	39.1	51.7	25.6	39.8	53.3	25.5

Source: Census of India 2001, 2011.

Table 12.117 : Gender-wise Employment in the organized sector in Karnataka 2014-15 to 2018-19 (In '000s)

Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
2014-15	1045.4 (100)	287.1 (27.5)	758.3 (72.5)	1340.2 (100)	485.3 (36.2)	854.9 (63.8)	2385.6 (100)	772.4 (32.4)	1613.2 (67.6)
2015-16	1042.4 (100)	286.9 (27.5)	755.5 (72.5)	1344.5 (100)	488.3 (36.3)	856.2 (63.7)	2387.1 (100)	775.3 (32.5)	1611.8 (67.5)
2016-17	1040.1 (100)	287.0 (27.6)	753.0 (72.4)	1352.1 (100)	490.9 (36.3)	861.1 (63.7)	2392.2 (100)	778.0 (32.5)	1614.1 (67.5)
2017-18	1036.5 (100)	284.3 (27.4)	752.2 (72.5)	1348.3 (100)	491.0 (36.4)	857.3 (63.5)	2384.8 (100)	775.3 (32.5)	1609.5 (67.4)
2018-19	1019.8 (100)	268.9 (26.4)	749.9 (73.5)	1363.5 (100)	499.7 (36.6)	863.8 (63.3)	2383.4 (100)	769.6 (32.2)	1613.8 (67.7)

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training, Publication, Training and Coordination Division, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, Men and Women in Karnataka 2014-15 to 2018-19.

Note: Figures in brackets are percentages.

12.3.7 Gender and Decision Making

The currently rural married women (80.5%) are relatively behind the currently urban married women (86.2%) with respect to participation rate in household decision making, which is a matter of concern. **Table 12.120** gives the picture of participation by currently married women in the house hold decisions.

12.3.8 Gender and Political Representation

The performance of the State is impressive in respect of women's representation in Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), which has crossed the mandatory half-way (50%) mark in all the three tiers of PRIs (**Table 12.121**).

Table 12.118 : Judges in Karnataka – Gender-wise

Year	Women	Men	Total	Women (%)
2014-15	209	615	824	25.36
2015-16	208	602	810	25.68
2016-17	279	701	980	28.46
2017-18	275	684	959	28.06
2018-19	341	751	1092	31.22

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Men and women in Karnataka 2014-15 to 2018-19

Table 12.119 : Gender composition of Bureaucrats in Karnataka

Services / Year	IAS			IPS			IFS		
	Women	Men	Women(%)	Women	Men	Women (%)	Women	Men	Women (%)
2015	53	176	23.14	13	130	9.09	17	126	11.89
2016	59	166	26.22	14	127	9.93	17	129	11.64
2017	64	156	29.09	19	133	12.50	17	119	12.50
2018	74	174	29.83	26	149	14.85	17	104	14.04
2019	80	165	32.65	26	142	15.48	17	97	14.91

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Men and women in Karnataka 2018-19.

Table 12.120 : Currently Married Women who usually participate in Household Decisions (Percent)

Major Southern States	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-20)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Karnataka	83.5	78.0	80.4	86.2	80.5	82.7
Andhra Pradesh	78.8	80.4	79.9	83.4	84.3	84.1
Telangana	81.8	80.3	81.0	88.9	86.2	87.2

Source: NFHS-4 and 5

Table 12.121 : Women's Representation Status in all the three-tier Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) of Karnataka

Year	Grama Panchayat		Taluk Panchayat			Zilla Panchayat			
	Total Number of Members	Total Number of Women Members		Total Number of Members	Total Number of Women Members		Total Number of Members	Total Number of Women Members	
		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%
2000	78349	35064	44.75	3255	1375	42.20	890	339	38.10
2005	91402	39318	43.00	3683	1519	41.20	1005	373	37.10
2010	90643	39327	43.39	3659	2018	55.15	1013	539	53.21
2016 & 2020	90729	46825	51.60	3903	1998	51.19	1083	548	50.60

Source: SEC cited in the Monograph on status of women in Karnataka, 2000. State Election Commission (SEC), Govt. of Karnataka, cited in Men and women in Karnataka, 2005, 2010, 2014-15 and Karnataka state election commission – Grama Panchayat elections(2020), Taluk and Zilla Panchayat elections (2016).

12.3.9 Gender Inequality Index GII in Karnataka

GII was computed with available information. **Table 12.122 & 12.123** shows that at the district level gender inequality ranged from 0.21 to 0.50 i.e., losses due to gender inequality varies from 21% to 50%. Districts Udupi, Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu are top in the list with less inequality and districts with high GII are Kalaguragi, Ballari and Bagalkote. Bengaluru urban is ranked at 9th place with GII being 0.3770 reflecting a 38% decrease in achievement across the three dimensions due to gender inequality.

12.3.10 The Third Gender Community

Census, 2011 has attempted to capture their number across States, the number of Trans-gender within the age group of six years (Children) and transgender belonging to SC and ST community. Trans-genders' number and Literacy Status is provided in the **Table 12.124**.

The Karnataka Government has released the “Karnataka State Transgenders- Policy 2017” in December 2017. The policy is to provide guidelines for ensuring the constitutional guarantees of transgenders

individually and collectively and directions for implementing the Supreme Court Judgement(2014) for the inclusion of transgenders as full citizens and to provide Infrastructure, Health, Education, Housing and Livelihoods in partnership with various departments. The transgender cell has been setup at State, District and Taluk level for the effective implementation of the “Karnataka State Transgenders-Policy 2017”. However, still more concrete and concerted efforts are needed to ensure their development.

12.3.11 Conclusion

The status of human development in Karnataka is witnessing an improving trend over the years. However, the disparities across different dimensions certainly need to be taken care.

The engendering scenario in Karnataka is also a mixed bag with impressive performance in some areas but having relatively gloomy performance in most of the areas which need immediate attention.

The issues of the third gender people are also of genuine concern and hence should be given utmost attention to ensure their development.

Table 12.122 : Basic data for Gender Inequality Index (GII) construction at District level

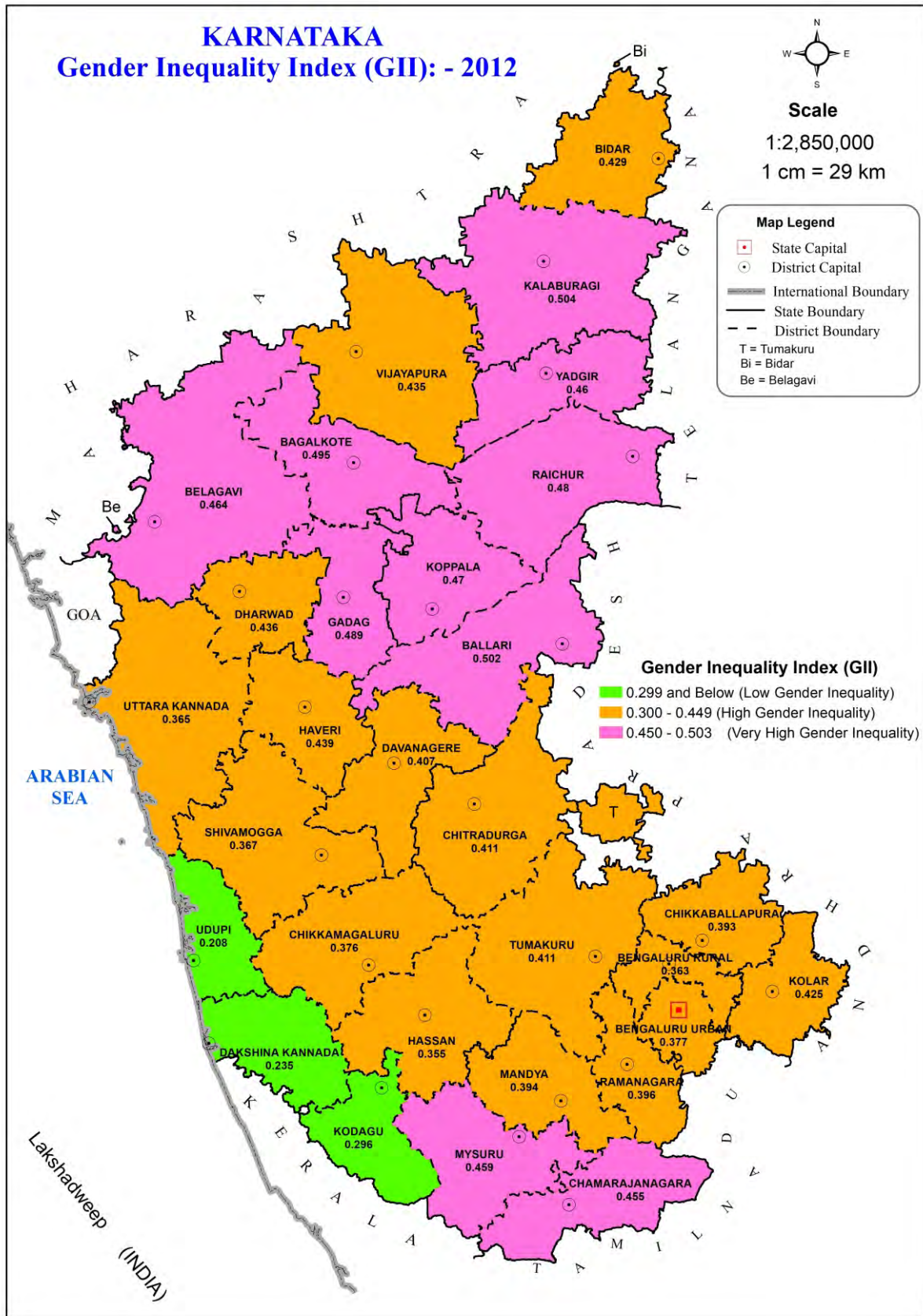
Districts	MMR	AFR (15-19)	LFPR (15+)		Political Participation		Sec & Higher Education attainment by adults (25+)	
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Bagalkote	163	83.0	0.49	0.81	0.42	0.58	0.21	0.50
Bengaluru (U)	73	36.0	0.36	0.82	0.43	0.57	0.69	0.82
Bengaluru (R)	120	19.0	0.43	0.84	0.45	0.55	0.43	0.75
Belagavi	155	65.0	0.46	0.82	0.44	0.56	0.31	0.50
Ballari	227	57.0	0.50	0.83	0.39	0.61	0.15	0.41
Bidar	134	39.0	0.46	0.79	0.42	0.58	0.24	0.52
Chamarajanagar	142	52.0	0.44	0.85	0.42	0.58	0.18	0.33
Chikkamagaluru	94	40.0	0.50	0.84	0.49	0.51	0.44	0.66
Chikkaballapura	137	40.0	0.58	0.83	0.42	0.58	0.33	0.38
Chitradurga	170	31.0	0.59	0.84	0.39	0.61	0.24	0.42
Dakshina Kannada	89	7.0	0.48	0.80	0.45	0.55	0.47	0.57
Davanagere	163	29.0	0.44	0.83	0.44	0.56	0.30	0.41
Dharwad	157	39.0	0.39	0.81	0.46	0.54	0.41	0.64
Gadag	215	55.0	0.51	0.82	0.39	0.61	0.21	0.49
Kalaburagi	182	86.0	0.51	0.80	0.44	0.56	0.14	0.39
Hassan	98	27.0	0.53	0.85	0.46	0.55	0.27	0.45
Haveri	163	31.0	0.45	0.84	0.45	0.55	0.12	0.35
Kodagu	138	11.0	0.53	0.85	0.49	0.51	0.67	0.80
Kolar	140	51.0	0.51	0.82	0.43	0.57	0.37	0.50
Koppal	236	43.0	0.58	0.83	0.41	0.59	0.16	0.42
Mandya	111	35.0	0.46	0.85	0.44	0.56	0.33	0.47
Mysuru	155	48.0	0.38	0.83	0.42	0.58	0.39	0.60
Raichur	244	54.0	0.58	0.83	0.40	0.60	0.19	0.39
Ramanagara	114	37.0	0.49	0.84	0.43	0.57	0.30	0.45
Shivamogga	106	24.0	0.41	0.83	0.49	0.51	0.28	0.45
Tumkur	124	44.0	0.54	0.84	0.44	0.56	0.26	0.46
Udupi	50	6.0	0.39	0.78	0.45	0.55	0.35	0.55
Uttara Kannada	99	26.0	0.38	0.82	0.48	0.52	0.33	0.42
Vijayapura	135	50.0	0.50	0.79	0.43	0.57	0.24	0.46
Yadgir	186	66.0	0.59	0.83	0.42	0.58	0.35	0.54

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report-2015

Table 12.123: Gender Inequality Index (2012)

Districts	GII	Rank
Bagalkote	0.4948	28
Bengaluru Urban	0.3770	9
Bengaluru Rural	0.3630	5
Belagavi	0.4642	24
Ballari	0.5018	29
Bidar	0.4286	17
Vijayapura	0.4346	18
Chamarajanagara	0.4547	21
Chikkamagaluru	0.3757	8
Chikkaballapura	0.3925	10
Chitradurga	0.4106	14
Dakshina Kannada	0.2354	2
Davanagere	0.4068	13
Dharwad	0.4363	19
Gadag	0.4889	27
Kalaburagi	0.5037	30
Hassan	0.3546	4
Haveri	0.4389	20
Kodagu	0.2958	3
Kolar	0.4255	16
Koppal	0.4698	25
Mandya	0.3939	11
Mysuru	0.4587	22
Raichur	0.4803	26
Ramanagara	0.3960	12
Shivamogga	0.3675	7
Tumkur	0.4115	15
Udupi	0.2077	1
Uttara Kannada	0.3653	6
Yadgir	0.4600	23

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report-2015.



Source: Karnataka Human Development Report-2015.

Table 12.124 : Trans-genders in Karnataka and India – 2011 census

Location	Number of transgender persons				
	Trans-genders	Child (0-6)	SC	ST	Literacy
Karnataka	20,266	1,771	3,275	1,324	58.82
India	4,87,803	54,854	78,811	33,293	56.07

Source: <http://www.census2011.co.in/transgender.php>

Way Forward

- Prepare 15-year roadmap to increase Gross Enrolment Ratio, with clearly defined yearly targets, in Special Education Zones of the State.
- Constituted a committee to recommend steps required to implement National Education Policy in the state and the report has been accepted by the cabinet. An expert committee has been constituted to prepare Karnataka State Universities Bill, to incorporate the recommendations of National Education Policy.
- A new Karnataka State Higher Education Commission is proposed to be set up, as envisaged at national level.
- A state level committee is set up to integrate internship as part of formal curriculum and enhance the opportunities for collaborating with Industry.
- Establish skill labs through public-private partnership in schools and colleges, for the afternoon sessions, to upskill our population, for generating higher income prospects.
- Karnataka has 28 lakh industrial units as per the 6th Economic census. Compulsory apprenticeship programme for the unemployed youth, by utilizing funds of National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme.
- The New Education Policy entails several initiatives and hence the State requires necessary financial support from the centre.
- AKANKSHA, a Corporate Social Responsibility portal has been developed to collaborate with various Stakeholders like Non-Government Organisations, Foundations, Government Organisations, Departments and Private organisations for implementing developmental projects in the backward talukas and sectors.
- Action is being initiated to ensure that the primary and secondary health institutions comply with the Indian Public Health Standards. Karnataka has taken up a drive to fill up the human resources in the public health institutions, in a mission mode.
- Karnataka has enrolled 3409 hospitals, maximum in the country, under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna. 13 lakh citizens have benefitted under Ayushman Bharat, at a cost of Rs.2,753 Crores.
- 4607 Health and Wellness Centres have already been operationalized.
- Planned to provide super specialty treatment in government hospitals, at all the district headquarters, under Atmanirbhar scheme.
- Karnataka's Integrated Public Health Policy has already been operationalised, giving importance to AYUSH.
- Multi sectoral inter-generational approach will be implemented to improve the nutritional status of children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers in 16 vulnerable malnutrition districts, covering 67 talukas.

CHAPTER 13

GENDER AND SOCIAL EQUITY

13.1 WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

13.1.1 Women Population

Women comprise nearly half the population in Karnataka. According to the 2011 Census, women comprise 49.31% of the total state population the pattern being more or less same in the southern states of India. However, the percentage of SC women to total population is more in Tamil Nadu (10.03%) compared to Karnataka (8.53%) and All India (8.08%). But percentage of ST women to total population is more in Andhra Pradesh (3.49%) compared to other southern states. Districtwise Women population during 2001 and 2011 census and their percentage to state women population is given in **Appendix 13.1**.

13.1.2 Women Development Programmes

It is in the recent years that the issue of women's empowerment as a development objective has moved center stage. With this objective in mind, the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Karnataka, has designed the following schemes that aim, not only on empowering women, but also for their well-being in various spheres.

A. Stree Shakthi

For economic empowerment it is necessary for a woman to have access to and control over productive resources to ensure financial autonomy. Self Help Group is a good medium to congregate women. Streeshakthi programme was launched in 2000-01 and is implemented throughout the State. Each group comprises of about 15 to 20 women members who belong to below the poverty line families, landless or agricultural labourers, and largely SC/ST women. At present there are 1.65 lakh self help groups, comprising 27.24 lakh women members.

Upto November-2020 the groups had saved Rs.12470.56 crore since inception. Bank loans have been availed by 1,46,560 groups to the extent of Rs. 10010.22 crore and there has been internal loan circulation to the tune of Rs.7643.97 crore and used for taking up various income generating activities.

Several programmes like revolving fund, financial incentives, providing marketing facilities for the products produced by SHGs etc. are taken up by the department.

Under Stree Shakthi Program from 2016-17 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs 17300.38 lakhs has been incurred as expenditure with an achievement of 289969 groups. During 2020-21 an amount of Rs. 702.00 lakh has been allocated for Strengthening of SHGs, of which an expenditure of Rs.74.53 lakhs was incurred for 290 groups as on November-2020.

B. Hostel for Girls

To encourage girls' education in rural areas and to reduce school drop outs, free hostel facility is provided for girl students. At present there are 38 girls' hostels of which 20 pre matric and 18 post matric are functioning through NGOs which are funded by the Department. From 2016-17 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.1707.81 lakhs has been incurred as expenditure. During 2020-21 upto November-2020 an amount of Rs 77.80 lakhs has been spent for those hostels.

C. Special Grama Sabhas

General Grama Sabhas are being conducted in all the Grama Panchayats of the State. Government is facilitating holding of Special Grama Sabhas for women to get their entitlements and also to select suitable women beneficiaries under various schemes of development departments. During 2020-21 total 3452 Special Grama Sabhas have

been conducted upto the end of November-2020.

D. Working Women's Hostel

The main aim of the scheme is to provide safe and suitable accommodation facilities for working women. At present 66 working women's hostel are functioning with 2163 working women.

13.1.3 Women Component Plans (Gender Budget)

Gender based Budget

Karnataka has taken major steps towards promoting gender equality and gender based budgeting is yet another development in this direction. Making a beginning in 2006-07, gender based budgeting helps to prioritize and orient public expenditure to reflect the concerns of women. Subsequently, the Finance Department also established a Gender Budget Cell (GBC) to identify the quantum of resource allocation and expenditure for women and proper translation of policy commitments. Karnataka is one of the 3 States in India that has implemented gender based budgeting.

The GBC is regularly bringing out a Gender Budget document reflecting allocation of funds under various schemes cutting across different departments. The schemes are presented in three parts namely Category-A, Category-B and Category-C. On the lines adopted by GOI in the Expenditure Budget as detailed below.

Category-A : which presents women specific budget provisions in which 100% budget provisions are meant for women.

Category-B : which present women-specific budget provisions wherein atleast 30% provisions are meant for women.

Category-C : which present women-specific budget provisions wherein below 30% provisions are meant for women.

During 2020-21 an amount of Rs.2.38 crores has been allocated.

13.1.4 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence

With the objective of controlling violence against women, achieving gender equality

and saving women from oppression, Karnataka is implementing the protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, from the year 2007. In order to provide shelter and counseling to victims of domestic violence, 116 service providers have been notified. In addition to this, 31 Swadhar Centers, 21 Short Stay Homes and 185 Santhwana Centers have been notified as Shelter Homes in the State. Free legal aid is provided to the victims. One Protection Officer is notified in each taluk. Under this scheme, 1500 cases have been registered and Rs. 267.12 lakhs expenditure is incurred upto November-2020.

13.1.5 Santwana

Santwana is a scheme aimed at rehabilitation of women who have been subjected to atrocities like rape, domestic violence, dowry, sexual harassment and so on. In addition to provision of legal assistance, support is also provided in the form of financial aid, temporary shelter and protection and training/education to equip them with skills needed to get back into the normal course of life.

At present 194 Santwana centers are functioning through NGOs. From 2016-17 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.3922.50 lakhs has been incurred as expenditure.

13.1.6 One Stop Centre (Sakhi)

Ministry of Women and Child Development has intended to establish One Stop Centre (Sakhi) to support women affected by violence. These centers will provide counseling, medical assistance, legal and Police assistance under one roof. OSC are functioning in all 30 Districts.

13.1.7 Swadhara Gruha

The main objective of this scheme is to empower women who are in difficult circumstances by providing them food, shelter, clothing, training and education. It is implemented through Voluntary Organizations which are registered at least 3 years before and have worked in the field of women welfare having good infrastructure. At present 52 Swadhar Gruha are functioning in the State.

13.1.8 Child Population in Karnataka

Though the child population of Karnataka is less than the all India level, when compared to other southern states of India, it is on the higher side as represented in the **Figure 13.1**.

13.1.9 Child Development Programmes

In Karnataka children (0-6 years) constitute 11.72% of the total population as per 2011 Census. The Department of Women and Child Development is focussing on the implementation of schemes for the overall development of the children. Child population of Karnataka(0-6years) during 2001 and 2011 census is provided in **Appendix 13.2**.

A. Bhagyalakshmi

Bhagyalakshmi is a flagship programme implemented by Government of Karnataka aimed at improving the sex ratio in the State by encouraging the birth of girl child in the BPL families. The programme also aims to eradicate social evils such as child labour, female foeticide, child marriage and child trafficking. Two girl children born in a BPL family are eligible to enroll under the scheme.

“**Child Tracking System**” software is being developed with assistance from NIC to track Bhagyalakshmi beneficiaries upto the age of

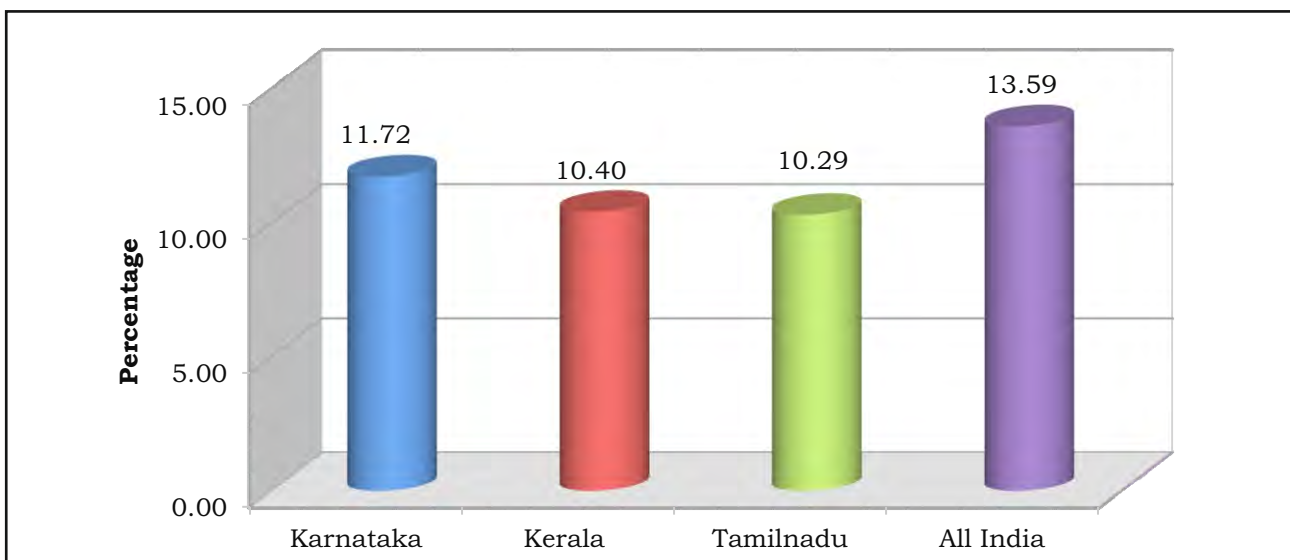
18 years. All information such as health status, education and migration pertaining to the beneficiaries are tracked through the software. As per government order dated: 24-02-2018, eligibility criteria to enroll under the scheme is extended upto two years after the birth of the child.

"Sukanya Samurdhi Account Yojana"

From 2006-07 to 2019-20, LIC was the Financial partner of the Scheme, and due to some administrative reasons from 2020-21, the Bhagyalakshmi Scheme is intended to be implemented through the Sukanya Samruddhi Account Scheme through the Postal Department. Budget of Rs.100.00 crore has been earmarked for the year 2020-21. The name of the Bhagyalakshmi scheme and the conditions for registration of beneficiaries continued as per earlier criteria.

An amount of Rs.3,000/- per annum is deposited in the name of two children of BPL families in Sukanya Samruddhi Account scheme, upto 15 years a total amount of Rs. 45,000/- will be deposited. Approximate maturity amount will be Rs.1.27 lakhs withdrawal upto a maximum of fifty percent (50%) of the amount shall be allowed for the purpose of education of the SSA account holder attains the age of 18 years or has passed 10th standard.

Figure 13.1: Percentage of Child Population in Southern States and All India



From 2016-17 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs. 890.75 crores expenditure has been incurred for 4,55,475 beneficiaries. In the current year 2020-21, 1,50,789 beneficiaries will be covered with an outlay of Rs.45.24 crores.

From 2010-11 to 2019-20 Bhagyalakshmi bonds were distributed to 16,48,272 beneficiaries. The district wise information of the bonds issued to Bhagyalakshmi beneficiaries through online from 2010-11 to 2019-20 is shown in the **Figure 13.2** and furnished in **Appendix 13.3**.

B. Prohibition of Child Marriage

Child Marriage is a social evil. To eradicate child marriage from the society, to create awareness among the general public and to stop child marriages, Child Marriage Prohibition Cell has been established in the department of Women and Child Development. During the year 2020-21 (Upto November-2020) 1918 child marriages has been prevented in the State.

C. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

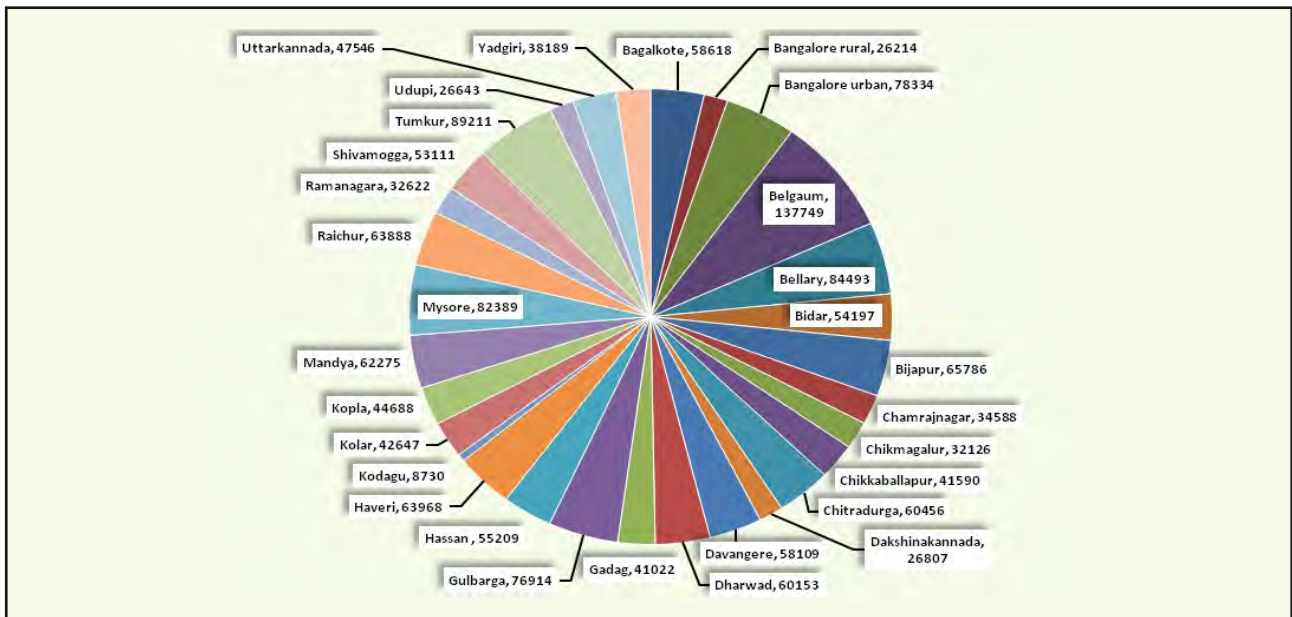
ICDS is a centrally sponsored scheme, which provides a package of six services i.e., supplementary nutrition, immunization,

health check-up, referral services, nutrition and health education for mothers and non-formal pre-school education for children between the ages of 3-6 years, This scheme is being implemented since 1975. Under this scheme, 62580 AWCs and 3331 mini AWCs are functioning. During 2020-21, State has sanctioned newly 450 AWCs which are functioning in urban and slum areas.

I) Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)

GOI is reimbursing 50% of the expenditure incurred by the state government for SNP. Supplementary nutrition is provided to the beneficiaries under the ICDS programme with revised feeding norms of 500 calories of energy and 12-15 gms of protein to 0-6 years children, 600 calories of energy and 18-20 gms of protein to pregnant women/lactating mothers/adolescents girls, 800 calories of energy and 20-25 gms of protein to severely malnourished children as a supplement to their normal intake, as envisaged in the schematic guidelines. Supplementary nutrition is given for 300 days in a year. The unit cost has been revised to Rs.8.00 per beneficiary per day for normal children and Rs.9.50 per beneficiary per day for Preganat/Lactating/adolescent girls and

Figure 13.2 : District wise Bhagyalakshmi Bond dispatched details



Rs.12.00 to severely malnourished children. From 2016-17 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.568040.73 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 2.02 crore beneficiaries. During 2020-21, upto November 2020 an amount of Rs.121179.04 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 48.46 beneficiaries.

II) Ksheera Bhagya

Under Ksheera Bhagya Scheme, Anganwadi children in the State were provided 3 days milk in the form of 15 gm milk powder in a week and this has been enhanced to 5 days in a week with 150 ml creamy milk and 10 gms sugar from July 2017. Upto November-20, there are 38.56 lakhs of beneficiaries benefited from this scheme.

III) Srushti Scheme

All the children in anganwadi centre between 3 to 6 years are provided eggs 2 days a week from June 2017. Upto November-20, there are 12.86 lakhs of beneficiaries benefited from this scheme.

IV) Supplementary nutrition for Severely Malnourished Children

Under this scheme 6 months to 3 years severe acute malnutrition (sam) children are given egg for 3 days in a week. 3 to 6 years Sam children are given egg for 5 days in a week. Those children who are not taking egg will be provided milk for 6 days.

V) Mathru Poorna Scheme

From October 2nd 2017, Mathru Poorna Scheme has been implemented in all districts of the State. This programme has a target of 9.48 lakhs beneficiaries. Pregnant and nursing mother are provided hot meals in Anganwadi Centre at the cost of Rs.21/- of which Rs.11.50/- is shared by State Government and Rs.9.50/- is incurred under Centrally sponsored ICDS programmes. Upto November-2020, there are 8.66 lakhs of beneficiaries benefited from this scheme.

Health and Nutrition Education

All Anganwadi Centres are provided with a Hand book and Flip Chart on Health and Nutrition which is used for educating the pregnant and lactating mothers at the Anganwadi Centres.

Pre-school Education

For effective Pre School Education, an Activity Bank called "Chili Pilli" a series of books including 42 subjects in Kannada language has been developed and distributed to all Anganwadi centres to be used by the Anganwadi workers during pre-school activity time.

Action has been taken to ensure attendance of beneficiaries through SMS.

D. Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)

Sabla scheme has been revamped as "Scheme for Adolescent Girls" – SAG from 2018-19, and it is being implemented in all the districts of the State. The objective of the scheme is to empower Adolescent Girls in the age group of 11-14 years who are out of School. The scheme aims at improving nutritional and health status and upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills of adolescent girls. Rs.20.31 lakhs has been released by GOI and GOK will release 50% share of Rs. 20.31 lakhs.

E. Medical expenses of Severely Malnourished Children

This scheme is being implemented to treat the severely malnourished children. For the children who have suffering from severe malnutrition, an amount of Rs.2000/- per head for one year being given for their medical expenses from 2016-17.

For the year 2020-21 an amount of Rs.200 lakhs is allocated for medical expenses of Severely Malnourished Children, of which Rs.200.00 lakhs an amount of Rs.47.00 lakhs expenditure has been incurred upto November-2020.

F. Mathru Vandana Scheme

Government of India has announced new scheme under Honorable Prime minister's pan India. From 01.01.2017 Rs.5000/- is transferred to beneficiaries account under direct beneficiary transfer to pregnant & lactating mothers in 3 installments. This scheme is limited to only first live birth. An amount of Rs. 12154.66 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 311573 beneficiaries upto November-2020.

G. Poshan Abiyan

The main objectives of Poshan Abiyaan programme is to improve the nutritional status of children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers. The programme envisages to bring down malnutrition, stunting among children and reduce the prevalence of Anemia among young children, adolescent girls and women.

Out of the budget released during the year 2020-21 an amount of Rs. 2880.47 lakhs has been incurred as expenditure upto November-2020. Due to Covid-19 community based events are not organized.

New schemes for the year 2020-21

1. A master plan will be prepared to develop rehabilitation centres on Hosur road which provide shelter to the exploited sections of society. Rs.5.00 crore is allotted for this purpose.
2. Re-construction of 842 Anganawadi Kendras damaged by floods in the State during the year 2019 will be taken up at a cost of Rs.138 crore. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 50.00 crores budget is provided for the year 2020-21, of which an amount of Rs. 25.00 crores is released to all districts in first phase for construction of 153 Anganwadi Buildings .
3. A Woman Safety Portal will be launched to deliver all the programmes of the Women and Child Welfare Department transparently including the facilities provided at counselling centres, special medical units, Ashraya houses, working women hostels and legal aid and other facilities to women.
4. The products manufactured by women Self Help Groups will be procured as per the requirements of various Government Departments.

New Initiatives

1. Conducted POSHAN Maah in all districts during month of September-2020. The main themes of the programme are Nutrigarden, SAM/MAM. Various activities such as

POSHAN Ratha, Essay and drawing competition were also conducted for children. This programme has been implemented with convergence of line departments such as Health and family welfare, Rural development Panchayath Raj and Education Department.

2. Incremental Learning Approach training has been conducted in cascade manner.

13.1.10 Malnutrition status of children in the State

As per nutritional status of children in Karnataka, by end of March 2020, 86.83% (3342551) are normal, 12.92% [497261] are moderately malnourished and 0.25% (9544) are severely malnourished. At the end of the November-20, 88.51% (3615036) of children are normal, 11.29% (461160) are moderately malnourished and 0.20% (8162) are severely malnourished.

13.1.11 Way Forward

Though the State has taken many initiatives for empowerment of women and protection of children through the five year plans, the results are muted. The Census of India 2011 has shown a marginal improvement in the sex ratio (973) from 965 in 2001. Notwithstanding the achievements, Karnataka is much behind other southern states. The sex ratio at 0-6 years range is 948 which is a marginal increase from 946 in 2001. **(Table 13.1)**

Specific challenges and Future Outlook of the Department

Integrated Child Development Services

- Restructuring of the programme, team management, creation of posts under new schemes, upgradation of existing posts.
- Addressing the nutritional issues-eradicating malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women and children.
- Strengthening training and capacity building.
- Encouraging public- private partnership, and sponsorship under corporate social responsibility.

- Strengthening partnership with PRI, NGO and voluntary sector.

Future Outlook

- For implementation of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), action is initiated to develop ECCE policy and curriculum. This will be implemented from the coming year.

During Covid-19 the Department has taken up the following programs

- Due to Covid-19 Pandemic, holiday is declared to all Anganwadi Centres and food grains are distributed to door step of each beneficiary as take home ration.
- Awareness among beneficiaries was created about the precautions to be taken with regard to pandemic after lock down.
- Compensation of Rs. 30.00 lacs is given to dependent of AW/AH who expired due to Covid-19 while working in Taskforce as Covid warrior.
- Health Checkup guidelines are issued by Health and Family Welfare Department to conduct Health Check ups at PHC/PHU and RBSK.
- Immunisation of children and pregnant women has already been resumed as per the guidelines.
- Growth Monitoring services of Anganwadi children are also commenced.
- Pre-school activities are conducted with the help of an NGO called "Makkala

Jagruthi" at the home of child itself. Videos of daily activities are shared with Anganwadi Worker and inturn with the parents. Parents are asked to upload the photos of activities conducted in Whats App Group.

13.1.12 Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

ICPS was launched in 2010-11, to provide a safe and secure environment and for comprehensive development of children who are in need of care and protection and in conflict with law. ICPS provides preventive and statutory care and rehabilitation services to any vulnerable child in the society.

Main objectives are as detailed below

- To bring all children below the age of 18 years into a safety net and to address children in vulnerable situations by providing child protection services.
- To Create awareness among Public and Family on child rights and Protection services children in especially difficult circumstances.
- Reduce the number of children depending on institutional services by increasing non-institutional programmes like Adoption, Sponsorship, Foster care and After Care services.
- Create mechanism for Child Protection Management system including MIS for effective implementation and monitoring of child protection services.

Table 13.1 : Comparison of sex ratio among South Indian States

States	2001		2011	
	Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio
	Total Population	0-6 years Population	Total Population	0-6 years Population
Karnataka	965	946	973	948
Andhra Pradesh	978	961	993	939
Tamil Nadu	987	942	996	943
Kerala	1058	960	1084	964
India	933	927	943	919

An amount of Rs.9179.97 lakhs has been provided during 2020-21 and an amount of Rs.3848.80 lakhs has been incurred as expenditure up to November-2020.

In view of the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in the country the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed the States to "Ensure availability of adequate food, drinking water and other necessities such as clean clothes, menstrual hygiene products" to the children.

An amount of Rs.1500/- per month was given as financial assistance to 2244 children of Government and Government aided CCI's in 30 Districts for the period from April-2020 to August-2020, who were sent to home.

Committees formed under Social Legislations

33 Child Welfare Committees and 35 Juvenile Justice Boards have been formed and 963 and 3317 cases have been brought before the committee and board respectively up to Nov-2020.

Institution Functioning

- 1. Children Homes:** 79 Children homes are functioning to provide shelter, meals, housing, education and rehabilitation for 1389 children who are in need of care and protection. 40 NGO institutions has been identified, out of which grants has been released for 7 NGO institutions.
- 2. Observation Homes:** 17 Observation Homes are functioning to house children in conflict with law and 116 children remained in these institutions at the end of November-2020. Empowerment of children and human rights organisation (NGO) is functioning as a Special Home in Bangalore (Urban) district. One Place of safety is functioning in Bangalore Urban District.

Programmes Under Integrated Child Protection Scheme

- 1. Adoption Programme:** Growing up in a family system is the right of every child. Family atmosphere enables the baby to

have the necessary love and care. In this regard the adoption process is an appropriate program that helps the orphan, abandoned and destitute children to rehabilitate. The adoption program is helping to provide a permanent family arrangement to these children by providing biological care givers.

31 SAA are working in 24 districts. Upto November-2020, 122 children were placed in In-country adoption and 19 children placed in Inter-country adoption.

2. Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System(CARINGS):

Child Adoption and Guidance System is GoI's dynamic response for a systematic, transparent and friendly adoption process. CARINGS is an online platform, building bridges, creating links through a web-based management system which facilitates expeditious and smooth adoption and ensures transparency and accountability of the implementing agency with a national data base. Adoption process in Karnataka is carried out online using the software-CARINGS developed by CARA.

- 3. Sponsorship Programme:** Financial Assistance is provided to children in the form of Sponsorship to enable the child to remain in the family to prevent children from becoming destitute or vulnerable, run away from home, forced into child marriage, child labour etc. The District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) identifies vulnerable families or children for sponsorship support. 2078 children have been identified under the programme by the end of November-2020.

An after care home for men is functioning in Belgavi District and Unit has been attached to Children Home for Bengaluru (U) and IMHC (Institution for Mentally Handicapped Children).

- 4. Registration of Child Care Institutions (CCI):** The Director, Integrated Child protection Scheme is the officer for

the CCIs registration in the state as per section 41(1) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015 and the JJ model rules 2016. According to this approximately 1300 CCIs are running.

During the current year 03 CCI's have been registered up to November-2020 and totally 994 CCI's are registered.

5. Track the missing child.gov.in / track child : The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India has developed a portal called Track the missing child.gov.in / track child to track the progress of children in every Child Care Institution in the country.

6. Open shelters : This program is to provide support for children's all-round development in the city and semi-urban areas, with the need for care and protection - mainly for begging children, rag picking kids, street children, working children, orphaned children, trafficked children, abandoned children and children of migrants who are exploited.

42 open shelters are sanctioned and 35 are functioning in urban and semi-urban areas to provide care and protection to children. 952 children have been rehabilitated upto November-2020.

7. Vishesha Palana Yojane: This programme is being implemented by KSICPS through District Child Protection Units. As per the scheme guideline cash incentive is provided to ensure education, health, nutrition and care of children affected and infected with HIV with a view to bring them to the main stream of the Society.

During 2017-18, financial assistance has been enhanced from Rs.800/- to Rs.1000/- per month per child for all categories of children.

During the year 2020-21, Rs.15.00 Crores has been allocated of which 17548 beneficiaries have availed the financial assistance up to November-2020, and an amount of Rs.7.50 Crores expenditure has been incurred.

New Scheme

Upakar

As announced in the Budget Speech of 2020-21, eligible children over the age of 18 years released by all the Child Care Institutions registered Under the Juvenile Justice Children (Care and Protection) Act-2015, are provided with a "Rehabilitation plan". Under which an amount of Rs.5000/- per month will be provided to each beneficiary for a period of 3 years. Rs.100.00 lakhs has been provided for this project for 2020-21.

Innovative Programme [ROOTS]

It is intended to launch an innovative program [ROOTS (Rehabilitation of Orphaned, Abandoned and Surrendered Children Trauma and Special Needs)] for children with special needs aged 0-6 years in line with the Government Special Adoption Agencies [SAA's] in the State.

The program is being implemented to ensure that every child grows up in the family as a child's right.

13.1.13 Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation (KSWDC)

The Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation which was established in 1987 for social and economic upliftment of vulnerable section of women in the state. KSWDC is implementing the following schemes.

1. Udyogini

- The scheme envisages helping women to engage themselves in income generating activities and to make them self-employed and intends to facilitate to avail loan through banks and other financial institutions. It also intends to provide subsidy through the Corporation.
- For women belonging to SC/ST category maximum loan of Rs.3.00 lakh whose family income doesn't exceed Rs.2.00 lakh with subsidy of 50%(Rs. 1.50 lakh).
- For Women belonging to general and special category with the project cost of minimum Rs.1.00 lakh to maximum Rs.3.00 lakh with a subsidy of 30%(maximum subsidy is Rs.90,000/-)

whose family income does not exceed Rs.1.50 lakh.

- The age limit is from 18 to 55 years for general as well as for SC/ST beneficiaries.
- The eligible beneficiaries are trained for 3 days under skill development after sanctioning the loan and before releasing the loan amount.

The main aim of the programme is to make the women beneficiaries free from exploitation in availing loan from the private financial institutions at exorbitant rate of interest to take up the income generating activities. From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs. 7010.00 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 10285 beneficiaries. During 2020-21, upto November-2020 an amount of Rs.666.66 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 604 beneficiaries.

2. Women Training Programme

Training programmes aiming to improve the skills to women belonging to lower income group, widows, destitute, physically challenged and women belonging to SC/ST categories is being implemented. These programmes intend to develop entrepreneurial skills among women. There is no income limit.

From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs. 781.00 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 6369 beneficiaries. During the year 2020-21 an amount of Rs.100.00 lakh has been provided in the budget to cover 1000 beneficiaries for imparting skill development training.

3. Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme

In order to come out of the evil practice of Devadasi system and with the intention of empowering Ex-Devadasis financially and to make them self reliant, this scheme is being implemented in 14 districts viz. Belagavi, Vijayapura, Bagalkote, Raichur, Koppal, Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag, Ballari, Kalburagi, Davangere, Yadgiri, Chitradurga and Shivamogga. Financial assistance of Rs.50,000/- (Rs.25,000/- loan and Rs.25,000/- incentive) is provided

Ex-Devadasis by the Corporation to take up income generating activities such as Animal Husbandry, Petty Shop etc. Awareness is being created through Jagruthi Programmes and Health camps about the evil practice.

From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.2230.00 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 2778 beneficiaries. During the year 2020-21 an amount of Rs.614.00 lakh have been provided in the budget to cover 790 beneficiaries. An amount of Rs.130.62 lakh has been spent to conduct awareness campaigns, legal and health camps about the evil practice of Devadasi system.

4. Devadasi Pension Scheme

The Corporation also implements the scheme that provides pension to support to ex-devadasis. Ex-Devadasis above the age of 45 years are given a pension of Rs.1500/- per month to lead normal and respectful life. This pension amount is credited directly to the Bank account of the beneficiaries.

As per the survey conducted during the year 1993-94 & 2007-08, 46,660 Ex-Devadasis were identified. Among them, those who have crossed 45 years of age numbering to 30201 are proposed to be provided with a monthly pension of Rs.1,500/- during 2020-21.

From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs. 15307.00 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 88,918 beneficiaries. During 2020-21 a grant of Rs.5423.40 lakh is provided in the budget of which an amount of Rs.2211.93 lakh is spent and 30130 beneficiaries were covered upto November 2020.

5. Housing to Ex-Devadasis

A housing scheme for Ex-Devadasis who own sites and are houseless in all the selected 14 districts of the State is being implemented through Rajeev Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation with a unit cost of Rs.1,75,000/- in rural areas and Rs.2,00,000/- in urban areas. From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs. 3605.75 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 2757 beneficiaries.

6. Marketing Assistance Scheme

To encourage women entrepreneurs and women organisations exhibitions are organized at District and Taluk levels to sell their products. Efficient and upcoming women entrepreneurs are encouraged to take part in the State and National fairs and exhibitions.

7. State Resource Centre

The State Resource Centre is functioning in 30 districts to provide information and awareness about various schemes and facilities offered by the Government by organising workshop and training in these centers.

From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs. 147.75 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 51500 beneficiaries. In the year 2020-21, Rs.23.00 lakhs has been allocated, of which Rs.3.83 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 60 beneficiaries upto November-2020.

8. Micro Credit Scheme

It was introduced during 2011-12 in order to facilitate the members of the Shree Shakthi Self Help Groups (SSSHG), who are willing to take up income generating activities. An amount of Rs1.00 lakh is provided at 6% interest rate. From 2015-16, an amount of Rs.2.00 lakh interest free loan is provided to each group.

An interest free loan of Rs.1.00 lakh to 3.00 lakh for the self help groups of SC's/STs and Rs.1.00 lakh to 2.00 lakhs for self help group of other category is provided to based on the savings of the group.

From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs. 1410.00 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 707 beneficiaries.

9. Rehabilitation of Transgender Scheme

The scheme is being implemented from 2012-13 by the corporation with an objective to facilitate Transgender persons to lead a decent life and to bring them to the main stream of society. To empower the Transgender economically an amount of Rs.50,000/- (25,000 loan & 25,000 incentives) is being provided to take up income generating activities.

From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs. 1000.82 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 1974 beneficiaries. During 2020-21 an amount of Rs.300.00 lakh is provided to cover 454 beneficiaries out of which an amount of Rs. 38.57 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 76 beneficiaries upto November-2020.

10. Chethana Scheme

Corporation provides Rs. 50,000/- financial assistance (25,000 loan & 25,000 incentive) for all categories to take up income generating activities by the female sex worker under the scheme.

From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.664.51 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 1212 beneficiaries. For 2020-21 an amount of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been provided and it is programmed to cover 795 beneficiaries, of which an amount of Rs.61.00 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 95 beneficiaries upto November-2020.

11. Interest subsidy scheme to women entrepreneurs (KSFC)

The scheme is being implemented from 2015-16. Under the scheme 10% interest subsidy is being provided to the women entrepreneur who avail loan amount of Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs.200 lakhs to take up small scale and medium scale industries and service units.

From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.7794 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 1842 beneficiaries. For 2020-21 an amount of Rs.5000 lakhs is provided from which it is targeted to provide interest subsidy to the beneficiaries through KSFC. An amount of Rs. 2441.66 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 1175 beneficiaries upto November-2020.

12. Samrudhi Scheme

It is being implemented by the corporation from 2016-17 for the women street vendors who are below poverty line (BPL) and in the age group of 18-60 years. The main objective of the programme is to make the rural and urban women street vendors free from exploitation in availing loan at exorbitant rate of interest and to solve the problem of

women un-employment. An amount of Rs.10,000/- is being provided to the women street vendors under this programme.

From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.1439.00 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 14390 beneficiaries.

13. Dhanashree Scheme

This scheme is being implemented from 2016-17. The main objective of the programme is to encourage the HIV infected women, who are in the age group 18-60 years to take up self employment activities. An amount of Rs. 50,000/-(Rs.25,000/- loan & Rs.25,000/- incentive) is being provided to each beneficiary under the scheme.

From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs. 1549.51 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 3058 beneficiaries. For the year 2020-21 an amount of Rs.200.00 lakh is provided to extend benefits to 396 beneficiaries, of which an amount of Rs.22.33 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 44 beneficiaries upto November-2020.

14. Interest subsidy scheme to women through Women Development Corporation

It is being implemented from 2018-19 to improve the efficiency of supervisors working in the WCD department. An

amount of Rs.50,000/- interest free loan is provided to buy two-wheeler vehicle.

From 2018-19 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.169.00 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for 338 supervisors. During 2020-21 an amount of Rs.151.00 lakh has been earmarked from which it is targetted to provide benefits to 301 supervisors

15. Unspent grant under SCSP & TSP Act 2013

Under SCSP and TSP Act 2013 an unspent balance an amount of Rs.4501.00 lakh under SCSP and an amount of Rs.3324.00 lakhs under TSP has been allocated to corporation for the year 2020-21 to take up the following programmes. (Table 13.1a)

13.2 WELFARE PROGRAMMES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

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

Table 13.1a : Unspent grant under SCSP & TSP

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programmes	SCSP	TSP
Devadasis Rehalbitation Pogramme	153.00	0.00
Subsidy under Udyogini Scheme	500.00	1000.00
Housing to Ex-Devadasis.	100.00	0.00
Incentive to Women Street Vendors under Samruddhi Scheme.	100.00	976.00
Interest free loan to MSPCs for purchase of machines.	540.00	180.00
To construct Commercial complex near Yellamma Temple, Savadatti Taluka, Belgavi district to enable to exhibit and sell the products produced by Ex-Devadasis and SHGs.	1000.00	0.00
To distribute milk for 6 days in a week and Eggs for 3 days in a week for 6 months to 3 years children in Kalyana Karnataka districts.	2108.00	1168.00
Total	4501.00	3324.00

development. The SC population which was 0.86 crores during 2001 census has been increased to 1.05 crores in 2011 census. Similarly, the ST population which was 0.35 crores during 2001 census has been increased to 0.42 crores in 2011 census. District wise population of SC/ST as per the census 2001 and 2011 is given in **Appendix 13.4.**

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

i. Admission of Meritorious Students in Prestigious Schools

In order to provide quality education, meritorious SC students are being admitted to 5th to 10th standards in reputed institutions in the State. From 2016-17 to 2019-20 an expenditure of Rs.6100 lakhs has been spent covering 13309 students. For the year 2020-21, an amount of Rs. 5500 lakhs has been earmarked of which Rs.2750 lakhs has been released upto November 2020.

ii. Pre-matric Scholarships

To encourage children belonging to SC households, whose annual income is less than Rs.6.00 lakhs, a Pre-Matric scholarship is being sanctioned annually Rs.1000, Rs.1150, Rs.1250 for boys of Class 1-5th, 6-7th and 8th and Rs.1100, Rs.1250 and Rs.1350 for girls of Class 1-5th, 6-7th and 8th respectively.

The scholarship for 9th to 10th standard students whose annual income is less than Rs.2.00 lakhs is sanctioned by Central Government. Rs.3000/- for day scholars and Rs.6250/- for Hostellers is sanctioned for maintenance allowance. From 2016-17 to 2019-20, 3280302 students were covered with an expenditure of Rs.44528.78 lakhs.

iii. Post-matric Scholarships

Post-matric scholarship is sanctioned for children whose parent's household annual income is less than Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

Maintenance allowance of day scholars will be credited directly to the student's bank account. The maintenance allowance of hostellers will be credited directly to the concerned bank account of the hostel warden. The course fee fixed by the competent authority will be credited to the bank account of the college principal. From 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) an amount of Rs.159551.6 lakhs was incurred as expenditure covering 1100665 students.

iv. Prize Money to Meritorious Students

In order to encourage the SC students to score higher marks and secure ranks, various incentives such as prize money to SSLC students, prize money to college students, one-time financial assistance to students who secure admission in prestigious institutions like IITs/IIMs & IISc, prize money to rank holders and financial assistance to SC students who study in foreign universities are sanctioned, as per the criteria set by the department. From 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) 225557 students are covered with an expenditure of Rs.35523.6 lakhs.

v. Pre-matric Hostels

Pre-matric hostel facilities such as boarding and lodging with free textbooks, notebooks, toothpaste, suchi kits, uniform, bedding, shoes, etc are being provided to the students who are studying from 5th to 10th standards. From 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) an amount of Rs.127362 lakhs was spent and 297082 beneficiaries were covered.

vi. Post-Matric Hostels

To encourage SC students to pursue their higher education at college level, the Government is running 636 post-matric hostels by accommodating students who are eligible for the Government of India scholarship. For the maintenance of these hostels, an amount of Rs.51531.22 lakhs was incurred as expenditure from 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) covering 190358 students.

vii. Construction of Hostel Buildings

Construction of Hostel Buildings to Pre-matric and Post-matric students belonging

to the SC communities is being carried out by the Department. From 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) 158 hostel buildings were constructed with an expenditure of Rs. 109152 lakhs.

viii. Assistance to Grant-in-aid Hostels

Financial assistance is provided to voluntary organizations for maintenance of 192 grant-in-aid hostels in the state to meet boarding charges of the 151 pre-matric and 41 post matric hostels. From 2016-17 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.2423.76 lakhs financial assistance was provided to these hostels towards boarding and lodging charges of 21246 students.

ix. Residential schools

(a) Residential schools

In order to encourage the SC children studying from 1st to 5th standard, the Social Welfare Department is running 68 residential schools. Food, books, uniforms, beds, suchi kits, medical facility etc., are being provided to the children.

(b) Morarji Desai Residential Schools

The Department of Social Welfare is running 204 Morarji Desai Residential schools, 10 Atal Bihari Vajapayi Residential schools, 100 Dr. Ambedkar Residential schools and 64 Indira Gandhi Residential schools for Boys and Girls studying from 6th to 10th standards. The department is also running 110 Kittur Rani Chennamma residential schools exclusively for SC Girls studying from 6th to 10th standards. Besides, 12 PU Colleges in science subject were also started for the welfare of schedule castes students. The Department is providing basic requirement to the students such as food, uniforms, beds, hair oil, soaps, medical facility etc. The Morarji Desai Residential Schools have spent an expenditure of Rs. 158123 Lakhs covering 287416 beneficiaries from 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020).

x. Compensation to SC/ST Atrocity Victims

Atrocity cases against SC/ST people by the non-SC/ST people are registered under the

Prevention of Atrocity Act 1989. The district administrator is in-charge of initiating measures for immediate relief under rehabilitation of victims of atrocity apart from giving them security under law and order. From 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) 11482.98 lakhs has been incurred towards compensation for 9320 victims of SC/ST.

xi. Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP)

In order to ensure overall development of the SC community, the scheduled caste sub-plan (SCSP) is being implemented through various departments in the State. A specific budgetary provision under all sectors of the State annual plan is made by the State Government for socio-economic development of SCs. THE KARNATAKA SCHEDULED CASTES SUB-PLAN AND TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (PLANNING, ALLOCATION AND UTILISATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES) ACT, 2013 came into effect from 20.03.2014. Accordingly, the funds are earmarked under SCSP as per SC population percentage (17.15%) of 2011 Census. Under the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan during the last five years i.e from 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) Rs.6589628 lakhs has been spent.

13.2.1 Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation (BRADC)

The Government of Karnataka is implementing several programmes for economic upliftment of SC communities through Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation. Important schemes are as detailed below.

I. Self-employment Programme

Under self employment scheme, unemployed scheduled caste prospective beneficiaries are being assisted with subsidy & loan to start self employment activities such as vegetables & fruits street vending activity. The Unit cost is Rs.0.50 lakhs of which the maximum subsidy is Rs.25,000/- & remaining amount Rs.25000/- will be provided as loan. Under Self-Employment Programme from 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) 80382 beneficiaries were covered with an

expenditure of Rs.64562.1 lakhs term loan including state subsidy.

ISB (Industries, Service and Business) Scheme

This scheme is carved mainly to help unemployed scheduled caste to improve their economic condition, activities like hopcoms/ related vegetables & fruits selling shops and micro business. Subsidy will be 70% of unit cost or maximum of Rs.1.00 lakh and remaining loan amount will be sanctioned by bank.

II. Land Purchase Scheme

The scheme has been launched during 1990-91 to make the landless agricultural labourers land holders by purchasing lands from non-SC/ST land holders. Under this scheme, 2 acres of dry land or 1 acre of wetland will be distributed to the beneficiaries. The Unit cost fixed is 20.00 lakhs, for 4 districts namely Bengaluru urban, Bengaluru Rural, Chikkaballapura and Ramanagar and for the remaining 26 districts the unit cost is Rs.15.00 lakhs. Under this scheme, 50% will be subsidy and 50% as term loan with 6% interest rate which has to be repaid in 10 annual equal installments. The lands will be registered in the name of women beneficiary of the family. Under Self-Employment Programme from 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) 5916 beneficiaries were covered with an expenditure of Rs.51528.52 lakhs term loan including state subsidy.

III. Gangakalyana Scheme

A. Community Irrigation/Lift Irrigation Scheme

Under this scheme, a group of 8 to 15 acres of land belonging to SC landholders will be provided irrigation facility at free of cost by lifting water from the perennial rivers, streams, etc. The unit cost fixed to provide irrigation for 8 acres and 15 acres of land is Rs.4.00 lakhs and Rs.6.00 lakhs respectively.

B. Individual Irrigation Borewell Scheme

Under this scheme, Individual Irrigation borewell along with pumpsets will be

provided to small and marginal SC farmers. The unit cost of the scheme is Rs.3.50 lakhs of which subsidy will be Rs.3.00 lakhs for 6 districts namely Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural, Ramanagar, Kolar, Chikkaballapura and Tumkur Districts. The revised unit cost is Rs.4.50 lakhs of which subsidy will be Rs.4.00 lakhs and remaining Rs.50,000/- will be term loan from share capital. From 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) an amount of Rs. 106742.6 lakhs has been sanctioned to 44413 beneficiaries.

C. Energisation of Irrigation Borewells

Rs.50,000/- for each borewell will be provided under the SCSP pooled funds to ESCOMS for energisation of irrigation borewells drilled by the Corporation. From 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020), 29210 borewells were energized with an expenditure of Rs. 24024.71lakhs.

IV. Micro Credit Scheme (Prerana)

Under this scheme, the beneficiaries of semi-urban and urban areas will be assisted to start their own petty business activities. The unit cost is Rs.25,000/- of which Rs.15,000 will be subsidy and Rs.10,000 is loan. From 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020), 50096 beneficiaries were covered with an expenditure of Rs.8346.8 lakhs.

Initiative taken by the Corporation

To improve the efficiency in implementation of its schemes effectively, the Corporation has developed online software in collaboration with NIC for all the schemes, wherein the beneficiary can apply for loan on online and even he can visit corporation's website till disposal of his application.

Best practices

The Corporation has adopted RTGS payments system to the beneficiary account directly in all the schemes in order to avoid delay and misuse of schemes funds.

The Corporation has taken initiative to launch its own website wherein the public can avail information about the benefits of the corporation without intervention of the middlemen and instructions were given to all districts offices to maintain transparency in the implementation of schemes.

Identifying gaps and constraints

The Corporation has evaluated the outcome of the schemes through Evaluation Authority of Karnataka and submitted a report and on the basis of the report and recommendations, Government has taken several steps to modify the schemes. Due to shortage of staff the existing staff are being given professional training to adapt to the new system and to implement the same effectively and timely.

Specifying challenges and the future outlook

The funds allocated by the Government to implement the schemes is not adequate compared to the SC population in the state. The Corporation is extending benefits to 40,000-50,000 SC beneficiaries per annum. In 2020-21 the target is revised to Rs.41745 lakhs. As the corporation is receiving large number of applications, selection of beneficiaries is the difficult task for the corporation which is resulting to criticism and opposition from the general public. Corporation is expecting more funds from the Government to cover major chunk of population which is uncovered.

13.2.2 Karnataka Adijambava Development Corporation

1) Self employment scheme

To take up self employment activities by Unemployed Scheduled Castes an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh financial assistance is provided to purchase hand cart to sell fruits and vegetables.

2) Micro Credit Scheme

To promote income generating activities among women self help groups an amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs is sanctioned to a self help group which consists of 10 women members under micro credit scheme.

3) Land Purchase Scheme

For landless women agricultural labourers 2 acres of dry land or 1 acres of irrigated land or a minimum of ½ acre (20 guntas) of plantation land will be purchased and registered with a loan amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs of which Rs.7.50 lakhs is subsidy.

4) Ganga Kalyana Scheme

Under this scheme, irrigation facility will be provided to a group of 1.5 acres to 5 acres of dry land belonging to SC small and marginal farmers through borewells. In case of Malnad and Coastal districts this facility is provided for 1 acre of land. The unit cost of Rs.4.50 lakhs (Rs.4 lakhs subsidy and Rs.0.50 lakh term loan) will be provided to districts namely Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural, Ramanagar, Kolar, Chikballapura and Tumkur. But in case of the remaining 24 districts the unit cost is Rs. 3.50 lakhs (Rs.3 lakhs subsidy and Rs.0.50 lakh term loan).

5) Lift Irrigation

Lift irrigation facility is provided to the land of scheduled caste farmers which are adjacent to the rivers and canals. The unit cost for 8 acres of land is Rs.4 lakhs and Rs.6 lakhs for 15 acres of land.

From the above self employment and Ganga Kalyana schemes an amount of Rs.180.20 lakhs has been spent covering 12379 beneficiaries during 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020).

Dr. Babu Jag Jivan Ram Leather Industries Development Corporation Ltd.

Dr. Babu Jag Jivan Ram Leather Industries Development Corporation Ltd. was established in the year 1976 with the main objectives of overall development of leather industry and upliftment of Schedule castes leather artisans. The following schemes are being implemented by the corporation during 2020-21.

- 60 days skill development training will be imparted to the artisans in footwear / leather goods making. In addition leather stitching machine and toolkit will be provided to continue their profession.
- Youths from the artisans community who have passed SSLC / PUC / Degree are deputed to different short term / long term courses conducted by CFTI / CLRI, Chennai and Karnataka Institute of Leather Technology, Bangalore at free of cost in order to upgrade the skills in leather technology. From 2016-17 to

2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) 7582 beneficiaries were trained with an expenditure of Rs. 3181.34 lakhs.

- To establish “Charmashilpa” mechanised production units financial assistance of Rs. 10.00 lakhs with technical assistance is provided to SC leather artisans, artisans of SHGs/co-operative societies of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs is subsidy. For 2020-21 an amount of Rs. 262.50 lakhs is provided to achieve 50 mechanised production units.
- In order to make youth artisans self employed and to give marketing linkage for that products financial assistance is provided for opening Swavalambi / Sanchara Marata Malige.
- The cobblers who were sitting on the roadside and engaged in repair works / production / sale of footwear are provided with a “Paduki Kuteera” made of PU sandwich material with solar light. A toolkit is also provided free of cost.
- Under direct loan scheme unemployed SC beneficiaries will be provided an amount of Rs. 50,000 financial assistance to start small business activities for their livelihood of which Rs.25,000 is subsidy. From 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) an expenditure of Rs.2552.14 lakhs has been incurred covering 2343 beneficiaries.
- Under Dr. Babu Jag Jivan Ram living cum work shed scheme, houseless leather artisans who have sites / old house / huts in their name will be given financial assistance of Rs. 2.5 lakhs to construct living cum worksheds through Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation of which Rs. 2.20 lakhs is subsidy and Rs. 30,000 is beneficiary contribution. From 2016-17 to 2019-20 5598 beneficiaries were covered with an expenditure of Rs. 12465.4 lakhs.
- Lidkar colonies which have 100% leather artisans will be developed by providing infrastructure facilities such as road, drainage, sanitation, street light, drinking water and Charmashilpi Bhavan for cultural activities.

Initiatives of the corporation

- The corporation has developed the software in collaboration with Keonics and linked its website to invite online applications and to provide scheme details.
- The corporation has developed RTGS payment system to release the benefits directly to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries.
- In order to implement the schemes in a transparent manner on time the corporation has taken initiative to design, develop and implement “Beneficiary Oriented Schemes Management System – BOSMS” in association with e-Governance department.
- To evaluate the impact of the scheme and the socio-economic status of the artisans a survey work has been entrusted to Institute for Socio-Economic Change.
- The funds allocated by the government is not adequate compared to the SC artisan's population in the state. On an average the corporation extends benefits to 3000-3500 leather artisans per annum as against 2.5/3.5 lakhs artisans in the state. Hence, the corporation is seeking more funds from the government to extend the benefits to more number of artisans.

13.3 WELFARE PROGRAMMES FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

In order to improve productive endowments and exchange entitlements among the ST households, the State Government has been implementing various programmes in social and economic domains. It has been attempted through a) Department of Scheduled Tribes Welfare and b) Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation. The progress of important schemes is summarized as follows.

i. Admission of Meritorious ST students in Prestigious Schools

To provide quality education, the meritorious ST students studying at 5th

standard and above are given admission in reputed residential or non-residential schools. All fees and maintenance charges are borne by the department. From 2016-17 to 2019-20, 7580 beneficiaries were covered with an expenditure of Rs.3642.24 lakhs.

ii. Pre-matric Scholarships

To reduce the dropouts in the schools, pre-matric scholarship is being provided to ST boy and girl students. For boy students an amount of Rs.1000 for 1st to 5th standard, Rs.1150/- for 6th to 7th Standard and Rs.1250/- for students of 8th standard is provided annually. For girl students Rs.1100/- for 1st to 5th standard, Rs.1250/- for 6th to 7th standard and Rs.1350/- for students of 8th standard is being sanctioned annually. Rs.3000/- studying from 9th to 10th standard boys and girls is being sanctioned for Pre-matric Scholarships. Under this scheme from 2016-17 to 2019-20 Rs.19000.76 lakhs has been incurred as expenditure benefitting 1510542 students.

iii. Post-matric Scholarships

This is a central sector scheme implemented to provide financial assistance to ST students whose family income is less than Rs. 2.50 lakhs per annum for pursuing post-matric education including professional courses. From 2016-17 to 2019-20, 416707 students were covered with an expenditure of Rs.44837.22 lakhs.

iv. Provision of Cash Incentives

For continuation of the college education, a cash incentive scheme to ST students is being implemented since 2009-10. A cash incentive of Rs.7,000/- will be provided to ST students who secure more than 60% and Rs.15,000 will be provided to those who secure more than 75% in the SSLC examination. Under the scheme during the last five years i.e from 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) Rs.14078.04 lakhs cash incentive has been sanctioned to 112260 students.

v. Prize Money to Meritorious Students

To encourage the ST students who have secured higher marks and those willing to pursue higher education various incentive

schemes such as prize money to college students, one-time financial assistance to students are being implemented. From 2018-19 to 2020-21(upto Nov-2020), 56293 students were covered with an expenditure of Rs.10026.19 lakhs.

vi. Construction of Residential School Buildings

For construction of residential school buildings for Morarji Desai and Kittur Rani Chennamma residential schools and for other infrastructural facilities financial assistance is provided under this scheme. During the last five years from 2016-17 to 2020-21(upto Nov-2020) 46 schools have been sanctioned with an expenditure of RS.42895 lakhs.

vii. Construction of Hostels and Residential schools (Ashrama Schools)

To provide basic amenities to ST inmates of hostels and to construct Ashrama school buildings which are housed in rented buildings financial assistance is provided under the Central Sector Scheme (CSS). From 2016-17 to 2020-21(upto Nov-2020) 43 schools have been sanctioned with an expenditure of RS.7439.75 lakhs.

viii. Maintenance of Morarji Desai Residential Schools

Morarji Desai Residential Schools, which provide basic school facilities has been incurred an amount of Rs.36828 lakhs towards maintenance covering 647 students from 2016-17 to 2020-21(upto Nov-2020).

ix. Construction of Valmiki Bhavans

The Valmiki Bhavans are being constructed at the cost of Rs. 4.00 crores at District level, Rs. 2.00 crore at Taluk level and Rs.75.00 lakh at Hobli level and Rs.20.00 lakh at village level for the benefit of Scheduled Tribe people. 1311 Valmiki Bhavans were constructed during the last five years from 2016-17 to 2020-21(upto Nov-2020) with an expenditure of Rs. 18030.84 lakhs.

x. Financial Incentives to PVTG Students

Financial assistance of Rs.2500 and Rs.5000 will be provided for the PVTG students who have completed 7th standard

and 10th Standard Exams respectively in the first attempt itself. 2071 students were benefitted from this scheme during 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) with an expenditure of Rs.67.71 lakhs.

xi. Tribal Sub-Plan

In an effort to promote overall development of STs, the tribal sub-plan (TSP) is being implemented by the department. As per the plan, the due share of funds and benefits from all developmental sectors in the State's annual plans are channelized exclusively for the welfare of the ST community in proportion to their population. Integrated Tribal Development Project is functioning in Mysuru, Chikkamagaluru, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Chamarajanagar districts. Since 1992 the project has been extended to all districts of the state. The grant-in-aid under Article 275 (1) is also being provided to take up such special development programmes which are otherwise not included in the plan programmes.

Under Tribal sub-plan Rs.2927597 lakhs has been incurred as expenditure out of Rs.3821439 lakhs allocation from 2016-17 to 2020-21(upto Nov-2020).

13.3.1 Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.

A large number of ST households continue to be deprived of productive assets and income earning avenues. Therefore, Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation was established for the economic development of the Scheduled Tribes. The schemes implemented by the Corporation are as detailed below.

1) Self Employment Scheme

a. Self Employment Scheme

For unemployed youths - This scheme is launched mainly to help unemployed and under employed youths belonging to STs and improve their economic condition by taking up profitable and viable economic activities. The Corporation is providing subsidy and term loans through Commercial Banks and Financial Institutions for setting up of self

employment activities. An amount of Rs.8406.25 lakhs has been incurred as expenditure covering 10334 beneficiaries from 2016-17 to 2019-20.

b. Direct Loan under Self Employment Scheme

The corporation is implementing direct loan under self employment program during the year 2020-21. Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs.50,000/- which includes subsidy of Rs.25,000/- and loan of Rs.25,000/- is provided to each beneficiary from the corporation for engaging themselves in small business activities like, handicraft shop, bamboo shop, readymade garment shop, sheep rearing, fish business etc. During 2020-21 up to Nov-2020, 3304 beneficiaries were covered with an expenditure of Rs.1652 lakhs.

c. Industries, Service and Business (ISB)

Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the unemployed Scheduled Tribes to start various self employment activities namely small scale industry, purchase of Transport Vehicles, Piggeries, Poultry, Goat Farming, Leather Industry, Establishment of Advocate Office, Beauty Parlour, Readymade Garments and DTP Centre etc. From 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) 4891 beneficiaries have been benefitted with loan facility of RS.28075.3 lakhs including subsidy.

2) Micro Credit Finance (Small Loan) Scheme

Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to skilled and unskilled Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries belonging to semi urban or urban areas of the Self Help Groups to develop their small business activities. The unit cost is Rs.25,000/- per beneficiary, out of which Rs.15,000/- is subsidy and Rs.10,000/- is margin money from State Government. From 2016-17 to 2020-21(upto Nov-2020) 36622 beneficiaries were covered with an expenditure of amount Rs. 6279.69 lakhs.

3) Land Purchase Scheme

The scheme was launched in the year 1991 in commemoration of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar's birth centenary in Karnataka. Under this

scheme, financial assistance is being provided to landless agricultural labourers for purchasing agricultural lands from non-SC/ST land holders. The land will be purchased by paying maximum three times of the guidance value fixed by the Government, subject to maximum limit of Rs.15.00 lakhs per unit. Out of Rs.15.00 lakhs, maximum extent of irrigated /dry /farm land will be purchased and registered in the name of women beneficiaries. Out of unit cost, 50% will be subsidy and 50% will be term loan. 1911 beneficiaries were covered under this scheme with an expenditure of Rs.20119.21 lakhs from 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-20).

4) Ganga Kalyana Scheme

a. Individual Irrigation Borewell Scheme

Irrigation facility is provided to the small and marginal scheduled tribe farmers by digging borewell/openwells. The unit cost is Rs.3.50 lakhs, which includes subsidy of Rs.3.00 lakhs and loan amount of Rs.0.50 lakh. Subsidy of Rs.3.00 lakhs includes Rs.0.50 lakh meant for energization of borewells. However, in respect of Kolar, Ramanagara, Chikkaballapura, Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural and Tumkur districts where ground water level is depleted, the unit cost is fixed at Rs.4.50 lakhs, inclusive of subsidy of Rs.4.00 lakhs and loan amount of Rs.0.50 lakh at 6% rate of interest. Under this scheme 24109 beneficiaries were covered from 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) with an expenditure of Rs.44561.27 lakhs.

b. Lift Irrigation Scheme

Irrigation facility at free of cost will be provided to 3 small and marginal scheduled tribe farmers having their lands nearby rivers/canals by drawing pipeline and installing pumpsets. Unit cost is Rs.4.00 lakhs for minimum 8-00 acres of land and Rs.6.00 lakhs for 15-00 acres of land.

5) Training Programme

The corporation is also organizing training programs like Computer hardware, light motor vehicle driving, heavy motor vehicle driving, repair of motor rewinding at free of cost belonging to unemployed Scheduled

Tribe's youths to take up gainful self employment in co-ordination with NSTFDC.

13.4 DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES FOR THE WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Backward classes (BCs) constitute major chunk of population who are also deprived of educational and economic advancement in the state. Therefore, the Department of Backward Classes Welfare and the D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation (DBCDC) have been implementing various developmental programmes for socio-economic welfare of the Backward Classes in the state. Some of them are summarised as follows.

Department of Backward Classes Welfare

1. Pre-matric and Post-matric scholarships

Pre-matric and post-matric scholarships are being sanctioned to the post matric and pre matric backward classes students whose annual family income is not more than Rs. 44500/- Scholarship is provided for the backward classes students studying 5th to 10th standard, PUC, degree, post-graduation, technical and professional courses. From the year 2016-17 to 2019-20, 9785074 students have availed the benefit of Pre-matric and Post matric scholarships with an expenditure of Rs. 183437.97 lakhs.

2. Maintenance of Morarji Desai Residential Schools

In order to provide qualitative education to the poor and meritorious students of BC students whose annual family income is less than Rs. 100000/-, 133 Morarji Desai Residential schools have been established. The students of Morarji Schools have been provided with free education from class VI to XII with boarding, lodging facilities. Rs. 73763 lakhs has been incurred as expenditure towards maintenance benefitting 134261 students for the years 2016-17 to 2019-20.

3. Ashrama Schools

In order to encourage the students of Backward Classes especially category – I to avail formal education, 16 Ashrama schools have been established. The students get

primary education from class 1st to 4th with free boarding and lodging facilities in Ashrama Schools. From 2016-17 to 2019-20 an expenditure of Rs.1563.57 lakhs has been incurred covering 5891 beneficiaries.

4. Maintenance of Pre and post matric Hostels

Under the scheme, students of backward classes where annual family income is Rs.1.00 lakh for cate-1 and Rs.44,500/-for Cate-2a, 2b, 3a and 3b studying in pre matric and post matric courses are provided with free boarding, lodging and academic facilities in the hostels.

From the year 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) 699784 students have availed the pre and post matric hostel facilities with an expenditure of Rs. 327589.48 lakhs towards maintenance.

5. Fee concession

In order to encourage the poor backward classes students to avail higher education, fee concession is sanctioned under this programme. This facility is being given to the backward classes students whose annual family income of Cat-1 is Rs.2.50 lakhs and for other Categories Rs.1.00 lakh. 2541650 students have availed the benefit of fee concession from 2016-17 to 2019-20 with an expenditure of Rs.133286.39 lakhs.

6. Financial Assistance for Foreign Studies

To encourage the students of backward classes (whose annual household income is Rs.1,44,000/-) to study in foreign universities, financial assistance is being given. Under the scheme, students of backward classes are provided with aid for higher studies like Post-doctoral, Ph.D. and Master Degrees in Foreign universities with a maximum allowance of Rs.3.5 lakhs per annum to an extent of Rs.10 lakhs for the entire course. From 2016-17 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs. 2498.75 lakhs has been spent covering 301 students under this scheme.

7. Stipend to Law Graduates

Unemployed law graduates are provided with monthly stipend of Rs.4000/- till their 4 years training under a Senior Advocate/

Government Pleader. 4921 law students are provided with stipend of Rs.1470.87 lakhs from 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020).

8. Tailoring Training Centres

Unemployed women of backward classes are provided with tailoring training in the training centres run by the Department and paid stipend of Rs.300/- for 12 months for each trainee. They are also provided with sewing machines after successful completion of the training. 4572 trainees have availed the benefit of stipend of Rs. 898.47 lakhs from 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020).

9. Nursing Training

The students of Backward classes with less than Rs.1 lakh family income are provided with free education in reputed and recognised nursing institutes. 25234 trainees have availed the benefit of nursing training during 2016-17 to 2019-20 with an expenditure of Rs. 3470.79 lakhs.

10. Scheme for Nomadic and Non-nomadic Tribes

With a view to uplift the socio-economic status of NT/SNTS, a scheme has been launched in the year 2007 with the following objectives.

- Providing educational facilities and financial assistance for education.
- Infrastructural development in NT/SNT colonies.
- Providing housing facilities.
- Providing self employment training and subsidy.
- Irrigational facilities through Ganga kalyana.

From 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) an expenditure of Rs. 36393.67 lakhs has been incurred towards various schemes to provide benefits to 480 Nomadic and Non-nomadic tribes.

13.4.1 D.Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation (DBCDC)

To improve economic status of the backward classes, various schemes implemented by D.Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation (DBCDC) are as detailed.

1. Chaitanya Subsidy cum Soft Loan Scheme

To take up ISB activities like industry, service, business, agriculture and allied activities etc., subsidy and margin money starting from Rs.25000/- to Rs.5.00 lakhs is being sanctioned in collaboration with the banks to the Backward Classes. From 2016-17 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.3241.99 lakhs was spent and 9941 beneficiaries were covered under this programme.

2. D. Devaraj Urs Individual Loan Scheme: Financial assistance upto Rs. 2,00,000/- per beneficiary to take up self-employment activities such as petty business, service, agricultural and allied activities is being provided. The subsidy under this scheme is 15% to 30% with a maximum of Rs.30000/- of the project cost and the rest is loan at 4% interest rate per annum. From 2016-17 to 2019-20 46339 beneficiaries were covered with an expenditure of Rs.19860.84 lakhs.

3. Micro Credit Scheme: Skilled and unskilled backward classes families, who are below the poverty line are being assisted with the financial assistance of Rs.15000/- (Rs.5000/- subsidy and Rs.10000/- loan) to take up small economic activities. From 2016-17 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.2086.8 lakhs was incurred as expenditure covering 13877 beneficiaries.

4. Arivu-Education Loan Scheme: The Corporation extends educational loan to the students who are studying in the field of Medical and Engineering and other professional courses. It releases an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh per year or actual cost incurred by the student towards admission fees, tuition fee, laboratory fee, examination fee etc. for his/her education. The rate of interest is 2% per annum.

Interest Free Loan for Higher Education in foreign university: The Corporation extends loan facility to students who are studying in the course for Master's post Doctoral & Ph.D. in foreign universities. The total loan amount is Rs.3.50 lakhs per annum or a maximum of Rs.10.00 lakhs for the entire course. From 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) an amount of Rs.14184.05

lakhs was incurred as expenditure covering 24434 beneficiaries.

5. Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme: Individual Irrigation: Under this scheme irrigation facilities is being implemented by the Corporation to the farmers of backward classes who belong to small and marginal group and family income not exceeding Rs.40000/- per annum. The maximum unit cost fixed is Rs.2.50 lakhs of which Rs.2.00 lakhs is subsidy and Rs.0.50 lakh is loan at 4% rate of interest. The Corporation drills borewells in the land of eligible farmers, supply pump sets and accessories to assist the farmers in getting energization of borewells from the Electricity Supply Companies.

Community Irrigation: The facility is provided to a group of small and marginal backward classes farmers with 8 to 15 acres of land. The eligibility conditions are that the farmers should belong to the group of small and marginal farmers and their family income should not exceed Rs.40,000/- per annum. The unit cost fixed is Rs. 4.00 lakhs to irrigate 8 acres of dry land and Rs.6.00 lakhs to irrigate 15 acres of dry land and above. The cost includes drilling of borewells, supply of pumps sets and accessories. The Corporation is releasing Rs.50000/- per borewell to the Electricity Supply Companies towards energization of borewells. From 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) 22406 beneficiaries are covered with an expenditure of Rs.43758.77 lakhs.

6. Assistance to Traditional Artisans & Occupational Groups: With a view to upgrade the professional skill and technology of the traditional artisans and occupational groups belonging to backward classes, financial assistance up to Rs.2,00,000/- is provided for artisans. The maximum subsidy under this scheme is 15% to 30% with maximum of Rs.30000/- of the project cost and the rest is loan at 2% interest rate per annum. From 2016-17 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.15975.09 lakhs was spent and 35335 beneficiaries were covered.

7. Financial Assistance to purchase of Bikes for young men: To assist 1000 youths who will be delivering the goods

ordered through online shopping like Amazon, Zomato, Swiggy, Flipcart etc to purchase bikes an amount of Rs.25,000/- each is provided as financial assistance and for this purpose Rs. 250 lakhs is earmarked for 2020-21.

13.4.2 Karnataka Vishwakarma Communities Development Corporation Ltd. (KVDC).

In order to improve the economic status of Vishwakarma Communities, various schemes are sponsored by the State Government. These schemes are implemented in the State by Karnataka Vishwakarma Communities Development Corporation (KVDC). A brief note on progress of the schemes by the Corporation during the last five years is given below.

1. Financial assistance to traditional artisans(Panchavrutthi)

To Purchase modern tools and equipments and upgrade the technological skill, the traditional artisans of Vishwakarma Communities are provided with financial assistance by sanctioning loan to the extent of Rs.80,000/- at the rate of 4% interest per annum & Rs.20,000/- as subsidy. The Panchavrutthi scheme includes the following occupations (1) Gold & Silver work, (2) Sculpture, (3) Blacksmith, (4) Woodwork & Handicrafts, (5) Metallurgy. From 2016-17 to 2020-21(upto Nov-2020) 6536 beneficiaries were covered with an expenditure of Rs.3192.22 lakhs.

2. Self-employment scheme (Direct loan)

Under this scheme, persons belonging to Vishwakarma communities who pursue occupations other than traditional occupations are being provided financial assistance to the extent of Rs.40,000/- & 30% subsidy with a maximum of Rs.10,000/- at the rate of 4% interest per annum. From 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) Rs. 978.05 lakhs was incurred as expenditure covering 2198 beneficiaries under this programme.

3. Self-employment scheme with the help of banks

Persons belonging to Vishwakarma communities pursuing business,

industries, service sector and agricultural based activities are provided financial assistance through banks to the extent of Rs.5,00,000/- as loan. For the unit cost upto Rs.1,00,000/- and for the unit cost of Rs.1,00,000/- to Rs.5,00,000/- a maximum amount of Rs.25,000/- will be sanctioned as subsidy by the corporation. From 2016-17 to 2020-21 an amount of Rs. 120.6 lakhs was incurred as expenditure covering 369 beneficiaries.

4. Educational loan (Arivu)

Students belonging to Vishwakarma communities who are pursuing Engineering, Medicine, Dental Science and other professional courses through CET are provided educational loan at 2% rate of interest for a maximum of Rs.1,00,000/- per year whose family income does not exceed Rs.3.5 lakhs per annum. From 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) 2181 beneficiaries were covered with an expenditure of Rs.1635.85 lakhs.

5. Ganga Kalyana scheme (Drilling of Borewell to marginal and small farmers)

Karnataka Vishwakarma Communities Development Corporation facilitates small and marginal farmers by drilling borewells to improve their agricultural activities with an amount of Rs.2,00,000/-(Rs.1.50 lakhs as subsidy and a loan of Rs.50,000/-) at 4% rate of interest per annum. An additional amount of Rs. 50,000/- subsidy is also provided for the energization to the borewells.

Further, during 2017-18 the unit cost has been enhanced to Rs.4.00 lakhs for six districts namely: Bengaluru urban, Bengaluru rural, Ramanagara, Tumkur, Kolar & Chikkaballapura. From 2016-17 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.659.24 lakhs has been spent and 420 beneficiaries were covered under this scheme.

6. Micro Finance for Women through Self Help Groups

In this scheme micro credit finance is provided to women belonging to Vishwakarma Communities for small and marginal business through self-help groups. This scheme helps the women

entrepreneurs to start small business activities like flower shop, vegetable and fruit shop, fish trade, coffee-tea stall and for other marginal trading activities. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs.10,000/- loan at the rate of 4% interest per annum & 30% subsidy with a maximum of Rs.5,000/- is provided. From 2017-18 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) 1646 beneficiaries were covered with an expenditure of Rs.246.9 lakhs.

7. Loan and training for Goldsmith, Blacksmith and Woodwork entrepreneurs

To assist traditional artisans in the field of Goldsmith, Blacksmith and Woodwork belonging to Vishwakarma Communities loan upto Rs.1,50,000/- is provided under this scheme with 20% subsidy to a maximum extent of Rs.25,000/- The remaining 80% is provided as loan at the rate of 4% interest per annum with collateral security. From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.187.75 lakhs was incurred as expenditure covering 218 beneficiaries.

13.4.3 Karnataka Uppara Development Corporation (KUDC)

In order to improve economic status of the Uppara and its sub communities various schemes have been implemented in the State by Karnataka Uppara Development Corporation (KUDC) progress achieved under important programmes of the Corporation is detailed below.

1. Self Employment Loan Scheme

A financial assistance upto Rs. 2,00,000/- per beneficiary is being sanctioned to the members of Uppara and its sub communities whose annual family income is below Rs.98,000/- in rural and Rs.1,20,000/- in urban area to enable them to take up self-employment activities such as petty business, service, agricultural and allied activities. The maximum subsidy under this scheme is 15% to 30% to a maximum of Rs.30000/- of the project cost and the rest is loan at 4% interest rate per annum. During the year 2020-21, an amount of Rs.18.00 lakhs against the target of Rs.200 lakhs has been spent benefitting 36 people against the target of 400 upto the end of November-2020. From 2018-19 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) 1537 beneficiaries

were covered with an expenditure of Rs.767.1 lakhs under this scheme.

2. Arivu-Education Loan Scheme

The Corporation extends educational loan to the students who are studying in the field of Medical, Engineering and other professional courses. The Corporation releases an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh per year or actual cost incurred by the student towards admission fees, tuition fee, laboratory fee, examination fee etc. for his/her education at a rate of 2% interest per annum. To assist backward class students for higher education in Foreign Universities such as PhD, MS, Post-Doctoral courses etc., the Corporation is sanctioning interest-free loan of Rs.3.50 lakhs and upto a maximum of Rs.15.00 lakhs for the entire course at a rate of 4% interest per annum. From 2018-19 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) an amount of Rs.206.2 has been spent covering 291 beneficiaries under this scheme.

3. Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme

Individual irrigation: Irrigation facilities to the small and marginal farmers of Uppara community and its sub communities are being provided under this scheme by the Corporation with the eligibility condition of whose family income is less than Rs.98000/- per annum. The maximum unit cost fixed is Rs.2.50 lakhs of which Rs.2 lakhs is subsidy and Rs.0.50 lakh is loan at 4% rate of interest. The Corporation is drilling borewells in the land of eligible farmers and supply pump sets and accessories required for the borewells. During the year 2020-21, an amount of Rs.107 lakhs has been spent against the target of Rs.150 lakhs benefitting 52 beneficiaries against the target of 100 beneficiaries till the end of November-2020. From 2018-19 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) 218 beneficiaries were covered with an expenditure of Rs.482 lakhs under this scheme.

13.5 DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES FOR THE WELFARE OF MINORITIES

In order to promote and uplift Minority Communities like Muslims, Christians, Jains, Sikhs, Buddhist and Parsis on par with other Communities, the following

developmental schemes are being implemented by Directorate of Minorities.

1. Incentives Scheme for Minority Students

- a. Cash Incentives for the students who have secured highest marks staying in minority hostels/residential schools and Talent Awards for the residential schools/colleges which has secured good results is being provided as detailed below.

Incentives for Minority Students

- b. Students who have taken admission in the recognized universities of IIT, IIM, IISc, AIIMS etc. will be provided an incentive amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs only once for the 1st year of their course period.
- c. Minority students studying B.Ed and D.Ed courses have been provided an incentive amount of Rs.25,000/- every year from the year 2018-19 for a maximum of 2 years of the course.
- d. Minority students studying Journalism & Communication courses at Degree and PG Level are eligible for Post Matric Scholarships & incentives of Rs.30,000/- for 3 months course and Rs.60,000/- for 6 months course and Rs.1,20,000/- for one year course during internship.

During 2020-21, an amount of Rs. 1000 lakhs has been earmarked of which Rs. 500 lakhs has been spent benefitting 4325 students till the end of November-2020.

Cash Incentives for Minority Students

Name of the Course	Incentive (in Rs.)
SSLC Students	1,000/-
2nd PUC Students	1,500/-
Final Year TCH/Diploma Students	1,500/-
Final Year Degree Students	2,000/-
Final Year Post Graduate Students	3,000/-
For Schools	10,000/-

Skill Development Scheme

To enable unemployed boys/girls of minorities to take up self-employment activities, training programmes are conducted from the Government approved institutions. These trainings will be for a period of 1 year and during this period the candidates will be paid an amount of Rs. 500/- per month as stipend. From 2018-19 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.900.85 lakhs has been spent and 2542 beneficiaries were covered.

3. Shaadimahal/Community Hall

To promote social and cultural activities and conduct marriages of minority communities, a scheme to construct shaadimahal/community hall is being implemented since 2000-01. For the upliftment of minorities and for the improvement of Minority Properties including Wakf Properties and semi Govt Properties a maximum amount of Rs. 2.00 Crores at district level and upto Rs. 1.00 Crore at Taluk level is provided and constructed buildings will be handed over to the concerned institutions. 195 Shaadimahals were constructed with an expenditure of Rs.3904 lakhs during 2018-19 and 2019-20.

13.5.1 Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Ltd.

Establishment of the Corporation

The population of religious minorities as per 2011 Census is about 96,00,475 which

forms 15.92% of the total population of Karnataka. Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation came into establishment on 07.02.1986 with an objective of improving the status of minority community socially, educationally and economically.

1. Profession Encouragement Scheme (Vruthi Prothsaha Yojane)

Under this Scheme, a subsidy of 50% will be provided to the minorities for the loan of Rs.1.00 lakh. During 2018-19 and 2019-20 an amount of Rs. 3336 lakhs has been earmarked for this purpose of which Rs. 2963 lakhs was incurred as expenditure covering 2963 beneficiaries.

2. 'ARIVU' (Education Loan Scheme)

Under the scheme "Arivu" Education Loan is sanctioned for the eligible fresh students of Medical/Professional Courses selected by the Karnataka Examination Authority. From 2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Nov-2020) 118234 beneficiaries were covered with an expenditure of Rs.45627 lakhs.

3. Ganga Kalyana Scheme (Community Irrigation Scheme)

a. Lift Irrigation Scheme

Under this scheme, irrigation facilities are provided to the agricultural farmers with lift irrigation through the pipeline with complete subsidy for those who submit online applications through the Corporation's website.

b. Individual Borewell or Open Well

Under this scheme, wherever perennial water source is not available, borewells are drilled to provide irrigational facilities. This scheme is entirely a subsidised scheme for the beneficiaries holding 1 acre of land in Kodagu, DakshinKannada, Udupi, Karwar, Chikkamagaluru, Shivamogga & Hassan districts and 1 acre 20 guntas of area in remaining districts up to maximum of 5 acres. Open well will be built on request from small and marginal farmers wherever it is not possible to drill the borewells.

The Government has allocated 3.5 lakhs to Bengaluru Rural, Kolar, Chikkaballapur, Ramanagara and Tumkur districts and

Rs.2 lakhs for the other districts in Karnataka under this scheme of which Rs.0.50 lakh will be utilized for electrification and the remaining amount for borewell drilling and pumpset supply. From 2016-17 to 2018-19 an amount of Rs.6162 has been spent and 3991 borewells were drilled.

4. Shramashakthi Scheme

Under this Scheme, loan will be provided to minority traditional artisans to improve their artistic and technical skill to start or improve their trade. A loan upto Rs.50,000/- (maximum) at a low rate of interest will be provided. From 2016-17 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.10118 lakhs was incurred as expenditure covering 27258 beneficiaries.

5. Micro Loan With Subsidy Scheme

This Scheme is implemented through Self Help Groups exclusively managed by minority women and involved in thrift/financial activity. The Groups so organised should be of 10 to 20 members. The members, after forming Self Help Group, should select two of its Members as Group Leaders-1 & 2. They should open a bank account in the name of the Self-help Group with Group Leaders 1 & 2 as authorised signatories. The minority community women residing in city areas and rural areas who wish to start 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, tailoring etc., will be provided a loan of Rs.10,000/- (i.e., Rs.5,000/- as loan and Rs.5,000/- as subsidy) to each Member of Self Help Group. The loan has to be repaid in 36 monthly installments at an interest rate of 5%. From 2016-17 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.4679.36 lakhs was incurred as expenditure covering 46796 beneficiaries under this scheme.

6. Micro Loan For (Individual) Women (For the Year 2020-21 Only)

Women in the age group of 25 to 50 who have been affected by Covid-19 Pandemic, and for 23,000 BPL card holders in the age

group of 25 to 50 who have not received any loan or subsidy to start economic activities a short term loan amount of Rs. 10,000/- will be provided (Rs. 8,000/- loan and Rs. 2,000/- subsidy) @4% rate of interest which is repayable in 10 installments.

7. House Construction Margin Money Loan Scheme

Under this scheme, a loan up to a maximum of Rs.1.00 lakh as margin money will be provided to the beneficiary at an interest rate of 4% for construction of house through state-owned enterprises like Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation and Karnataka Housing Board. From 2018-19 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.2543 lakhs has been spent and 2576 beneficiaries were covered under this scheme.

8. Loan for Purchase of Domestic Animals like cows, sheep, goats and poultry farm (for Women Only)

The scheme is mainly meant to increase the income of rural women belonging to minority communities, who wish to purchase domestic animals like cows, sheep, goats, establishment or expansion of poultry farm, duck farm, ostrich farm etc., Unit cost is Rs.40,000/- at 3% interest per annum which includes 50% subsidy. From 2017-18 to 2020-21 (upto Nov 2020) 1150 beneficiaries were covered with an expenditure of Rs.985 lakhs.

9. Subsidy Scheme for Taxi/Goods Vehicle

Under this scheme, each applicant is given a subsidy of Rs.75,000/- to purchase a taxi/goods vehicle. From 2017-18 to 2020-21 (upto Nov 2020) an amount of Rs.3123 lakhs was incurred as expenditure covering 1347 beneficiaries under this scheme.

10. Minority Farmers Welfare Scheme

To assist Small and marginal farmers of minority communities loan amount upto Rs.1.00 lakh is provided to procure modern agricultural equipments like tiller, steel plough, drills, weed out machines, pump sets, mini tractors of which 50% of the amount is subsidy. If the unit cost is more than Rs. 1.00 Lakh, the beneficiary has to bear the extra amount. From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.508 lakhs has

been spent and 508 beneficiaries were covered.

11. Minority Communities eligible beneficiaries are trained on the following self employment activities

- Unemployed youths will be trained on Automobile service in collaboration with reputed automobile companies such as Toyota, Volvo, TATA, TAFE and a loan amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs to 5.00 lakhs is provided with a maximum subsidy of Rs. 1.25 lakhs.
- Bidri handicraft training is imparted to the beneficiaries with a loan amount of Rs. 2 to 5 lakhs with a maximum subsidy of Rs. 1.25 lakhs.
- Traditional artists of Channapatna are trained by the Handicrafts Corporation and an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh loan is provided per artisans which includes 50 % subsidy.
- Ramanagara district is famous for Silk Industry. Minority beneficiaries including youth are imparted training in Silk Industry by the Silk Training Organizations. After the training, a loan amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided to the trainee which includes 50% subsidy.
- Under Channapatna Handicrafts and Silk Industry 434 beneficiaries were covered during 2017-18 and 2018-19 with an expenditure of Rs.434 lakhs.

12. 'MANE MALIGE' Scheme

To improve the economic status of the persons who were affected by the communal violence and environmental disasters, a maximum of Rs.5 lakhs loan amount is provided at 3% rate of interest with 50% subsidy.

13. To take up self employment activities and to pursue higher education of poor religious minorities the NMDFC provides loan of which 90% of the project cost is NMDFC share. From 2016-17 to 2020-21 (up to Nov-2020) an amount of Rs. 491.33 lakhs has been incurred as expenditure covering 90 beneficiaries. Similarly from 2016-17 to 2020-21 (up to Nov-2020) education loan of Rs. 311.5 lakhs is provided to 69 students.

13.6 PROGRAMMES FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF DIFFERENTLY ABLED & SENIOR CITIZENS

13.6.1 Introduction

The Dept. for Empowerment of Differently Abled & Senior Citizens has been established in the year 1988. Department is facilitating Differently Abled Persons to get the benefits of the different schemes implemented by the department in order to bring them to the mainstream of the society. The Differently Abled persons are categorized as under:

1	Blindness
2	Low Vision
3	Leprosy Cured persons
4	Hearing Impairment (deaf and hard of hearing)
5	Loco-motor Disability
6	Dwarfism
7	Intellectual Disability
8	Mental Illness
9	Autism Spectrum Disorder
10	Cerebral palsy
11	Muscular Dystrophy
12	Chronic Neurological Conditions
13	Specific Learning Disabilities
14	Multiple Sclerosis
15	Speech and Language Disability
16	Thalassemia
17	Hemophilia
18	Sickle Cell disease
19	Multiple Disabilities including deaf blindness
20	Acid Attack victim
21	Parkinson's disease

As per 2011 Census, there are 13,24,205 various categories of Differently Abled persons. Details are shown below

Various Categories	No. of persons
Visually Impaired	2,64,170
Hearing Impaired	2,35,691
Speech	90,741
Movement	2,71,982
Mentally Retarded	93,974
Mentally ill	20,913
Others	2,46,721
Multiple Disabilities	1,00,013
Total	13,24,205

A comprehensive act called the Right of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights & Full Participation) Act -2016 has come into force from 19-04-2017. The State Government has constituted the State Co-ordination Committee as per section 13 of the Act and appointed the Commissioner as per section 60 of the Act and constituted State Executive Committee as per the section 19 of the Act.

Departmental Programmes

The programmes of the department are broadly classified into three categories

1. Programmes for Development of Differently Abled persons.
2. Programmes for Development of Senior Citizens.
3. Social Security programmes.

Specific challenges and future strategy of the Department

- To undertake survey of Differently Abled persons based on types of disabilities in all Districts of Karnataka.

- To establish Hostels in all the District Headquarters to provide subsidized/free boarding and lodging facilities for working men & students with Differently Abled.
- To provide Medical Treatment/Rehabilitation Services under NIRAMAYA scheme for all the persons with mental retardation.
- To take action to start District Differently Abled Rehabilitation Centers (DDRC) in the Districts head-quarters, wherever they are not existing.

Funding

The activities of the department are supported by financial outlays under both Plan and Non-plan from the State Government under State sector and District sector through the Women and Child Development department, Government of Karnataka. Government of India also funds NGO's directly for programmes undertaken for the Welfare/Development of Differently Abled and Senior Citizens based on the recommendations of the State Government.

During 2020-21, an amount of Rs. 19636.50 lakhs is earmarked and an amount of Rs.3340.78 lakhs expenditure is incurred up to the end of November 2020.

Braille Printing Press

Braille books required for the Visually Impaired students are printed and supplied by the Government Braille Printing Press at Mysore, throughout the State. During 2020-21, 2350 text books have been printed and supplied to visual impairment students upto the end of November 2020.

1. Maintenance Allowance to the Differently Abled

The Differently Abled persons whose family income is less than Rs.17,000/- in urban and Rs.12,000/- in rural areas per annum with disability percentage 40 and above are entitled for maintenance allowance of Rs.600/- per month. As per the Government order dated: 23.9.2013 the sum is enhanced to Rs.1400/- per month for the beneficiaries having disability of 75% and above. From 2019-20 this scheme is being implemented

through Social Security and Pension Directorate comes under Revenue Department.

2. Aids and Appliances to the Disabled

Various Aids & Appliances are provided to the persons having 40% and above disability at free of cost up to a maximum of Rs.10,000/- and for Motorized Tricycle 50% of the cost of Tricycle is subsidized. As per the budget speech declaration 2016-17, the amount for Aids and Appliances to physically handicapped has been enhanced to Rs. 15,000/- and the administrative approval has been accorded from the State Government. From 2017-18 to 2019-20 Differently Abled persons were provided Aids and Appliances with an expenditure of Rs.559.08 lakhs. For 2020-21 an amount of Rs.79.85 lakhs expenditure is incurred towards 1494 beneficiaries.

3. Medical Relief Fund

Under the scheme financial assistance is provided to Differently Abled persons to undergo corrective surgery (Hospitalization, Bed Charge, Medicines, Therapy) up to maximum of Rs.1.00 lakh. From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.147.03 lakhs has been spent for 303 beneficiaries under this scheme. During 2020-21, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is earmarked and the budget was released at the end of November 2020, hence no expenditure is incurred.

4. Financial Assistance to NGO's to run the Special School under District Sector Scheme

Under District Sector Scheme grants were provided to NGO's to run Special Schools and vocational training centres. Grants are given towards salary to the teaching and non teaching staffs as well as Rs.1000/-per month per child as maintenance charges. From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.4536.89 lakhs has been spent for 7000 beneficiaries.. For 2020-21 an amount of Rs.175.33 lakhs expenditure is incurred towards 363 beneficiaries.

5. Sadhane and Prathibe

Under the scheme, persons with disabilities who participate in national and

international sports events are provided Rs.50,000/- as a token of encouragement. Under the Scheme "Prathibe" financial incentive of maximum Rs.20,000/- is provided to encourage persons with disabilities participating in cultural activities and maximum of Rs. 50000/- in sports. From 2017-18 to 2019-20 Rs.15147.00 lakhs has been spent for 276 beneficiaries. During 2020-21 an amount of Rs.80.00 lakhs is earmarked under this scheme. But the budget was released at the end of November 2020 and selection of beneficiary is under progress hence no expenditure was incurred.

6. Financial Assistance to NGO's running Special Schools: (Child Centric scheme)

The Financial Assistance is provided to NGO's running Special Schools for various types of Disabled Children under Child Centric Scheme. The Financial assistance to mentally retarded residential school per child is provided Rs.6800/- and in the case of non-residential school Rs.6000/- per month and for visually impaired and deaf residential school per child is provided Rs.6200/- and in case of non residential Rs.5200/- is provided per month for the tenure of 10 months in the financial year. The financial Assistance includes teaching and non-teaching staffs honorarium, food, uniform, medical expenditure of children, rent and miscellaneous charges.

From 2017-18 to 2019-20 NGO's were provided financial assistance to run special schools under child centric scheme with an expenditure of Rs.16368.41 lakhs. During 2020-21, Rs.6000.00 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose out of which Rs.728.37 lakhs expenditure was incurred upto the end of November 2020.

7. Scholarship and incentives to the Differently Abled

In order to encourage Differently Abled students for continuation of their education, a Scholarship scheme is implemented for students studying from 1st Std to Post Graduate Courses. Differently Abled Student who scores 60% and above is provided monthly Scholarship. From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of

Rs.1208.38 lakhs has been spent for 52355 beneficiaries. During 2020-21, an amount of Rs.625.00 lakhs is earmarked and Rs.16.30 lakhs expenditure was incurred upto the end of November 2020.

8. Hostel for female Differently Abled employees

To encourage female beneficiaries with Differently Abled in education and employment, the department is implementing hostel for Differently Abled female employees, trainees and students. 26 Hostels are run by NGO's in 23 districts. 50 beneficiaries are accommodated in each hostel. From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.734.8 lakhs has been spent for 2602 beneficiaries. For the year 2020-21 an amount of Rs.350.00 lakhs is earmarked out of which Rs.7.02 lakhs expenditure was incurred upto the end of November-2020.

9. District Differently Abled Rehabilitation Centre Scheme

The main objective of the programme is to identify and provide comprehensive total rehabilitation service at the door step of the beneficiaries under single window system. The service package consists of identification, screening, surgical corrections, speech and hearing and physiotherapy, therapeutically services and fitment of needy Aids and Appliances, parental counselling for children with mental retardation, Special Education, Employment and Training and facilitation for availing identity cards and Social Security benefits for Differently Abled Persons in their respective districts. The scheme is established and monitored by the District Management Team chaired by Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned. From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.581.74 lakhs has been spent under this scheme and an amount of Rs.250.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 2020-21.

10. Grameena Punarvasathi Yojane

Grameena Punarvasathi Yojane is implemented to provide services like rehabilitation, awareness, Social Security, Educational Training and Employment and

other Government schemes reserved for Differently Abled in various departments at the door step of Differently Abled persons through Village Rehabilitation Worker (VRW) and taluk level Multipurpose Rehabilitation Worker (MRW) who are Differently Abled persons appointed at Grama Panchayath and Taluk level. They are provided monthly honorarium of Rs.3000/- and Rs.6000/- respectively. From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.5318.24 lakhs has been spent for 14765 beneficiaries. During 2020-21 an amount of Rs.4377.00 lakhs is earmarked.

11. Information and Counselling Centres for Differently Abled persons

To provide information about programmes and schemes of the department, an Information and Counselling Centre at the Head Office and Helpline/Information centres in 30 districts are functioning. In these centres information about the availability of quality aids appliances and other information required by Differently Abled persons like training institutions, job opportunities etc. are provided. During 2020-21, an amount of Rs.171.30 lakhs is earmarked and expenditure of an amount of Rs. 61.90 lakhs was incurred upto the end of November 2020.

12. Self Employment Scheme for the Differently Abled (ADHARA)

Under this Scheme, Rs.35,000 will be sanctioned to eligible Differently Abled beneficiaries to establish petty shops. Out of Rs.35,000 an amount of Rs.20,000 is provided towards working capital as loan which is repayable and Rs.15,000/- worth kiosk is provided to each beneficiary. During 2019-20 the unit cost is enhanced to Rs.1.00 lakh, announced in the Budget speech in which subsidy of 50% (maximum upto Rs.50000/-) and Rs.50000/- loan through nationalized and other identified banks. From 2017-18 to 2019-20,1628 persons were benefitted under this scheme with an expenditure of Rs.598.19 lakhs. During 2020-21, budget was released at the end of November 2020 and selection of beneficiary is under progress hence no expenditure was incurred.

13. Job portal

Job portal scheme is framed to provide employment opportunities to Differently Abled persons. Administrative sanction was accorded to M/s Enable India, Koramangala, Bangalore. During 2019-20 administrative sanction from the agency was withdrawn and selection of other Agency is under progress hence no expenditure has been incurred. During 2020-21, no allocation is earmarked for implementation of this scheme.

14. Incentive Scheme for persons with no disabilities who marry Differently Abled Men and Women

In the prevailing circumstances men or women are hesitant or reluctant to marry Differently Abled persons, as they feel that they would face difficulties in the married life due to social stigma. It is essential to encourage integrated marriages among Differently Abled persons and the able bodied individuals. In this context under the scheme financial incentive of Rs.50,000/- is paid to such eligible couple. This amount is deposited in Joint Account for 05 years (FD). Interest accrued can be utilized by the couple. On completion of lock in period of 05 years they can withdraw or continue the Fixed Deposit. From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.1412.5 lakhs has been spent for 2825 beneficiaries. During 2020-21 an amount of Rs.400.00 lakhs is earmarked.

15. Reimbursement of fees for Differently Abled students for Higher and Technical Education

Due to economical condition, Differently Abled students are unable to bear the high cost in pursuing their Higher/Technical Education, Vocational Education, Master Degrees and hence the scheme has been introduced to reimburse the Exam/Tuition / Lab/ Sports and Library fees. In order to avail these benefits no income limit is prescribed and those who have availed ID cards through Medical boards are eligible under the scheme. From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.522.5 lakhs has been spent for 9098 beneficiaries. During 2020-21, an amount of Rs.175.00 lakhs is earmarked. Due to Covid-19 pandemic

schools and colleges are not opened hence no expenditure was incurred.

16. Child Care Allowances towards the Health and Nutritional Care of the new born baby of Visually Impaired Women

This Scheme was implemented during 2013-14. It is observed that the women with visual impairment experiences greater hardship in upbringing the newly born child. In this context under the scheme a sum of Rs 2,000/- per month for two years for two deliveries is paid to the beneficiary towards the services of Aaya, health care, nutritional food, medical treatments for maximum of two children. From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.78.45 lakhs has been spent for 361 beneficiaries. For 2020-21 an amount of Rs.5.74 lakhs expenditure is incurred towards 49 beneficiaries.

17. Establishment of Day Care Centres for Children with Autism and Multiple Disabilities

Children between the age of 6 to 18 years who are suffering from mental retardation, cerebral palsy, autism and multiple disability requires day care services such as protection, shelter, education and food. The parents of these children are usually found to be engaged in some occupation for their livelihood. In this context under the scheme 2 Day Care Centers are established to provide such services in the urban areas. From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.97.58 lakhs has been spent for 150 beneficiaries. During 2020-21 an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is earmarked.

18. NIRAMAYA (Health Insurance Scheme)

NIRAMAYA Health Insurance Scheme for the children belonging to BPL families and suffering from autism, cerebral palsy, Mental retardation and multiple disabilities has been launched as per the requirement of National Trust Act 1999. The scheme provides the beneficiaries with medical insurance coverage up to Rs. 1.00 lakh per year based on one time payment of Rs.250 as premium. From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.4.37 lakhs has been spent for

1731 beneficiaries. During 2020-21 an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is earmarked and the budget was released at the end of November 2020 and selection of beneficiary is also under progress hence no expenditure was incurred.

19. Laptop to Students with visual impairment

From the year 2014-15 the scheme was implemented. Under this scheme talking Laptop have been issued to visually challenged students to pursue higher education using latest technology. From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.410.92 lakhs has been spent for 765 beneficiaries. During 2020-21 an amount of Rs.260.00 lakhs is earmarked and tender process is on way to purchase laptops.

20. Providing Motorized two-wheeler for Persons with Disabilities

Persons in the age group of 20-60 years with severe physical disabilities and hailing from families with income Rs. 2.00 lakhs per annum will be provided motorized two-wheelers with retro fitment. From 2017-18 to 2019-20. 5566 Differently Abled persons were provided motorized two-wheelers with an expenditure of Rs.3949.96 lakhs. During 2020-21 an amount of Rs.1275.00 lakhs is earmarked to purchase motorized two-wheeler and the tender process is on way.

21. Unemployment allowance

Rs.1.00 crore has been allocated for providing un-employment allowance for about 5000 Differently Abled persons. Who have completed S.S.L.C and above. These persons would be paid Rs.1000/- per month. Administrative approval for this scheme was accorded during 2014-15 to provide unemployment allowance to Differently Abled persons with the qualification of SSLC and above. Women and Child Development Department has been authorized to operate this scheme.

22. Identity Cards to Differently Abled Persons

Under this scheme, Identity Cards are issued to Differently Abled persons. The ID cards enable the card holders avail various

services. At present Government of India has implemented Unique Disability ID Card (UDID) scheme all over the State. Issuing authority is Medical Authority through Medical Officers. 4,74,449 applications received and 1,90,182 UDID cards are issued upto the end of November 2020.

Senior Citizen Cell

Specific Challenges and the future outlook of the Department

- Distribution of Identity Cards to all the Senior Citizens and to create awareness about these I.D. cards at different levels and society.
- Creation of new posts at District and Taluk levels.
- To provide a building for the office of Officers and Staff.
- To create awareness about Maintenance of Senior Citizens Act 2007.
- To train and empower the Officers/Staff working for the Senior Citizens.

I. Programme Formulated for the welfare of Senior Citizen's

According to the census report of 2011, out of total population of 611 lakhs in Karnataka, approximately 7.72% population is of senior citizens aged above 60 years which is around 47.18 lakhs.

The Govt. of Karnataka has formulated State Policy for senior citizens from 5-9-2003 which has been evolved with the motto of ensuring better quality of life.

Objective of the State Policy

1. To ensure safety of Senior Citizen.
2. To protect Senior Citizens by providing economic security, health care and by protecting them against exploitation and ill treatment.
3. To formulate programme for Senior Citizens living in rural areas to ensure that they also get the benefits that their counter parts in urban areas.
4. To create opportunities for Senior Citizens to lead a constructive and satisfactory life.

5. The policy intends to have an objective of creating a society which includes people of all ages.
6. The State recognizes the fact that Senior Citizens are also resourceful persons and are contributing members of the society.
7. This policy has realized importance of allocating budget for the welfare of Senior Citizens who belong to economically weaker sections.

The State policy aims at providing Health Care, Social Security, Housing and Protection of property and life. In order to implement this policy, a Task Force is constituted under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

II. Senior Citizens Welfare Programmes

1. Financial Assistance to NGO's to run the Old Age Home

For the Welfare of Senior Citizens, Old Age Homes are established in 30 districts through NGOs at the unit cost of Rs.8.00 Lakhs each per year for 25 beneficiaries where they are availing the benefit of food, medicine, entertainment and shelter. From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.690.44 lakhs has been spent to run 2313 old age homes. During 2020-21 an amount of Rs. 264.00 lakhs in earmarked out of which Rs.53.54 lakhs expenditure was incurred upto the end of November 2020.

2. Senior Citizens Helpline

For the welfare of Senior Citizens, 28 Help Lines are established in the State through NGOs in coordination with District Police Commissioner/Superintendent of Police. These Senior citizens Helplines are provided grant in aid of Rs.7.15 lakhs per annum including recurring and non-recurring expenditure. From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.495.51 lakhs has been spent for 170 senior citizen's Helpline. For 2020-21 an amount of Rs.172.00 lakhs is earmarked under this scheme.

3. Day Care Centres for Senior Citizen's

Senior Citizens to lead healthy and comfortable life during day time with their

friends, sanction has been accorded to run senior citizen's Day Care Centres one in each district. At present 22 Day Care Centres are functioning and action is being taken to start day care centres in the remaining districts. In these day care centres, approximately 50 senior citizens are accommodated with light refreshment, entertainment, medical facility, reading facility etc. Each NGO is provided Rs.11.20 lakhs per year. From 2017-18 to 2019-20 an amount of Rs.664.41 lakhs has been spent to run 4627 day care centres. For 2020-21 an amount of Rs.191.00 lakhs is earmarked. Due to Covid-19 pandemic no senior citizens were enrolled hence no expenditure was incurred.

4. Distribution of ID Cards to Senior citizens through online

For Senior citizens above 60 years of age Identity Cards were distributed through authorized agencies by the Government so far. To simplify the procedure by involving EDCS and E-Governance a software has been developed from dated:01.10.2018 and cards are issued through online by the following centres Bangalore-1, CSC Service centre, Karnataka-1, Ataljanasneha Kendra and Bapuji Kendra. So far 27000 applications have been received and 25200 cards were issued as on November 2020.

5. Sandhya Suraksha Yojane and Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension

As per revenue department, government order No:RD 47.DSP:2018, dated: 14.09.2018. age group between 60-65 are eligible to receive Rs.600/- per month as pension and above the age of 65 to receive Rs.1000/- per month as pension under this scheme as social security measure and 27,17,409 senior citizens are benefitted.

Eligibility

- 1) Should be above 65 years.
- 2) Income certificate to be certified from local revenue office, that yearly income of Husband or wife is less than Rs. 20000/-.
- 3) The children income is not considered for the parent's annual income.

- 4) Joint Saving of Husband or wife should not be more than Rs. 10000/.
- 5) It should be certified that pension or other old age benefits are not taken.
- 6) Below mentioned candidates are eligible for the benefits:

Small farmer, Agriculture labourers, Fisherman, Mason and workers from unorganized sectors (working under Regulation of employment and condition of services Act 1996 are not eligible) . To avail this benefit under this scheme may contact the concerned taluk Tahsildar. Senior citizen above 80 years is paid Rs. 750/- per month.

6. Concession in Bus Fare

Senior Citizens aged 60 and above are provided 25% concession in bus fares. To avail the benefits, senior citizens have to produce ID cards issued by the dept.,/ Election Voter Card or Driving License/ID cards issued by KSRTC.

7. Geriatric Centres

With Assistance of Health and Family Welfare Dept., Govt. of Karnataka has established separate Geriatric Wards in District Hospitals of Kolar, Tumkur, Bijapur, Belagaum, Bagalkote, Udupi, Shivmoga, Gulbarga, Chikkamagalur and Dharwad Districts. In these District treatment is given at free of cost. Under Central Government scheme called National Health care, 5 separate OPD centres are opened in Shimoga, Kolar, Udupi, Tumkur and Chikkamagalur and in 3 separate Geriatric centres with 10 beds are provided.

Way Forward

- Multi sectoral inter-generational approach will be followed to improve the nutritional status of children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers in 16 vulnerable malnutrition districts, covering 67 talukas.
- Reducing sexual crime against women (42 per lakh) and girls (62 per lakh) to zero by training police officials, provision of special courts, women police force, police stations and

advocates for improving conviction rate and reducing the pendency rate to zero from 86.8%, besides introducing modules on Gender Equality in Schools and Colleges.

- Modules on gender equality in school curriculum, skill development programmes for girls, vocational training, skill up-gradation, capacity building for women in e-commerce.
- Increasing the provision for women from 33 % to 50% under Chief Minister's Koushalya Karnataka Yojana skill training and placement, Skill Development, Entrepreneurship & Livelihood to identify gender-friendly courses.
- Promoting and strengthening women co-operatives, encouraging entrepreneurship among women through focused schemes in Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Household industries and expanding coverage of Udyogini scheme.
- Increasing Labour Force Participation rate through Education and Skill Development.
- Reduce anaemia in women and children through multiple efforts such as diversification of the food basket, Iron-folic acid supplements, fortification, , availability and access to best source of iron, vitamin 'C', and folic acid, periodic de-worming and by strengthening Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS).
- Reduce Infant mortality rate (IMR) through mother and childcare for first 1000 days of childbirth.
- Providing access to infrastructure and services for the SC/STs and minorities using targeted approach.

CHAPTER 14

BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

14.1 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Karnataka has always demonstrated vibrant potential for growth. Despite the natural resource constraints and unfavorable conditions, the State could maintain above average performance in basic development indicators. It is placed at the median level on most of the development indicators. During the last five decades, the State has made efforts to achieve rapid growth through investments in agriculture, industry, infrastructure and other sectors.

With the sharp North-South divide existing in the State, the regional gap emerged in the State on the eve of the reorganization of States in 1956. The new areas that joined the State from Hyderabad State and Bombay State were relatively less developed than the Old Mysore State. This area formed the Northern part of the State. In the absence of focused efforts in the past, the development gap increased over a period of time leading to marginalization and exclusion of the region and its people from the mainstream development process. Efforts have been made over a period of time to reduce the un-developmental gap. However, there has been a growing realization that investment and focus on the area especially on initiatives to improve the human development indicators must be further accelerated.

As per the "Report of the expert group to review the methodology for measurement of poverty - 2014" published by the Planning Commission during 2011-12 the BPL Population in the state is 20.9%.

14.1.1 High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances (2000-2002)

For preparing a comprehensive report to eliminate regional imbalances in

the state, the committee headed by Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa submitted the final report on 25th June 2002.

On the basis of 35 socio-economic indicators, the committee assessed the level of development of 175 taluks in the state. These indicators were spread over various sectors such as agriculture, industry, economic infrastructure, social infrastructure, and financial and technical infrastructure. Taking the State average of development in these indicators as the benchmark (equal to 1), the Committee estimated Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) with appropriate weights and identified 114 taluks as backward taluks. These taluks were further classified into most backward, more backward and backward taluks based on the value of CCDI. Taluks with CCDI of 0.53 - 0.79 were classified as most backward, those with CCDI of 0.80 - 0.89 as more backward and, taluks with CCDI of 0.90 - 0.99 as backward. The distribution of the taluks in these groups in the State is given in **Table 14.1**.

The Table 14.1 indicates the extent of regional imbalances existing in the State which was identified by the Dr. D.M Nanjundappa Committee. Out of the 39 most backward taluks in the State, 26 taluks are in North Karnataka and 13 taluks are in South Karnataka. Of the total 61 relatively developed taluks, 21 in North Karnataka and 40 are in South Karnataka. The Committee has recommended a policy mix of resource transfer, fiscal incentives and special programmes for development of the 114 backward taluks in the State.

14.1.2 By the High Power Committee the following have been implemented

- A Central University was established in Kalburgi.

Table 14.1 : Regional Development in Karnataka State as per the High Power Committee Report

Division	Relatively Developed	Backward	More Backward	Most Backward	Total Taluks
Bengaluru	18	09	13	11	51
Mysuru	22	10	10	02	44
Belagavi	18	14	12	05	49
Kalaburagi (KK Region)	03	02	05	21	31
Total	61	35	40	39	175
North Karnataka	21	16	17	26	80
South Karnataka	40	19	23	13	95
Total	61	35	40	39	175

- A High Court Bench at Dharwad and Kalaburgi have been established.
- A Women's University was established at Vijayapura.
- IT parks were established in Kalaburgi and Hubli
- Food Parks was established in Kalaburgi
- A Textile Park are under process in Kalaburgi.
- Airport has been set up in Kalaburgi.
- 6 new Government Medical colleges were established at Hassan, Mandya, Shimoga, Raichur, Belagavi and Bidar.
- Dharwad mental hospital has been upgraded.
- 38 Burns and dialysis wards are newly opened.
- Horticulture University at Bagalkot and Horticulture College at Bidar were established.
- Revolving fund was executed to support agricultural pricing.
- Hubli-Mumbai flight service is open to public.
- Karnataka Veterinary and Fisheries Science University was established in Bidar.
- Dairy Science College is established in Gulbarga.
- Kasturba Gandhi Girls Schools were established in all the 39 Most backward Taluks.
- Dialysis wards are setup in 23 district hospitals and 34 taluk hospitals.
- Bidar - Kalaburagi railway line, open to public service.
- Sainik School Established in Kodagu District.
- 49 Farmer Training Centers were established by the Agriculture Department.
- 172 new breeding centers are established.
- APMC markets are capable of operating independently in 162 Taluks.
- 3,71,517 houses were built and 86,677 sites distributed by the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation.
- There are 53 medical colleges are already operating in the state. The department has announced that finding a land to setup a Government Medical Colleges on priority basis due to non availability of Private or Government Colleges in Haveri, Yadagiri,

Bagalakote, Chitradurga, Chikkamagalur, Chikkaballapura and Ramanagara districts.

- In 2018-19 the department has initiated to set-up a government medical college in Chikkaballapura taluk, Chikkaballapura district.
- Mysuru to Chennai Airlines Service is open to the public.
- Teachers Quarters and Clusters Complexes were constructed in 39 Most Backward Taluks.

A) Additional resources recommended for the development

An Eight-year Special Development Plan (SDP) was recommended for implementation by investing Rs. 31000 crore which includes Rs. 15000 crore from Normal Plan and Rs. 16000 crore as additionally. The recommendations prescribe a participatory approach involving the people, voluntary organizations and Self Help Groups and adoption of a Decentralized planning approach to promote development and find long-term solutions to the problems of regional development.

14.1.3 Recent Efforts towards Promoting Balanced Regional Development

The Special Development Plan is being implemented from 2007-08 to bring 114 backward taluks on par with the other developed taluks with the following objectives.

A) Objectives

- To give a thrust to the development programmes in the 114 backward taluks to move towards a more balanced development in the State as a whole.
- To accelerate growth in the backward taluks through the stimulus of additional investment in various sectors and areas.
- To build infrastructure to make good the identified sector backlog in backward taluks.
- To establish the needed institutions/ organizations to redress the imbalances in the concerned sectors in backward taluks.

- To provide location-specific sectoral schemes in backward taluks in order to raise the level of services in these sectors to the level of State average.

B) Allocations under Special Development Plan

The Committee has estimated the financial resources required to promote development in various sectors. The focus of the SDP is on irrigation, rural development, social services, Tourism, education, health, energy and agriculture. The committee recommended an allocation of Rs. 8025 crore for education, health and other social services, Rs. 8000 crore for irrigation and Rs. 7100 crore for rural development. The allocations in SDP across the divisions were based on the Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI). This is estimated on the basis of the distance of the CCDI Value from the State average ($CDI=1-CCDI$). The allocations within the division and among the districts and taluks are again based on the respective CDI values. Of the total additional investment of Rs. 16000 Crore, the share of North Karnataka is 60%. This is because the extent of development deprivation is more in Kalaburagi Division i.e. $8.06 (8.06/20.26 =40\%)$ which is just equal to the total deprivation of entire South Karnataka.

14.1.4 Implementation of Special Development Plan

The Action plan under SDP is prepared on the basis of the requirements sent by the concerned departments on various development programmes. The progress of the works under SDP is reviewed at the State and district levels KDP meetings every month. The physical and financial progress achieved is provided in the New Decision Support System (Avalokana). A Special Cell has been established in the Planning Department to co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of Special Development Plan. The amount allocated, released and expenditure incurred from the year 2007-08 to 2020-21 (upto December 2020) is furnished in **Table 14.2**. A State Level Monitoring Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary and Development commissioner to review and monitor the progress.

Table 14.2 : Yearwise Allocation, Releases, Expenditure incurred under Special Development Plan from 2007-08 to 2020-21 (upto December-2020) (Rs.in crores)

Year	Allocation	OB	Total Allocation	Releases	Expenditure	% of Release to total allocation	% of exp.to total releases
2007-08	1571.50	0.00	1571.50	827.93	804.48	52.68	97.17
2008-09	2547.34	0.00	2547.34	1369.26	1153.94	53.75	84.27
2009-10	2578.83	0.00	2578.83	1731.12	1543.11	67.13	89.14
2010-11	2584.00	0.00	2584.00	1924.47	1762.59	74.48	91.59
2011-12	2984.14	0.00	2984.14	2529.99	2200.16	84.78	86.96
2012-13	2680.00	0.00	2680.00	2464.83	2402.92	91.97	97.49
2013-14	2925.60	0.00	2925.60	2053.65	2067.56	70.20	100.68
2014-15	2267.18	0.00	2267.18	1370.54	1256.57	60.45	91.68
2015-16	2300.02	0.00	2300.02	1967.49	1805.42	85.54	91.76
2016-17	2998.83	0.00	2998.83	2755.94	2495.49	91.90	90.55
2017-18	2977.92	0.00	2977.92	2545.98	2496.77	85.50	98.07
2018-19	3007.00	552.77	3559.77	3271.11	2979.96	91.89	91.10
2019-20	3010.02	548.05	3558.07	2875.17	3130.04	80.81	108.86
2020-21 (Upto Dec-2020)	2413.30	452.26	2865.56	1015.68	1263.25	35.44	124.37
Total	36845.68	1553.08	38398.76	28703.16	27362.26	74.75	95.33

39 Nodal officers have also been appointed to monitor the 39 most Backward Taluks.

The **Table 14.3** reveals that out of the total allocation of Rs. 38398.76 crore from 2007-08 to 2020-21 upto December 2020 made under Special Development Plan, 74.75% is released and out of the released amount, 95.33% is incurred as expenditure.

Sectorwise programmes 2020-21

i. Horticulture

For 2020-21 an amount of Rs.34.43 Crore has been allocated under National Horticulture Mission Scheme.

ii. Health

Construction and upgradation of primary health centers have been takenup. Action

has also been initiated for improvement of health facilities by establishing Suvarna Aarogya Suraksha Trust.

For 2020-21 an amount of Rs.185.05 crore has been earmarked to Health and Family Welfare Department for Ayushman Bharat-Pradhana Mantri Jana Arogya Yojane (PMJAY) (Rs.75.00 crore), National Health Mission (NHM) (Rs.45.00 crore) and for Hospital Construction / Upgradation (Rs.65.05 crore).

iii. Education

A sum of Rs.28.30 crore has been allocated in 2020-21 for infrastructure facilities like School buildings, drinking water and sanitary facilities.

Table 14.3 : Departmentwise Amount allocated, Released and Expenditure incurred from Details 2007-08 to 2020-21(upto December-2020) (Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Sectors	From 2007-08 to 2020-21 (upto December 2020)				
		Total allocation	Amount released	Expenditure	% of Release to allocation	% of exp. to release
1	Agriculture & allied sectors (including forest)	2228.61	1553.84	1483.32	69.72	95.46
2	PWD	2738.97	2281.42	2072.52	83.29	90.84
3	Rural Development	7789.68	5039.97	5084.79	64.70	100.89
4	Housing	3772.61	3284.09	3260.92	87.05	99.29
5	Irrigation (Major& Minor)	7860.36	6515.35	6368.85	82.89	97.75
6	Power	2145.81	1579.57	1408.6	73.61	89.18
7	Industries	356.71	133	102.05	37.29	76.73
8	Infrastructure	1780.84	1303.55	1298.61	73.20	99.62
9	Transport	1283.23	1205.8	1007.33	93.97	83.54
10	Home	182.39	181.53	173.53	99.53	95.59
11	Social Sectors (health & education)	3836.74	2783.13	2676.38	72.54	96.16
12	Labour & Social Welfare	2020.22	1335.87	946.46	66.12	70.85
13	Women & Child Development	525.20	410.81	403.44	78.22	98.21
14	Tourism Development	637.58	554.93	553.95	87.04	99.82
15	Urban Development	938.00	246.65	246.65	26.30	100.00
16	Information & Technology	84.00	75.84	57.06	90.29	75.24
17	Planning	217.81	217.81	217.8	100.00	100.00
Total		38398.76	28703.16	27362.26	74.75	95.33

Higher Education: Rs.35.97 crore has been allocated for construction of First Grade Colleges Buildings during 2020-21.

iv. Housing

Rural housing is one of the major sectors under SDP. An allocation of Rs.150.00 crore is provided for constructing of 12500 houses under Ashraya scheme.

v. Infrastructure Development

One of the prime objectives of SDP is to fill up the gaps of infrastructure in the backward taluks and fasten the development process in these taluks. Under energy sector, the focus is on provision of electricity to villages, hamlets and tandas. Schemes of Rural Load Management System (RLMS) are being implemented. The Minor airports at Bidar, Kalburgi, Vijayapura, Belagavi and Hubballi are provided with additional funds for completion. The Committee had identified 90 taluks (61 in north Karnataka and 29 in south Karnataka) out of 175 taluks which have road length less than the State average. Under the Special Development plan, development of rural roads has been taken up under NABARD-assisted schemes, Suvarna Rasthe Vikasa Yojane and other road development schemes. Rs.363.14 crore is allocated for Rural Drinking Water Supply for 2020-21 and Rs.156.59 crore is allocated for Namma Grama Namma Rasthe during 2020-21 for improvement of roads.

Under K-SAFE project, for construction fire stations and officers/ staff Quarters in 2020-21 Rs.3.14 Crores has been earmarked to Home Department. For 2020-21 an amount of Rs. 62.98 crore has been provided to Transport sector for construction of new depots, upgradation of existing bus stands, provision of toilet facilities, asphaltting the bus stands and construction of waiting rooms etc., in four divisions. Rs.24.85 crore has been provided to share the cost of railway schemes.

vi. Irrigation

Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Committee had recommended development of irrigation as a major strategy for increasing agricultural

production and productivity in backward taluks. Assistance is provided under the programmes of Karnataka Neeravari Nigama Limited (KNNL), Krishna-Bhagya Jala Nigam Ltd., Visvesvaraya Jala Nigama Ltd., Cauvery Neeravari Nigam Limited, CADA-SDP and Minor Irrigation. Additional funds are being provided to KNNL for early completion of major irrigation schemes. Works such as promotion and modernization of tanks, rejuvenation of tanks, lift irrigation and construction of barrages are taken up in most backward and more backward taluks. Allocation provided to major irrigation is Rs.891.07 crore during the year 2020-21.

vii. Tourism

Innovative works have been proposed and are in the process of implementation in tourism sector which is emerging as a high growth area in the service sector. Tourist infrastructure at various places in backward taluks has been taken up for development. An amount of Rs. 553.95 crore has been spent from 2007-08 upto 2020-21 (December 2020) as against the earmarked outlay of Rs. 637.58 crore. Approach roads to tourist places have also been constructed at various tourist places such as in Pattadakallu, Idagunji, Baligar, Sathodi Falls, Renuka Yellamma temple, Belur Chennakeshava Temple, hill station in Kemmangundi, Ganjam, Sri Nimishamba temple, Kokkare Bellur Bird Sanctuary and Kaiwara temple.

Additional Resource Transfer to Most Backward Taluks

The SDP has helped the backward taluks of different categories to get additional resources to accelerate the development process. A comparison of distribution of allocation among three categories viz., most backward, more backward and backward taluks is presented in **Table 14.4**. It is observed that the share of most backward taluks in total allocations has increased from 23.93% in 2007-08 to 57.54% in 2020-21. This also includes the allocations made under district sector schemes. However, this has to increase to 60% as per the recommendations of HPCRRI Committee.

Table 14.4 : Resources allocated to Backward taluks of Different Categories from 2007-08 to 2020-21 (upto December-2020) (Rs. in crores)

Year	Most Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Backward Taluks in	District Schemes Backward Taluks	Total Allocation
2007-08	376.00	161.66	136.62	897.22	1571.50
	23.93%	10.29%	8.69%	57.09%	100%
2008-09	870.09	615.05	406.87	655.33	2547.34
	34.16%	24.14%	15.97%	25.73%	100%
2009-10	1270.18	554.57	384.40	369.68	2578.83
	49.25%	21.50%	14.91%	14.34%	100%
2010-11	908.89	639.65	382.05	653.41	2584.00
	35.17%	24.75%	14.79%	25.29%	100%
2011-12	1204.50	793.39	528.00	458.25	2984.14
	40.36%	26.59%	17.69%	15.36%	100%
2012-13	1182.09	748.99	377.30	371.62	2680.00
	44.11%	27.95%	14.08%	13.87%	100%
2013-14	1477.18	916.75	531.67		2925.60
	50.49%	31.34%	18.17%	-	100%
2014-15	1174.47	701.54	391.17		2267.18
	51.80%	30.94%	17.26%	-	100%
2015-16	1143.98	678.08	477.96		2300.02
	49.74%	29.48%	20.78%	-	100%
2016-17	1428.64	943.85	626.34		2998.83
	47.64%	31.47%	20.89%	-	100%
2017-18	1598.40	940.06	437.88	1.58	2977.92
	53.68%	31.57%	14.70%	0.05%	100%
2018-19	1730.28	950.74	325.98		3007.00
	57.54%	31.62%	10.84%	-	-100%
2019-20	1732.02	951.69	326.31		3010.02
	57.54%	31.62%	10.84%	-	-100%
2020-21 (upto December 2020)	1388.66	763.02	261.62		2413.30
	57.54%	31.62%	10.84%	-	-100%
Total	17485.38 (47.46%)	10359.04 (28.11%)	5594.17 (15.14%)	3407.09 (9.25%)	36845.68 (100%)

14.2 AREA DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

Malnad Area Development Board, Shivamogga

Malnad Area Development Board came into existence by the Malnad Area Development Act 1991. The main objective of the board is specifically to achieve overall development of the Malnad Area. The area under the jurisdiction of the board extends over 13 districts of Malnad Area along the Western Ghats in 69 Taluks extending over 65 Assembly Constituencies.

Achievement

The Board covers the aspect of development of the Malnad region which is a very vast area of operation. Many Government schemes are implemented by various agencies in the area of development. The board depending upon the grants available and determines the specific requirements that needs to be made to fill gaps or those that cannot be funded in regular plans.

Since inception of the board upto to 2020-21 (upto November-2020), the board has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 71214.23 lakh completing 20759 works.

Initiatives taken up in 2020-21

The Board has taken up many initiatives including the formation of concrete roads in the areas inhabited by the weaker sections, providing of safe drinking water in rural areas, construction of foot bridges and hanging bridges as well as formation of roads.

During the year 2020-21 spillover works are under implementation.

Under Unspent SCSP & TSP grants an Action plan of 46 new works for an estimated amount of Rs.310.50 lakhs has been approved by the Govt.

Best practices and success stories

Some of the success stories are related to the supply of play articles to the Anganawadi children in most backward taluks as identified in the report of Dr. D.M.Nanjundappa which was named “**Chinnara Loka**” programme. For the development of a child, along with the

academics, even physical activities are given importance. Facilities provided for sports would play a major role towards physical development of the child, which attracts the children to come to Anganawadi. This considerably reduces the number of children who stays away from the school. This formed the main objective of “Chinnara Loka” in the Anganawadi. It was implemented in the taluks of Channagiri, H.D.Kote, Chamarajanagar and Joida.

For construction of 17 hanging bridges an amount of Rs.1063.37 lakhs has been incurred. This facilitates the children and public to cross the streams in the rainy season to have direct access to school and other facilities, which otherwise would be circuitous or inaccessible caused due to streams.

Shri kshetra Dharmasthala Rural Development Project involved in many different development programs, namely providing safe drinking water in which the board contributes Rs.5.00 lakhs and they contribute an equal amount. Similarly Shri kshetra Dharmasthala has executed the solid waste disposal system in Kadaba and Ujire villages.

Based on naturally flowing rivers, water level and water quality, establishment of independent hydropower plants to supply the electric power to distant villages.

The expenditure incurred during 2020-21 upto November-2020 is Rs.3053.55 lakhs (Including administrative expenditure of Rs. 94.00 lakhs).

The Financial and Physical progress since inception of the Board is furnished in **Appendix 14.1** and **14.2**.

Bayaluseeme Area Development Board, Chitradurga

Bayaluseeme Area Development Board was established under Bayaluseeme Area Development Board Act 1994. Bayaluseeme (Maidan Area) comprises 57 Taluks of the State which have been recognized as drought prone taluks, and pose special problems of development. This Board was established to hasten the phase of development of this area for bringing it to the

level of other parts of the State. There are 70 assembly constituencies spread over 14 districts.

Objectives

- Development and Conservation measures in rain fed agriculture system.
- Adopting soil and water conservation measures in rain fed agriculture system and Forest Development.
- Promoting Horticulture Development.
- To promote and support activities in the agriculture and allied sectors.
- To promote Animal Husbandry.

Out of total amount allocated to the Board a minimum 60% shall be utilized for water and soil conservation works and remaining amount shall be for other developmental works in Bayaluseeme area.

Achievement

Since from the inception of the Board up to 2020-21 (upto November-2020), the Board has incurred an expenditure of Rs.34614.92 lakh completing 8743 works.

During the year 2020-21 the spillover works are under implementation. Under Unspent SCSP & TSP grants an action plan for 73 new works of estimated amount Rs.310.50 lakhs has been approved and same amount has been released.

The expenditure incurred during 2021-21 upto November-2020 is Rs.1545.88 lakhs (Including administrative expenditure of Rs. 55.54 lakhs).

The Financial and Physical progress since inception of the Board is furnished in **Appendix 14.3** and **14.4**.

Karavali Development Authority, Mangaluru

The Project undertaken for the welfare of 3 coastal districts is namely Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada. Coastal Development Authority was established vide G.O NO: ನಅಇ 582 ಅಪ್ರ 2008, dated:08.09.2008 with the following functions.

- Identification of potential projects for promotion and development of basic infrastructure-Roads, Tourism, Ports, Industries, Technology Parks, Over-Bridges.
- Preparing of Project Reports of the identified potential projects in consultation with concerned administrative departments.
- Identifying projects for conservation and development of various coastal zones and recommending such works for inclusion in the state level planning.
- Taking measures for effective time bound supervision of implementation of projects for coastal conservation and development.
- CDA was empowered to carry-out projects such as construction of fish markets, bridges, commercial complexes, public amenities etc from the financial year 2015-16.

Projects taken up in three Coastal Districts of Karnataka since inception

1. Development of Atradi State Road-67

- The present proposal of Athradi (Manipal) to Bajpe International Airport road is two lanes (Converting into four lane) is proposed to have direct axis for 80 K.M speed. Completely reformation of the road by avoiding all the curves, gradients etc. If this road is formed the reaching time is expected to be within one hour by shortening the road distance to 55 K.M. and straight with flyovers etc. The preparation of the D.P.R has been completed and has already been submitted to the Government. (Apprx Project Cost Rs. 580 crore).

2. Mangalore-Karwar Fisheries Road Development

- The proposed road will be connected between Talapady (Mangaluru) to Majali (Uttara Kannada District) converting into two lane concrete road parallel to NH-66. Presently there is asphalted road in this area with less connectivity. Thick population of fishermen communities reside along the beach.

- The main purpose of this project is overall development of fishermen communities. This being a parallel road to N.H 66 connects the fishermen's habitations. The traffic congestion of National Highway will be greatly reduced.
- The proposed road is on the bank of Arabian Sea. Hence, the road is strategically important in the national interest. The preparation of the D.P.R has been completed and has already been submitted to the Government. (Approx Project Cost Rs.780 crore).

3. Construction of Modern Hi-Tech Fish Markets In Three Coastal Districts of Karnataka

- The work is already taken up by the Coastal Development Authority, funded by National Fisheries Development, Government of India (90% of the project cost) and Department of Fisheries, Government of Karnataka. (10% of the project cost). The construction work of Padubidri, Yedthare-Byndoor, Katapadi, Uppunda, Kota and Shirva in Udupi District and Ankola, Shirali Fish Markets in Uttara Kannada District and Kinnigoli and Panemangalore in

Dakshina Kannada District has already been completed.

4. Construction of Foot Bridges and Hanging Bridges in three Coastal Districts

- As per the proposal submitted by the Coastal Development Authority, the Government has released Rs.3.00 Crore to Dakshina Kannada and Rs. 2.00 Crore to Udupi District for the construction foot bridges/ hanging bridges. The construction work has been taken up by Panchayath Raj Engineering Division. Coastal Development Authority out of its personal interest got funds sanctioned for implementing foot-bridges in remote villages of the three Coastal Districts of Karnataka.
- Four hanging bridges were constructed at the cost of Rs. 7.25 crores in Uttara kannada and Dakshin kannada district and it handed over to the concerned grama Panchayaths. Details are provided in **Table 14.5**.
- Similarly 64 foot bridges were constructed in Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada districts (19

Table 14.5 : Foot Bridges/Hanging Bridges constructed in three Coastal Districts

Hanging Bridges

Name/ Place of Work	District	Grama Panchayath	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)
Kudrugi Sharavati Hanging Bridge.	Uttara Kannada	Kudrugi	278.00
Dongri Gangavali river Hanging Bridge	Uttara Kannada	Dongri	165.00
Chikkanagoda Hanging Bridge	Uttara Kannada	Chikkanagoda	135.00
Kuppepadavu Phalguni hanging Bridge	Dakshina Kannada	Kuppepadavu	147.00
Total			725.00

in Dakshina Kannada, 13 in Udupi and 32 in Uttara Kannada).

5. Multi Village Water Supply Project

The preparation of Preliminary Scheme Report/Detailed project report in regard to Multi Village Water Supply Scheme in Dakshina Kannada (25 Villages) and Udupi District (26 Villages) has been completed and report submitted to the Government. The main objective of this project is to support the Government's effort to increase access to safe drinking water for deprived villages in Udupi and Dakshina Kannada District.

6. The projects under taken by CDA from the financial year 2015-16 to 2019-20 are as mentioned below

The construction work of fish market at Karki, Suspension bridges at Kudrugi in U.K District and Kuppepadavu in D.K District have been completed which were taken up during the year 2015-16. **Table 14.6** shows the spillover works details.

7. The Proposed projects for the financial year 2020-21 are as mentioned below

During 2020-21 137 works were approved to take up under this programme of which 67 foot bridges, 34 road works and 12 Community/Meeting Halls and 11 fish market one each bus stop. Hanging bridge/electric vehicle anganawadi building and sky walk and other works.

8. Other Aspects

Training on Cage Fishing and Allied Activities

The CDA has imparted training on open sea cage farming to traditional fishermen and other privilege candidates with the assistance of CMFRI, Karwar. It also imparted skill development training programme to 75 selected fisher women of Uttara Kannada district.

9. Details of physical and financial progress since inception of the Board is furnished in **Table 14.7**. From 2009-10 to 2020-21 (Upto November-2020) an amount of Rs.7040.94 lakhs have been incurred as expenditure and 306 works were completed.

14.3 KARNATAKA LEGISLATORS' LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

Government has introduced the Karnataka Legislator's Local Area Development Scheme (KLLADS) in 2001-02 with Rs.25.00 lakh per constituency. The allocation has been enhanced from Rs.25.00 lakh to Rs.100.00 lakh per Legislature constituency from 2006-07. Further this amount has been enhanced from Rs.100.00 lakh to Rs.200.00 lakh per constituency from 2013.14.

Objectives

In order to accommodate local aspirations and needs and to ensure responsive planning and delivery of services, the

Table 14.6: Projects under taken by CDA from the financial year 2015-16 to 2019-20

(in Nos.)

Year	Foot Bridges	Hanging Bridges	Fish Markets	Parks	Sky walk	Drink -ing water	Anganvadi/ School	Road	Others	Total
2015-16	1	2	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	12
2016-17	82	2	8	2	1	1	05	01	0	102
2017-18	126	0	11	2	0	0	19	90	47	295
2018-19	136	0	11	2	0	0	19	90	60	318
2019-20	110	0	13	1	1	0	3	75	25	228

Table 14.7 : Financial & Physical progress of Coastal Development Authority (since inception to November 2020)

Year	Financial Progress (Rs. in lakhs)			Physical (In. Nos)	
	Budget Allocation	Amount Released	Expenditure incurred	Approved Works	Completed Works
2009-10	100.00	100.00	37.10	-	-
2010-11	300.00	150.00	126.00	-	-
2011-12	300.00	150.00	117.00	-	-
2012-13	1000.00	250.00	106.05	-	-
2013-14	100.00	50.00	45.60	-	-
2014-15	100.00	54.20	40.60	-	-
2015-16	1000.00	1000.00	992.78	12	6
2016-17	1500.00	1500.00	1206.61	102	63
2017-18	2000.00	1586.00	1576.66	295	30
2018-19	994.00	994.00	1376.76	287	63
2019-20	995.00	995.00	1094.20	228	96
2020-21	953.00	286.25	321.58	137	48
Total	9342.00	7115.45	7040.94	1061	306

Government has taken up schemes for asset creation, infrastructure development and employment generation for the benefit of the poor and weaker sections, whose planning and execution can be done at the Legislator's Constituency Level.

The KLLADS follows a participatory demand responsive development approach to

address infrastructure development requirements of the local area within a Legislator's Constituency. It also provides flexibility in taking up works which are otherwise not covered by other government programmes. **Table 14.8** shows the amount released under KLLADs since inception.

**Table 14.8 : Financial Statement of KLLADs
(Details of allocation and releases since Inception to upto Nov-20)**

Year	Amount Provided	Amount Released
2001-02	75.00	75.00
2002-03	31.00	31.00
2003-04	Amount not provided due to drought	
2004-05		
2005-06	150.00	150.00
2006-07	300.00	300.00
2007-08	300.00	183.25
2008-09	200.00	150.00
2009-10	460.50	460.50
2010-11	399.20	399.20
2011-12	300.00	298.62
2012-13	300.00	300.00
2013-14	600.00	581.53
2014-15	600.00	600.00
2015-16	600.00	600.00
2016-17	600.00	590.00
2017-18	622.50	620.11
2018-19	600.00	462.99
2019-20	600.00	296.09
2020-21	600.00	296.00

14.4 MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (MPLADS)

MPLADS is a Grant-in-Aid Plan Scheme started in December 1993 by Government of India, as a special central assistance to states for expenditure to be incurred for the creation of community assets based on the

recommendation of the Hon'ble Members of Parliament. Under the scheme a sum of Rupees 5 crore per annum per Member of Parliament is released by GOI directly to the Deputy Commissioners of the Nodal Districts for execution of the works of development nature based on the locally felt needs recommended by the Hon'ble Member of Parliament concerned. Karnataka is

represented by 28 Members of Lok Sabha, 12 Members of Rajya Sabha and one nominated member of Rajya Sabha.

The MPLADS Cell of the Planning Department is the Nodal Department for this scheme. The Parliamentary Committee of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha periodically visit the State for review and inspection of the MPLADS works and co-ordinates with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India and for proper and effective supervision of the implementation of the scheme. **Table 14.9** shows the Financial progress under MPLADS during the 17th Loka Sabha.

14.5 ARTICLE 371(J) - Special Status Kalyana Karnataka Region

The Article 371(J) has granted special status to six backward districts of Kalyana Karnataka region namely, Bidar, Yadgiri, Raichur, Koppalla, Ballari and Kalaburagi.

Brief Note

- (1) The Hon'ble President may, by order, made with respect to the State of Karnataka, provide for any special responsibility of the Hon'ble Governor for –
 - (a) Establishment of a separate development board for Kalyana Karnataka Region with the provision that a report on the working of the board will be placed each year before the State Legislative Assembly;
 - (b) Equitable allocation of funds for developmental expenditure over the said region, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole; and
 - (c) Equitable opportunities and facilities for the people belonging to the said region, in matters of public employment, education and

vocational training, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole.

- (2) An order made under sub-clause (1) may provide for –
 - (a) Reservation of a proportion of seats in educational and vocational training institutions in the Kalyana-Karnataka region for students who belong to that region by birth or by domicile; and
 - (b) Identification of posts under the State Government and in any body or organization under the control of the State Government in the Kalyana-Karnataka Region and reservation is at the proportion of such posts for persons who belong to that region by birth or by domicile and for appointment there to by direct recruitment or by promotion or in any other manner as may be specified in the order.

The Constitutional obligation consequent to Amendment of Article 371(J) by insertion of Article 371(J), binds the State and Central Governments to put forth all out efforts for development of the Kalyana-Karnataka region besides ensuring the same by way of providing reservation in the Education and Public Employment sectors. A Cabinet Sub-Committee was constituted to advise the State Government for effective implementation of Article 371(J). The Cabinet Sub-Committee has held wide range of discussions with all stakeholders of the region and has submitted a report to the Government. In pursuance to the implementation of Article 371J the State has issued the following orders:

- a. The Kalyana - Karnataka Region Development Board Order, 2013.

Table 14.9 : Funds released and spent under MPLADS

(17th Lok Sabha end of 15.01.2021)

(Rs. In crore)

Area	Amount Released by GOI	Interest of Bank	available amount	Expenditure Incurred	% of
Lok Sabha	75.00	7.35	82.35	28.06	34.07
Rajya Sabha (present)	111.00	3.92	114.92	88.58	77.07

- b. The Karnataka Public Employment (Reservation in Appointment for Kalyana- Karnataka Region) Orders 2013 – Provides for creation of a local cadre and reservation in the Kalyana - Karnataka Region as under, besides reservation of 8% of the posts in the State level offices or institutions or apex institutions.
- c. The Karnataka Private Un-aided Educational Institutions (Regulations of Admission in the Kalyana-Karnataka Region) Order, 2013. - provides for reservation of 70% of the available seats in every course of study in any regional university or educational institution referred to in the First Schedule, besides 8% of the available seats in every course of study provided in a State wide university or a State wide educational institutions.
- d. The Karnataka Educational Institutions (Regulations of Admission in the Kalyana – Karnataka Region) Order, 2013 – provides for reservation of 70% of available seats.

To address the issue of backwardness in the State, Government has been implementing a Special Development programme (SDP) since 2007-08. 40% of budget of SDP is earmarked for Kalyana-Karnataka region.

Besides, Kalyana Karnataka Development Board was also engaged in the development of this region till it was repealed on 22/02/2014. In pursuance to the Article 371(J) Kalyana Karnataka Region Development Board was formed on 06/11/2013. It was constituted with 28 members on the 23rd January 2014.

KKRDB has earmarked 70% of budget for bridging infrastructure gaps and 30% for institutional gaps. Administrative charges continued to be 4% of institutional gap allocation.

During 2019-20 an amount of Rs.1125.00 Crore has been released against the allocation of Rs. 1500.00 the expenditure incurred is Rs.1246.41 crores which included the opening balance.

Issues and Challenges

Despite the interventions to develop the KK region as par with the relatively developed regions, vital indicators relating to human development, in particular, of the region depicts that the gaps in the indices still persists. This indicates that the barriers to development are still strong enough to retard the development processes.

In this context, intensive efforts are required to bridge the development gap and attain equitable distribution of gains from development across regions and people in State. Therefore to plug the backwardness of the Kalyana-Karnataka region, State has made a conscious effort by substantially increasing the allocation provided to the KKRDB and continuing the allocation of Rs.1131.86 crores during 2020-21. The focus, however, needs to be on education, health and nutrition and skill development along with development of farm and non-farm activities. Therefore, formulation and effective implementation of development programmes tailored to the needs of the region are required to meet the challenges of this region.

Since from the inception of the Board up to 2020-21 (upto November-2020), the Board has incurred an expenditure of Rs.553.45 crores, completing 2970 works **Table 14.10**.

Reservation in Education sector and Recruitment in Public Employment under Article 371J of the Constitution of India

Special stress is laid upon for area development, reservation in public employment and reservation in admission to various courses for the local persons belonging to Kalyana Karnataka region under Article 371J of the Constitution of India conferring special status to the Kalyana(Hyderabad)-Karnataka region. Consequential orders have been issued for implementation of Article 371J.

A Cabinet Sub - Committee is reviewing the implementation of the same from time to time. The reservation imposed for filling up of vacant posts consequent upon the

Table 14.10: Financial & Physical progress of Kalyana Karnataka Region Development Board (since inception to upto Nov-20)

Year	Financial (Rs. in Crore)			Physical (Works in nos)	
	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure	Approved works	Completed works
2013-14	153.50	30.00	107.01	597	597
2014-15	600	300.00	643.90	1854	1844
2015-16	1000	750.00	856.68	3275	3218
2016-17	1000	750.00	871.72	2909	2870
2017-18	1000	800.00	1089.07	4405	4272
2018-19	1000	1000.00	712.84	4145	3475
2019-20	1500	1125.00	1245.19	7108	5475
2020-21	1131.86	282.96	553.45	5422	2970
Total	7385.36	5037.96	6079.86	29715	24721

amendment to the Constitution by insertion of Article 371J has been relaxed permitting the appointing authorities to fill in the vacant posts both in the local and parent residual cadres after formation of local cadre and allotment of the local persons to the respective cadres based on their option. Clarifications and guidelines in the form of Circulars, Official Memorandum and Government Orders are issued from time to time for effective implementation. Action is being taken to fill in all the vacant posts in the Government offices located in the Kalyana -Karnataka region consequent to the accordable of special status to the Kalyana -Karnataka region providing for reservation in Public Employment and admissions to various courses in the educational institutions, ample opportunities are made available to the local persons in the Public Employment and Educational sectors.

14.6 AVALOKANA

Avalokana which symbolizes transparency in governance was launched on 20 Jan 2021 by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of

Karnataka which is implemented by Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics. The citizens at a click can view the expenditure of Government by sector, geography, department, sustainable development goals etc.

The platform assimilates anintegrated data from the Taluka level to the State. More than 30,000 Government officers are on boarded in the system. Avalokana provides real time information on more than 1800 schemes (Central Sector, State Sector and District Sector) The State Treasury system Khajane II is integrated with Avalokana to provide seamless real time information on the dashboards. The boards and corporations of the Government can also update their financial information on Avalokana. It includes budget allocation, budget release, financial and physical progress and input of key performance indicators. Based on the schemes and indicator mapping state can get an overview of SDG's spend in the state. Information is available on the website avalokana.karnataka.gov.in.

14.7 DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics under Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department is a data mining platform and is responsible for providing the necessary data base for formulation of programmes and policies by the state. It has been empowered to act as Nodal Agency by Government in respect of all the statistical activities of the state and to provide advice to all the government departments on all the statistical matters. Statistical data on various socio-economic activities of the state are being collected, processed, analyzed and published from time to time.

The Directorate prepares estimates for Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Gross Districts Domestic Product (GDDP), Per capita Income of the State and Districts, Wholesale and Retail Price Index, Annual survey of Industries, Estimation of Area, Yield and Production of various crops grown in the state during kharif, rabi and summer seasons, reconciliation of crop area statistics, conducting sample check on important developmental programmes, National Sample Survey, Agriculture Census, Economic Census, Registration of Births and Deaths and publishing various reports.

In addition to this, the Crop Insurance Division conducts crop cutting experiments through mobile app and estimates the Gram Panchayat, Hobli, Taluk and District wise average yields and send the same to the Agriculture Department for settlement of insurance claims to the farmers for crop loss.

DES also undertakes small sample check studies for major schemes to provide field based evidence.

The Directorate publishes important publications called “Karnataka at a Glance” and “District at a Glance” every year. From 2018-19 and 2019-20 these publications brought out by collecting the data from taluk level / district level by linking the Geographical Information System developed by Karnataka State Remote Sensing Applications Centre (KSRSAC). These

publications contain information on 1562 parameters both static information (Population Census, Agricultural Census and Livestock Census) and dynamic information related to the programmes of various development departments in addition to socio-economic and geographical information of the districts / taluks. The information is available on the website des.karnataka.gov.in and planning.karnataka.gov.in

Based on the information of KAG and DAG 2019-20 the value of 35 indicators adopted by Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa to identify the backward taluks is worked out in respect of 114 identified backward taluks to compare their development using the state average. These publications contains not only statistical information but also spatial maps which indicates the taluks / districts which are less than the state average in the development indicators, which will be useful for the planners, administrators to formulate policies and plans for the backward taluks on priority basis. The taluk wise and indicator wise information in case of 114 backward taluks based on 2019-20 data is furnished in Appendix-14.5. Maps which depicts the taluks / districts which are less than the state average in development indicators is also furnished in

Maps M1-M14.

The NRDMS Centers operating under the control of Zilla Panchayats cater the needs of GPS mapping for various Government departmental activities in order to formulate and implement Zilla, Taluk and Gram Panchayat Plans scientifically. Further, in order to establish basic infrastructural facilities like Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, Primary Health Centers, Anganwadis, piped water and mini water supply schemes, Roads and Bridges, Hostels for socially and economically weaker sections in backward regions; the existing system provides spatial mapping information.

The registration of births and deaths in Karnataka is carried out under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 and Karnataka Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1999. In order to simplify the

registration procedure a web based application for registration of birth and death events has been developed and it has been named as e-JanMa (electronic Janana Marana). Initially, the application was implemented in rural Karnataka from 1st April 2015 and subsequently from 02.07.2018 it is implemented as uniform application throughout the state. Digital signature of the Registrars and sub Registrars has been introduced.

During 2020-21 the focus of the activities was on the following

- During 2020-21, 1,39,738 crop cutting experiments are planned on the notified crops for kharif, rabi and summer seasons of which 88,947 experiments were conducted as on 27th Feb 2021. The insurance unit wise average yield for notified crops were finalized in respect of kharif season and uploaded to Samrakshane Portal and also sent to Agriculture Department to settlement of insurance claimsto the farmers for crop loss.
- Advance estimates of agriculture production based on area coverage under various kharif and rabi crops and likely coverage during summer indicate food grain production of 136.66 lakh tonnes against the targeted production of 133.05 lakh tonnes is prepared and submitted Government of India.
- DES has carried out 1% verification of data collected under mobile app based crop survey during kharif-2020-21
- The Revenue Department has already issued circular to all the Deputy Commissioners of districts to update the land records before 30th June 2021 to conduct 11th Agriculture Census from July 2021.
- The enumeration work of 7th Economic Census is completed in the state and the validation of the data is under progress at district level.
- Registration of births and deaths is being done in 31569 rural and 737 urban registration units as on March 2020.

- The Annual Report on the Implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 for the year 2019 has been brought out.
- 10,47,877 births and 5,08,584 deaths were registered during 2019.
- Report on medical certification of cause of death for the year 2019 has been brought out.
- e-JanMa software developed for Registration of Births and Deaths is linked to SAKALA.
- Gram Panchayats PDOs are authorized to issue the Birth and Death certificates to the public which are already registered by the Registrars of Births and Deaths.
- Birth and Death certificates are issued in BapujiSevaCentres and Seva Sindhu Kendras.
- Based on the information of Karnataka at a Glance and District at a Glance – 2019-20, the districts/taluks which indicate poor performance than the state average in respect of 35 indicators adopted by Dr. D M Nanjundappa to identify backward taluks is worked out which will be useful for the planners and administrators to focus on the backward taluks on priority basis.

Way Forward

- Special Development Plan and Area Development Boards will focus on basic infrastructure development for balanced regional growth.
- Plan to follow NITI Aayog's 49 aspirational indicators to monitor the progress of our 114 backward talukas.
- Make overall plan for urban and rural infrastructure networks, extend urban public services to rural areas, and gradually unify institutions and harmonize standards for urban and rural public services.
- Forge partnerships with civil society, the private sector and NGOs to implement and monitor progress of developmental programs/schemes.

- Bangalore Human Development Report and Urban Policy will be prepared to raise GDP for sustainable development of urban areas.
- Plan to develop tier 2 and tier 3 cities for spatially balanced growth.
- Corporate Social Responsibility Fund will be mobilized and spent for the development of backward areas/sectors.
- The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, at present emphasises more on data collection and less on data analysis. DES has collected huge data on 28 lakh economic establishments as part of 6th Economic Census, of which 5.45 lakhs establishments are headed by women accounting 18.95%.The data

is computerized; it needs analysis to give us insight into the industrial scenario, productivity, Geographical spread, female participation etc. Similarly, the department has voluminous time series data on area, yield, and production of various crops which also requires analyst. At present the data is being analyzed in collaboration with the Centre for Open Data Research (CODR) for SDG indicators. The department will be strengthened with domain experts in education and health, industries and commerce and economics and statistics for data analysis in future. The focus will also be on improving the quality of data and aligning the data with SDG goals.

CHAPTER 15

EVALUATION OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES/SCHEMES

15.1 INTRODUCTION

Evaluation is a key tool for good governance and evidence-based policy making to maximise the budgetary outcomes. An evaluation is an assessment, conducted as systematically and impartially as possible, of an activity, project, programme, strategy, policy, topic, theme, sector, operational area or institutional performance. It analyses the level of achievement of both expected and unexpected results by examining the results chain, processes, contextual factors and causality using appropriate criteria such as relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. It provides credible, useful evidence-based information that enables the timely incorporation of its findings, recommendations, and lessons into the decision-making processes of government, organizations and stakeholders (UNEG-2016)

The purposes of evaluation are to promote accountability and learning. Evaluation aims to understand why and to what extent intended and unintended results were achieved and to analyse the implications of the results. Evaluation can enable planning, programming, budgeting, implementation and reporting for making informed choices and can contribute to evidence-based policy making, development effectiveness and organizational effectiveness.

Karnataka was one of the first States in the Country to evolve an Evaluation Policy in 2000. The main components of the evaluation policy were.

- Schemes over Rs.1 crore outlay evaluated at least once in Plan period.
- 1% of the total outlay of a project/scheme to be kept for project evaluation purpose in the Department.
- Outcomes to be used for Improving Programme Design and Delivery.

- Justification to take a Programme forward beyond Plan period

Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) was set up vide Government of Karnataka order no. PD/8/EVN (2)/2011 dated 11th July 2011 and registered as a society vide registration number DRB-C/SOR/140/2011-12 on 19th September 2011 under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960. It functions under Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department (PPMS).

Functions of the Karnataka Evaluation Authority

- a. To supervise, facilitate, build capacity and handhold departments for effective Planning, Monitoring and fine tuning the policies, programmes and schemes.
- b. To undertake or commission training, consultancy, advocacy activity to further goals of effective and meaningful scheme formulation, Monitoring and Evaluation.
- c. To keep record of all Terms of Reference (ToR) of Evaluation Studies, data collection tools, evaluation reports, to disseminate the findings of evaluation studies and to follow up utilization of evaluation outputs.
- d. Support the Planning Department in all its endeavours and knowledge partnerships.
- e. KEA has a target to conduct at least 20-30 very important evaluations of government Schemes/Programmes every year.

15.2 FINANCIAL PROGRESS

Apart from the grant for evaluation studies from the Government, KEA also receives funds from UNDP for preparation of Human Development Reports and other line Departments for preparation of various

research Fellows and Associate Directors and Directors are filled up which has strengthened KEA to enhance its efficiency and quality.

15.4 EVALUATION STUDIES -2011-12 TO 2020-21 (Jan. 21)

KEA has completed 27 studies during 2020-21 and till now 171 studies are completed

pertaining to departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Water resources, Industries and Commerce, Health, Education, Social Welfare and Women and Child Development. 83 percent of the studies are impact evaluations. 8% are based on secondary data analysis, 4% Research Studies and 5% are process evaluations. Details are furnished in **Figures 15.2 & 15.3.**

Year	No. of Studies
2011-12	03
2012-13	17
2013-14	16
2014-15	14
2015-16	10
2016-17	30
2017-18	23
2018-19	13
2019-20	18
2020-21	27
Total	171

Figure 15.2 : Evaluation Studies from 2011 to 2020-21 (January 2021)

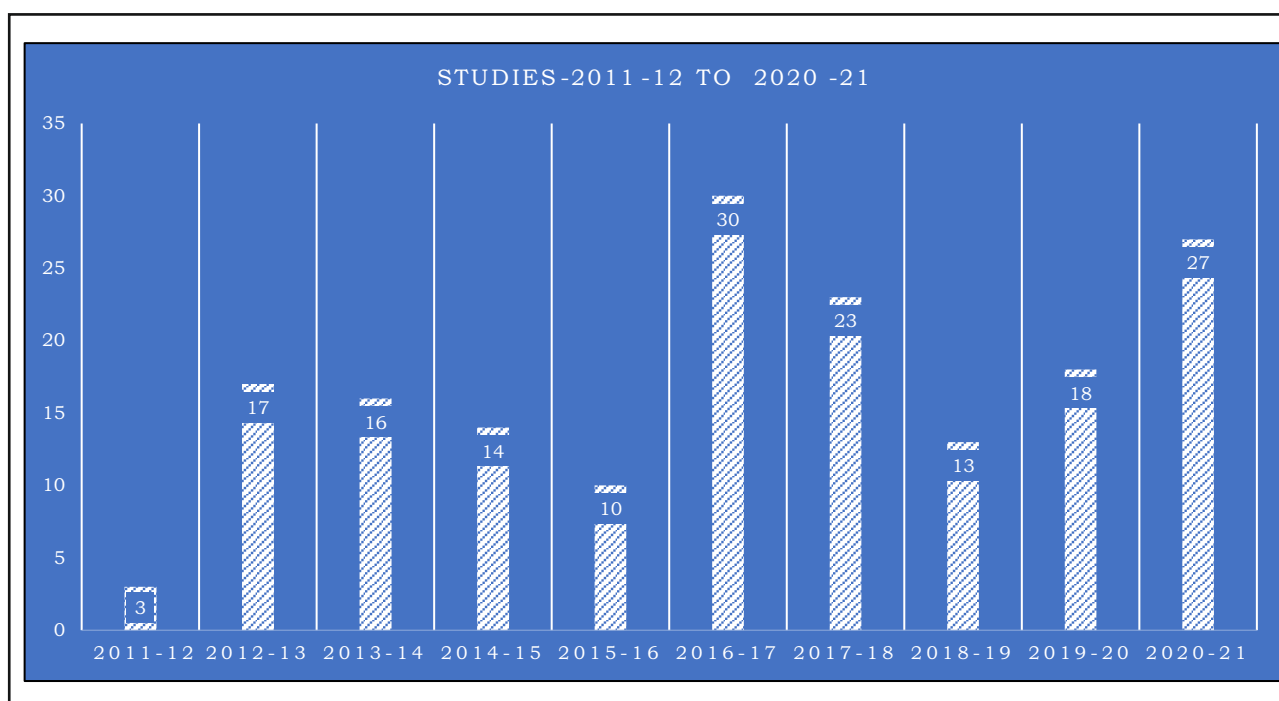
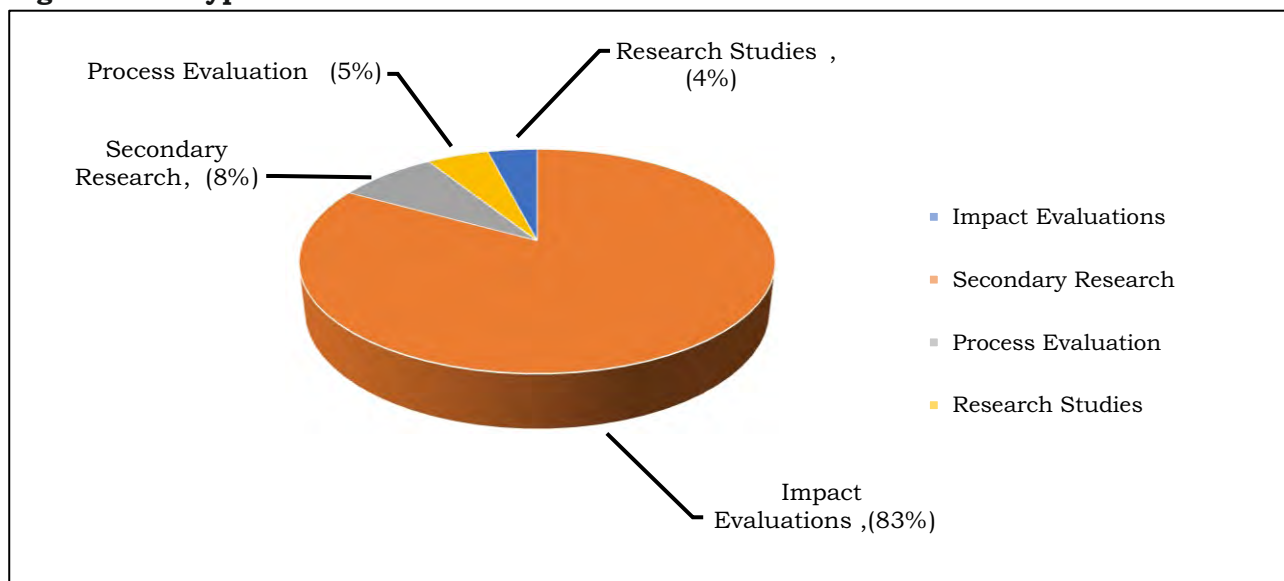


Figure 15.3: Types of studies conducted**Table 15.2 : Ongoing Studies**

Sl. No.	Department	Study name
1	Karnataka Comprehensive Nutrition Mission	Karnataka Multi Sectoral Nutrition Project in Raichur and Kalaburagi Districts -Household level Data Analysis and Policy recommendations
2	Planning Department, ADB Division	Evaluation of functioning of Area Development Boards and impact of reducing Human Development gaps in Karnataka
3	Department of State Educational Research and Training (DSERT)	Concurrent Evaluation of the Implementation Processes and Achievement of the Technology Assisted Learning Programme (TALP) in Karnataka State
4	Department of Co-Operation & Karnataka State Cooperative Apex Bank Limited	Evaluation Study on Utilization pattern of institutional loan availed by Self Help Groups (SHGs) at concessional interest rates through co-op institutions from 2014- 15 to 2018-19 and its impact on Employment, Assets and Income of the members and attainment of targets under SDG-5
5	Department of Agriculture, Horticulture and Sericulture, Government of Karnataka	Impact of Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY on coverage of area under MI, incentivization of suitable Crop Pattern, crop productivity, cost savings and water use efficiency (2016-17 -2018-19) for achieving targets under SDG Goal-6

Sl. No.	Department	Study name
6	Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka	Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation of Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme in Karnataka State during 2018-19
7	Forest Department	The study "Human Elephant conflict -The mitigation methods employed and its impact on conflict resolution (covering issues like reasons for conflict, effectiveness of barrier, conflict spots, ex-gratia payments, spatial and temporal dispersal)
8	Department of Industries & Commerce & Karnataka Udyog Mitra	Evaluation of Functioning and Effectiveness of industry related service modules of major Government Departments in promoting investor friendly business environment for industries (Ease of Doing Business) in Karnataka State (2018-19)
9	Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services (AH & VS), Karnataka	Impact Evaluation of Pashu Bhagya Scheme (2015-16 to 2018-19) on livelihood security of marginal and small farmers, agricultural labourers, Widows, Devadasis and Distressed Women
10	Karnataka State Bioenergy Development Board	Evaluation of Functioning of Bio Energy Research Information and Demonstration Centres and its impact on Information and Spread of Biofuel activities, and use of Biofuel
11	e-Janaspandana Government of Karnataka	Evaluation of functioning of Grievance Management System, Hassan District, (Spandana) in Karnataka State
12	Department of Horticulture, Government of Karnataka	Evaluation of National Horticulture Mission in Karnataka from 2015-16 to 2018-19
13	Home Department and Karnataka State Police Housing and Infrastructure Development Corporation in Karnataka	Evaluation of Functioning of Karnataka State Police Housing and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited in Karnataka State (2010-11 to 2018-19)
14	Karnataka Nutrition Mission	Concurrent Monitoring of Production and Marketing of Low Cost Fortified Energy Food by SHGs in Kalburgi and Raichur Districts in Karnataka as a In-house Study
15	Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Karnataka Evaluation Authority and GITAM University, Bengaluru	Karnataka State GSDP Dashboard

Sl. No.	Department	Study name
16	Administrative Training Institute, Mysore	Concurrent Evaluation of training for Sustainable Development Goals
Evaluation Studies by Department with Technical Support from KEA		
17	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad	Evaluation of the project -Research Institute on Organic Farming
18		Evaluation of the project -Establishment of Institute for Agril. Research on climate change at UAS
19		Evaluation of the project Enhancing Water Productivity in Command Areas of Karnataka under RKVY.
20		Evaluation of the project Establishment of Farm machinery Testing Centre under RKVY
21		Impact Evaluation of Production, value addition marketing and popularization of organic jaggery through established jaggery park
22		Impact Analysis Establishment of Crop Biodiversity Centre for important Agricultural Crops
23		Evaluation of Interventions through nano science and technology in crop improvement and crop husbandry practices
24		Impact Analysis of the project Breeding for biotic stress and drought tolerance in major field crops for increasing productivity under changing climate conditions through molecular assisted selection
25		Evaluation of Genomics approaches for drought stress and disease management in crop plants
26		Impact Evaluation of Agro-forestry based value chain systems in rural areas of Uttar Kannada district
27		Evaluation of Introgression breeding for foliar disease resistance using cultivated and wild species in groundnut and disease/drought tolerance in major field crops through marker assisted selection.
28		Evaluation of the project Increasing productivity in Groundnut, Sorghum, Pigeonpea, Rice through molecular breeding
29		Impact Assessment of Development of an innovative biotic tool in the management of parasitic weeds

Sl. No.	Department	Study name
30		Impact Exploration of Halophytes and salt resistance genes for Bio-amelioration of salt affected soils
31		Impact of Molecular breeding and genetic enhancement on breaking yield barriers in Pulses
32	Agriculture Department (RKVY Projects) by University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkot	Development of cost-effective storage techniques and processing of onion at KRCCCH, Arabhavi (UHS, Bagalkot)
33		Establishment of Centre for post-harvest technology of horticulture crops
34		Establishment of sub Centre for post-harvest technology at COH, Bengaluru
35		Establishing Centre for Soil, Water & Plant diagnostics at Main campus Bagalkot
36		Establishment of Centre for horticulture Biotechnology (Bagalkot & Bangalore)
37		Development of Consortia of Bio-fertilizer and Bio-pesticide products for enhanced productivity and soil health in Horticulture (Bagalkot)
38		Strengthening of Quality Control Laboratory (Bagalkot)
39		Distillation and Value addition to promote menthol mint cultivation (Arabhavi)
40	University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences, Shivamogga	Evaluation of Farmers participatory approach in validating and popularizing soil carbon sequestration technologies for sustainable maize production.
41		Evaluation of popularization multi-storied cropping systems in Arecanut and coconut plantations in Maidan, Malnad and Coastal areas of Karnataka
42		Evaluation of Establishment of Farm machinery workshop cum service training centres
43		Evaluation of Precision farming technique for site specific nutrient management in Arecanut.
44		Evaluation of Research and Development efforts in integrated Root Grub Management in Arecanut in Hill and Coastal Zones of Karnataka.

Sl. No.	Department	Study name
45		Evaluation of Creation of Hi-tech Horticulture centre – Exploration of agro techniques for high value flowers and vegetable crops and demonstration and popularization of techniques to improve the livelihood of the farmers.
46		Evaluation of Popularization of High value Horticulture crops under protected cultivation for economic sustainability.
47		Evaluation of Development of High yielding varieties of important crops of southern transition zone by conventional and non-conventional breeding methods.
48		Evaluation of Improving livelihood of farmers through varietal replacement with new and potential varieties/hybrids.
49		Evaluation of standardization of processing methods, alternate uses of Arecanut; popularization of onion storage structure and establishment of quality analysis laboratory.
Tender called for Request for Proposal		
50	Department of Public Enterprises	Evaluation of State Karnataka Road Transport Corporations (KSRTC, NWKRTC and NEKRTC) from 2014-15 to 2019-20
51	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Karnataka.	Evaluation of Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Ltd (KRIDL) from 2014-15 to 2018-19

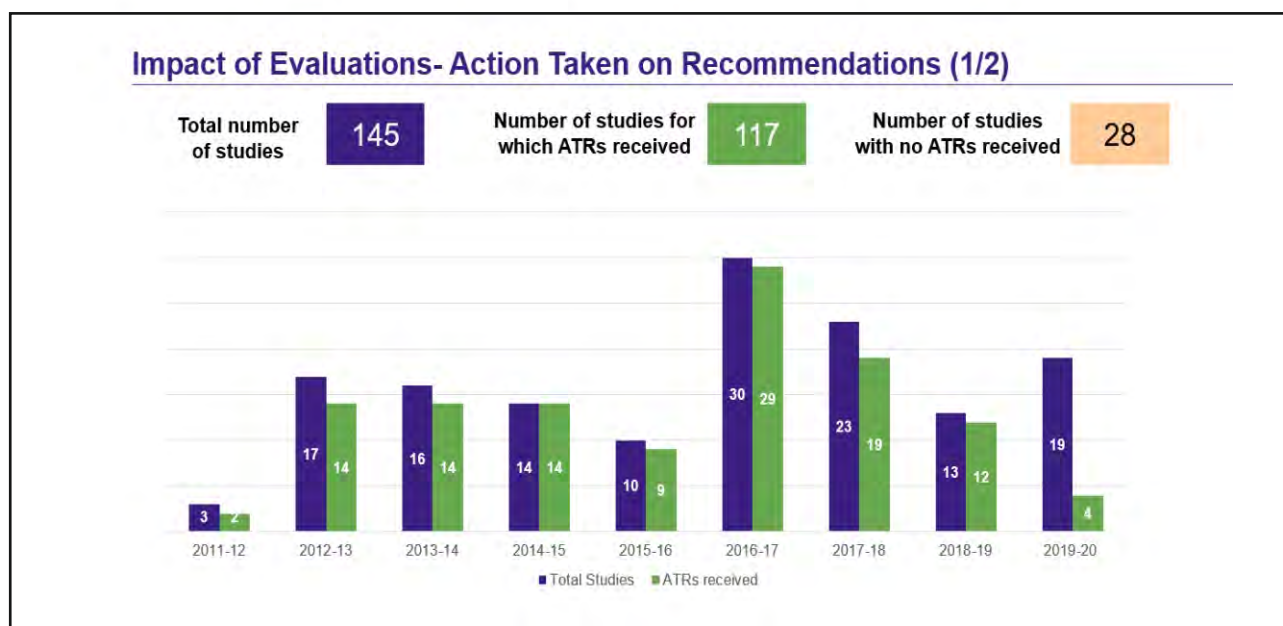
15.5 IMPACT OF EVALUATIONS

The outcome of evaluation is the mid-course corrections in the scheme guidelines, implementation processes leading to enhanced achievements. Hence KEA is continuously striving for effective implementation of recommendations in evaluation studies. The follow up with the concerned Departments continues till the Action taken Report (ATR) is received from the Departments.

Out of the total 145 studies till November 2020, 117 action taken reports are received and 28 are in balance and 26 studies the process is on. The details are shown in **Figure 15.4.**

Some important actions

- The research studies conducted through CSTEP are now in application process in different departments. The project Dedicated feeders for IPs using solar based generation is taken up for implementation by Energy Department. The replacement of 5 lakh irrigation pump sets for energy saving is also under consideration by the department.
- The suggestions given in Concurrent Evaluation of the 104 Arogya Sahayavani Health Information Helpline in Karnataka and perspective evaluation of its augmentation and modification are being implemented

Figure 15.4 : Action Taken on Recommendations

and the helpline is being used to address the health issues in Covid-19.

- Women and Child Development Dept. is taking measures to implement the provisions of the Prevention of Women from Domestic Violence Act effectively by appointing the staff and is using media effectively to generate awareness about the legal provisions among women.
- A study on superstitions has led to formulation of a Law and Guidelines are issued.
- A study on Greenhouse farming under protected cultivation single village clusters are being developed and tunnel cultivation techniques are under consideration. A study report has been initiated from UHS Bagalkote on creating value chain and cold chain for horticulture crop structures. Anew software HBMS is introduced for online registration.
- A study on Fodder development programme has recommended for fodder security policy which is under consideration of the Govt. A study on NRC has recommended for a State Nutrition Security Policy.

- Evaluation of Bhagyalakshmi scheme suggested for change in guidelines to bring change in orientation of the scheme and provide incentives for education of Girl children after completion of 6th,8th,10th, 12th 1nd degree education. The guidelines are modified and approved in the cabinet meeting in October 2020.

15.6 QUALITY INITIATIVES

To enhance the utility of evaluation studies and to support the evidence-based policy making initiatives of the government, it is essential to produce quality evaluation reports based on sound methodology and ground realities. KEA has taken up many initiatives to promote quality evaluation. The major actions are presented below.

- Governing body is restructured with evaluation experts and Technical Committee is reconstituted with experts in different fields.
- Meetings with the departments for designing the ToRs, data sharing and suggestions at different levels & Comprehensive ToRs to capture all the dimensions of the impacts of the scheme/ interventions.

- Application of QCBS method in more scientific and quantifiable mode to increase the transparency. The Request for proposal (RFP) document is updated regularly to get an expert consultant Organization to get a good quality report based on realistic field data. The following few are indicative of it.
- Request for Proposal is modified to give weightage to organizational Evaluation strength.
- Revision of Financial criteria under the table 4B of financial proposal of RFP to ensure optimum utilisation of resources.
- The ECO has to make a presentation of the proposal before the Tender Evaluation Committee where the members from Dept. KEA participate and a subject expert having domain knowledge is a special invitee for tender assessment.
- A comprehensive List of Experts is prepared covering all the sectors is approved to provide inputs/ suggestions at various stages of evaluation to KEA as well as Consultant Evaluation Organizations.
- The random sample for a study is drawn by the Committee at KEA.
- Review meetings are held every month to monitor the progress of the studies and to give expert suggestions.
- The Draft evaluation report is assessed by the Team at KEA and also by an Independent Assessor/ Subject Expert. It is also sent to the Department for their comments/ suggestions. The report is revised as per the comments given by all. Then it is placed before the Technical Committee for final decision regarding its approval/ revision. After all the revisions are carried out, the report is vetted by KEA and is approved.
- Action taken reports for the recommendations made is reviewed by a high-level Committee chaired by ACS, Planning Dept.

15.7 HIGHLIGHTS - 2020-21

1. Interactions with National and International institutions

- KEA is continuously engaged in knowledge seeking and exchange pursuits. There are visits by distinguished personalities during the year that have resulted in mutual gain.
- On August 7th, 2019, Dr. A K Shivkumar from UNDP visited KEA in the context of observing country models for evaluation of schemes and programmes at sub national level. He discussed about the evaluation process in KEA and support of KEA to the parent Department in planning and implementing Sustainable Development Goals. He offered many suggestions for quality enhancement which are effectively implemented by KEA.

Visit of Mexico CONEVAL Team and NITI Team to KEA

- KEA has distinguished visit of Dr. Gonzalo Hernandez Licona – a Mexican economist and distinguished scholar in the field of poverty analysis Economic Development and Social program Evaluation to Karnataka State on 26th February 2020. He is also founder of National Council for Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL). He was accompanied by director Alok Mishra DMEO and representatives from UNICEF. The proposed visit to Karnataka was to showcase the example of Karnataka which is a leading state in the country with a well-functioning M&E system established through Karnataka Evaluation Authority with supporting units in individual Departments.
- The rich experience of Dr. Gonzalo in the field of institutionalising evaluations and strengthening local M& E system was useful to State as the state is steadily moving towards evidence-based policy making and output-outcome based model for attaining SDG-2030. Alok Mishra, Director, Development Monitoring and

Evaluation Office (DMEO) also observed the functioning of KEA and showed keen interest to collaborate with KEA in future discourse.

- **DMEO of NITI Aayog arranged a webinar on 16th December 2020 to for Presentation of Karnataka Evaluation model before the country.**

15.8 BEST PRACTICES

Academic partnership with Universities and Research institutions

The General Body of Karnataka Evaluation authority in its meeting held on under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary Govt. of Karnataka, it was resolved that Karnataka Evaluation Authority should engage with State Universities / Research Institutions in Evaluation studies to enhance their capacities in research and evaluation. In turn, KEA and the Government can also expect quality evaluation of the Government schemes and programmes and get a feedback to achieve better outcomes. Out of 50 evaluation studies to be taken up in next two years, 25 may be done through the Universities / Research Institutions.

Objectives

- To develop the Universities / Research Institutions as Centers of Research and Policy Analysis and bridge the gap between academicians and policy makers.
- To involve the Universities / Research Institutions in evaluation of Government Programmes and schemes and get suggestions and feedback to redesign the programmes/schemes and improve the implementation of the scheme for enhanced outcomes.
- To promote social accountability among the Universities / Research Institutions through engaging them with the community.
- To encourage Universities / Research Institutions to provide consultancy to the government, and society at large on vital issues of State and National importance.

- To help the Universities / Research Institutions to develop Research and Evaluation capacities that may help them to get higher rating and grade. The following studies are taken up through the universities.

1. Akka Mahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura
'Evaluation of BetiBachao, BetiPadhao scheme in Karnataka'
2. Haas School of Business, University of California, Berkeley
'Understanding and reducing absenteeism in Indian Civil Service with special reference to Karnataka'
3. Kannada University, Hampi
Kannada Translation of the Report 'SDG-2030- Strategies and Action Plan for Karnataka'

Innovative capacity building Programme -Post COVID challenges & way forward- Internship for Students and Research Scholars

Govt. of Karnataka has invited young Post Graduate students/ research scholars to work as interns with the Govt to tackle problems and challenges emerged in Karnataka in the context of COVID -19 by providing support for data analysis, innovative ideas and evidence-based policy inputs. This is an opportunity to young minds in Research and academic institutions to contribute to the noble cause and thus achieve 'Sab kaSaath Sab kaVikas' Karnataka Evaluation Authority is coordinating the Programme.

Students with good academic record with the background of Development Studies/ Management/Data Science and Data Analytics/Health Management/ Social Statistics/ Applied Statistics/ Economics and any other relevant disciplines were invited for internship. The Internship is on unpaid basis, but the students get an opportunity to work with top level Govt. officers/ eminent researchers and academicians. They are working remotely on the assignment given to them for a period of

eight weeks. They are given certificate for their valuable contribution. Candidates have registered on Seva Sindhu portal of Karnataka.

The Process

About 600 applications are received and the interns are tagged with the 16 Sustainable Development Goals Committees and Expert members of the committee based on their area of specialization and interest. The interns are from all over India and from IITs, IIMs and universities and Research institutions. Students from US and UK universities also have joined the internship programme.

Some of the projects taken by the interns are

- Supply chain management in Agriculture
- Water quality index in coastal area
- Matchmaking platform for migrants and the jobs
- Promoting SHG partnerships in Nutrition project.
- Access to justice-Free legal aid scheme in Karnataka
- Violence against women- Post COVID Senario
- Increasing forest cover in the State
- Skill gap and Skill requirements -Post Covid Analysis
- Child Labour – Post Covid challenges
- Challenges in higher education.

Outcomes

- Capacity building of youths
- Experience of working with government
- Data analytics for policy decisions

Support to Govt. for evidence-based policy making through knowledge partnership with Centre for Open Data Research

Department of Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics, Government of Karnataka (PPM & S) generates large volumes of data related to implementation of development schemes for periodically monitoring the human development indicators against funds deployed with the

aim of improving human development outcomes. Government of Karnataka is also aligning it with the SDG indicators and develop data analytics applications for better development outcomes and to achieve the SDG targets by 2030. For this purpose, PPMS Dept requires assistance from specialized academic institutions like IITB and Public Affairs Centre through a dedicated organization like Centre for Open Data Research (CODR).

The proposal is for developing knowledge partnership with Centre for Open Data Research for next five years from 2019-2020 to 2023-24 to support effective and enabling decision making process for achieving SDG targets and outcomes. Karnataka Evaluation Authority is the Nodal Agency.

Objectives

The basic objectives are:

- Develop and implement relevant data science applications on a government-wide basis for evidence-based and data-driven policy formulation; programme design; and resource allocation decisions.
- Carry out effective outcome-based impact assessment of select schemes and programmes of the government with considerable funding, using data analytics to enable predictive analysis especially in the health, education and livelihood sectors
- Ensure successful implementation of the SDG by instituting scientific evaluation and monitoring through the application of data science techniques.
- The priority sectors for implementation during the first phase of five years will focus on the seven sectors pertaining to human development, taking into account NITI Aayog's key focus areas for Artificial Intelligence interventions in governance. These seven sectors are namely - 1) Women & Child Development, 2) Primary Health, 3) Migration, Skills & Livelihoods, 4) School Education, 5) Agriculture & Climate Change, 6) Social Welfare & Inclusive Development and 7) Urban Development.

- CODR has to specifically provide data analysis of SDG goals for 169 indicators covering all the Government Departments and 1000+ data parameters from DES and other sources. The datasets will include both static and dynamic datasets collected from surveys and online data portals of SDGs from Government of India and Government of Karnataka and data analytics to the Special Development Plan for the development of backward talukas with focus on achievement of SDG targets in Aspirational districts.
- Build capacity in Government Departments to use the data science applications in their regular operations & offer analytics services to all Govt. Departments free of charge.

Expected Outcomes

- Data mining and analytics Platform
- Data Integration-People, Land and Finance
- Evidence based Policy
- Good governance.
- Attainment of targets SDG-2030.

CODR is the first of its kind Centre that brings together government data, data science technologies, academic excellence

and governance applications to help the Government to promote good governance and SDG 2030 agenda. Current projects on Data Analysis with CODR.

Way Forward

- KEA proposes to focus on evaluation of major schemes and programmes having large outlays above 100 cores per annum and broader coverage of beneficiaries to provide adequate inputs to the Government for effective outcomes of flagship programs and achieve the agenda SDG-2030. KEA will also focus on concurrent evaluations to provide adequate feedback for mid-course corrections.
- Collaboration with State Universities and Academic institutions to take up evaluation studies and thus bring Academics, and Government on the same platform for mutual benefit.
- Improving the quality of the evaluation studies through workshops and training programmes for capacity building of the line Departments as well as Evaluation Consultant Organizations.
- To take up in-house studies to build the capacity of young Research staff. It will also develop a real time data collection

Sl. No.	Name of the Study
1.	Data Integration-People, Land and Finance
2.	SECC Data Analysis for 114 SDP talukas
3.	Comparative Study of Deaths Reported from January to June for the year 2019 and 2020
4.	Patterns and Trends in Morbidity in Karnataka
5.	COVID-19 report and the exit strategy.
6.	Covid-19 Analysis-Mortality and Recovery-A district Level Analysis
7.	Data Analysis for SDG Indicators 1,5,8 &10
8.	Analysis of performance indicators of Aspirational districts
9.	Land use pattern, Barren Land & Forest cover analysis
10.	Report on Decoding Stunting: Prevalence in Children across Karnataka submitted by CODR-PAC
11.	Analysis of the data of 36000 HH under Nutrition Project in Devdurg and Chincholi by KCN

and monitoring system to ensure that field realities are captured in evaluation reports.

- To strengthen Internship Programme for capacity building of young PG students and Research scholars.
- To integrate secondary and primary data in evaluation studies and data analytics for drawing scientific results for evidence- based policy, KEA will work with KODI, CODR and SDGCC.
- To support the new initiatives of Planning department to design and implement Innovative programmes for development of the backward regions with focus on Aspirational districts.
- To initiate the process of preparation of Output - Outcome analysis framework document for Different Central and State Govt. Schemes.
- Support the Sustainable Development Goals coordination Centre in designing the strategies, action plans and localization of SDGs to achieve the set targets of SDGs 2030
- Support the State to evolve effective strategies and policy to meet the challenges of the unprecedented global biotic disaster, the COVID-19 pandemic, impacting life and livelihood of the people.

CHAPTER 16

SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND LIVELIHOOD

16.1 ENHANCING SKILL EMPOWERING YOUTH

The demographic advantage provides a window of opportunity for the next 25 years. It gives the State a developmental edge with a potential to leverage as a global leader, provided this large youth population is channelized, skilled and equipped adequately. The Government of Karnataka has set up the Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood (SDEL) in 2016 to enable the state's youth to acquire necessary skills for decent employment, and to promote sustainable livelihood. Simultaneously, industry's need for skilled manpower will be satisfactorily met resulting in enhanced productivity and growth in all the three sectors of economy.

16.1.1 Kaushalya Mission Structure

State, District and Taluka Kaushalya Missions have been constituted under Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood Department to undertake Skill Development on Mission Mode. Skill Mission Unit at the State level and District Skill Development offices at district level have been created to achieve output and outcomes by undertaking implementation of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and

Livelihood activities through Mission Mode. The constitution of these missions in brief is given in the **Table 16.1**.

16.1.2 Registration of job seekers under kaushalkar.com

Job seekers are provided opportunity to get direct employment, selecting apprenticeship training and skill development training. The candidates registered under www.kaushalkar.com for various job roles of the sectors having potential job opportunities will be imparted skill training as per their aspirations. The information of district and category wise aspirants registered is given in the **Appendix 16.1**.

16.1.3 Selection of Beneficiary

Any aspiring trainee is self selected if registered in the website www.kaushalkar.com. If more trainees register than the available training slots, priority will be based on reservation, Educational qualification and age. The target segments and priority social groups are given in **Table 16.2**.

16.1.4 Long term Targets: By 2030

Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood department has following long term targets.

Table 16.1: Kaushalya Mission structure

Missions	Chairman	Vice-chairman/ Co-chairman	Member Secretary
State Koushalya Mission	Chief Minister	Skill Minister	Secretary, SDEL Dept.
District Koushalya Mission	Deputy Commissioner	CEO, ZP	District Skill Development Officer
Taluka Koushalya Mission	Assistant Commissioner	-	EO Taluka Panchayat

Table 16.2: Target segments and Priority social groups

Target Segment	Priority social groups and reservation (%)
School dropout	SC- 20%
Under employed workers	ST-7%
Out of workforce	Minority- 15%
Women	Women-33%
Workers without technical skills	Physically challenged-3%

- Ensuring all children Complete 10 years of schooling by 2025 compared to the present ratio of only 80.64% (KJA report 2016).
- Completely availing existing capacity of Formal Vocational Training infrastructures in the State and make sure that the proportion of children availing training to increase from present 14.62% to at least 60%.
- Extensively utilizing and amplify existing capacity of higher education in the state and ensuring increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) from present 29% (KJA report, 2016) to 70% by 2030.
- Provide equal opportunity for Vocational Education & Training (3-6 months) to every child in the State who is unable to pursue Formal Vocational Training or Higher education.
- and make them capable of getting decent employment.
- Impart quality training by building capacity of the training institutions and trainers and providing effective incentives.
- Issue certificates by evaluating on par with international standards
- Imparting training to eligible beneficiaries in the trade of their choice at least once by avoiding duplication in the selection of beneficiaries
- Providing training by enforcing uniform curriculum, standards and certification etc., by aligning with National Skill Qualification Framework and consolidating training programmes of all the departments.
- To provide career counselling and placement services to all.
- To ensure every trainee has a gainful wage or self employment with decent work.
- Institutionalize effective monitoring.

16.1.5 Organisations coming under the department

The organisations undertaking Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood activities are brought under this department are given in **Table 16.3**.

16.2 CHIEF MINISTER'S KAUSHALYA KARNATAKA YOJANE

(i) Objectives

Chief Ministers Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane has the following objectives.

- Market driven skilling, re-skilling and up-skilling of youth in the age group of 18-35 years, recognizing their prior learning and provide them higher skills

ii) Progress

Out of an annual target of 87603,13436 youths are trained and 2292 are employed under Chief Minister's Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane-2020-21 up to November 2020.

16.3 "SANJEEVINI" - KARNATAKA STATE RURAL LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION SOCIETY

The Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development has restructured SGSY as "Aajeevika"- National Rural Livelihoods

Table 16.3 : Organisations coming under the Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood Department

Sl. No.	Name of Organisations
1	Entrepreneurship Development and Incubation Centres
2	Industrial Training Institutes and Multi Skill Development Centres
3	Karnataka Skill Development Authority
4	Commissionerate of Industrial Training and Employment
5	Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute
6	Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka
7	Government Tool Room & Training Centre.
8	Karnataka German Multi Skill Development Corporation, Sir. M. Vishweshwaraiah National Construction Academy, Bharat Ratna Mokshagundam Vishweshwaraiah National Training Facility for skill for All-Society.
9	National Rural Livelihood Mission
10	National Urban Livelihood Mission
11	Karnataka Skill Development Corporation

Mission (NRLM) and being implemented from 2010-2011. The State Government is implementing this scheme in the phased manner through Karnataka State Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society which was established on 11.12.2011 and the society was named as “Sanjeevini”. The urban and rural livelihoods of Karnataka has been amalgamated as per the pronouncement made in 2020 by the State Government. The phase wise districts and blocks covered under intensive strategy are provided in **Table 16.4**.

16.3.1 The details of Progress of Sanjeevini-KSRLPS against the action plan for the year 2020-21 is given in **Table 16.5** (Upto November 2020)

16.3.2 Institution Building and Capacity Building

Mobilization of poor to form their 'own institutions' is the most important prerequisite and the core investment for

large scale poverty reduction. Through the state livelihood campaign all poor households (women) in to aggregate institutions of the poor that provide them with voice, space and resources. These platforms 'of the poor' and 'for the poor' would partner with local self-governments, public service providers, banks, private sector and other mainstream institutions to facilitate delivery of social and economic services to the poor. Building and sustaining institutions of the poor at various levels would be for collective action, greater solidarity, bargaining power, economies of scale and larger linkages.

The Gram Panchayat Level Federation will select a local CRP, to carry the social mobilization and capacity building process. The federations will then analyze training requirements and conduct training to the existing SHGs & new SHGs formed. In addition the GPLF will facilitate preparation of MIP which will be used to release CIF to the SHGs.

Table 16.4 : Districts and Blocks covered Under Intensive strategy phasing plan

Phase	Year	Districts	Taluks
I	2014-15	5	20
II	2015-16	20	64
III	2016-17	5	47
IV	2018-19	-	32
V	2019-20	1	6
VI	2020-21	-	57

Table 16.5 : Details of Progress of Sanjeevini-KSRLPS during the year 2020-21**(Rs. in Crore)**

Sl. No.	Component-wise details	Budget	O.B	Releases	Available Fund	Expenditure
1	National Rural Livelihood Mission	400.00	0.25	138.91	139.16	127.91
2	National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP)	18.06	7.36	6.08	13.44	12.99
3	Rural Self Employment Training Institute	21.08	2.75	0.00	4.35	4.29
4	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameena Kaushalya Yojane	149.34	103.78	0.00	103.78	3.74
Total		588.48	114.14	144.99	260.73	148.93

The federation will also facilitate bank linkage and identification of left out women to be mobilized into SHGs and federations. As a part of rural livelihood programme Gram Panchayat level federation will take up convergence activities with Gram Panchayat.

16.3.3 Mahila Kisan Shashaktikaran Pariyojane (MKSP)

To improve the condition of women in

agriculture and to increase the opportunities for women empowerment, Government of India is implementing MKSP as a sub component of NRLM. The primary objective of the MKSP is to empower women in agriculture by making systematic investments to enhance their participation and productivity, also create and sustain agriculture based livelihoods of rural women. The project is being implemented in the district of Ramanagar, Chitradurga,

Tumkur, Belagavi and Kalaburgi with 19,000 women Kisans.

16.3.4 Micro Enterprise Consultant Project (Community Based Resource support for Micro Enterprise Development)

Promotion of self-employment through Micro Enterprises is an integral aspect of the livelihood strategy of Government of India. One of the key constraints faced is the availability of local business development services that will support the entrepreneurs to set up and grow their businesses. Keeping in view the said constraints, KSRLPS has entered into MoU with National Resource Organization - Kudumbashree for three years period to implement the Micro Enterprise Consultant (MEC) pilot at Mysore, Hassan and Gadag Districts. In this process, the local men and women involved in micro enterprise activities are identified and trained on the intricacies of Micro enterprise business and management, after which they will be placed at target Districts – cluster/zone wise to provide wide range of services to micro enterprises. The key strategy that is adopted by NRO – Kudumbashree in this initiative is to develop 135 Micro Enterprise Consultants (@ of 45 per target District) through intensive capacity building that includes general orientation and entrepreneurship development programs.

16.3.5 Financial Inclusion

The Financial Inclusion process envisages access of the poor to appropriate financial

services at an affordable cost. The vision of KSRLPS is to act as a catalyst/facilitator for SHGs to borrow large amount from formal financial institutions for the livelihoods and consumption. SHG Bank linkage programme is taken as the key strategy for delivery of financial services to the poor in sustainable manner. The progress under financial inclusion during the year 2020-21 is given in **Table 16.6**.

16.3.6 Revolving Fund (RF)

Revolving fund is a grant to the SHGs which is provided to eligible SHGs as an incentive to inculcate the habit of thrift and accumulate their own funds towards meeting their credit needs and also to obtain bank credit in multiple measures of corpus (**Table 16.6**).

16.3.7 Community Investment Fund (CIF)

CIF is provided as a resource in perpetuity to capitalize the institutions of the poor. SHGs will prepare micro investment/micro credit plan to pursue income generating activities by poorest of the poor women in the SHGs. (**Table 16.6**).

16.3.8 Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

RSETI's is the nodal agency for providing training to rural youths on self employment on different trades. In Karnataka State, 33 RUDSETI / RSETIs have been established in 29 districts with well established infrastructure and human resource through which training on 112 different trades are imparted to the selected candidates.

Table 16.6 : Progress under Financial Inclusion 2020-21 (up to Nov 2020)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Component	Target		Achieved	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Revolving Fund (RF)	9191	1376.65	-	-
Community Investment Fund (CIF)	15570	15570.00	8233	7396.75
SHG Bank Linkage	482401	1200020.45	367091	461767.74

Progress achieved in providing training to rural youths is given in **Table 16.7**.

The trainings did not take place chronologically due to the Covid-19 problem. Now the training process is underway. More than 15000 candidates are in the process of being trained by the end of March-2021.

16.3.9 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameena Koushalya Yojane (DDU GKY)

DDUGKY a skill programme of MORD earlier known as Aajeevika Skills Yojane renamed as a Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameena Koushalya Yojane envisages providing jobs after training by training partners. State has developed action plan which envisaged involvement of community based operations to ensure smooth execution of the program. So far in DDU GKY project, MoU has been signed with 54 PIAs and target has been fixed as per their plan. 60,000 Candidates training in Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood have been approved initially by the Central Empowered Committee of MORD with an approved cost of Rs. 555.32 crores including support cost for three years. The physical progress for this amount is given in **Table 16.8**.

16.3.10 Activities taken up in COVID-19 situation and after COVID-19

Inspite of Covid-19 situation, through Video Conference instructions were issued to follow Covid protocol and create awareness among rural folk and to assist district administration in its combat measures.

More than 33 lakh masks were prepared, 23,000 litres sanitizers, 10,000 litres liquid soap and 14000 litres phenyl products produced by SHGs of NRLM and supplied throughout the State. By this way of service and hard work while assisting district administration, SHGs have reasonably earned to take care of themselves and their families.

After the lifting of COVID-19 lockdown, training programme for 32762 SHGs is programmed and Rs.72 crore have been released. With this it is hoped that SHG activities will be expedited among rural mass.

It is programmed to provide training and placement to 2500 un employed youths of rural areas under DDUGKY by March 2021. Already a campaign mode approach started and eligible aspirants have been identified.

Table 16.7 : RSETI progress: 2020-21 (up to November 2020)

Total Target	25453
No. of candidates trained	5095
No. of BPL candidates trained	4726
No. of SC candidates trained	1219
No. of ST candidates trained	483
No. of Minority candidates trained	2502
No. of Women candidates trained	2676
No. of candidates settled with bank finance	76
No. of candidates settled with own finance	63
No. of candidates settled with wage employment	313

Table 16.8 : DDUGKY Progress under PIAs approved by MoRD from 2018-19 to 2020

PIAs(54)	Target	Trained and Placed as on November 2020		
		Training Commenced	Training completed	Placement Achieved
2018-19 to 2020-21	60,000	48288	42696	23988
FY 2020-21	20000	459	240	1288

Similarly, under RSETI program 3478 beneficiaries have been identified for training and self-employment process.

- Under MGNREGA convergence programme more than 25000 Kitchen Gardens are developed, 5000 silage water pits, 4500 mushroom culture sheds constructed and about 5000 goat sheds have been constructed, to supplement the economic development of SHG families.
- 4040-SHG members have got financial assistance and training under Ksheera Sanjeevini programme of Rural Woman Socio and Economic Development programme.
- 26 vehicles at a cost of Rs. 221.00 lakh are provided for communication network of hilly and interior backward villages, under Atal Grameena Express Yojane (AGEY).
- Action has already been initiated under PMFME –(Prime Ministers' Formulation of Micro Enterprises) to cover 16000 individuals of SHGs, for their food products.

16.4 DEENDAYAL ANTHYODAYA YOJANA -NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION – (DAY- NULM)-2020-21

16.4.1 Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was restructured and renamed as National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) which was approved by the GoI on 24th September 2013 and the scheme was implemented in a mission mode

across the country with a clear objective of urban poverty reduction. During 2016-17 National Urban Livelihoods Mission has been renamed as Deendayal Anthyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission and order was issued by GoI for implementation in 277 Urban local bodies. This scheme is implemented with the support of Central and State Government and the sharing pattern of 60: 40 per cent. The State Urban Livelihoods Mission is aimed “to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment & skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvements in the livelihood on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor”. NULM adopt's the following strategy.

- a) Building capacity of the urban poor, their institutions and the machinery involved in the implementation of livelihoods development and poverty alleviation programmes, through handholding support;
- b) Building skills to enable access to growing market-based job opportunities offered by emerging urban economies;
- c) Training and support for the establishment of micro-enterprises by the urban poor– Individual and Group;
- d) Taking into account special needs for segments of homeless persons
- e) Address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by providing

access to suitable spaces, market development, institutional credit, social security and skill training.

As per the guidelines issued by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation GoI, DAY-NULM programme is being implemented in 277 cities in the state i.e 11 City Corporations, 59 CMCs, 115 TMCs and 92 TPs.

The primary target group of DAY-NULM are urban poor, including the urban homeless. The Socioeconomic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 for identification of urban poor has been taken up. Accordingly, as an interim measure, the target group of DAY-NULM will be the urban population identified presently as persons below poverty line in urban areas by the States/UTs. The coverage may be broadened to include families of disadvantaged groups like SCs, STs, women, minorities, disabled etc.,.

DAY-NULM programme has the following 6 components.

- 1) Social Mobilisation & Institution Development (SM&ID).
- 2) Capacity Building & Training (CB&T).
- 3) Employment through Skill Training & Placement (EST&P).
- 4) Self Employment Programme (SEP).
- 5) Support to Street Vendor (SSV).
- 6) Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH).

The progress achieved under DAY-NULM upto November 2020 is given in **Appendix 16.2**.

16.4.3 PM Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi)

A Special Micro-Credit Facility for Street Vendors

1. Background

Street vendors represent a very important constituent of the urban informal economy and play a significant role in ensuring availability of the goods and services at affordable rates at the door-step of the city

dwellers. The COVID-19 pandemic and consequent lockdowns have adversely impacted the livelihoods of street vendors. They usually work with a small capital base and might have consumed the same during the lockdown.

Therefore, urgent need to provide credit for working capital to street vendors to resume their business was considered. The Govt of India has launched the PM SVANidhi scheme with effect from 02.06.2020 with the following objectives.

- To facilitate working capital loan up to Rs.10,000;
- To incentivize regular repayment; and
- To reward digital transactions.

The scheme is implemented from July 01, 2020 to March-2022. 50 lakhs beneficiaries will be covered under this scheme at national level. This scheme is fully 100% sponsored by the central Govt.

Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Small Finance Banks (SFBs), Cooperative Banks, Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs), Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) & SHG Banks etc., can lend. The Scheme will have the management structure at the Central, State and ULB level for effective implementation and monitoring of the scheme. The PM SVANidhi scheme is implemented in all the Urban Local Bodies in this state of Karnataka. so far 119178 street vendors are identified from the Urban Local Bodies in the state. Out of which 109196 street vendors are applied for loan through online, 30353 applications are sanctioned and 10967 are disbursed by the Bank.

16.5 CENTRE FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT OF KARNATAKA (CEDOK)

16.5.1 Background

Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka (CEDOK), Dharwad, is a Government of Karnataka promoted organisation created by Department of Industries and Commerce. The centre was registered under Karnataka Society Act 1960 No. 2/92-93 on 15th May, 1992. Now

it is transferred to Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood, Government of Karnataka.

16.5.2 Objectives

CEDOK is widely recognised that education can be a very effective instrument to bring-out talent resources and capabilities of people. Based on this belief, the main objective of CEDOK is :

- To augment the supply of entrepreneurs through education and training.
- To produce multiplier effect on opportunities for self employment.
- To improve the managerial capabilities of stake holders.
- To contribute to the dispersal of entrepreneurship and thus expand the social base of the entrepreneurial class in urban and rural areas.

16.5.3 Target Group

- Entrepreneurship Development Programmes covering target groups of unemployed youths, women, SHG members and beneficiaries of various Government sponsored schemes.
- Trainers Training Programmes covering target group of trainers & motivators in the field of entrepreneurship development.
- Target group for Management Development Programmes are officers and staff of Industries and commerce department and PSEs.

CEDOK is imparting training programmes in entire Karnataka State.

1. DISHA Guidance Cell

- As a part of Entrepreneurship Development, Government of Karnataka has approved establishment of "DISHA Guidance Cell" in district Head Quarters under the sponsorship of Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood, Department of Industries and Commerce and UNDP.
- Disha Guidance Cells are started at 16 District Head Quarters (Bangalore (U),

Bangalore (R), Davanagere, Tumkur, Kolar, Mangalore, Mysore, Hassan, Mandya, Karwar, Kalburgi, Bellary, Raichur, Belagavi, Dharwad and Vijayapur) where Joint Directors of CEDOK are located.

- Remaining 14 districts are covered under 2nd phase of "DISHA" Scheme and Disha Guidance Cell are started in all 30 districts.

Objectives of the Project

- To compile and explain schemes of Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood.
- To motivate students of Government Colleges to undertake self-employment ventures.
- To disseminate information on various self-employment schemes of Government.
- To impart Residential Training to interested persons in preparing Business Plan.
- To prepare Videos for encouraging self-employment.
- To incorporate interactive web portal in www.Kaushalkar.com.
- To guide prospective entrepreneurs with successful Resource Persons.
- To compile information on available natural local resources.
- To make it a Nodal Centre for disseminating information on all aspects of self-employment.

Proposed Strategy

- Compile information from all the Developmental Departments, Boards and Corporations.
- Update all the self-employment schemes of Government.
- Develop skills of IEC (Information, Education and Communication) and Outreach Trainer in Training latest aspects of self-employment.
- Utilise local resources for better use.
- To create financial literacy to the youths.

A. DISHA OUT REACH

In DISHA Reach following are the components of the programme :

- To motivate college students in self-employment and briefly explain schemes of Skill Development, NULM, NRLM and other self-employment schemes.
- Providing of information through Blog and FAQ on Registration and Career Guidance to the interested queries in www.Kaushalkar.com.
- Providing of information through Telephone.
- Auto E-mail Response.

B. DISHA READY

1. Face to Face Training and Motivation :

4 days training programme at 2 hours per day will be conducted to the interested participants per batch of 20 participants in the centre.

C. DISHA STEADY

For Online Registered Dishaites

4 days training programme at 2 hours per day will be conducted to the interested participants per batch of 20 participants in the centre.

D. DISHA GO

Project Evaluation and Certification

5 days residential training programme will be conducted to prepare the candidates in preparing Business Plan and at the end of the training candidates Business Plan will be vetted by experts and will be certified.

2. Kaushalya Udyog Programme

During 2020-21 Outreach and Motivation Training programme, Koushalya Udyog Ready and Steady Programme, 6 days Residential and Non Residential Koushalya Udyog Entrepreneurship Development Programmes are conducted. These

programmes will help to enhance the Personal Entrepreneurial Competencies. It facilitates procedures and formalities required to set up a small enterprise, acquisition of information, knowledge and skills required to identify a business opportunity, prepare a business plan for the implementation. EDP will equip the participants with an understanding of the intricacies involved in managing a small enterprise and help the trainees to change their identity for growth, expansion, modernization and diversification.

3. Kaushalya Entrepreneurship Development Programme

During 2020-21 the following programmes are conducted :

- 6 Days Entrepreneurship Development Programme
 - 30 days Non Residential Skill Entrepreneurship Development Programme
 - 30 days Non Residential Skill Entrepreneurship Development Programme purely conducted to SC candidates and ST candidates.
- Under Sankalp Project, the following programmes are conducted to Women/SC/ST and Physically challenged persons
- 6 days Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP)
 - One day's Interaction Meet for CEDOK Existing Entrepreneurs
 - Two days Seminar on Unit Expansion, Modernization and Diversification for CEDOK Existing Entrepreneurs
 - Linkaging to Finance, Technology, Innovation and Incubation Services to CEDOK trained candidates.

No. of persons trained for self employment from 2017-18 to 2020-21 up to November 2020 is shown in **Table 16.9**.

Table 16.9 : Trained for Self Employment from 2017-18 to 2020-21

Sl. No.	Programmes/Schemes	Achievement			Target	Achievement
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Upto 30.11.2020
01.	Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes/Disha Outreach, Ready & Steady programme /Kaushalya Udyog Outreach, Ready & Steady programmes/ One day Interaction meet/ Two days Seminar					
	a. No of Persons Trained	35573	97599	44,847	2500	2033
	b. No. of Programmes	668	1279	1155	50	37
	c. Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	449.67	90.97	83.38	6.45	4.58
02.	Entrepreneurship Development Programmes /Disha Go / Kaushalya Udyog EDPs/ 30 Days Skill Entrepreneurship Development programme					
	a. No of Persons Trained	2738	12660	6737	4535	2358
	b. No of Programmes	63	239	148	130	78
	c. Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	46.28	252.55	224.79	250.00	164.09
03.	Training of Trainers Programmes					
	a. No of Persons Trained	-	97	-	-	-
	b. No of Programmes	-	2	-	-	-
	c. Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	-	1.85	-	-	-
04.	Management Development Programmes					
	a. No of Persons Trained	269	66	61	20	-
	b. No of Programmes	10	3	2	1	-
	c. Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	56.70	13.48	14.65	1.80	-
	a. Total No of Persons Trained	38,580	110422	51,645	7055	4391
	b. Total No of Programmes	741	1523	1305	181	115
	Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	552.65	358.85	322.82	258.25	168.67

16.6 GOVERNMENT TOOL ROOM AND TRAINING CENTRE (GTTC)

16.6.1 Background

Government Tool Room and Training Centre (GTTC) Bangalore, was established in the year 1972 with Danish assistance on a modest scale has today grown into major Tool Room in the country. The performance of GTTC in training and tooling support to industries in state has been exemplary and the objectives have been met with tremendous success, particularly in the state of Karnataka. GTTC offers training programmes at various levels with a view to address the ever growing requirement of qualitative technical manpower for diverse manufacturing environments.

16.6.2 Objectives

- Conducting Skill Development Courses to youth with employable skills to make them industry ready
- Focus on guiding trainees especially from backward, rural and economically weaker sections of the society for improving employment potential including self-employment
- To conduct short-term and part-time courses for technical staff of small-scale industries putting emphasis on advanced technologies such as CNC Programming & Machining with CAD/CAM applications.
- To manufacture small and medium-size tools such as press tools, jigs & fixtures, moulds, dies, and special purpose tools.
- GTTC has the most advanced and sophisticated facilities for varieties of manufacturing activities and has also been recognized as SIRO (Scientific & Industrial Research Organization) by Government of India, Ministry of Science & Technology for carrying out research activities in Tooling, Design & Manufacturing.
- Considering the importance of the training offered by GTTC in creating a pool of highly skilled technicians for the tooling and manufacturing sector in the State and to create employment

opportunities in the expanding industrial sector, the proactive policies of the GOK resulted in establishing 24 more centres in the various districts of the state. Karnataka is now recognized as an important player at the national level in providing high quality training in the field of Tool & Die making and Precision Manufacturing.

16.6.3 Courses

The centre is conducting following courses; The Diploma courses are approved by Government of Karnataka and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)

- Diploma in Tool & Die Making (3+1) years.
- Diploma in Precision Manufacturing (3+1) years.
- Diploma in Mechatronics (3+1) years.
- Diploma in Electronics & Communication (only for girls) (3) years.
- Post Diploma in Tool Design Training course (1) year.
- M.Tech in Tool Engineering (2) years and Govt. sponsored (SCP/TSP) and CMKKY training programmes will be provided to the educated unemployed youths.
- During 4th year training period students are deputed to various industries across the country to undergo one year mandatory In-Plant Training. During this period the trainees will get Rs.7000/- to Rs.10000/- pm.
- Successful trainees get employment immediately after completion of training without any waiting period.
- Under the assistance of Govt. of Karnataka, established 24 GTTC centres across Karnataka to cater the emerging industrial requirements to provide skilled manpower and technical services to the existing and emerging industrial sectors.
- The centres are established at below mentioned places: Bengaluru, Mysuru, Gundlupete, Maddur, Hassan, Kadur, Humnabad, Kalburgi, Kudalasangama,

Belagavi, Dharwad-Hubballi, Dandeli, Mangaluru, Hosapete, Lingasagur, Harihara, Kanakapura, Tumkur, Kolar, Shivamogga, Gowribidanuru, Chikodi, Gokak and Udupi.

16.6.4 Establishment of Centres of Excellence

- Centre of Excellence was established in association with Siemens Industry Software and Design Tech Systems Ltd., at Bengaluru, Mysuru, Dandeli and Kalaburgi GTTC centres. The No. of candidates trained in these centres as on date are 315,145,452 and 1180 respectively.
- Centre of Excellence was established in association with Dassault Systemes at Humnabad, Lingasagur, Hospet and Yadgir GTTC centres located at Kalyana Karnataka Region. The No. of candidates trained in these centres as on date are 178,138,119 and 25 respectively.
- As per Government order GTTC has entered in to agreement with Parametric Technology Corporation[PTC] for upgradation of 7 GTTC centres 1]Belagavi, 2]Hubballi, 3]Mangalore, 4]Shimoga, 5]Hassan, 6]Tumkur and 7]Harihar to Centre of Excellence centres. Supply of machinery and equipments from PTC to these centres are under progress.

16.6.5 Social Impact

GTTC has 24 training centres across the state of Karnataka. This facilitates the candidates (both urban and rural) to get the industrial skill training.

GTTC is providing skill training programmes to the youth with industry ready skills to cater the manpower requirements of industries.

GTTC trained candidates are well accepted by the industry. GTTC candidates are working in various industries from local to Global Industries. Some of the students become entrepreneurs. The passed out trainees are eligible for higher education.

16.7 KARNATAKA GERMAN MULTI SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (KGMSDC)

KGMSDC Society has established Two Multi Skill Development Centres (MSDCS) of International Standards in Bengaluru and Kalaburagi for training in Advanced Technology areas with Technical co-operation of the German International Services (GIZ-InS), Germany. The KGMSDC is a Government owned Registered Society with full operational autonomy. The Society is having Governing Council under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to GOK, Vice Chairman, KGMSDC, Secretary, SDEL, representatives from GoI and Finance Department, plus representatives from the Industry Associations, Industry and leading technical training Institutes and GIZ-InS representatives for managing the Affairs.

The objective of these centres is to offer specialised skills training programme on par with international standards and in alignment with the Industry requirement. These Centres are well equipped with latest equipment, machinery, tools with good infrastructure, flexible market driven short and long-term courses, strong interface with industry and trained faculty. It also aims to provide training in high-end technology, self-sustenance after 5 years and linking international placement. MSDC Bengaluru and Kalaburagi have already achieved 100 percent recovery ratio in respect of recurring expenses.

For the first time in the country GoK with GoI assistance has established Multi Skill Development Centres (MSDCS) at Bengaluru & Kalaburagi with the Technical co-operation from GIZ-InS, Germany. With the success of two MSDCs at Bengaluru and Kalaburagi, three more Multi Skill Development Centres (MSDCs) has already been set up at Belagavi, Mangaluru and Hubballi and training activities were started from February 2015 onwards.

Courses: Training Programmes like IT ESSENTIALS, Cisco Certified CCNA, Advanced Welding, CAD/CAM/CNC, Embedded Systems, Industrial Automation,

Electrical Maintenance and Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning are implemented.

Progress : 29891 trainees have been trained since inception till end of November 2020. Out of which 9988 SC, 1528 ST, 5578 Women and 3045 Minority Candidates have been trained. placement is provided for 15524 for candidates. Total revenue earned so far from KGTTIs in INR is Rs.2123.00 lakh

16.8 KARNATAKA SKILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (KSDC) LIMITED

16.8.1 Skill Development

The Skill Development Corporation was established on 12.09.2008 through the Government Order No: LD 142 ETI 2007 Dated 02.04.2008 with an intention to implement the recommendations of the National and State Skill Mission Recommendations. As per the Action Plan 2020-21, the corporation has set a physical target of 21,134 candidates under the Chief Minister's Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane (CMKKY) and a financial target of Rs.10.73 Crores for implementation of the program. The Corporation has commenced the training for 2072 candidates and 1754 candidates have completed the training and remaining 318 candidates are in the verge of completing the training. About 10 lakh person were selected in the website kaushalkar.com. The Vocational Training Partners are proposed to be selected who have applied through website kaushalkar.com and are cleared by the high-power committee headed by Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner. The process of selection of candidates is underway. The Physical and financial target for district wise and category wise has been fixed as per norms.

During Covid -19 KSDC created portal called 'migrantkar.kaushalkar.com'. This portal has been created to help migrants in providing skill training and employment. 41,700 migrants have registered under this portal. Registered migrants have been consulted telephonically. As a result, it was found that 3566 were seeking skill training and 1152 were seeking employment. A total of 180 migrant candidates have been trained.

16.8.2 IMC-K (International Migration Centre – Karnataka)

With an intention to encash the Global Demand for skilled manpower particularly European countries, Middle East, Gulf countries, Australia, Japan and Southeast Asian Countries. Government of Karnataka set up separate centre called International Migration Centre (IMC-K) to skill the Human Resources of the state as per the requirements of the countries and to send them abroad for suitable job. And this centre is already operationalised with budgetary allocation of Rs. 7.80 Crore and Rs.6.51 Crore is already spent on this project. The first batch of candidates will be sent abroad by the end of this financial year.

16.9 SKILL AND JOB FAIRS

In order to enhance the employability of unemployed/un-trained professionals through proper skill Training followed by placement through "Skill and Job Fairs" by creating common platform for Employers & Job Seekers. Skill and Job Fairs are being organized since October 2008, in a larger scale at State level and mini job fairs are conducted at district level. As many as 196061 persons have been procured the job through melas up to 2020-21. The details are given in the **Table 16.10**.

16.10 CONCISE REPORT ON TRAINING SECTION OF DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

The Department of Employment and Training is conducting on-line admissions in the State for 258+11+1 Govt and 196 GIA industrial training institutions since 2012 as per the DGT, New Delhi, norms. Candidates can apply for 45 Technical & Non-Technical courses. Of the 45 Courses, Qualification for 03 Courses are SSLC failed/8th passed for remaining 42 courses SSLC passed are eligible to apply. The Govt & GIA candidates selected as such are required to pay the tuition fees as fixed by the government from time to time. Classes Commence in the month of August every year under semester system. August-2020 Admission details of Govt., and Private ITI's are provided in **Table 16.11**.

Table 16.10 : Details of Mega Job fairs conducted by Skill Department

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Job Melas	Selected Candidates
1	2008-09	5	28919
2	2009-10	9	36280
3	2010-11	13	19093
4	2011-12	6	11507
5	2012-13	2	1805
6	2013-14	3	12473
7	2014-15	1	1479
8	2015-16	3	9297
9	2016-17	7	22334
10	2017-18	11	27744
11	2018-19	11	5593
12	2019-20	192	16083
13	2020-21	71	3454
Total		334	196061

16.10.1 Apprenticeship Training

Apprenticeship training is imparted in Public Sector and Private sector establishments as per the Apprenticeship act 1961. As per the Act it is mandatory to engage 2.5% to 10% of their total employees, if the manpower strength is more than 40. Apprenticeship activities are being done in www.apprenticeship.gov.in portal. i.e. Registration of establishments, registration of candidates, examination etc. National apprenticeship promotion scheme (NAPS) was introduced on 19-08.2016 by Govt., of India, under this scheme a target of 50 lakh apprentices to be trained by 2016-2020. For Karnataka State the target for Apprenticeship is 30,000, of which 19955 is the achievement upto March 2020. **(Table 16.12)**

To encourage apprenticeship Govt. Of India will reimburse 25% or Rs.1500 per month per apprentice to the establishments.

State Government has also taken initiative to support and encourage apprenticeship scheme.

A. Under Karnataka apprenticeship training scheme Rs.1,000 per month

per apprentice will be reimbursed to establishments, in addition to Rs. 1,500 per month per candidate as per NAPS from 01.04.2017.

B. A cell has been formed in Karnataka for monitoring apprenticeship.

Way Forward

- A state level committee is setup to integrate internship as part of formal curriculum and enhancing the opportunities collaborating with Industry. In addition, planning to establish skill labs through public-private partnership in schools and colleges, for the afternoon sessions, to upskill our population, for generating higher income prospects. Strengthening skilling infrastructure at ITIs and Polytechnics, through partnerships with industry leaders such as Siemens, Tata Technologies, to train the workforce on emerging technologies.
- Every school and college to have vocational training centre.
- Strengthening institutions for Skilling/ Reskilling/ Upskilling of workforce.

Table 16.11: Admission details of Govt. and Private ITI's

ITI Type	No. of ITI's	Available Seats	Admitted	Vacant Seats	Percentage of Admissions (%)
Govt (NCVT)	270	28668	16627	12041	58
GIA (NCVT)	196	10924	8812	2112	81
Private (NCVT)	1034	59828	21586	38242	37
Private (SCVT)	34	1200	Under Progress	1200	Under Progress
Total	1534	100620	47025	53595	47

Table 16.12 : Apprenticeship Training in Karnataka for the Financial Year 2019-20

Establishments	Target	Achievement	Balance
Department of Industrial Training and employment	11,000	5,383	5,617
State Psu	6,000	3,664	2,336
Central Psu	10,000	4,729	5,271
Skill Mission	3,000	6,179	-3,179*
Grand Total	30,000	19,955	10,045

* The short term training programme has achieved more than the target.

- Objective - All youth to go through Skill training starting from 10th Standard to Graduate; Skill training to have components of Knowledge, Practice and Industry apprenticeship.
- Infrastructure – “Centre of Skill Excellences” to be built to serve at levels of the skill competency, Competency in collaboration with Industries.
- Manpower (Trainers) – Trainers at all these Centres of Skill excellence will have to be trained and should be able to demonstrate skills at the level of India Skills Competition.
- Financing – Instituting Human Resource Development Fund (HRDF) will be explored where certain level of contribution comes from industries based on the turnover and manpower strength for Reskilling and Upskilling of their employees.
- Mapping of global workforce requirements and supply of workforce.
 - A special Task Force for the aggregate demand will be constituted for the standard requirements of each skill. International Centre of Skill Excellence need to be established at the State level.
 - Youth aspiring for work in other countries should go through mandatory training in Skill Standards of that country/ International Skill Standards, Language training and Cultural Training.

CHAPTER 17

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17.1 BACKGROUND

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) marked a historic effort towards achieving development goals and priorities worldwide till 2015. As the MDGs era came to an end, 2016 ushered launch of the bold, broad based and transformative–2030 Agenda with a new approach to sustainable development threading together economic, social and environmental dimensions across the generations, acknowledging that decisions and approaches are related and have both synergies and trade-offs.

United Nation's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that provides an integrated evidence-based framework that includes 17 Goals, 169 targets and 232

indicators to be achieved by 2030 (UN General Assembly, 2015).The goals are interdependent and cover social, environmental and economic issues of poverty, hunger, health, education, climate change, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, urbanization, environment and social justice. These goals aim at ending poverty, protecting the planet and ensuring prosperity through equitable development and environmental sustainability. These 17 Goals are depicted in **Figure 17.1**.

India is committed to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) based on nationally defined indicators responding to national priorities and needs. NITI Aayog was made responsible for overall

Figure 17.1: Sustainable Development Goals



implementation of SDGs in the country, whereas Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) was entrusted with the responsibility of development of National Indicator Framework (NIF) on SDGs, in sync with Global Indicator Framework for monitoring of the SDGs in India. Accordingly, MoSPI has developed 306 national Indicators in 2018 based on the consultations with Ministries/ Departments, UN Agencies and other stakeholders.

The Government of India has introduced and implemented several policies, schemes and programmes promoting poverty alleviation, human development, gender and social equity and climate change. India has attempted to align and map its programmes under the 'Strategy for New India @ 75' with the UN-SDGs, furthering the motto, 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas' or 'Collective efforts for Inclusive growth' so that 'no one is left behind'.

17.2 PREPAREDNESS OF THE STATE TO IMPLEMENT SDG 2030

The national agenda needs to be supported and strengthened by the strategies and action plans at the State level. Karnataka being one of the progressive states in the country is highly sensitive to universal developmental programmes initiated by international institutions such as United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank, UN and other organizations. The state has been a front-runner in formulating action plan, vision and targets of sustainable development goals and it is proactive in implementation of programmes to achieve the targets of SDGs.

The State has taken up the implementation and monitoring of SDG goals and targets on priority basis. **Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department (PPMS)** is formulating strategies for attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Karnataka by 2030. The Department has been entrusted with the responsibility of preparing the State Action Plan for the implementation of SDGs. The department has formed the Monitoring and Coordination Committee and the State level

Steering Committee for formulation of effective and efficient action plan for achieving the SDGs. In order to monitor the progress of various SDGs a separate technical cell has been established and goal specific committees have been formed to provide technical support. The Karnataka vision 2020 and 2025 is now being integrated with SDGs.

Karnataka has constituted **Goal-wise committees for every SDG**, with Nodal officers from the departments and experts who contribute to the Goal as members. The Goal-wise Committees have identified around 600 indicators which encompass national indicators and additional State indicators, which is the highest number of indicators developed by any state in the country (**Table 17.1**).

To further the efforts on formulation of effective and efficient action plans, a separate technical cell has been established and goal wise committees have been set up under the senior retired IAS/IFS officers to provide technical support to departments towards achieving SDGs. The Goal-wise Committees have appraised the State government about budget requirements and has created SDG monitoring system.

The Planning Department has formed Monitoring and Coordination Committee under the Additional Chief Secretary and State level Steering Committee under the Chief Secretary for overseeing the formulation of effective and efficient action plans. A monthly review of NITI Aayog's 100 priority indicators from the SDG India Index Report of 2019 is part of the **Karnataka Development Programme (KDP)** Review at the district and State level.

Karnataka has been actively working towards spreading **awareness about SDGs**. It has prepared SDG Calendars and posters in both, English and Kannada and posters on each of the Goals. The government also advertises SDGs through short videos and jingles. On capacity building, officials and elected leaders of PRIs are being trained on localising SDGs. Modules have been prepared by Administrative Training Institute (ATI-Mysore) for capacity building

Table 17.1: Number of Karnataka SDG Indicators

SDG	National Indicators	State Indicators	Total
Goal 1: No Poverty	19	4	23
Goal 2: Zero Hunger	19	38	57
Goal 3: Good Health & Well Being	41	43	84
Goal 4: Quality Education	20	10	30
Goal 5: Gender Equality	29	21	50
Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	19	20	39
Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	5	12	17
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	40	26	66
Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	17	25	42
Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities	6	37	43
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	16	6	22
Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production	17	8	25
Goal 13: Climate Action	4	27	31
Goal 14: Life below Water	13	11	24
Goal 15: Life on Land	21	1	22
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	19	11	30
TOTAL	305	300	605

of government officials and elected representatives. The State is training 1,35,000 officials and elected representatives in 5 years through 2915 master trainers.

Disaggregated data collection from the districts and district specific targets are set to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of SDGs by District Planning Committees (DPC). It has developed new dashboard, **Avalokona (New Decision Support System)** to ensure

effective monitoring and evaluation of development programmes.

State is in knowledge Partnership with Public Affairs Centre (PAC) and International Institute of Information Technology (IIITB) through Centre for Open Data Research (CODR) for open data analysis of SDG indicators specifically focused on building data science applications to help in mid-course corrections as well as evidence-based policy interventions.

Karnataka Evaluation Authority has supported Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department (PPMS) for bringing out 'Sustainable Development Goals Vision 2030: Strategies and Action plan for Karnataka' based on the SDG committee reports. The document postulates specific targets and recommends strategies and action plans to achieve SDG targets 2030 through rational scheme and budget mapping with measurable outcome indicators.

Government of Karnataka has established a **Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre (SDGCC)** as part of the Planning Department in partnership with United Nation's Development Programme (UNDP). SDGCC in coordination with Department of Planning is spearheading SDG initiatives and driving the SDG movement in Karnataka.

SDGCC is a catalyst for introducing following innovative actions to achieve SDGs in the state.

- **Karnataka Vision 2030:** SDGs Vision 2030 – Strategies and Action Plan for Karnataka with 600+ indicators
- **Community Broadcast Programs:** The first community radio network has been initiated by SDGCC in Karnataka through community broadcast programs. Through this program's community radios are connecting to various government departments to understand various government schemes and programs to the community. This would help the community radios to communicate right information to educate people at the grassroots.
- **SDG Centre for Youth Engagement:** The First SDG Centre for Youth Engagement was established in National Institute of Engineering - Mysore. Many more such initiatives will be continued in the state.
- **SDG for Youth:** SDG Youth Engagement Campaign partnering with Academia and Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports was initiated

to build the capacity of youth to engage in SDGs.

- **NGOs for SDGs:** Initiated programs to engage NGOs in SDGs through NGO network. The first capacity building program was organised for Kalyana Karnataka Districts. Many more rigorous engagement programs would be continued
- **SDGs for CSR:** The first state to engage Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for SDGs. A CSR matchmaking platform (Akansha) to align CSR commitments to SDGs has been created.
- **Media for SDGs:** Media partnership and communication through TV media events, Podcasts and radio events has been initiated.

17.3 KARNATAKA AND THE SDGs

In 2019, NITI Aayog developed the SDG India Index Report and an accompanying Dashboard spanning across 17 SDGs covering all States and UTs. The SDGs have been broadly clustered and categorized into different groups based on the themes. SDGs 1,2,3,4,5,7 are related to **Human development needs and services**; and SDGs 6,11,12,13,14, and 15 explicitly target **environmental issues**. And the **common drivers and cross-cutting issues** essential to advance sustainable development across all dimensions are addressed in SDGs 8, 9 and 10 and those that promote **peaceful and inclusive societies** are reflected in SDGs 16 and 17. The relative position of Karnataka, India and best performing state in 2018 and 2019 is presented in **Table 17.2**.

Based on the SDG composite Index, States/UTs were categorized as Achievers (100), Front Runner (65-99), Performer (50-64) and Aspirant (0-49). Karnataka State ranks 6th among States and is a 'Front Runner' with a score of 66 in comparison to Kerala (70), Himachal Pradesh (69), Andhra Pradesh (67), Tamil Nadu (67) and Telangana (67). Performance of Karnataka in each SDGs is presented in **Table 17.3**.

The SDG India Index 2019 tracks progress of all States and UTs on 100 indicators

Table 17.2: Performance of Karnataka, India and Best Performing State

SDG	Karnataka		India		Best Performing State#	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Goal 1 No Poverty	52	49	54	50	TN (76)	TN (72)
Goal 2 Zero Hunger	54	37	48	35	Kerala (72)	Kerala (74)
Goal 3 Good Health & Well-Being	69	72	52	61	Kerala (92)	Kerala (82)
Goal 4 Quality Education	76	67	58	58	Kerala (87)	Kerala (74)
Goal 5 Gender Equality	43	42	36	42	Kerala (50)	Kerala (51)
Goal 6 Clean Water & Sanitation	62	88	63	88	Gujarat (100)	Andhra Pradesh (96)
Goal 7 Affordable & Clean Energy	77	86	51	70	TN (89)	Telangana (93)
Goal 8 Decent Work & Economic Growth	72	78	65	64	Andhra Pradesh (81)	Telangana (82)
Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	57	40	44	65	Kerala (68)	Kerala (88)
SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities	68	70	71	64	TN (85)	Telangana (94)
Goal 11 Sustainable Cities & Communities	36	48	39	53	Gujarat (52)	Gujarat (77)
Goal 12 Responsible Consumption & Production	NE	72	NE	55	NE	Karnataka (72)
Goal 13 Climate Action	NE	71	NE	60	NE	Karnataka (71)
Goal 14 Life below Water	NE	65	NE	NE	NE	Karnataka (65)
Goal 15 Life on Land	88	89	90	66	Madhya Pradesh (91)	Kerala (98)
Goal 16 Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions	74	75	71	72	Andhra Pradesh (90)	Andhra Pradesh (86)
Composite SDG score	52	66	57	60	Kerala (69)	Kerala (70)

Source NITI Aayog, 2018 & 2019

Note : NE- Not Estimated; # Best performing comparable State has been considered.

Table 17.3 : Performance of Karnataka by SDGs

Category	SDG	Score	Rank
Front Runner (Score: 65-99)	Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being	69	3
	Goal 4: Quality Education	76	6
	Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	77	6
	Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	72	2
	Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities	68	8
	Goal 15: Life on Land	88	10
	Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	74	9
	Goal 13: Climate action	71	1
	Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	72	4
	Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	88	6
	Goal 14: Life below Water	65	1
Aspirants (Score:0-49)	Goal 1: No Poverty	49	13
	Goal 2: Zero Hunger	37	15
	Goal 5: Gender Equality	42	7
	Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	40	19
	Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	48	12
	Composite SDG score	66	6

Source: NITI Aayog (2019)

drawn from the MoSPI's National Indicator Framework (NIF). With respect to Karnataka, 21 indicators fall into achiever category, 34 in front runners, 12 indicators in performer category and 31 in aspirants **(Table 17.4 & 17.5)**.

Note: In SDG 15, (i) Percentage of total land area covered under forest (ii) Tree cover as a proportion of geographical area and (iii) Combined i & ii which has values for all the 3 indicators and score only for combined indicator. Hence for this reason, number of indicators works out to 98.

There are 30 indicators below national average which are presented in **Table 17.6**. These indicators also form the priority of the

State in addition to 31 aspirational indicators to improve the overall State's performance. In total, around 46 indicators (excluding common indicators) are crucial for achieving the SDGs 2030 targets.

Indicators appearing in both aspirational category and below national average category are as under:

1. Percentage of households with any usual member covered by any health scheme or health insurance
2. Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Maternity Benefit (%)

Table 17.4: Categorisation of SDGs and Indicators by Index score

SDG	Number of Indicators	0-49	50-64	65-99	100
		Aspirant	Performer	Front Runner	Achiever
Goal 1	5	3	0	2	0
Goal 2	7	5	1	1	0
Goal 3	8	2	1	4	1
Goal 4	9	2	2	3	2
Goal 5	8	4	1	3	0
Goal 6	7	0	0	6	1
Goal 7	2	0	0	1	1
Goal 8	7	1	1	3	2
Goal 9	4	2	1	0	1
Goal 10	8	2	1	2	3
Goal 11	5	3	1	1	0
Goal 12	7	3	0	1	3
Goal 13	4	1	1	0	2
Goal 14	5	2	0	1	2
Goal 15	4	-	1	1	2
Goal 16	8	1	1	5	1
Total	98	31	12	34	21

Source: NITI Aayog (2019)

Note: In SDG 15, (i) Percentage of total land area covered under forest (ii) Tree cover as a proportion of geographical area and (iii) Combined i& ii which has values for all the 3 indicators and score only for combined indicator. Hence for this reason, number of indicators works out to 98.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>3. Rice, wheat and coarse cereals produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)</p> <p>4. Gross Value Added in Agriculture per worker</p> <p>5. Average annual dropout rate at secondary level</p> <p>6. Female to male ratio of average wage/salary earnings received during</p> | <p>the preceding calendar month among regular wage salaried employees (rural+urban)</p> <p>7. Operational landholdings-gender wise</p> <p>8. Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*</p> <p>9. Number of Internet subscribers per 100 population*</p> |
|--|---|

Table 17.5: Aspirational Indicators

SDG	Aspirational Indicator (Score: 0-49)	Karnataka		India		Best Performing State
		Value	Score	Value	Score	
Goal 1	Percentage of households with any usual member covered by any health scheme or health insurance	28.10	26	28.70	27	Telangana (66.40)
	Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	85.53	41	85.26	40	TN (94.07)
	Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefit under Maternity Benefit	19.90	19	36.40	35	Odisha (72.60)
Goal 2	Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted	32.50	24	34.70	18	TN (19.70)
	Percentage of children aged 6-59 months who are anaemic (Hb<11.0 g/dl)	34.70	48	40.50	33	Kerala (12.50)
	Percentage children aged 0-4 years who are underweight	32	26	33.40	23	Kerala (18.7)
	Rice, wheat and coarse cereals produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	1731	8	2516.67	30	Punjab (4169)
	Gross Value Added in Agriculture per worker	0.54	26	0.68	38	Punjab (2.4)
Goal 3	Proportion of institutional deliveries	59.20	34	54.7	27	Telangana (71.8)
	Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who use any modern method of family planning	51.30	44	47.8	40	AP(69)
Goal 4	Average annual dropout rate at secondary level	26.18	46	19.89	67	Punjab (8.6)
	Disabled children (5-19 Years) attending educational institution	62.81	33	61.18	30	Kerala (73.16)
Goal 5	Female to male ratio of average wage /salary earnings received during the preceding calendar month among regular wage salaried employees (rural+urban)	0.70	41	0.78	57	Kerala (0.97)
	Percentage of seats won by women in the general elections to state legislative assembly	3.14	6	8.32	17	Haryana (14.42)
	Female labour force participation rate (LFPR)	20.40	18	17.50	15	Andhra Pradesh (34.4)
	Operational landholdings-gender wise	1.20	2	13.96	28	Bihar (1.58)
Goal 8	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)(15 years+)	51.60	22	49.8	19	Andhra Pradesh (59)
Goal 9	Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	0	0	69.89	70	Kerala (100)
	Number of Internet subscribers per 100 population	10.32	2	48.48	43	Haryana (140)
Goal 10	Gini Coefficient of Household Expenditure in Rural India	0.259	29	0.283	22	Bihar (0.19)
	Gini Coefficient of Household Expenditure in Urban India	0.403	23	0.363	12	Bihar (0.29)

Table 17.5: Aspirational Indicators

SDG	Aspirational Indicator (Score: 0-49)	Karnataka		India		Best Performing State
		Value	Score	Value	Score	
Goal 11	Houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) as a percentage of net demand assessment for houses	26.27	24	31.01	29	Gujarat (58.23)
	Percentage of waste processed	41	41	56	56	MP (84)
	Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urban areas	0.35	35	0.38	38	Punjab (0.75)
Goal 12	Ratio of processed quantity of hazard waste sent to recycle to hazard waste generated*	0.05	7	0.04	5	UP (0.2)
	Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treated against MSW generated	34.49	34	20.75	21	Telangana (47.9)
	Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation	46.42	42	67.76	65	Kerala (95.53)
Goal 13	CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1000 population	37.16	20	28.74	15	Odisha (124.84)
Goal 14	Coastal Water Quality Index	48	23	Null	NE	Odisha (59)
	Average marine representative sampling stations in the shore zone	7.98	34	Null	NE	TN (8.17)
Goal 16	Estimated number of courts per 10 Lakh persons	12.20	24	12.83	26	Andhra Pradesh (31.4)

Source: NITI Aayog (2019)

#Note : Best performing comparable State has been considered; Null : No Value; NE : Not Estimated.

Table 17.6: Karnataka SDG indicators below National Average

SDG	Indicators	Karnataka	India
Goal 1	Percentage of households with any usual member covered by any health scheme or health insurance	28.10	28.70
	Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Maternity Benefit (%)	19.90	36.40
Goal 2	Rice, wheat and coarse cereals produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	1731	2516.67
	Gross Value Added in Agriculture per worker	0.54	0.68
Goal 3	HIV Incidence per 1000 uninfected population	0.08	0.07
Goal 4	Average annual dropout rate at secondary level	26.18	19.89
	Percentage of schools with Pupil Teacher ratio less than/ equal to 30	76.05	70.43

Table 17.6: Karnataka SDG indicators below National Average

SDG	Indicators	Karnataka	India
Goal 5	Female to male ratio of average wage / salary earnings	0.70	0.78
	Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year	62.06	59.97
	Operational landholdings-gender wise	1.20	13.96
Goal 6	Percentage of households having improved source of drinking water	95.40	95.50
	Percentage of urban households with individual household toilets	93.36	97.22
	Percentage of blocks over-exploited	25.57	18.01
Goal 9	Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*	0	69.89
	Number of Internet subscribers per 100 population*	10.32	48.48
Goal 10	Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population in urban India	6.80	13.35
	Gini Coefficient of Household Expenditure in Urban India	0.403	0.363
	Proportion of SC /ST persons in state legislative assemblies	22.77	28.33
	Ratio of transgender labour force participation rate to male labour force participation rate	0.59	0.64
Goal 11	Houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) as % of net demand assessment for houses	26.27	31.01
	Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	88.51	90.99
	Percentage of waste processed	41	56
	Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urban areas	0.35	0.38
Goal 12	Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability	69.87	63.33
	Percentage use of nitrogen fertilizer out of total N,P,K, (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)	53.82	64.49
	Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation	46.42	67.76
Goal 15	Tree cover as a proportion of geographical area	2.98	2.85
Goal 16	Reported cognizable crimes against children per 1 lakh population	30.10	28.90
	Estimated number of courts per 10 Lakh persons	12.20	12.83
	Cases Reported under Prevention of Corruption Act & Related Sections of IPC per 100,000 population		

Note : * Percentage of targeted habitation connected by all-weather roads under *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* is 100% for Karnataka as per RDPR database and Number of Internet subscribers per 100 population is not tallying with the state estimates.

10. Gini Coefficient of Household Expenditure in Urban India
11. Houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) as % of net demand assessment for houses
12. Percentage of waste processed
13. Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urban areas
14. Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection
15. Estimated number of courts per 10 Lakh persons

Way Forward

Out of 100 SDG indicators, 46 indicators are identified for the state which either fall under aspirational category or below national average. Indicators appearing in both aspirational category and below national average category (15 indicators) form the priority of the State followed by the remaining 31 aspirational and below national average indicators. In the next stage, targeting to achieve the status of the best performing State for attaining the achiever status in all the SDGs at the earliest by 2030. Following are the major strategies and action plans for improving the performance of aspirational indicators and below national average indicators, aimed at improving the overall score of each of the SDGs.

- 100% coverage of 1.15 Cr households from the present 76 lakhs households (2020) under Ayushman Bharat scheme to reduce health expenditure of the poor.
- 100% coverage of social protection benefits under maternity benefits from existing 95.7% in 2018-19.
- 100% coverage of MGNREGA job card holders from 85.2% (2018-19) by way of skilling and upskilling through various skill development schemes like National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Chief Minister Kaushalya Karnataka Yojana (CMKKY).
- Improve productivity of rice and coarse cereals to 5033.34 kg/ha from 1731kg/ha in 2018-19, by promoting precision and organic farming, watershed development, micro-irrigation, and climate-resilient crops (Millets) in 45 over exploited/critical groundwater blocks.
- Improve gross value added per worker to 1.36 from 0.54 in 2019 through promotion of Integrated Farming Systems (IFS), agro-processing, organising farmers through Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) linking with 'farmpreneurs' in every Gram Panchayats.
- Reduce anaemia in women and children to zero from 45.4% and 34.7% (2019), respectively through multiple efforts such as diversification of the food basket, Iron-folic acid supplements, fortification, availability and access to best source of iron, vitamin 'C', and folic acid, periodic de-worming and by strengthening Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). In addition, encourage SHGs to prepare Ayush Iron bioavailability enhancer kit to reduce the MMR/IMR/Malnutrition/Undernutrition and linking it to markets.
- Reduce Infant mortality rate (IMR) to 10 from 24 per thousand live births (2019) through mother and childcare for first 1000 days of childbirth.
- Reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 50 from 97 per lakh live births (2019) through schemes like Matrupoorna Yojane.
- Reduce under five mortality rates to 25 from 32 per 1000 live births (2019) by providing maternity benefits to BPL women registered in Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) portal.
- Increase preventive care and awareness building by promoting AYUSH enabled handholding, active of Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs) and Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKSSs).

- Increase the number of physicians, nurses, and mid-wives to 88 from 72 per 10000 population (2019) through various stakeholder involvement.
- Reduce the dropout rate at secondary level to zero from 26.18% (2019) by regulated management of the Village Education Register as stipulated by the Right to Education Act.
- Ensure 100% education of children with special needs from 62.81% (2019) by extending Technology Assisted Learning Programme (TALP), school readiness program and home-based education program to cover all the schools in the State.
- Ensuring 50% joint ownership of farms of women from existing 1.2% (2019) for improving of gender equality index.
- Increase women's work participation (LFPR) to 100% from existing 20.4 (2019) by ensuring equal distribution of work. Strengthening women Self Help Groups, cooperatives, promoting schemes that encourage women entrepreneurship, providing infrastructure and support facilities (credit, legal) for women, and facilitate entry of women in skilled jobs. Panchayat Raj Institutions have achieved more than 33% women elected representatives, legislative strength should be improved either through legal mandate or proactive initiatives by political parties while selecting and grooming women candidates.
- Reducing sexual crime against women (42 per lakh) and girls (62 per lakh) to zero by training police officials, provision of special courts, women police force, police stations and advocates for improving conviction rate and reducing the pendency rate to zero from 86.8%, besides introducing modules on Gender Equality in Schools and Colleges. Modules on gender equality in school curriculum, skill development programmes for girls, vocational training, skill up-gradation, capacity building for women in e-commerce, increasing the provision for women from 33 % to 50% under Chief Minister's Koushalya Karnataka Yojana skill training and placement, Skill Development, Entrepreneurship & Livelihood (SDEL) to identify gender-friendly courses.
- Increase Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) to 100% from 51.6% (2019) by strengthening linkages between growth centres and workforce.
- Provide appropriate infrastructure to the migrants who have already registered under the Migrants Registration and Establishment Acts by encouraging the non-registered migrants to register and making the Aadhaar and the PDS available to them.
- Reduce unemployment rate to less than 1% from 4.8% (2019) by establishing industries to process farm produce under Atmanirbhar scheme.
- Create social infrastructure in health care, education, and skilling by utilizing the increased viability gap funding under Atmanirbhar scheme through Public-Private Partnership. Develop industrial estates and establish specific industries suited to the growth centres. Organize local investors meet to attract both global and local capital.
- Promote income generating activities for marginalized groups and reduce regional inequalities focusing on Kalyan Karnataka Region.
- Complete 100% net demand assessment for houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) from existing 26.27% by promoting housing rental options under new housing scheme, reconstruction of slums, dilapidated houses, and creation of housing cooperatives. Make overall plan for urban and rural infrastructure networks, extend urban public services to rural areas, and gradually unify institutions and harmonize standards for urban and rural public services. Encourage poor slum dwellers to develop capability for maintaining stable employment and livelihoods to settle in urban areas.

- Ensure 100% processing waste by Improving household waste management from existing 41% (2019)
- Upgrade installed sewage treatment capacity in urban areas from existing 0.35(2019) to 1 by creating integrated waste management systems in proportion to the garbage generated.
- Increase the ratio of recycled hazardous waste vis-à-vis generated to 1 from 0.05 (2019) by strict implementation of Solid Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- 100% treatment of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) from existing 34.9% (2019) by creating awareness on requirement of comprehensive waste management system and installing required infrastructure. In education curriculum -create awareness among the future generation about the importance of sustainable resources use. Posters, stickers highlighting the effective water use in the schools, waste segregation all these measures help in nurturing them to become ecologically conscious citizens.
- Increase the use of LED bulbs to 165 from 37.16 per 1000 population to reduce CO₂ emission.
- Improving coastal water quality index to 80 from 48 (2019) by regulating discharge of industrial effluents and sewage and reducing the diesel subsidy.
- Strengthen Coastal Regulation Zones (CRZ) and involve coast guard to monitor pollution levels. Introduce legal provisions in the CRZ/Environment Act to increase access to small scale fishermen.
- Increase estimated number of courts to 33.76 from 12.2 (2019) per 10 Lakh persons through establishment of courts and other infrastructure facilities.

In addition to the above strategies and action plans, the State is also focusing on improving the performance of performer and frontrunner indicators aiming for achiever status.

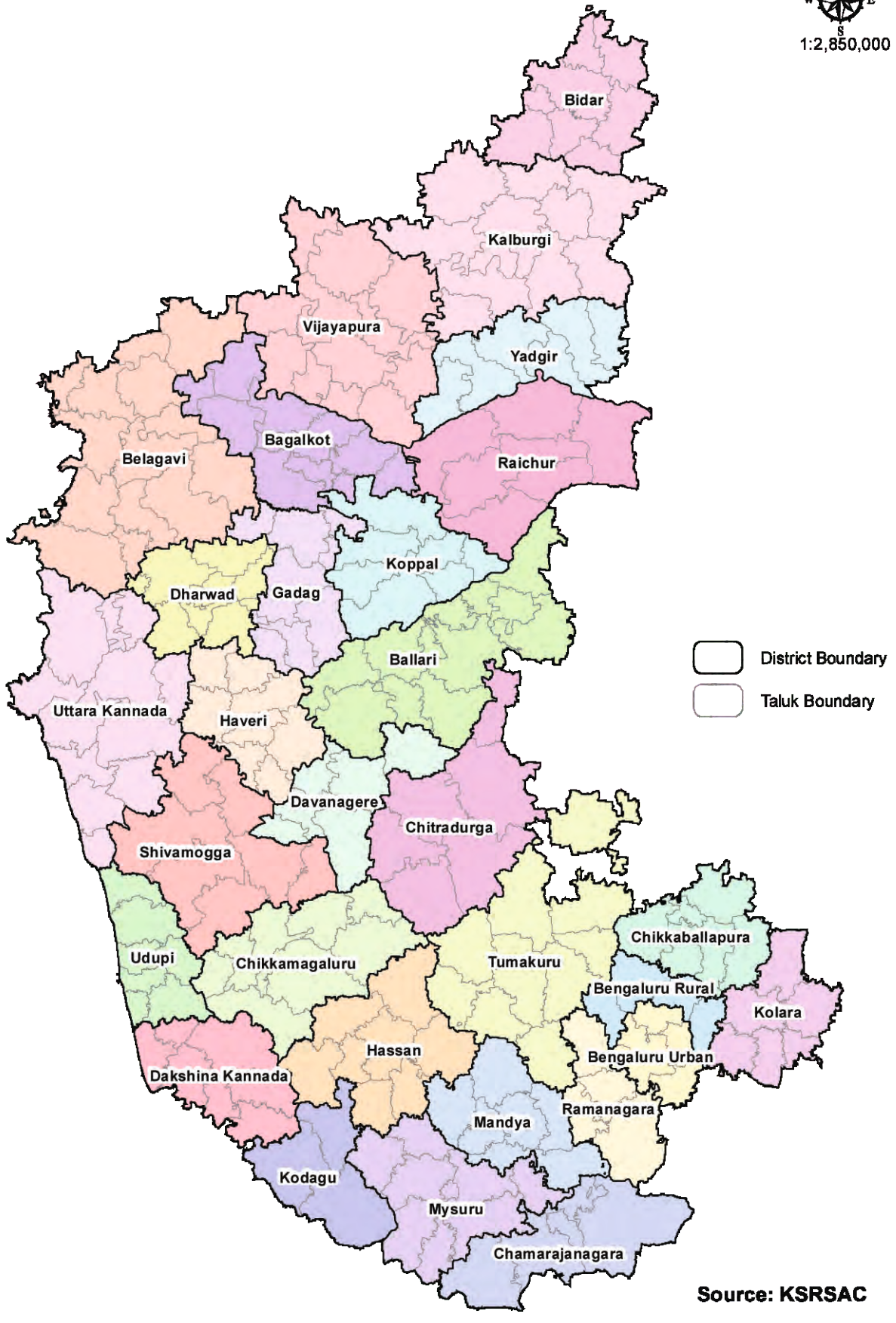


MAPS

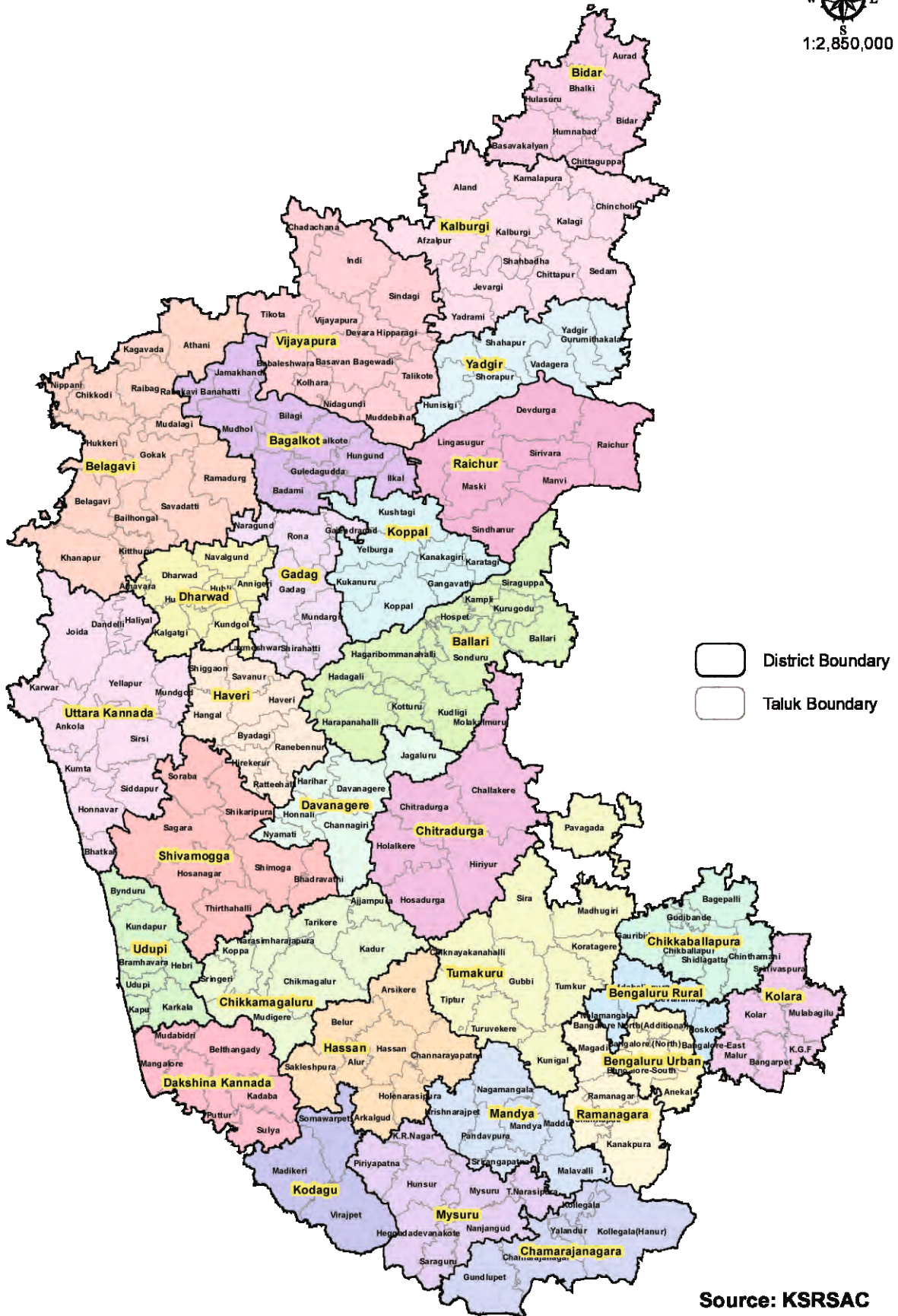
List of MAPS

Sl. No	Title	Page No
1	District Map of Karnataka State	... M1
2	Taluk Map of Karnataka State	... M2
3	LandUse LandCover Map of Karnataka State	... M3
4	Soil Map of Karnataka State	... M4
5	Districtwise Net Area Sown to Geographical Area of the District – 2018-19	... M5
6	Ground Water Status as on March 2017	... M6
7	District wise Percentage of Marginal Land Holders Out of Total Land Holder as per Agriculture Census 2015-16	... M7
8	District wise Percentage of Small Land Holders Out of Total Land Holder as per Agriculture Census 2015-16	... M8
9	District wise Sex Ratio Greater or Lower than the State Sex Ratio of 973	... M9
10	District wise Literacy Rate Greater or Lower than State Literacy Rate of 75.36	... M10
11	District wise Density of Greater or Lower than State Average	... M11
12	Percentage of Schedule Castes Population to the Total Population of the District (2011 Census)	... M12
13	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population to the Total Population of the District (2011 Census)	... M13
14	Percentage of Schedule Castes & Scheduled Tribes Population to Total Population of the District (2011 Census)	... M14

District Map of Karnataka State

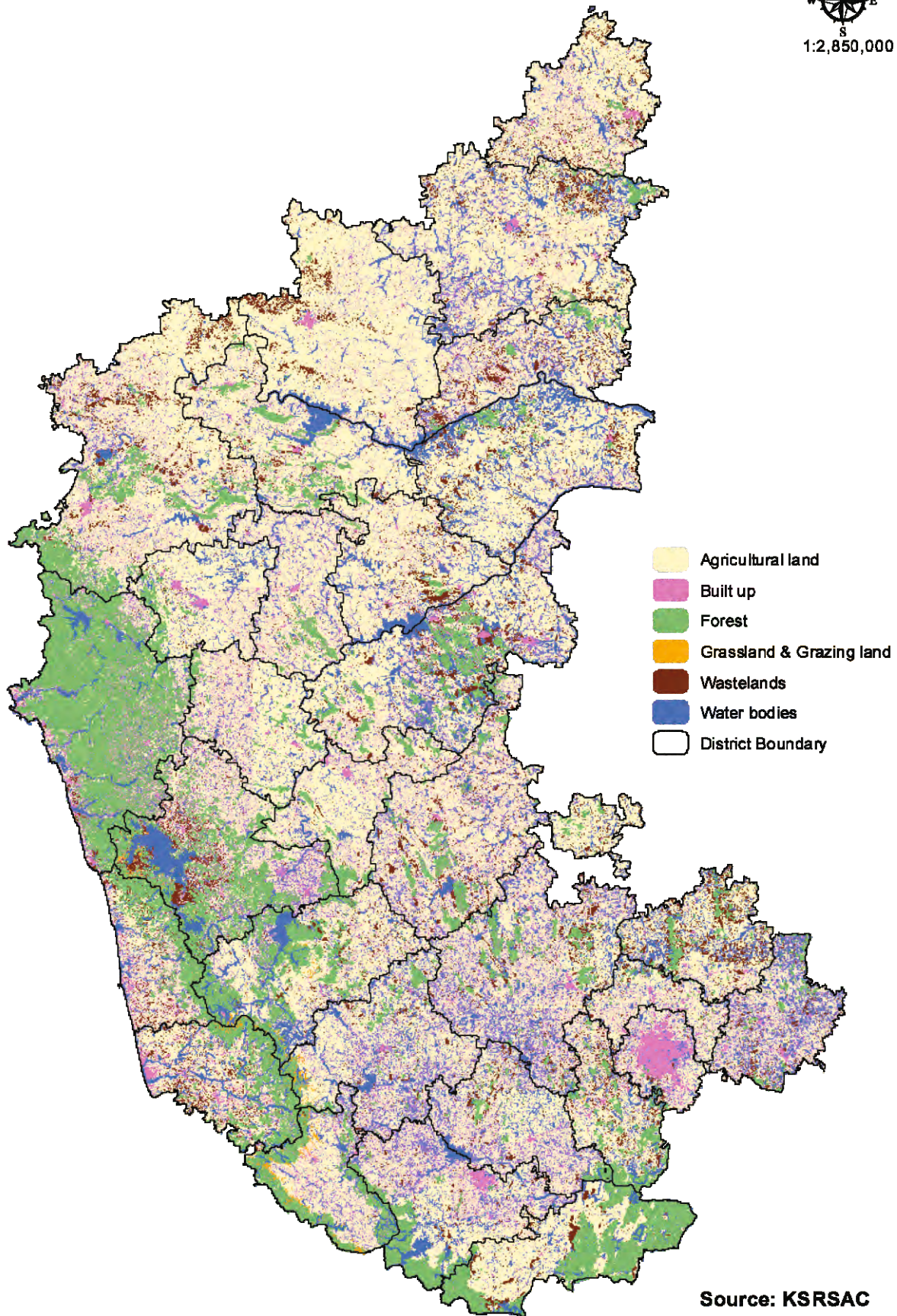


Taluk Map of Karnataka State



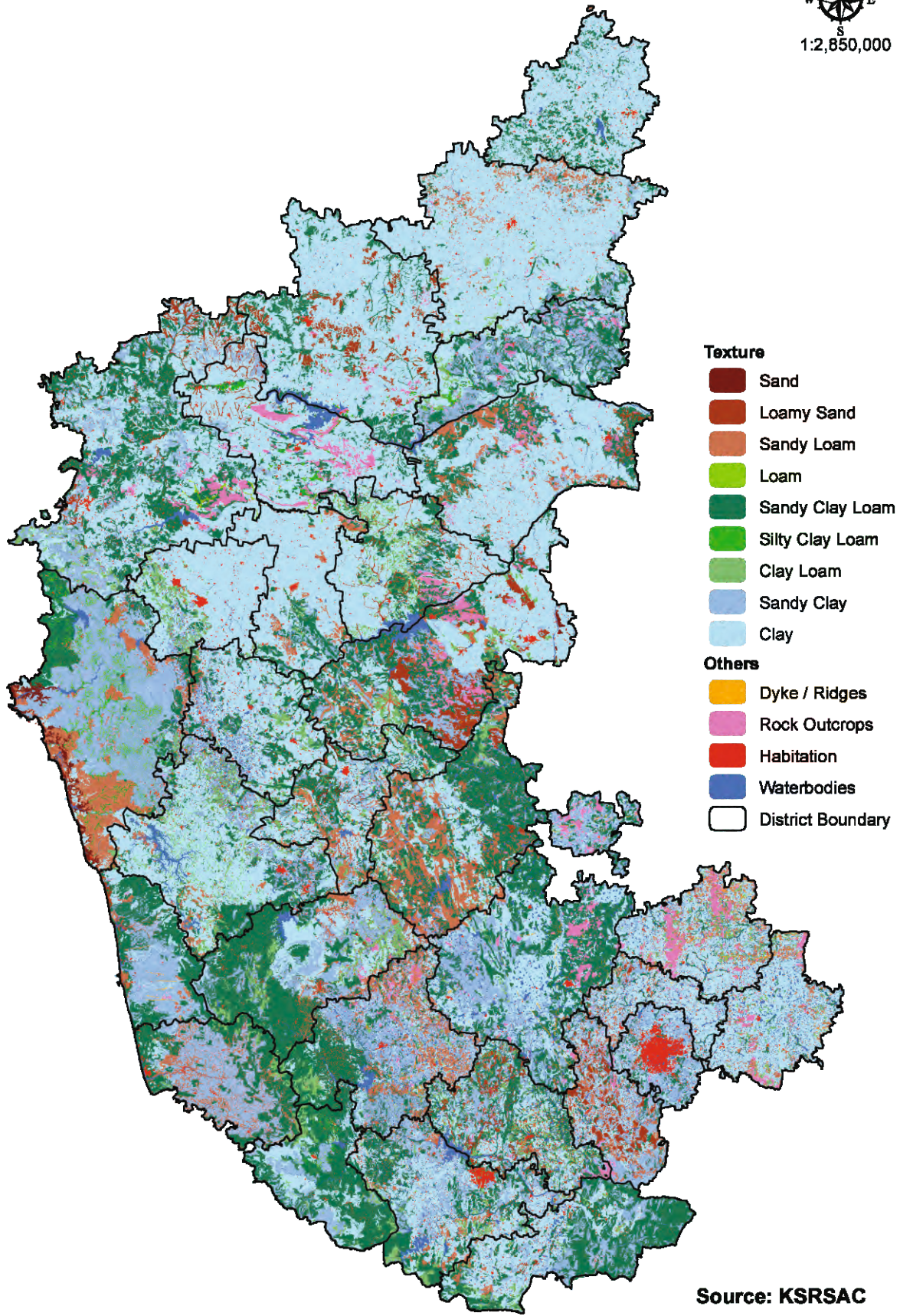
LandUse LandCover Map of Karnataka State

N
W E
S
1:2,850,000

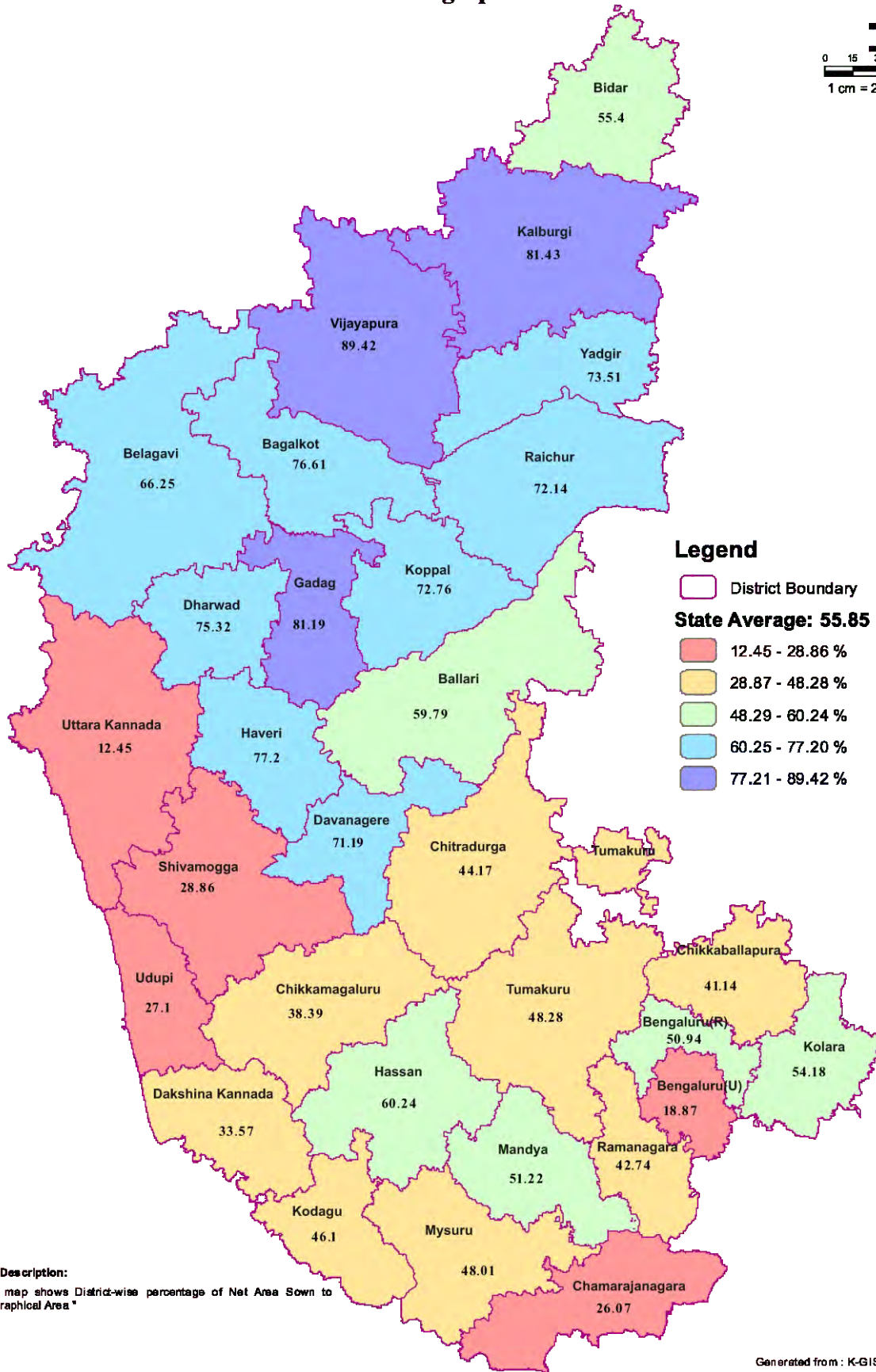
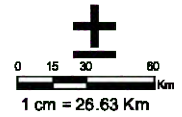


Soil Map of Karnataka State

N
W E
S
1:2,850,000



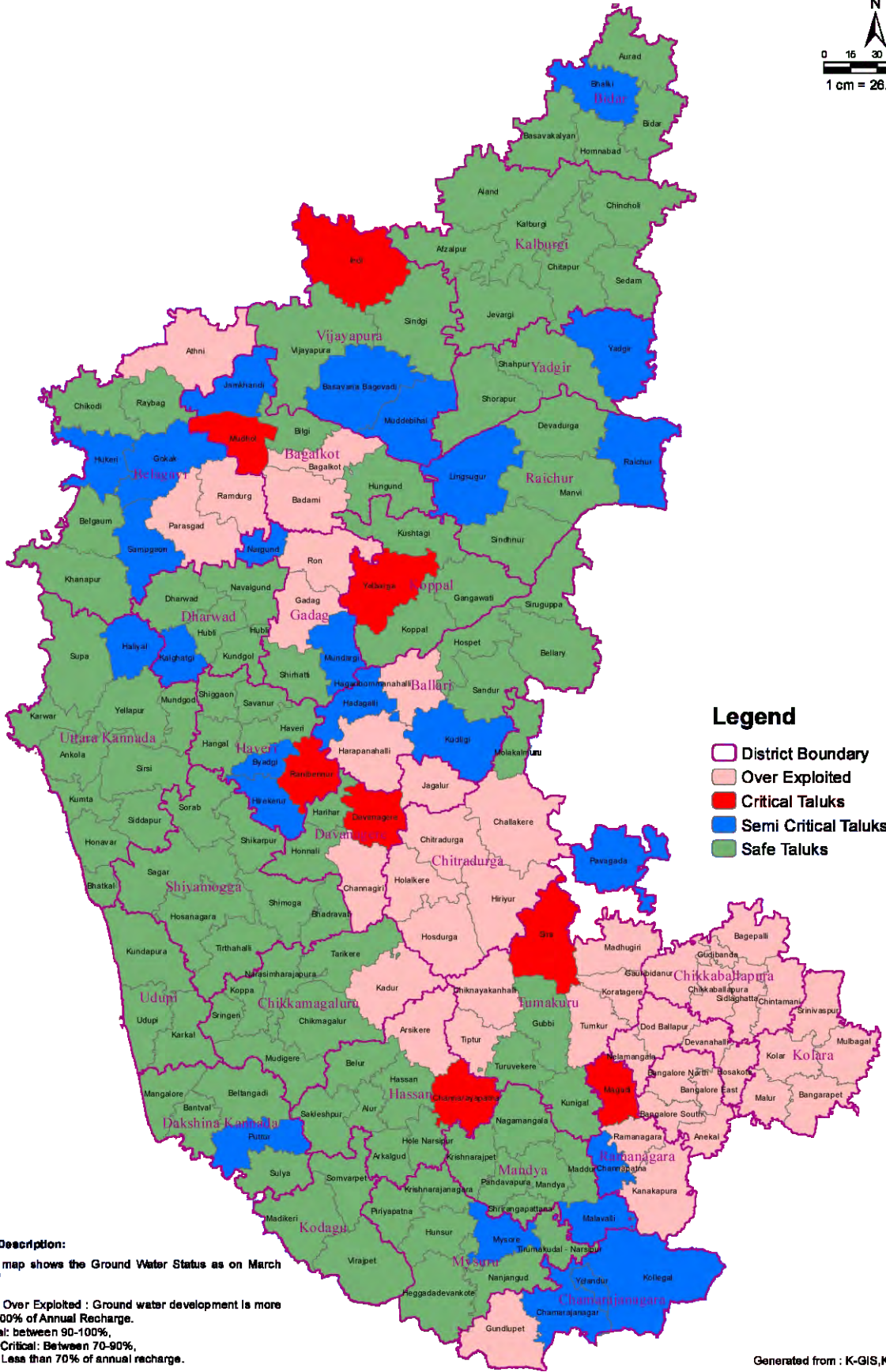
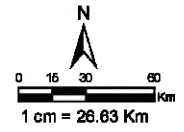
Districtwise Net Area Sown to Geographical Area of the Distict - 2018-19



Map Description:
 This map shows District-wise percentage of Net Area Sown to Geographical Area.

Generated from : K-GIS, KRSAC

Ground Water Status as on March 2017

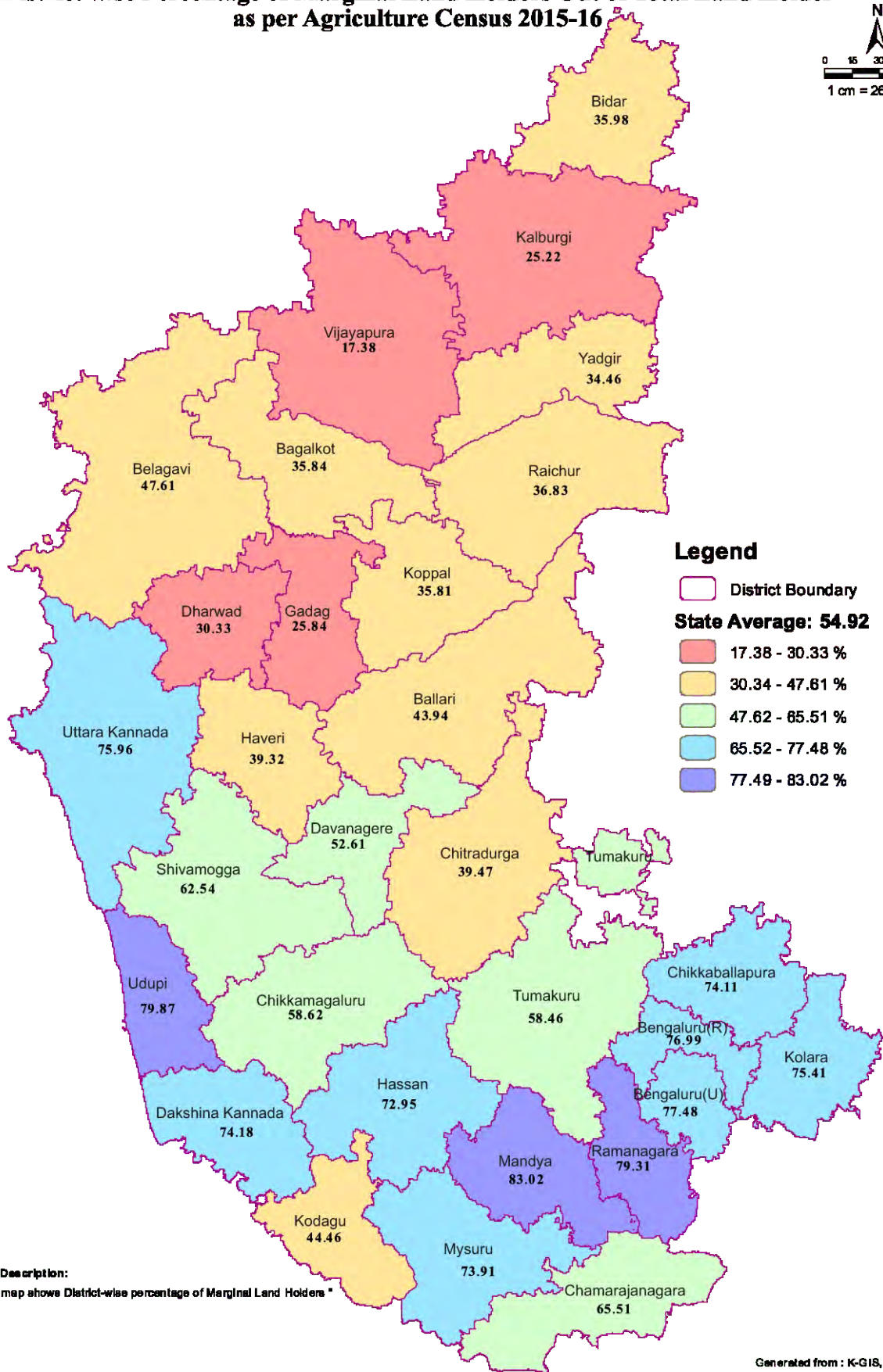
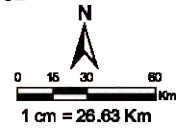


Map Description:
 "This map shows the Ground Water Status as on March 2017"

Note: Over Exploited : Ground water development is more than 100% of Annual Recharge.
 Critical: between 90-100%,
 Semi Critical: Between 70-90%,
 Safe : Less than 70% of annual recharge.

Generated from : K-GIS,KRSAC

District wise Percentage of Marginal Land Holders Out of Total Land Holder as per Agriculture Census 2015-16



Legend

District Boundary

State Average: 54.92

17.38 - 30.33 %

30.34 - 47.61 %

47.62 - 65.51 %

65.52 - 77.48 %

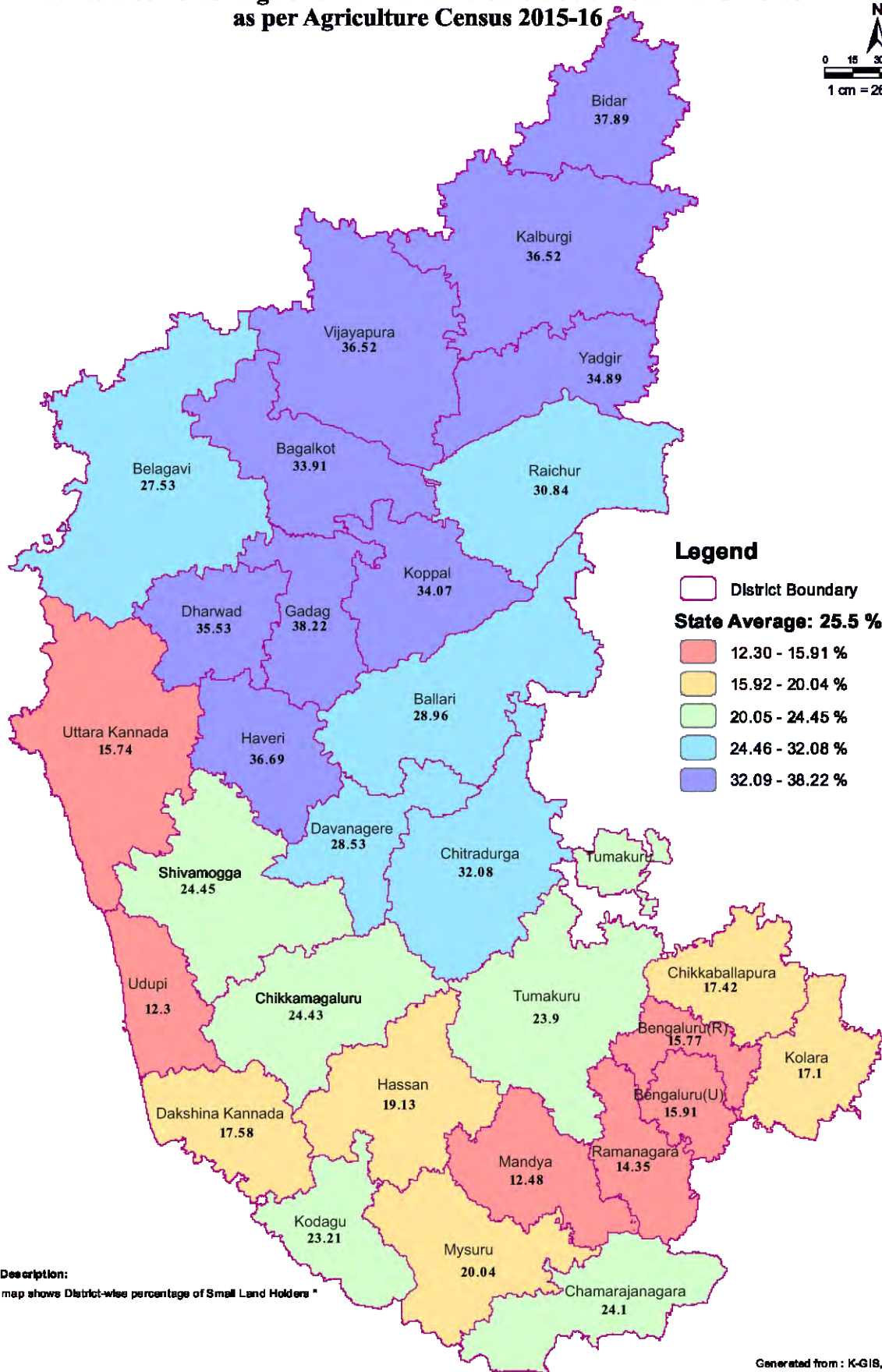
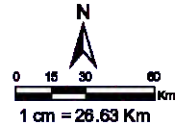
77.49 - 83.02 %

Map Description:

"This map shows District-wise percentage of Marginal Land Holders."

Generated from : K-GIS, KRSBAC

District wise Percentage of Small Land Holders Out of Total Land Holder as per Agriculture Census 2015-16

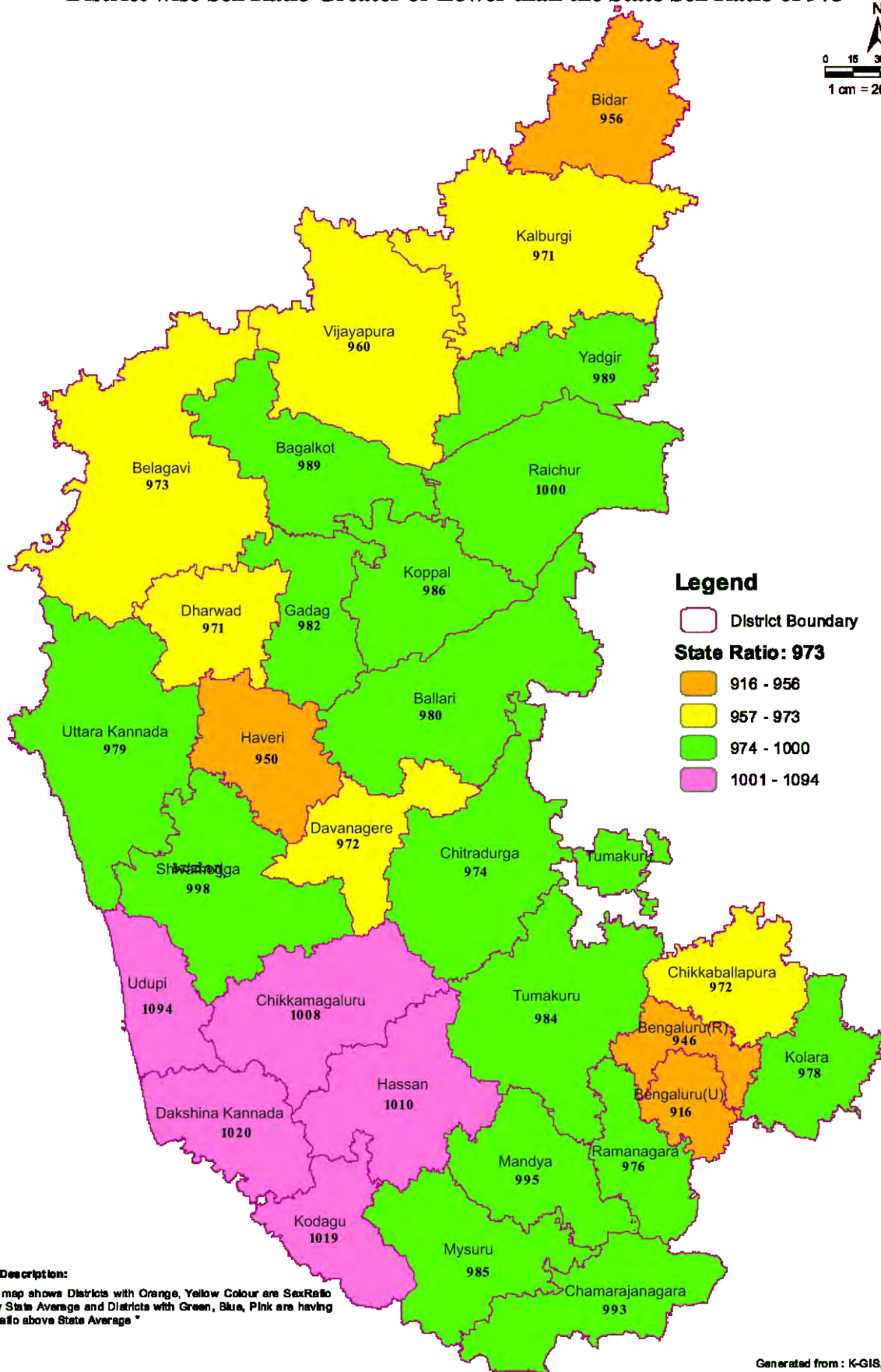
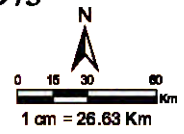


Map Description:

"This map shows District-wise percentage of Small Land Holders"

Generated from : K-GIS, KSRBAC

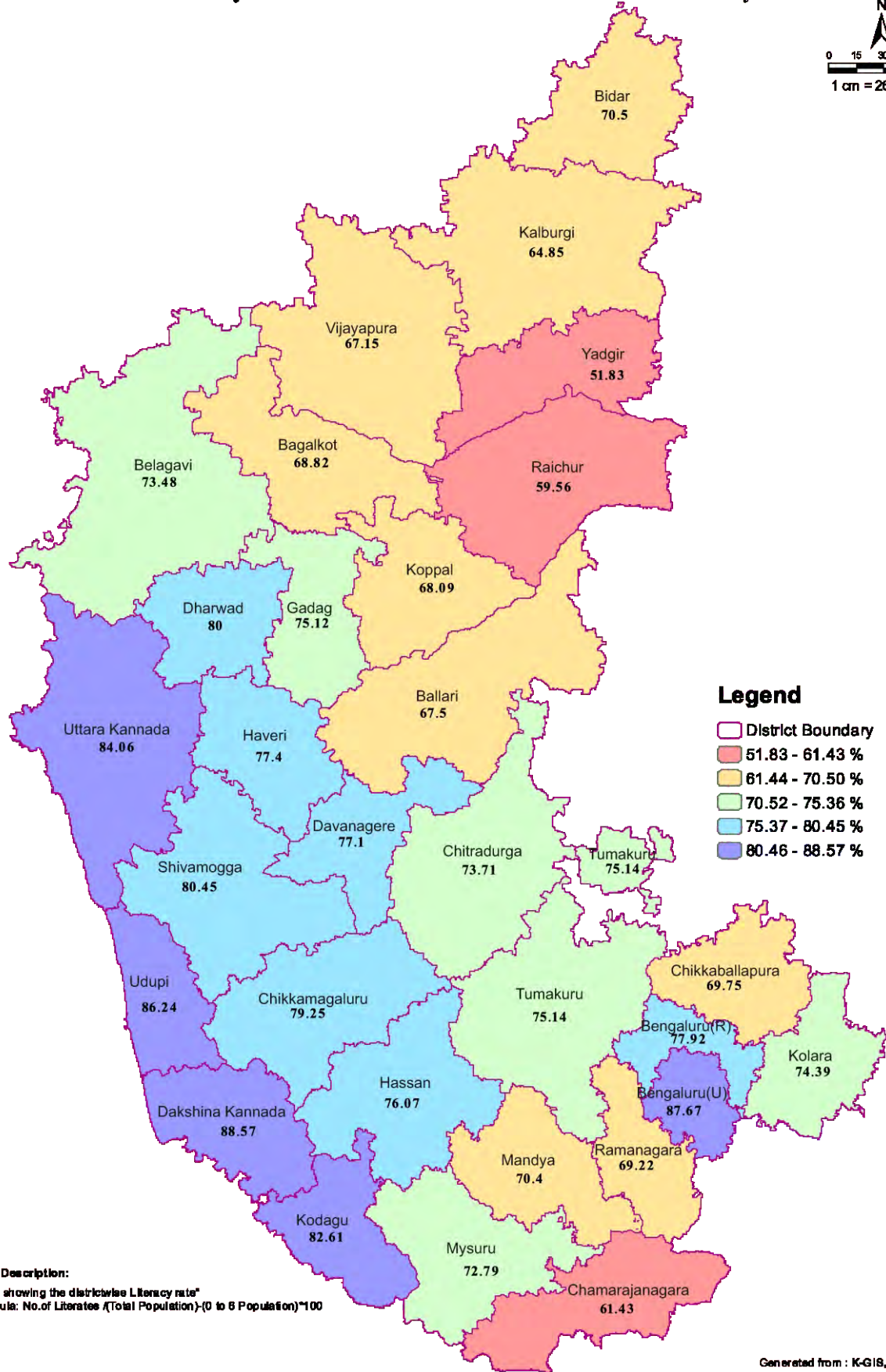
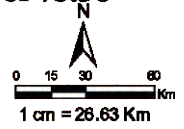
District wise Sex Ratio Greater or Lower than the State Sex Ratio of 973



Map Description:
 *This map shows Districts with Orange, Yellow Colour are SexRatio below State Average and Districts with Green, Blue, Pink are having SexRatio above State Average *

Generated from : K-GIS,KSRSAC

District wise Literacy Rate Greater or Lower than the State Literacy Rate of 75.36

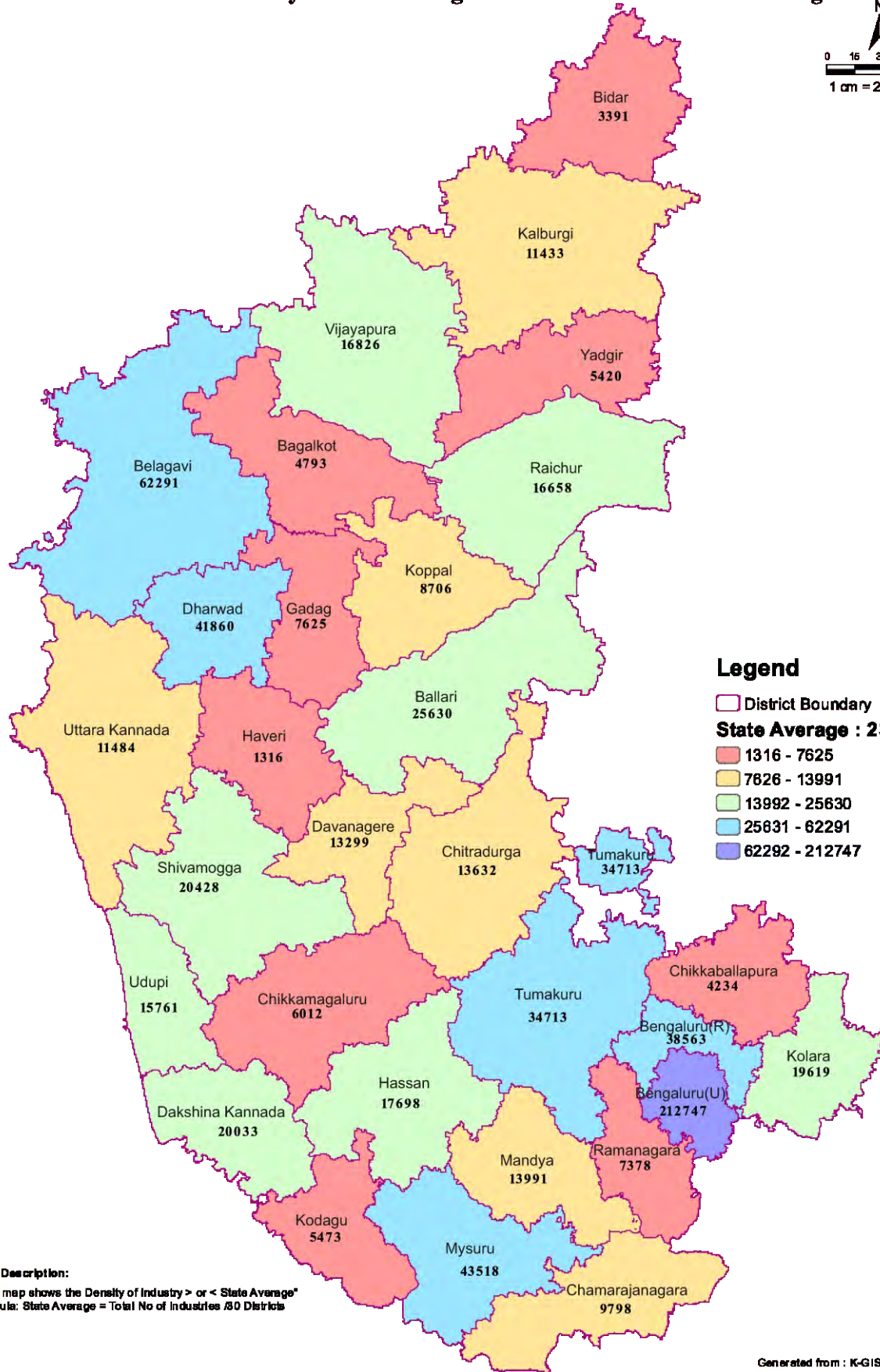
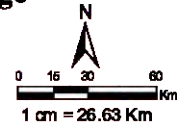


- Legend**
- District Boundary
 - 51.83 - 61.43 %
 - 61.44 - 70.50 %
 - 70.52 - 75.36 %
 - 75.37 - 80.45 %
 - 80.46 - 88.57 %

Map Description:
 Map showing the districtwise Literacy rate
 Formula: No. of Literates / (Total Population) * 100

Generated from : K-GIS, KSRBAC

District wise Density of Industries greater or lower than State Average



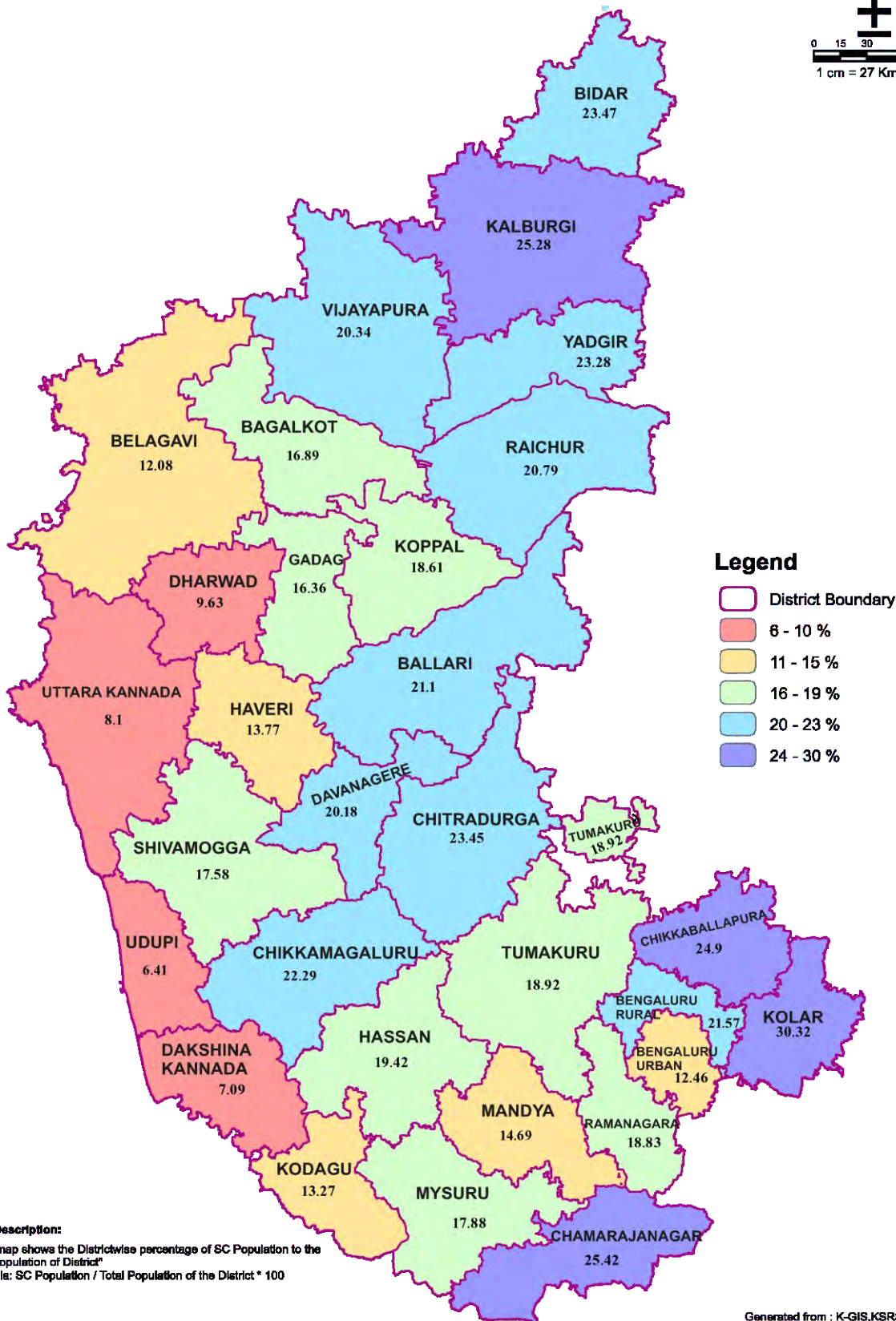
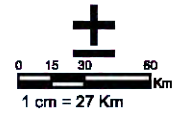
Legend

- District Boundary
- State Average : 23811**
- 1316 - 7625
- 7626 - 13991
- 13992 - 25630
- 25631 - 62291
- 62292 - 212747

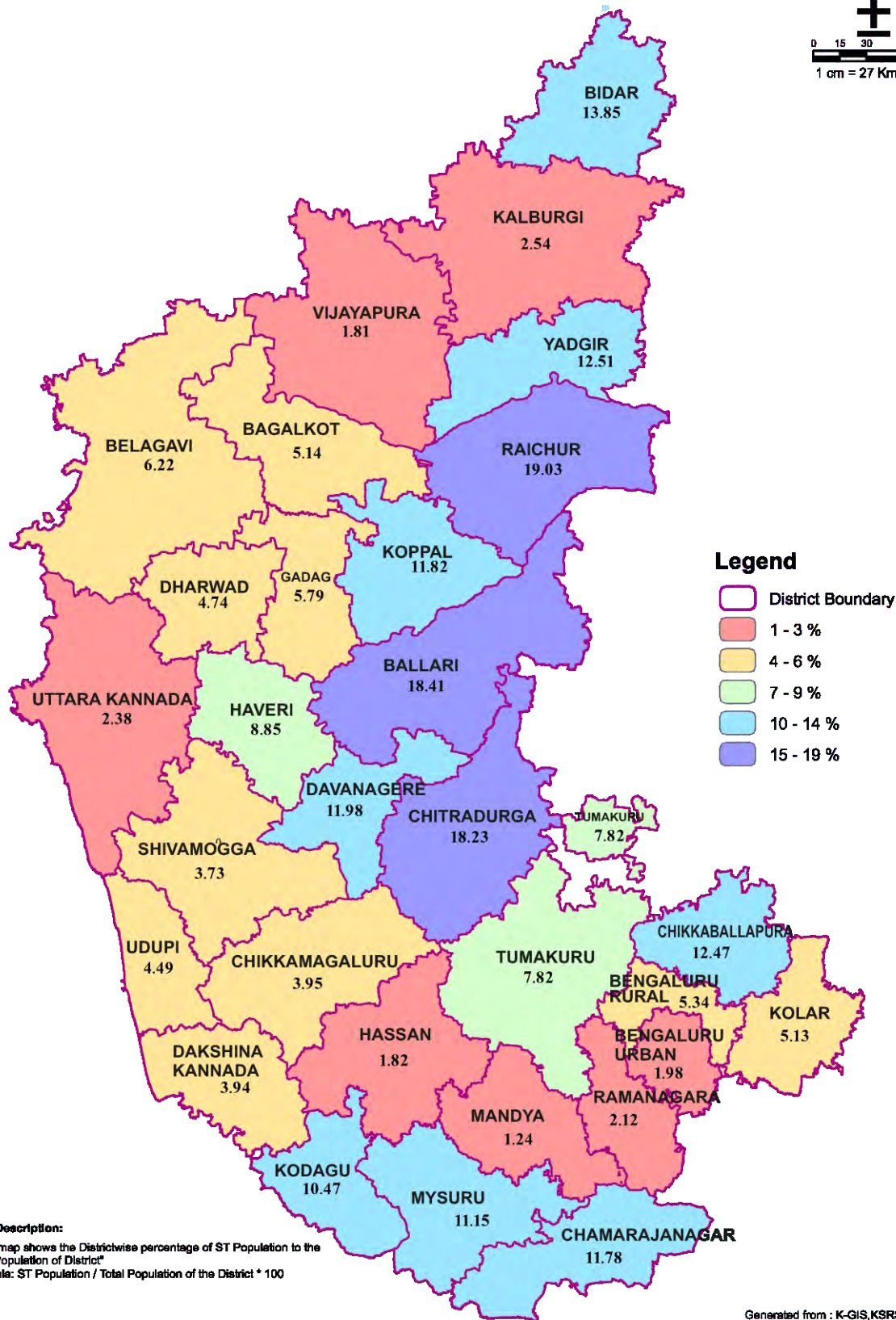
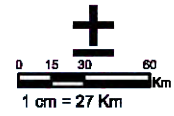
Map Description:
 "This map shows the Density of Industry > or < State Average"
 Formula: State Average = Total No of Industries /80 Districts

Generated from : K-GIS,KSRISAC

Percentage of Schedule Castes Population to the Total Population of the District (2011 Census)



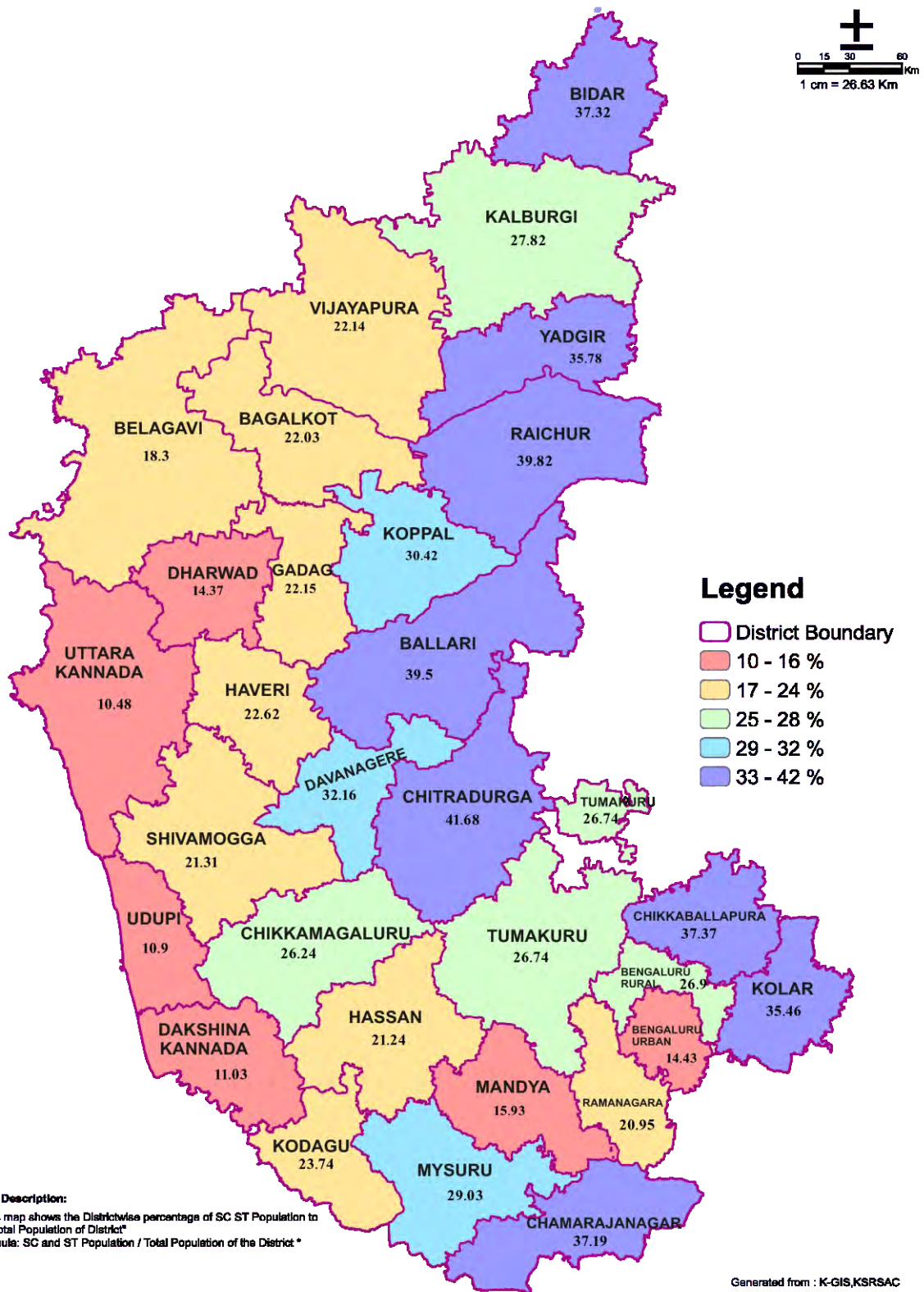
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population to the Total Population of the District(2011 Census)



Map Description:
 This map shows the Districtwise percentage of ST Population to the total Population of District
 Formula: ST Population / Total Population of the District * 100

Generated from : K-GIS,KRSRAC

Percentage of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes Population to the Total Population of the District (2011 Census)





APPENDIX

List of Appendix

Appendix No.	Title	Page No
CHAPTER 1: STATE OF KARNATAKA'S ECONOMY - AN OVERVIEW		
1.1	Selected Socio- Economic indicators of States in India	... A1 - A5
CHAPTER 2: STATE INCOME AND PRICES		
2.1	Gross State Domestic Product - at Current Prices	... A6
2.2	Gross State Domestic Product - at Constant (2011-12) Prices	... A7
2.3	Net State Domestic Product - at Current Prices	... A8
2.4	Net State Domestic Product - at Constant (2011-12) Prices	... A9
2.5	Gross / Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income	... A10
2.6	Gross / Net District Domestic Product and Per Capita Net District Income for the Year 2018-19	... A11
2.7	Net District Income In Karnataka at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices - 2018-19	... A12
2.8	Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India	... A13
2.9	All - India Wholesale Prices Index Numbers	... A13
2.10	Wholesale Price Index Numbers of Agricultural Commodities in Karnataka	... A14
2.11	Groupwise Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Commodities in Karnataka	... A14
2.12	Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers at All India and Karnataka	... A15
2.13	Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers in Karnataka	... A15
2.13(a)	Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers at selected centres in Karnataka State (Central Series)	... A16
2.13(b)	Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers at selected centres in Karnataka State (State Series)	... A17
2.14	Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers at All India and Karnataka	... A18
2.15	Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers at All India and Karnataka	... A18
2.16	Urban Retail Price Index Numbers in Karnataka	... A19
2.17	Rural Retail Price Index Numbers in Karnataka	... A19
CHAPTER 3: FISCAL DEVELOPMENT AND STATE FINANCES		
3.1	Allocation of Plan Outlay to Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI) in Karnataka	... A20
3.2	Trends in revenue and capital receipts in Karnataka	... A20
3.3	Trends in developmental and non-developmental expenditure in Karnataka	... A20
3.4	Developmental and non-developmental expenditure, Karnataka 2018-19 to 2020-21 revenue, capital and loans	... A21- A23
3.5	Developmental outlays by Major sectors and programmes	... A24
3.6	Expenditure on annual plans, centrally sponsored & central plan schemes : irrigation projects pending approval and western ghats development for 2004-05 to 2020-21	... A25

List of Appendix

Appendix No.	Title	Page No
3.7	Expenditure in Karnataka by Economic Classification of the budget 2004-05 to 2020-21	... A25
3.8	Capital formation by the Government of Karnataka 2004-05 to 2020-21	... A26
CHAPTER 5: RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
5.1	Districtwise Houseless households as per Socio Economic Caste Census - 2011 (SECC - Rural)	... A27
5.2	Districtwise/yearwise Houses Constructed under Rural Ashraya/ Basava vasathi yojane from 2017-18 to 2020-21	... A28
5.3	Districtwise/yearwise Houses Constructed under Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Nivas Scheme Rural from 2017-18 to 2020-21	... A29
5.4	Districtwise/yearwise Houses Constructed under IAY/PMAY(G) - Rural from 2017-18 to 2020-21	... A30
5.5	Districtwise/yearwise Houses Constructed under Devaraj Urs Housing Scheme Rural from 2017-18 to 2020-21	... A31
5.6	Rural Housesites distributed from 2017-18 to 2020-21	... A32
CHAPTER 6: URBAN DEVELOPMENT		
6.1	District- wise Urbanisation in Karnataka 2011	... A33
6.2	Vajapayee Urban Housing Scheme - Financial yearwise achievement	... A34
6.3	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Nivas Scheme Urban - Financial year wise achievement	... A35
6.4	Vajpayee Urban House Sites Scheme	... A36
CHAPTER 7: AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED SECTORS AND FOOD SECURITY		
7.1(a)	Statement showing District-wise & Month-wise Normal and Actual Rainfall with percentage Departure from normal from January to May 2020	... A37
7.1(b)	Statement showing District-wise & Month-wise Normal and Actual Rainfall with percentage Departure from normal during Southwest monsoon 2020	... A38
7.1(c)	Statement showing District-wise & Month-wise Normal and Actual Rainfall with percentage Departure from normal during Northeast monsoon 2020	... A39
7.1(d)	Statement showing Number of District/Taluks/Hoblies under different rainfall category from January to May 2020	... A40
7.2	Production of Principal Crops in Karnataka State 2019-20 & 2020-21	... A41
7.3	Area of Principal Crops in Karnataka State 2019-20 & 2020-21	... A41
7.4	Index numbers of Area, Production and Yield of Agricultural Crops	... A42
7.5	Area under Principal Crops in Karnataka	... A43
7.6	Production of Principal Crops in Karnataka	... A43
7.7	Average Yield of Selected Crops of India and Karnataka 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19	... A44
7.8	Area Irrigated by various sources in Karnataka State	... A44
7.9(a)	Land use classification in Karnataka	... A44
7.9(b)	Land utilisation Statistics	... A44
7.10	Cropping Pattern in Karnataka	... A45
7.11	Fertilizer Consumption and HYV/HB Coverage in Karnataka	... A45
7.12	MSP announced by GOI for the year 2020-21	... A46
7.13	Area and Production of Selected Fruit Crops	... A47
7.14	Financial progress achieved under NHM	... A47
7.15	Year wise Livestock Population	... A48

List of Appendix

Appendix No.	Title	Page No
7.16	Target and Estimate of Milk, Egg, Wool and Meat Production from 2017-18 to 2020-21	... A48
CHAPTER 8: NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT		
8.1	Details of Irrigation Potential Created Cumulative Area	... A49
CHAPTER 9: INDUSTRY		
9.1	Sector-wise Growth in Index of Industrial Production (IIP): 2008-09 to 2019-20	... A50
9.2	Annual indices of industrial production in Karnataka manufacturing division by groups : 2008-09 to 2019-20	... A50
9.3	Two Digit Level (NIC-2008) Industrial Composition based on ASI 2017-18	... A51
9.4	Registration of Small-Scale Industrial units in Karnataka (Cumulative)	... A51
9.5	On-going Schemes of the Plan Monitoring Wing of the Department of Mines & Geology	... A51
9.6	Departmental Target and Achievements	... A52
9.7	Achievements made by KIADB	... A52
9.8	Registered Factories by Industries	... A53
9.9	Assistance sanctioned and disbursed by Karnataka State Financial Corporation	... A53
9.10	Departmental Target and Achievements	... A54
9.11	Major on-going Infrastructure projects	... A55
CHAPTER 10: EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR WELFARE		
10.1(a)	Financial Performance Under MGNREGA during the Financial Year 2020-21	... A56
10.1(b)	Financial Performance Under MGNREGA during the Financial Year 2020-21	... A57
10.1(c)	Employment Generated during the year 2020-21	... A58
10.2	District wise Progress Under MGNREGA 2020-21	... A59
CHAPTER 11: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE		
11.1	Installed Capacity, Power Generation, Imports, T&D Losses and Power Consumption in Karnataka	... A60
11.2	Progress in Energisation of IP Sets in Karnataka	... A60
11.3	Investment in Power Development in Karnataka	... A60
11.4	Road Length in Karnataka	... A61
11.5	Operational Performance Statistics of KSRTC	... A61
11.6	Financial Performance Statistics of KSRTC	... A61
11.7	Operational performance Statistics of BMTC	... A62
11.8	Financial Performance Statistics of BMTC	... A62
11.9	Operational Performance Statistics of NWKRTC	... A62
11.10	Financial Performance of NWKRTC	... A63
11.11	Operational Performance Statistics of NEKRTC	... A63
11.12	Financial Performance Statistics of NEKRTC	... A63
11.13	Number of Motor Vehicles under different categories in KARNATAKA	... A64
11.14	Number of Motor Vehicles under different categories in BENGALURU	... A65

List of Appendix

Appendix No.	Title	Page No
11.15	Number of post offices as on 31-03-2020	... A66
11.16	Number of Telephone Exchanges as on 31-03-2020	A66
11.17	Number of Telephones as on 31-03-2020	A67
11.18	District and Bank Group Wise Distribution of the Number of Reporting Offices, Aggregate Deposits and Gross Bank Credit of All Scheduled Commercial Banks- Sept 2020	... A68
11.19	Statement showing No. of Projects sanctioned, Project Cost, RIDF Loan and Disbursement under RIDF - XX to XXVI, as of 04.02.2021	... A69
11.20	Aggregate Bank Deposits and Gross Credit in all States and Uts upto 2020-21	... A70
CHAPTER 12: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		
12.1	Management, Class and Gender - Wise Enrollment	... A71
12.2	Management, Class Wise / Category Wise / Sex Wise Enrollment - All Management	... A71
12.3	Incentives for children in schools	... A72
12.4	Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure on Education	... A73
12.5	Catergorywise Wholesale Godowns and Fair Price Shops	... A74
12.6	Kerosene Card Count and Willingness Registered Cards	... A75
12.7	Godown Details Of The State	... A75
12.8	Health Institutions in Karnataka	... A76
CHAPTER 13: GENDER AND SOCIAL EQUITY		
13.1	District-wise Women Population in Karnataka	... A77
13.2	District-Wise Child Population (0-6 years) in Karnataka during 2001 and 2011 census	... A78
13.3	Districtwise Bond Distributed to Bhagyalakshmi Beneficiaries from 2010-11 to 2019-20	... A79
13.4	Population of SC/ST	... A80
CHAPTER 14: BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
14.1	Financial Progress of Malnad Area Development Board (MADB)	... A81
14.2	Physical Progress of Malnad Area Development Board (MADB)	... A81
14.3	Financial Progress of Bayaluseeme Area Development Board (BSDB)	... A82
14.4	Physical Progress of Bayaluseeme Area Development Board (BSDB)	... A82
14.5	Taluk wise development indicators which show poor performance than the state average as per the information of Karnataka At a Glance - 2019-20	... A83-A94
CHAPTER 16: SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND LIVELIHOOD		
16.1	Details of Aspirant registrations on kaushalkar.com	... A95
16.2	Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)- 2020-21	... A96
16.3	GTTC- Assistance to Institutions for Technology Training (AITT)	... A97
16.4	Training Programmes	... A97
16.5	Details of Diploma Passed out Trainees from 2017 to 2020	... A97

Appendix 1.1 Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India

State	Geographical Area (in Lakh Sq. Km.) *	Population (in lakh) *	Density of Population (per Sq Km) *	% of Urban Population to total Population*	% of State Population to all India Population*	Decennial growth rate of Population % *	Sex Ratio *
Reference Year/Date	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census	2001-2011 Census	2011 Census
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	1.63	495.77	304	29.47	4.10	9.21	997
Telangana	1.12	350.04	312	38.87	2.89	13.58	988
Arunachal Pradesh	0.84	13.84	17	22.94	0.11	26.0	938
Assam	0.78	312.06	398	14.10	2.58	17.1	958
Bihar	0.94	1040.99	1106	11.29	8.60	25.4	918
Jharkhand	0.80	329.88	414	24.05	2.73	22.4	949
Delhi	0.01	167.88	11320	97.50	1.39	21.2	868
Goa	0.04	14.58	394	62.17	0.12	8.2	973
Gujarat	1.96	604.39	308	42.60	4.99	19.3	919
Haryana	0.44	253.51	573	34.88	2.09	19.9	879
Himachal Pradesh	0.56	68.65	123	10.03	0.57	12.9	972
Jammu & Kashmir	2.22	125.41	124	27.38	1.04	23.6	889
Karnataka	1.92	610.95	319	38.67	5.05	15.6	973
Kerala	0.39	334.06	860	47.70	2.76	4.9	1084
Madhya Pradesh	3.08	726.27	236	27.63	6.00	20.3	931
Chhattisgarh	1.35	255.45	189	23.24	2.11	22.6	991
Maharashtra	3.08	1123.74	365	45.22	9.28	16.0	929
Manipur	0.22	25.70	115	32.45	0.21	18.6	992
Meghalaya	0.22	29.67	132	20.07	0.25	27.9	989
Mizoram	0.21	10.97	52	52.11	0.09	23.5	976
Nagaland	0.17	19.79	119	28.86	0.16	-0.6	931
Odisha	1.56	419.74	270	16.69	3.47	14.0	979
Punjab	0.50	277.43	551	37.48	2.29	13.9	895
Rajasthan	3.42	685.48	200	24.87	5.66	21.3	928
Sikkim	0.07	6.10	86	25.15	0.05	12.9	890
Tamil Nadu	1.30	721.47	555	48.40	5.96	15.6	996
Tripura	0.10	36.74	350	26.17	0.30	14.8	960
Uttar Pradesh	2.41	1998.12	829	22.27	16.51	20.2	912
Uttarakhand	0.53	100.86	189	30.23	0.83	18.8	963
West Bengal	0.89	912.76	1028	31.87	7.54	13.8	950
India	32.87	12105.93	382	31.15	100.00	17.7	943

* excludes Union Territories (Contd.....)

Appendix 1.1 Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India

State	Percentage of SC & ST Population to total population *	Percentage of main workers to Total Workers *	Percentage of Agricultural Labourers to Total Workers *	Female work participation rate *	Literacy Percentage		
					Total *	Male *	Female *
Reference Year	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh	22.61	83.69	47.89	36.2	67.02	74.88	59.15
Telangana	24.53	83.95	33.45		66.46	74.95	57.92
Arunachal Pradesh	68.9	81.5	6.2	35.4	65.38	72.55	57.70
Assam	19.6	72.6	15.4	22.5	72.19	77.85	66.27
Bihar	17.2	61.5	52.8	19.1	61.80	71.20	51.50
Jharkhand	38.3	52.1	33.9	29.1	66.41	76.84	55.42
Delhi	16.8	95.0	0.7	10.6	86.21	90.94	80.76
Goa	11.9	82.5	4.6	21.9	88.70	92.65	84.66
Gujarat	21.5	82.2	27.6	23.4	78.03	85.75	69.68
Haryana	20.2	78.7	17.1	17.8	75.55	84.06	65.94
Himachal Pradesh	30.9	57.9	4.9	44.8	82.80	89.53	75.93
Jammu & Kashmir	19.3	61.2	12.7	19.1	67.16	76.75	56.43
Karnataka	24.1	83.9	25.7	31.9	75.36	82.47	68.08
Kerala	10.6	80.3	11.4	18.2	94.00	96.11	92.07
Madhya Pradesh	36.7	71.9	38.6	32.6	69.32	78.73	59.24
Chhattisgarh	43.4	67.7	41.8	39.7	70.28	80.27	60.24
Maharashtra	21.2	88.5	27.3	31.1	82.34	88.38	75.87
Manipur	38.9	73.8	9.6	38.6	76.94	83.58	70.26
Meghalaya	86.7	77.7	16.7	32.7	74.43	75.95	70.89
Mizoram	94.5	85.3	8.6	36.2	91.33	93.35	89.27
Nagaland	86.5	76.1	6.5	44.7	79.55	82.75	76.11
Odisha	39.9	61.0	38.4	27.2	72.87	81.59	64.01
Punjab	31.9	85.4	16.0	13.9	75.84	80.44	70.73
Rajasthan	31.3	70.5	16.5	35.1	66.11	79.19	52.12
Sikkim	38.4	74.8	8.4	39.6	81.42	86.55	75.61
Tamil Nadu	21.1	85.0	29.2	31.8	80.09	86.77	73.44
Tripura	49.6	73.3	24.1	23.6	87.22	91.53	82.73
Uttar Pradesh	21.3	67.8	30.3	16.7	67.68	77.28	57.18
Uttarakhand	21.7	74.1	10.4	26.7	78.82	87.40	70.01
West Bengal	29.3	73.9	29.3	18.1	76.26	81.69	70.54
India	25.2	75.2	30.0	25.5	73.00	80.90	64.60

* excludes Union Territories (Contd.....)

Appendix 1.1 Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India

State	Birth Rate**	Death Rate**	Infant Mortality Rate**	Per capita Income at Current Prices (Rs)	No. of Students in Primary and Secondary Schools per 1000 Population (I - VIII)	Average Yield (qntls/Ha)	
						Total Cereals	Total Pulses#
Reference Year/ Date	2018	2018	2018	2018-19	2015-16	2015-16	2017-18
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Andhra Pradesh	16.0	6.7	29	151173	113	35.25	8.65
Telangana	16.9	6.3	27	204488	142	27.66	8.99
Arunachal Pradesh	17.9	6.0	37	139588	233	-	10.20
Assam	21.1	6.4	41	82837	174	22.33	7.48
Bihar	26.2	5.8	32	40982	225	15.11	9.54
Jharkhand	22.6	5.4	30	73155	198	12.68	10.55
Delhi	14.7	3.3	13	358430	179	-	20.00
Goa	12.4	5.9	7	430081	135	-	8.70
Gujarat	19.7	5.9	28	195845	150	-	10.16
Haryana	20.3	5.9	30	236147	147	17.81	9.61
Himachal Pradesh	15.7	6.9	19	183108	139	21.94	20.19
Jammu & Kashmir	15.4	4.9	22	92347	148	14.55	5.53
Karnataka	17.2	6.3	23	205697	137	18.14	6.45
Kerala	13.9	6.9	7	204105	120	9.76	10.27
Madhya Pradesh	24.6	6.7	48	90165	176	19.94	10.84
Chhattisgarh	22.5	8.0	41	92413	174	9.64	6.97
Maharashtra	15.6	5.5	19	191736	143	7.10	7.95
Manipur	14.3	4.5	11	75229	196	-	9.65
Meghalaya	22.1	5.8	33	84725	261	-	14.39
Mizoram	14.8	4.1	5	176620	195	-	15.44
Nagaland	12.9	3.5	4	116882	177	-	11.59
Odisha	18.2	7.3	40	98181	151	11.63	5.56
Punjab	14.8	6.6	20	154313	143	36.78	8.76
Rajasthan	24.0	5.9	37	110606	180	10.14	6.39
Sikkim	16.3	4.5	7	380926	172	-	9.54
Tamil Nadu	14.7	6.5	15	193964	128	37.59	6.75
Tripura	13.0	5.5	27	112849	155	-	7.10
Uttar Pradesh	25.6	6.6	43	62652	182	17.56	9.73
Uttarakhand	16.7	6.2	31	198738	170	13.61	8.74
West Bengal	15.0	5.6	22	101138	141	43.05	9.69
India	20.0	6.2	32	125883	162	15.96	8.53

N A: Not Available (Contd.....) Source: #-Agriculture at a Glance-2019, **-SRS Bulletin: 2018.

* excludes Union Territories

Appendix 1.1 Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India

State	Average Yield (qntls/ha)#			Per-capita Food grains production (Kgs)	Consumption of fertilizers per ha. of cropped area (Kg. per ha.)	Percentage of Net Area irrigated to total cropped area	Percentage of Net Area sown to total cropped area	Factory Employment per lakh popn.
	Total Food Grains	Cotton@	Sugar-cane@					
Reference Year/Date	2017-18	2018-19*	2018-19*	2017-18	2018-19	2014-15	2014-15	2017-18
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Andhra Pradesh	29.34	4.09	793.25	222	173.32	38.06	81.09	1205
Telangana	29.03	3.81	700.00	262	245.29	32.47	82.35	2258
Arunachal Pradesh	15.84	-	-	-	-	18.73	75.25	238
Assam	20.91	-	-	-	73.69	7.25	69.24	696
Bihar	25.87	-	516.95	151	227.3	38.93	68.79	117
Jharkhand	19.57	-	-	-	59.79	13.32	89.12	583
Delhi	35.70	-	-	-	112	62.86	62.86	609
Goa	24.47	-	-	-	36.48	24.68	81.65	5225
Gujarat	20.51	3.89	719.71	-	135.47	33.14	80.65	3022
Haryana	36.32	4.83	803.67	716	224.46	45.50	53.89	3386
Himachal Pradesh	20.53	-	-	-	63.32	12.31	59.91	2998
Jammu & Kashmir	17.09	-	-	-	61.87	28.10	64.35	586
Karnataka	15.42	3.30	830.00	178	183.22	29.31	82.01	1744
Kerala	27.36	-	-	-	36.38	15.77	77.83	929
Madhya Pradesh	19.63	6.45	589.5	452	90.29	40.25	64.47	520
Chattisgarh	12.20	-	-	-	86.29	25.59	81.72	727
Maharashtra	12.12	2.85	795.00	88	125.95	13.82	73.89	1787
Manipur	23.79	-	-	-	68.34	18.02	100.00	332
Meghalaya	25.66	-	-	-	-	23.62	83.38	428
Mizoram	16.34	-	-	-	55.88	11.03	100.00	0
Nagaland	16.41	-	-	-	-	19.40	76.80	303
Odisha	15.33	-	-	-	70.59	24.34	86.49	666
Punjab	47.09	7.76	818.28	1136	224.49	52.41	52.42	2553
Rajasthan	14.02	5.48	-	316	60.75	32.52	72.30	811
Sikkim	16.65	-	-	-	-	8.82	56.62	3220
Tamil Nadu	30.28	-	982.4	144	186.43	45.47	80.38	3498
Tripura	26.85	-	-	-	-	16.36	52.80	725
Uttar Pradesh	25.94	-	808.07	273	170.09	55.03	63.48	536
Uttarakhand	22.36	-	695.53	-	140.71	30.08	63.81	4229
West Bengal	28.39	-	-	200	161.12	32.01	54.06	727
India	22.35	3.86	782.48	235	133.12	34.47	70.64	1290

* excludes Union Territories (Contd.....), @: (Blank States) Since area/production is low in individual State, Yield rate is not worked out(4th Advance Estimates), Source:#-Agricultur at a Glance-2019.

Appendix 1.1 Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India

State	Percapita gross Output in Industries (Rs.in lakhs)	Percapita value added in industries (Rs.in lakhs)	No.of. Motor Vehicles per lakh of Population	Total Road Length per 100 Sq. Km. of Area**	No.of Banking Offices per lakh of Population	Percapita Deposits (Rs.)	Percapita Bank Credit (Rs.)
Reference Year/Date	2017-18	2017-18	2017	2017	31.03.2020	31.03.2020	31.03.2020
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Andhra Pradesh #	2338.54	347.32	19417	108	15	97846	108397
Telangana	1855.36	393.48	28124	113			
Arunachal Pradesh	854.68	134.97	12996	44	12	120022	30850
Assam	1566.10	367.07	9705	431	9	53282	22643
Bihar	2083.54	263.96	6000	223	7	36473	13021
Jharkhand	5981.95	1274.29	10262	88	9	72052	20263
Delhi	1877.07	253.00	61115	1206	22	725312	803338
Goa	7574.62	2320.30	84955	450	46	513354	130534
Gujarat	6609.18	1072.88	36461	92	14	126270	90214
Haryana	7053.47	1011.10	36962	184	20	187667	107091
Himachal Pradesh	5007.49	1474.75	19750	113	24	152213	45587
Jammu & Kashmir	3524.57	773.88	12047	29	14	102066	46818
Karnataka	4903.48	947.28	29252	188	17	176013	113638
Kerala	2388.52	318.86	33835	619	20	163938	105343
Madhya Pradesh	6275.47	1195.07	18174	111	10	54910	37723
Chattisgarh	4220.61	657.41	20521	72	11	64459	39197
Maharashtra	5953.64	1283.47	26890	203	12	245160	251501
Manipur	222.66	54.28	13238	124	7	35903	20755
Meghalaya	4376.15	1266.77	19653	102	12	79073	28208
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	17049	52	18	103109	37235
Nagaland	294.04	78.73	20727	219	9	60904	23217
Odisha	8613.12	1536.17	15623	195	12	80728	32084
Punjab	1969.95	292.96	35479	277	23	148816	84418
Rajasthan	3551.64	618.36	21737	78	11	62378	48801
Sikkim	23538.94	14636.46	8870	160	27	163511	51683
Tamil Nadu	2698.22	512.53	36189	201	16	124816	133879
Tripura	259.02	586.64	10416	409	15	72120	30621
Uttar Pradesh	4013.06	657.45	13145	178	9	57805	23563
Uttarakhand	9222.42	1943.27	21191	130	21	148449	53838
West Bengal	3826.43	542.05	8157	363	10	90330	44162
India	4127.22	750.05	20925	152	12	113557	86299

Note-NA:Not Available.* excludes Union Territories , ** Excluding JRY Roads.

#=Andhra Pradesh contains the details of both A.P and Telangana States as population of Telangana State is not available from census 2011. Number of Offices, Deposit and Credit data is taken from the Basic Statistical Returns of SCB's in India of Data Base on Indian Economy, RBI.

Appendix 2.1
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT - AT CURRENT PRICES

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. NO	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 SRE	2019-20 FRE	2020-21 AE
1	Crops	53395	57495	69885	78620	79738	82116	108777	108896	121220	128045
2	Livestock	13497	15070	16341	18717	19763	22873	26308	30672	42185	52688
3	Forestry and Logging	5935	6049	6586	6618	8401	9692	8754	8605	9877	9979
4	Fishing	2723	3192	3849	5004	4501	4380	6195	4868	5347	5847
5	Mining and Quarrying	4503	4073	6172	8516	6102	6791	9023	9466	9159	7827
6	Manufacturing	97139	108505	117943	120085	142661	182184	191192	206795	203966	195989
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Remediation Services	10829	11478	12756	14463	16697	15228	18115	20658	22084	21829
8	Construction	50331	52339	59401	61375	61106	64317	71235	80245	83249	77966
9	Trade and Repair Services	49570	57749	70078	80593	85874	99617	115300	132303	147720	155091
10	Hotel and Restaurants	10873	11905	13013	13689	14832	16267	18835	21412	22958	24108
11	Railways	2021	2296	2293	2660	3448	2699	2995	3212	3620	2820
12	Road Transport	21957	25330	28701	32728	37106	40571	42730	47279	54890	59627
13	Water Transport	269	253	225	229	202	297	318	351	370	402
14	Air Transport	374	678	563	1008	1891	2076	2154	1790	1926	1516
15	Services Incidental to Transport	472	398	446	563	579	1000	1037	1201	1294	1019
16	Storage	276	315	350	391	410	417	431	469	510	407
17	Communication	8140	9123	11478	13386	15543	15576	14454	16224	17261	14458
18	Financial Services	28794	32119	36110	41932	48989	51888	58698	66792	73501	73136
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	143668	176957	218561	254544	309751	369000	398454	453602	498678	500050
	a) Computer related Services	84242	106797	135411	158240	204397	249370	265668	302148	332398	330747
	b) Other Professional Services	23073	27880	32910	40027	45307	53983	60635	71007	75866	75489
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	36353	42280	50240	56277	60047	65647	72150	80447	90413	93814
20	Public Administration	14888	17856	20607	22872	24441	25875	27875	34907	39939	45990
21	Other Services	32561	38374	45016	53322	60632	70531	79883	93847	109044	115805
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	552214	631558	740373	831316	942669	1083394	1202763	1343592	1468799	1494598
	Product Taxes	70192	81830	97044	107453	126376	146461	156691	175957	192376	201967
	Product Subsidies	16396	17974	20752	24845	23877	22248	22539	28925	32248	31246
	GSDP at Market Prices	606010	695413	816666	913923	1045168	1207608	1336914	1490624	1628928	1665320
	Population ('000)	61482	62151	62827	63510	64201	64900	65057	65580	66104	66627
	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	98567	111891	129986	143902	162796	186072	205499	227299	246419	249947
	Primary Sector	80051	85880	102833	117475	118506	125852	159058	162506	187789	204387
	Secondary Sector	158299	172323	190100	195923	220464	261729	280543	307697	309299	295784
	Tertiary Sector	313863	373355	447440	517918	603698	695814	763162	873388	971711	994428
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	552214	631558	740373	831316	942669	1083394	1202763	1343592	1468799	1494598
	I. Agriculture	75549	81806	96661	108959	112404	119060	150034	153040	178630	196560
	II. Industry	162802	176396	196272	204439	226567	268520	289566	317163	318459	303611
	III. Services	313863	373355	447440	517918	603698	695814	763162	873388	971711	994428
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	552214	631558	740373	831316	942669	1083394	1202763	1343592	1468799	1494598

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second Revised Estimates, TRE : Third Revised Estimates

Appendix - 2.2
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT - AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 SRE	2019-20 FRE	2020-21 AE
1	Crops	53395	49195	53980	56518	48271	49272	63865	58625	65433	67457
2	Livestock	13497	14078	14515	15175	15727	16360	17568	20103	24081	28034
3	Forestry and Logging	5935	5764	5606	5381	5324	6079	6052	5881	5765	5949
4	Fishing	2723	2659	2777	3107	2955	2812	3441	3029	3141	3274
5	Mining and Quarrying	4503	3920	5596	7373	9048	8500	8373	8249	8183	7925
6	Manufacturing	97139	102786	107901	107376	130093	166462	169060	176365	172643	163707
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Remediation Services	10829	10580	11168	12364	13666	11747	13490	14822	15986	15909
8	Construction	50331	47724	53820	54002	55492	55800	58117	61519	64355	60211
9	Trade and Repair Services	49570	53405	59830	64650	65980	73604	83226	91061	97959	96373
10	Hotel and Restaurants	10873	11011	11109	10951	11361	11968	13551	14697	15173	14912
11	Railways	2021	2197	2146	2322	2933	2076	2264	2385	2581	1937
12	Road Transport	21957	23957	25746	28783	33198	35876	38347	41144	43141	42221
13	Water Transport	269	240	196	190	169	242	262	280	291	284
14	Air Transport	374	641	492	838	1583	1695	1773	1429	1513	1073
15	Services Incidental to Transport	472	377	390	468	484	817	853	959	1017	722
16	Storage	276	292	299	314	317	311	313	325	340	255
17	Communication	8140	8610	10023	11174	13037	12758	11863	12873	13436	10227
18	Financial Services	28794	31699	34819	39767	45380	48138	50723	53555	58307	57813
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	143668	163846	185684	202838	236212	270892	283986	306952	323168	307359
	a) Computer related Services	84242	98940	115964	127516	157850	185493	192821	208889	221644	207086
	b) Other Professional Services	23073	25870	28273	32373	35045	40356	44239	49363	50955	47691
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	36353	39036	41447	42949	43318	45043	46927	48699	50569	52582
20	Public Administration	14888	16661	17962	18879	19522	19930	20934	25012	27716	29976
21	Other Services	32561	35484	37950	41473	44560	49858	54906	61397	68633	70169
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	552214	585124	642007	683944	755314	845196	902967	960661	1012863	985789
	Product Taxes	70192	74562	80453	84926	95147	113935	136816	149291	153155	148638
	Product Subsidies	16396	16653	17995	20441	19131	17357	16921	20681	22238	20609
	GSDP at Market Prices	606010	643033	704466	748429	831330	941774	1022862	1089271	1143781	1113818
	Population ('000)	61482	62151	62827	63510	64201	64900	65057	65580	66104	66627
	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	98567	103463	112128	117844	129489	145112	157226	166098	173028	167172
	Primary Sector	80051	75615	82474	87553	81326	83023	99299	95887	106603	112640
	Secondary Sector	158299	161089	172888	173743	199252	234008	240668	252706	252984	239827
	Tertiary Sector	313863	348419	386645	422649	474737	528164	563001	612068	653277	633322
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	552214	585124	642007	683944	755314	845196	902967	960661	1012863	985789
	I. Agriculture	75549	71695	76878	80180	72278	74523	90925	87638	98419	104715
	II. Industry	162802	165009	178484	181116	208300	242508	249041	260955	261168	247752
	III. Services	313863	348419	386645	422649	474737	528164	563001	612068	653277	633322
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	552214	585124	642007	683944	755314	845196	902967	960661	1012863	985789

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second Revised Estimates, TRE : Third Revised Estimates

**Appendix 2.3
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT -- AT CURRENT PRICES**

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. NO	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 SRE	2019-20 FRE	2020-21 AE
1	Crops	48074	51435	62932	71443	72027	73792	99854	99369	110615	116843
2	Livestock	13297	14841	16088	18442	19505	22595	26003	30324	41706	52090
3	Forestry and Logging	5870	5981	6512	6553	8323	9604	8669	8512	9771	9872
4	Fishing	2403	2845	3444	4538	4098	4023	5743	4380	4811	5261
5	Mining and Quarrying	3959	3579	5285	7238	5106	5703	7572	7943	7686	6568
6	Manufacturing	83435	92926	99713	100984	123583	162562	170168	183882	181367	174273
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Remediation Services	7194	7505	8376	9373	11173	10148	12558	14248	15232	15056
8	Construction	48016	49654	55792	57765	57473	60373	66782	75028	77836	72897
9	Trade and Repair Services	47521	55326	67370	77378	82840	96167	110412	126633	141425	148481
10	Hotel and Restaurants	10424	11405	12329	12910	13824	15188	17711	20121	21525	22604
11	Railways	1577	1797	1676	1894	2510	1745	1982	2040	2299	1791
12	Road Transport	19967	23181	26488	30425	34486	37453	39361	43247	50232	54645
13	Water Transport	245	232	125	145	123	206	226	259	263	288
14	Air Transport	340	621	275	674	1558	1749	1809	1387	1460	1018
15	Services Incidental to Transport	429	364	386	496	507	869	893	1020	1085	795
16	Storage	237	273	297	329	345	351	362	391	425	339
17	Communication	6609	7479	9692	10223	12041	11698	10031	10835	11527	9655
18	Financial Services	28339	31551	35426	41177	47991	50750	57431	65294	71853	71496
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	133598	163530	202073	225387	275715	327627	345836	392842	431880	433068
	a) Computer related Services	78337	98694	125196	140114	181938	221410	230585	261676	287874	286444
	b) Other Professional Services	21456	25764	30428	35442	40328	47930	52628	61496	65704	65377
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	33805	39072	46450	49831	53449	58287	62623	69671	78303	81247
20	Public Administration	11487	13885	16125	18079	19583	20936	22857	28989	33168	38193
21	Other Services	28136	33658	39873	47722	55556	64883	72284	85186	98981	105118
	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	501156	572069	670276	743175	848367	978423	1078542	1201930	1315148	1340350
	Product Taxes	70192	81830	97044	107453	126376	146461	156691	175957	192376	201967
	Product Subsidies	16396	17974	20752	24845	23877	22248	22539	28925	32248	31246
	NSDP at Market Prices	554952	635924	746569	825782	950866	1102636	1212694	1348962	1475277	1511071
	Population ('000)	61482	62151	62827	63510	64201	64900	65057	65580	66104	66627
	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)	90263	102319	118829	130024	148108	169898	186405	205697	223175	226796
	Primary Sector	73603	78682	94262	108214	109059	115717	147840	150528	174590	190634
	Secondary Sector	138645	150086	163881	168122	192229	233083	249508	273158	274435	262226
	Tertiary Sector	288908	343301	412133	466839	547079	629623	681194	778243	866123	887489
	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	501156	572069	670276	743175	848367	978423	1078542	1201930	1315148	1340350
	I. Agriculture	69644	75103	88977	100976	103953	110014	140268	142585	166904	184066
	II. Industry	142604	153665	169166	175360	197335	238786	257080	281101	282121	268794
	III. Services	288908	343301	412133	466839	547079	629623	681194	778243	866123	887489
	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	501156	572069	670276	743175	848367	978423	1078542	1201930	1315148	1340350

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second Revised Estimates, TRE : Third Revised Estimates

Appendix 2.4
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT - AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. NO	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 SRE	2019-20 FRE	2020-21 AE
1	Crops	48074	43582	48075	50693	42281	43039	57343	51857	57879	59671
2	Livestock	13297	13866	14291	14938	15496	16116	17316	19833	23758	27658
3	Forestry and Logging	5870	5701	5540	5325	5255	6003	5982	5810	5695	5877
4	Fishing	2403	2332	2422	2695	2603	2495	3038	2605	2700	2815
5	Mining and Quarrying	3959	3449	4784	6272	8215	7603	7210	7103	7046	6824
6	Manufacturing	83435	87782	90818	90195	113021	148873	150613	156936	153624	145672
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Remediation Services	7194	6945	7060	7815	8718	7195	8631	9397	10135	10086
8	Construction	48016	45162	50424	50654	52105	52037	53889	56712	59327	55506
9	Trade and Repair Services	47521	51121	57367	61828	63266	70547	79077	86470	93049	91542
10	Hotel and Restaurants	10424	10540	10482	10267	10461	11014	12600	13660	14063	13820
11	Railways	1577	1728	1583	1656	2117	1258	1423	1451	1570	1178
12	Road Transport	19967	21898	23698	26638	30753	33017	35331	37596	39419	38633
13	Water Transport	245	219	103	112	95	159	179	199	206	202
14	Air Transport	340	586	224	526	1276	1398	1467	1080	1147	721
15	Services Incidental to Transport	429	344	333	409	421	703	731	811	862	572
16	Storage	237	252	251	261	258	252	255	263	276	206
17	Communication	6609	7005	8304	8422	10070	9447	8125	8462	8832	6722
18	Financial Services	28339	31147	34166	39097	44514	47143	49643	52328	56971	56488
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	133598	151146	170563	177897	207834	236179	241064	259545	273257	259890
	a) Computer related Services	78337	91271	106520	111837	138886	161723	163677	176628	187412	175103
	b) Other Professional Services	21456	23865	25971	28392	30835	35185	37553	41739	43085	40326
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	33805	36010	38072	37668	38113	39271	39834	41178	42759	44461
20	Public Administration	11487	12845	13781	14544	15098	15443	16506	19980	22140	23945
21	Other Services	28136	30991	33212	36556	40079	44896	48476	54404	60816	62178
	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	501156	528642	577482	606799	673936	754816	798901	846501	892772	870209
	Product Taxes	70192	74562	80453	84926	95147	113935	136816	149291	153155	148638
	Product Subsidies	16396	16653	17995	20441	19131	17357	16921	20681	22238	20609
	NSDP at Market Prices	554952	586552	639940	671283	749952	851394	918796	975111	1023690	998238
	Population ('000)	61482	62151	62827	63510	64201	64900	65057	65580	66104	66627
	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)	90263	94375	101858	105697	116813	131186	141229	148690	154861	149825
	Primary Sector	73603	68930	75112	79923	73850	75256	90889	87208	97079	102845
	Secondary Sector	138645	139889	148302	148664	173844	208105	213133	223045	223085	211264
	Tertiary Sector	288908	319823	354068	378212	426242	471455	494879	536248	572607	556099
	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	501156	528642	577482	606799	673936	754816	798901	846501	892772	870209
	I. Agriculture	69644	65481	70328	73651	65636	67653	83679	80105	90033	96021
	II. Industry	142604	143339	153086	154936	182059	215709	220343	230148	230132	218088
	III. Services	288908	319823	354068	378212	426242	471455	494879	536248	572607	556099
	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	501156	528642	577482	606799	673936	754816	798901	846501	892772	870209

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second Revised Estimates, TRE : Third Revised Estimates

Appendix 2.5 Gross / Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income

Sl. No	Year	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Current Prices (Rs. Lakhs)	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Constant Prices (Rs. Lakhs)	Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Current Prices (Rs. Lakhs)	Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Constant Prices (Rs. Lakhs)	Per Capita Income (Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Current Prices) (in Rs.)
1	1960-61a			69164	69164	296
2	1961-62a			76445	74095	320
3	1962-63a			81180	78174	333
4	1963-64a			94137	81348	378
5	1964-65a			108609	81084	427
6	1965-66a			116372	75647	448
7	1966-67a			142621	85711	537
8	1967-68a			152521	85644	562
9	1968-69a			163106	93338	588
10	1969-70a			176316	99881	622
11	1970-71b			185811	185811	641
12	1971-72b			191564	188522	646
13	1972-73b			201243	176970	664
14	1973-74b			281535	204113	907
15	1974-75b			317771	203296	1000
16	1975-76b			309240	216477	951
17	1976-77b			328291	207012	986
18	1977-78b			381307	244450	1117
19	1978-79b			399507	253858	1142
20	1979-80b			482171	261228	1345
21	1980-81c	621032	621032	558736	558736	1520
22	1981-82c	716860	661709	642344	595740	1707
23	1982-83c	801276	680456	713722	610171	1855
24	1983-94c	961003	727767	861717	653582	2192
25	1984-85c	1083088	780809	969723	702315	2416
26	1985-86c	1157468	756897	1021834	673330	2495
27	1986-87c	1327121	824469	1173306	736513	2810
28	1987-88c	1515827	881547	1343482	788292	3159
29	1988-89c	1770911	956698	1567132	856321	3620
30	1989-90c	2021422	1013026	1779770	904572	4044
31	1990-91c	2330040	1025982	2055120	911210	4598
32	1991-92c	3009173	1149444	2673762	1026985	5889
33	1992-93c	3303585	1181049	2916231	1050758	6321
34	1993-94d	4107905	4107906	3698228	3698229	7838
35	1994-95d	4791516	4338693	4306510	3891705	8960
36	1995-96d	5621456	4616681	5002819	4097390	10217
37	1996-97d	6517572	5030220	5807078	4473655	11670
38	1997-98d	7304576	5377782	6475689	4751682	12832
39	1998-99d	8784091	6061964	7875624	5396093	15396
40	1999-00e	10124741	10124741	9053192	9053192	17502
41	2000-01e	10836170	10268651	9634777	9113592	18344
42	2001-02e	11284650	1055966	9889675	9278843	18547
43	2002-03e	12088876	11035977	10589474	9776504	19621
44	2003-04e	13098974	11417352	11423011	9966856	20901
45	2004-05f	16674713	16674713	14872897	14872898	26882
46	2005-06f	19590407	18427703	17491121	16403065	31239
47	2006-07f	22723706	20266010	20381918	18108596	35981
48	2007-08f	27062879	22820215	24302840	20380990	42419
49	2008-09f	31031233	24442138	27853414	21830924	48084
50	2009-10f	33755850	24759029	30074742	21836349	51364
51	2010-11f	41070316	27272131	36833840	24081677	62251
52	2011-12g	60600981	60600981	55495220	55495220	90263
53	2012-13g	69541305	64303302	63592383	58655161	102319
54	2013-14g	81666615	70446604	74656904	63994016	118829
55	2014-15g	91392303	74842911	82578249	67128350	130024
56	2015-16g	104516810	83132991	95086639	74995161	148108
57	2016-17g	120760772	94177405	110263629	85139399	169898
58	2017-18g	133691433	102286208	121269364	91879580	186405
59	2018-19g SRE	149062378	108927096	134896158	97511092	205697
60	2019-20g FRE	162892793	114378127	147527677	102369001	223175
61	2020-21g AE	166531955	111381799	151107106	99823825	226796

Note: Estimates of Net State Domestic Product only were computed from 1960-61 to 1979-80.

- a) Computed with base year as 1960-61
- b) Computed with base year as 1970-71
- c) Computed with base year as 1980-81
- d) Computed with base year as 1993-94
- e) Computed with base year as 1999-2000
- f) Computed with base year as 2004-05
- g) Computed with base year as 2011-12

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second Revised Estimates,
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka.

Appendix 2.6

Gross / Net District Domestic Product and Per Capita Net District Income for the year 2018-19

(Provisional)

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	District	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)		Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)		Per Capita Income (Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices) (in Rs.)
		Current Prices	Constant Prices	Current Prices	Constant Prices	
1	Bagalkote	37311	27074	33242	23811	163875
2	Bengaluru Urban	543073	399858	512475	375154	496208
3	Bengaluru Rural	23533	17516	20918	15400	196658
4	Belagavi	67065	47001	58287	40009	113608
5	Ballari	48581	35995	42574	31139	161715
6	Bidar	21066	15069	18326	12865	100234
7	Vijayapura	28193	20145	24351	17038	104190
8	Chamarajanagar	17443	12475	15231	10720	139006
9	Chickballapur	20141	14773	17572	12681	130430
10	Chikkamagaluru	34015	25259	30552	22487	250119
11	Chitradurga	24479	16221	21231	13697	119191
12	Dakshina Kannada	86460	66620	78791	60309	351271
13	Davangere	29389	20393	25591	17361	122546
14	Dharwad	35858	26687	32144	23650	162131
15	Gadag	15123	11316	13163	9715	115187
16	Kalaburagi	31764	22157	27360	18649	99322
17	Hassan	33879	24932	29994	21783	157301
18	Haveri	22131	15873	19273	13564	112383
19	Kodagu	8914	6449	7754	5507	130264
20	Kolar	25239	18707	21948	16022	133084
21	Koppal	17291	12265	14994	10418	100497
22	Mandya	37518	28088	33430	24757	172467
23	Mysuru	52094	37934	45868	32882	142383
24	Raichur	25250	18141	21875	15410	105654
25	Ramnagara	23578	17453	20862	15267	179519
26	Shivamogga	43283	29916	38638	26277	205368
27	Tumakuru	57145	41584	50290	36113	174884
28	Udupi	39476	29674	35957	26812	284521
29	Uttara Kannada	27188	19499	24001	16934	155582
30	Yadagiri	14145	10197	12271	8680	97353
	State	1490624	1089271	1348962	975111	205697

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

Appendix 2.7
Net District Income in Karnataka at current and constant (2011-12) prices - 2018-19

Sl. No	District	NSDP Current Prices				NSDP Constant Prices				(Rs. Crore)
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	
1	Bagalkote	6081	8640	14898	29618	3308	7054	10308	20670	
2	Bengaluru Urban	4020	79885	372712	456617	2551	65130	257992	325674	
3	Bengaluru Rural	2483	6444	9711	18638	1441	5334	6594	13369	
4	Belagavi	14293	12217	25423	51934	7663	9924	17146	34732	
5	Ballari	8940	7819	21175	37933	6182	6264	14586	27032	
6	Bidar	2601	3119	10608	16329	1391	2547	7230	11168	
7	Vijayapura	5667	4629	11401	21697	3277	3709	7805	14791	
8	Chamarajanagar	2855	3069	7646	13571	1472	2521	5314	9307	
9	Chickballapur	3321	3781	8555	15657	2169	3091	5749	11008	
10	Chikkamagaluru	4564	9153	13505	27222	2417	7576	9528	19521	
11	Chitradurga	5747	3271	9900	18917	2656	2635	6599	11890	
12	Dakshina Kannada	5963	29384	34856	70203	3533	24430	24391	52355	
13	Davangere	6914	5495	10394	22802	3718	4443	6910	15071	
14	Dharwad	2320	7640	18681	28641	1554	6131	12845	20531	
15	Gadag	1264	2685	7779	11728	895	2213	5326	8434	
16	Kalaburagi	7752	3901	12725	24378	4459	3196	8534	16189	
17	Hassan	4745	4866	17114	26725	3022	3894	11994	18910	
18	Haveri	3697	3252	10223	17172	2208	2638	6929	11775	
19	Kodagu	1681	1390	3838	6908	1085	1136	2560	4780	
20	Kolar	4038	5214	10304	19556	2658	4314	6936	13909	
21	Koppal	3577	2779	7003	13359	2089	2247	4709	9044	
22	Mandya	5266	7007	17514	29786	3402	5682	12408	21492	
23	Mysuru	6588	8111	26169	40868	4129	6658	17758	28545	
24	Raichur	5182	3220	11088	19490	3269	2570	7539	13378	
25	Ramnagara	3239	6408	8941	18588	1882	5312	6060	13253	
26	Shivamogga	8050	8469	17908	34427	3762	6751	12298	22811	
27	Tumakuru	8645	14632	21532	44809	4630	11991	14729	31350	
28	Udupi	4028	9817	18193	32038	2414	8114	12748	23276	
29	Uttara Kannada	4427	4642	12316	21385	2464	3743	8493	14701	
30	Yadagiri	2582	2221	6131	10934	1507	1797	4231	7535	
	State	150528	273158	778243	1201930	87208	223045	536248	846501	

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

Appendix 2.8 Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

Base Year : 2011-12=100

Sl.No.	Item group	Weight	2018		2019		2020		Percentage variation in November over April		
			April	November	April	November	April	November	2018	2019	2020
1	Primary Articles	22.62	130.7	137.2	139.3	147.3	137.8	151.2	4.97	5.74	9.72
2	Fuel & Power	13.15	99.0	110.0	102.8	101.3	89.8	91.3	11.11	-1.46	1.67
3	Manufactured Products	64.23	116.3	118.8	118.5	117.8	118.7	121.3	2.15	-0.59	2.19
All Commodities		100.00	117.3	121.8	121.1	122.3	119.2	124.2	3.84	0.99	4.19

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GOI.

Appendix 2.9 All - India Wholesale Price Index Numbers

Year	Primary Articles	All Commodities	Percentage variation over previous year/month	
			Primary Articles	All Commodities
Base year: 1993-94=100				
2000-01	162.5	155.7	2.85	7.16
2001-02	168.4	161.3	3.63	3.60
2002-03	174.0	166.8	3.33	3.41
2003-04	181.5	175.9	4.31	5.46
2004-05	188.1	187.3	3.64	6.48
Base year: 2004-05=100				
2005-06	104.3	104.4	4.30	4.40
2006-07	114.3	111.2	9.59	6.51
2007-08	123.9	116.5	8.40	4.77
2008-09	137.5	125.9	10.98	8.07
2009-10	154.9	130.4	12.65	3.57
2010-11	182.0	143.0	17.50	9.66
2011-12	200.3	156.1	10.05	9.16
2012-13	220.0	167.6	9.84	7.37
2013-14	241.6	177.6	9.82	5.99
2014-15	248.8	181.2	2.98	2.00
2015-16	249.5	176.6	0.28	-2.53
New Base year: 2011-12=100				
2015-16	124.6	109.7	-0.38	-3.65
2016-17	128.9	111.6	3.43	1.73
2017-18	130.6	114.9	1.38	2.92
2018-19	134.2	119.8	2.74	4.27
2019-20	143.3	121.8	6.78	1.67
(January 2020 to November 2020)				
January 2020	147.2	123.4	-1.14	0.33
February 2020	142.8	122.2	-2.99	-0.97
March 2020	137.4	120.4	-3.78	-1.47
April 2020	137.8	119.2	0.29	-1.00
May 2020	137.3	117.5	-0.36	-1.43
June 2020	140.9	119.3	2.62	1.53
July 2020	145.1	121.0	2.98	1.42
August 2020	146.7	122.0	1.10	0.83
September 2020	148.8	122.9	1.43	0.74
October 2020	151.8	123.6	2.02	0.57
November 2020	151.2	124.2	-0.40	0.49

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GOI.

Appendix 2.10 Wholesale Price Index Numbers of Agricultural Commodities in Karnataka

Base year : 1981-82=100

Year	Index	Percentage variation over previous year/month
2000-01	402	-6.29
2001-02	387	-3.73
2002-03	397	2.58
2003-04	428	7.81
2004-05	439	2.57
2005-06	461	5.01
2006-07	501	8.68
2007-08	546	8.98
2008-09	671	22.89
2009-10	754	12.37
2010-11	794	5.31
2011-12	891	12.22
2012-13	978	9.76
2013-14	1042	6.54
2014-15	1151	10.46
2015-16	1201	4.34
2016-17	1198	-0.25
2017-18	1205	0.58
2018-19	1257	4.32
2019-20	1338	6.44
(January 2020 to November 2020)		
January 2020	1341	-5.83
February 2020	1329	-0.89
March 2020	1383	4.06
April 2020	1391	0.58
May 2020	1398	0.50
June 2020	1388	-0.72
July 2020	1383	-0.36
August 2020	1381	-0.14
September 2020	1388	0.51
October 2020	1430	3.03
November 2020	1431	0.07

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOK.

Appendix 2.11 Groupwise Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Commodities in Karnataka

Base Year 1981-82=100

Sl.No	Commodity Group	Weight	2018		2019		2020		Percentage variation in November over April		
			April	November	April	November	April	November	2018	2019	2020
1	Cereals	29.89	1260	1643	1437	1462	1534	1471	30.40	1.74	-4.11
2	Pulses	4.92	1177	1268	1345	1434	1438	1512	7.73	6.62	5.15
3	Oilseeds	17.31	957	1141	1165	1309	1421	1125	19.23	12.36	-20.83
4	Gur & Sugar	14.56	752	732	723	696	714	691	-2.66	-3.73	-3.22
5	Fiber	9.64	812	768	792	591	1064	1054	-5.42	-25.38	-0.94
6	Condiments and Spices	2.27	921	1055	868	1462	1447	1235	14.55	68.43	-14.65
7	Miscellaneous *	21.41	1905	1734	1696	1928	1758	2296	-8.98	13.68	30.60
All Commodities		100.00	1217	1327	1262	1338	1391	1431	9.04	6.02	2.88

Note: * Miscellaneous items include coffee, onion, potato, tobacco, tamarind, coconut and arecanut.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOK.

Appendix 2.12 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers at All India and Karnataka

Month	All India			Karnataka*		
	Base year : 2016=100			Base year : 1987-88=100		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
April	100.0	108.3	114.2	846	886	922
May	100.3	109.0	114.6	848	891	925
June	101.0	109.7	115.3	852	897	932
July	104.5	110.8	116.7	858	899	938
August	104.5	111.1	117.4	859	901	941
September	104.5	111.8	118.1	862	904	950
October	104.9	112.8	119.5	864	908	958
November	104.9	113.9	119.9	867	917	962
December	104.5	114.6		869	927	
January	106.6	114.6		875	927	
February	106.6	113.9		874	923	
March	107.3	113.2		879	912	

Note : * Average of 16 centres (11 State series + 5 Central series)

Source : 1) Labour Bureau, Shimla, GOI. 2) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOK.

Appendix 2.13 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Centres	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		Percentage variation in November over April		
		April	November	April	November	April	November	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Central Series (Base year: 2016=100)										
1	Bengaluru	104.7	106.2	108.0	110.9	111.3	115.5	1.43	2.69	3.77
2	Belagavi	103.1	104.2	107.3	110.1	111.9	119.9	1.07	2.61	7.15
3	Hubballi-Dharwad	100.6	102.6	106.1	112.3	112.3	117.9	1.99	5.84	4.99
4	Madikere	100.0	103.0	103.7	107.7	106.4	109.9	3.00	3.86	3.29
5	Mysuru	101.7	104.8	107.3	109.9	109.9	113.8	3.05	2.42	3.55
State Series (Base year:1987-88=100)										
6	Ballari	777	811	834	879	891	933	4.38	5.40	4.71
7	Bhadravathi	816	845	865	905	915	954	3.55	4.62	4.26
8	Davanagere	885	918	942	986	995	1039	3.73	4.67	4.42
9	Dandeli	818	850	871	907	912	956	3.91	4.13	4.82
10	Kalaburagi	760	794	811	853	863	907	4.47	5.18	5.10
11	Harihar	779	813	840	888	902	948	4.36	5.71	5.10
12	Hassan	835	867	891	931	943	989	3.83	4.49	4.88
13	Mandya	868	898	919	955	968	1010	3.46	3.92	4.34
14	Mangaluru	754	784	807	846	857	903	3.98	4.83	5.37
15	Raichur	879	910	932	974	992	1039	3.53	4.51	4.74
16	Tumakuru	717	747	766	801	807	847	4.18	4.57	4.96

Source: 1. Labour Bureau, Shimla, GOI.

2. Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOK.

Appendix 2.1.3(a) Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers at selected centres in Karnataka State

**CENTRAL SERIES
(General Index)**

Base Year: 2016=100

Year/ Month	BENGALURU	BELAGAVI	HUBBALI-DHARWAD	MADIKERI	MYSURU
2017-18	104.6	102.5	98.0	100.8	102.0
2018-19	105.8	104.7	102.6	102.4	104.3
2019-20	109.7	109.7	110.8	106.2	109.4
(January 2020 to November 2020)					
January 2020	112.0	112.6	113.9	107.7	112.0
February 2020	111.3	111.9	112.3	107.4	111.6
March 2020	109.1	111.5	111.3	105.7	109.2
April 2020	111.3	111.9	112.3	106.4	109.9
May 2020	111.3	112.2	113.2	106.4	110.6
June 2020	112.0	112.9	114.2	107.4	112.0
July 2020	113.1	112.6	113.9	108.1	112.3
August 2020	113.5	112.6	113.5	107.4	112.3
September 2020	114.6	115.1	115.4	109.0	113.3
October 2020	115.5	118.3	115.5	108.7	114.9
November 2020	115.5	119.9	117.9	109.9	113.8

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOK.

Appendix 2.13(b) Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers at selected centres in Karnataka State

STATE SERIES	Base Year: 1987-88=100																					
	BALLARI		BADRAVATHI		DAVANAGERE		DANDELI		KALABURAGI		HARIHARA		HASSAN		MANDYA		MANGALURU		RAICHUR		TUMAKURU	
Year/ Month	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General
Weight	54.73	100.00	48.53	100.00	52.53	100.00	49.22	100.00	49.23	100.00	49.58	100.00	56.02	100.00	53.48	100.00	58.11	100.00	52.71	100.00	41.29	100.00
2006-07	340	315	382	330	390	328	381	353	337	308	343	304	342	315	363	312	348	312	335	339	349	279
2007-08	381	341	406	349	434	355	415	371	390	330	387	328	366	328	405	332	375	332	384	371	393	300
2008-09	452	387	464	388	498	405	475	408	452	373	439	362	419	368	473	373	444	373	457	423	456	335
2009-10	530	429	547	436	574	461	538	449	485	398	491	388	490	415	543	408	494	408	550	482	527	373
2010-11	560	457	557	451	615	495	580	474	527	425	525	407	538	453	583	444	548	444	578	510	564	395
2011-12	583	479	619	508	674	549	656	524	606	478	583	457	583	497	637	479	584	479	654	563	576	421
2012-13	669	539	718	586	785	629	736	575	658	524	674	534	670	561	740	501	592	501	738	626	649	463
2013-14	755	612	825	665	916	718	828	654	744	587	781	616	871	648	871	575	688	575	833	708	796	542
2014-15	797	652	868	706	961	767	859	710	789	637	809	657	845	707	923	633	753	633	875	756	855	586
2015-16	844	694	922	739	1001	803	891	747	850	679	847	696	892	749	964	679	823	679	923	800	914	634
2016-17	901	739	978	775	1047	837	925	783	905	714	892	729	933	781	1005	713	870	713	947	830	957	672
2017-18	935	772	1013	811	1093	883	935	811	928	753	936	772	979	827	1050	750	902	750	980	871	1008	714
2018-19	954	805	1007	840	1096	912	953	843	936	787	952	806	996	861	1063	779	913	779	997	903	1010	741
2019-20	1027	866	1048	894	1171	973	1023	896	1009	841	1060	875	1062	919	1127	835	970	835	1082	962	1084	790
(January 2020 to November 2020)																						
January 2020	1046	885	1064	908	1189	991	1044	911	1036	858	1095	895	1073	934	1155	851	983	851	1111	983	1111	805
February 2020	1045	887	1070	912	1178	991	1041	911	1039	860	1094	897	1074	938	1157	852	984	852	1116	986	1101	805
March 2020	1044	886	1072	911	1177	990	1032	907	1042	859	1089	897	1073	938	1156	852	985	852	1116	986	1093	802
April 2020	1051	891	1079	915	1181	995	1041	912	1053	863	1096	902	1080	943	1164	857	994	857	1126	992	1103	807
May 2020	1057	896	1083	919	1191	1000	1048	916	1064	868	1109	908	1086	948	1169	863	1002	863	1130	997	1118	813
June 2020	1059	901	1093	924	1199	1005	1059	921	1073	873	1117	914	1090	952	1179	869	1005	869	1140	1003	1129	818
July 2020	1069	907	1103	929	1211	1011	1070	927	1085	878	1128	920	1099	958	1186	874	1013	874	1150	1009	1139	823
August 2020	1077	912	1113	935	1222	1017	1081	932	1095	884	1138	926	1109	964	1195	880	1022	880	1161	1015	1153	829
September 2020	1085	917	1121	941	1233	1023	1094	938	1109	891	1150	931	1127	971	1202	887	1032	887	1174	1022	1163	834
October 2020	1098	925	1135	948	1250	1032	1112	947	1120	899	1167	940	1141	980	1212	895	1041	895	1185	1031	1175	841
November 2020	1105	933	1148	954	1258	1039	1129	956	1135	907	1179	948	1152	989	1223	903	1051	903	1199	1039	1190	847

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, G.O.K.

Appendix 2.14 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers at All India and Karnataka

Base Year: 1986-87=100

Item	2018		2019		2020		Percentage variation in November over April			
	April	November	April	November	April	November	2018	2019	2020	
Karnataka										
i)	Food	1034	997	1015	1105	1116	1204	-3.58	8.87	7.89
ii)	General	1039	1023	1040	1107	1122	1194	-1.54	6.44	6.42
All-India										
i)	Food	831	856	874	959	971	1025	3.01	9.73	5.56
ii)	General	888	914	932	1000	1014	1060	2.93	7.30	4.54

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla, GOI.

Appendix 2.15 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers at All India and Karnataka

Base Year : 1986-87=100

Year/Month	All India		Karnataka	
	Food	General	Food	General
2000-01	303	305	311	306
2001-02	302	309	303	306
2002-03	312	319	319	320
2003-04	325	331	340	338
2004-05	333	340	343	343
2005-06	345	353	332	339
2006-07	376	380	349	358
2007-08	406	409	394	397
2008-09	452	450	451	445
2009-10	522	513	536	517
2010-11	572	564	595	575
2011-12	602	611	657	649
2012-13	658	672	737	724
2013-14	737	750	836	815
2014-15	778	800	860	863
2015-16	807	835	931	928
2016-17	841	870	1015	1001
2017-18	846	889	1075	1057
2018-19	850	907	1011	1029
2019-20	932	980	1077	1060
(January 2020 to November 2020)				
January 2020	977	1016	1135	1129
February 2020	967	1010	1111	1118
March 2020	961	1007	1095	1108
April 2020	971	1014	1116	1122
May 2020	977	1019	1142	1141
June 2020	975	1018	1145	1145
July 2020	978	1021	1151	1150
August 2020	986	1026	1157	1156
September 2020	999	1037	1164	1163
October 2020	1017	1052	1189	1181
November 2020	1025	1060	1204	1194

Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla, GOI.

Appendix 2.16 Urban Retail Price Index Numbers in Karnataka

Base Year : 1970=100

Year	Index	Percentage variation over previous year/month
2001-02	1045	3.26
2002-03	1087	4.02
2003-04	1193	9.75
2004-05	1257	5.36
2005-06	1296	3.10
2006-07	1347	3.94
2007-08	1425	5.79
2008-09	1589	11.51
2009-10	1878	18.19
2010-11	1982	5.54
2011-12	2161	9.03
2012-13	2441	12.96
2013-14	2810	15.12
2014-15	2996	6.62
2015-16	3263	8.91
2016-17	3207	-1.71
2017-18	3382	5.45
2018-19	3353	-0.85
2019-20	3712	10.69
(January 2020 to November 2020)		
January 2020	3948	-9.78
February 2020	3793	-3.93
March 2020	3771	-0.58
April 2020	3788	0.45
May 2020	3735	-1.40
June 2020	3770	0.94
July 2020	3812	1.11
August 2020	3832	0.52
September 2020	3951	3.11
October 2020	4300	8.83
November 2020	4362	1.44

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOK.

Appendix 2.17 Rural Retail Price Index Numbers in Karnataka

Base Year : 1970=100

Year	Index	Percentage variation over previous year/month
2001-02	1445	3.58
2002-03	1458	0.90
2003-04	1528	4.80
2004-05	1606	5.10
2005-06	1669	3.92
2006-07	1825	9.35
2007-08	1922	5.32
2008-09	2171	12.96
2009-10	2641	21.65
2010-11	2911	10.22
2011-12	3231	10.99
2012-13	3565	10.34
2013-14	3923	10.05
2014-15	4189	6.78
2015-16	4671	11.50
2016-17	4877	4.41
2017-18	5042	3.38
2018-19	5017	-0.49
2019-20	5247	4.59
(January 2020 to November 2020)		
January 2020	5661	-3.54
February 2020	5441	-3.89
March 2020	5417	-0.44
April 2020	5473	1.03
May 2020	5489	0.29
June 2020	5498	0.16
July 2020	5542	0.80
August 2020	5565	0.42
September 2020	5632	1.20
October 2020	5806	3.09
November 2020	6076	4.65

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOK.

Appendix 3.1 Allocation of Plan Outlay to Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI) in Karnataka

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Total Plan (State + Centre)	Out of which Allocation of Plan Outlay to PRIs	% of PRI Plan to State Plan Outlays
1997-98	5635	1420	25
1998-99	6513	1447	22
1999-00	7087	1528	22
2000-01	8506	1697	20
2001-02	9605	1834	20
2002-03	9522	1241	13
2003-04	10670	1302	12
2004-05	13311	1668	13
2005-06	14609	2869	20
2006-07	17806	3432	19
2007-08	20532	3571	17
2008-09	28199	4417	16
2009-10	32431	4737	15
2010-11	33764	4870	14
2011-12	40872	6042	15
2012-13	42972	7809	16
2013-14	55693	8921	15
2014-15	62987	10480	17
2015-16	72720	11328	16
2016-17	88384	13119	15
2017-18#	186510	31049	17
2018-19	214529	35897	17
2019-20(RE)	226625	39567	17
2020-21(BE)	237893	41638	17

2017-18 onwards Plan and Non plan distinction has been removed and the amount shown is budget of that year.

Appendix 3.2 Trends in revenue and capital receipts in Karnataka

(Rs. Crore)

Year	State's Own Tax Revenues	Share in Central Taxes	Total Tax Receipts	Total Non-Tax Receipts	Total Revenue Receipts	Total Capital Receipts	Aggregate Receipts
2009-10	30578.61	7359.97	37938.58	3333.80	49155.70	13012.46	62168.16
2010-11	38473.13	9506.30	47979.43	3358.28	58206.23	12215.64	70421.86
2011-12	46476.01	11074.99	57551.00	4086.86	69806.27	15317.53	85123.80
2012-13	53753.56	12647.14	66400.70	3966.11	78176.22	16878.51	95054.73
2013-14	62603.54	13808.27	76411.81	4031.89	89542.52	19533.42	109075.94
2014-15	70180.30	14654.14	84834.44	4688.24	104142.13	21994.02	126136.15
2015-16	75566.45	23967.07	99533.52	5355.04	118817.31	22337.72	141155.03
2016-17	82956.21	28759.86	111716.07	5794.53	133213.79	32405.92	165619.71
2017-18	93376.34	31751.98	125128.32	6476.53	146999.63	35384.55	182384.18
2018-19	107667.09	35811.28	143478.52	6773.00	164978.52	42399.55	207461.74
2019-20(RE)	118988.91	30919.00	149907.91	7508.00	177255.91	42789.46	220054.37
2020-21(BE)	128106.83	28591.00	156698.04	7767.24	179919.74	50148.44	230067.27

RE=Revised Estimates, BE=Budget Estimates

Source: Annual Financial Statements-2020-21, Finance Department GoK., Economic Survey 2019-20, Planning Department, GoK.

Appendix 3.3 Trends in developmental and non-developmental expenditure in Karnataka

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Developmental Expenditure	Developmental Expenditure as % of Total Expenditure	Non-Developmental Expenditure	Non-Developmental Expenditure as % of Total Expenditure	Aggregate Expenditure
2009-10	44923.87	72.55	16993.52	27.44	61917.39
2010-11	51626.38	72.74	19344.94	27.26	70971.32
2011-12	60929.69	72.14	23533.97	27.86	84463.66
2012-13	68067.53	71.66	26922.26	28.34	94989.79
2013-14	76328.45	69.99	32729.25	30.01	109057.70
2014-15	88904.73	70.44	37312.82	29.56	126217.55
2015-16	100440.69	71.12	40794.06	28.88	141234.75
2016-17	123989.38	74.94	41455.39	25.06	165444.77
2017-18	136285.13	73.09	50177.82	26.91	186462.95
2018-19	154527.55	74.61	52584.47	25.39	207112.02
2019-20(RE)	157758.24	71.61	62556.18	28.39	220314.42
2020-21(BE)	159059.01	69.07	71234.24	30.93	230293.25

RE=Revised Estimates, BE=Budget Estimates

Source : Annual Financial Statements-2020-21, Finance Department, GoK., Economic Survey 2019-20, Planning Department, GoK.

**Appendix 3.4 Developmental and non-developmental expenditure, Karnataka 2018-19 to 2020-21
revenue, capital and loans**

(Rs. Crore)

Category of Expenditure		2018-19 (Accounts)			
		Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
I.	Developmental Expenditure (A+B)	116219	33832	4476.1	154528
A.	Economic Services of which	48285	24038	2035.1	74359
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	20304.6	1444.23	4.56	21753.4
2	Rural Development	7001.37			7001.37
3	Special Area Programmes	306.16			306.16
4	Irrigation & flood control & Power Development	12120.8	12723.5	1500	26344.3
5	Industries & Minerals	1486.3	616.14	530.56	2633
6	Transport & Communication	3695.73	8858.8		12554.5
7	Science and Technology	84.65			84.65
8	General Economic Services	3285.61	395.65		3681.26
B.	Social Services of which	67934	9793.6	2441	80169
1	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	23424.2	1107.31		24531.5
2	Health and Water Supply	11444.6	2720.26	462.78	14627.6
3	Housing and Urban Development	5535.65	2411.57	1973.24	9920.46
4	Information and Publicity	181.63	45.19		226.82
5	Social Security & Welfare including SCs, STs & OBCs	23155.9	3488.81		26644.8
6	Labour & Employment	519.87			519.87
7	Nutrition	1889.29			1889.29
8	Natural calamities	1628.92			1628.92
9	Other social services	110.1	20.42	5	135.52
10	Sec. Social Services	44.15			44.15
II.	Non-Developmental Expenditure(a+b+c)	48080	827.41	11094	60001
a.	Revenue Expenditure under General Services	42655.1			42655.1
	i) Organs of the State	2280.42			2280.42
	ii) Fiscal Services	1450.22			1450.22
	iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of Debts	16122.9			16122.9
	iv) Administrative Services	7574.3			7574.3
	v) Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	15227.2			15227.2
b.	Devolution to ULBs	5425.3			5425.3
c.	Capital Expenditure		827.41	11094	11921
	i) General Services		827.41		827.41
	ii) Discharge of Internal Debt (Net)			2324.03	2324.03
	iii) Repayment of loans to Government of India			1341.59	1341.59
	iv) Loans and Advance to Govt. Servant & Miscellaneous loans			11.08	11.08
	v) Market borrowings and ways & means advances from RBI			7417	7417
	Consolidated Fund of Expenditure : (I + II)	164300	34659	15570	214529

Appendix 3.4 (Contd..) Developmental and non-developmental expenditure, Karnataka 2016-17 to 2018-19 revenue, capital and loans

(Rs. Crore)

Category of Expenditure		2019-20 (RE)			
		Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
I.	Developmental Expenditure (A+B)	119299.60	36023.33	2435.31	157758.24
A.	Economic Services of which	51003.18	26505.12	469.22	77977.52
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	21501.82	2178.12	13.00	23692.94
2	Rural Development	7834.70			7834.70
3	Special Area Programmes	255.38			255.38
4	Irrigation & flood control & Power Development	14560.05	13805.71		28365.76
5	Industries & Minerals	1297.18	575.27	455.72	2328.17
6	Transport & Communication	3421.58	9559.92		12981.50
7	Science and Technology	75.10			75.10
8	General Economic Services	2057.38	386.11	0.50	2443.99
B.	Social Services of which	68296.42	9518.21	1966.10	79780.73
1	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	26954.33	1229.82		28184.15
2	Health and Water Supply	10300.84	3191.13	855.89	14347.86
3	Housing and Urban Development	5525.75	2304.21	1105.21	8935.17
4	Information and Publicity	151.58	5.00		156.58
5	Social Security & Welfare including SCs, STs & OBCs	17837.54	2714.17	5.00	20556.71
6	Labour & Employment	615.40			615.40
7	Nutrition	2150.42			2150.42
8	Natural calamities	4525.60			4525.60
9	Other social services	186.39	73.88		260.27
10	Sec. Social Services	48.56			48.56
II.	Non-Developmental Expenditure(a+b+c)	57670.78	906.37	10289.61	68866.76
a.	Revenue Expenditure under General Services	50937.26			50937.26
	i) Organs of the State	1890.79			1890.79
	ii) Fiscal Services	1645.96			1645.96
	iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of Debts	18991.05			18991.05
	iv) Administrative Services	8719.26			8719.26
	v) Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	19690.21			19690.21
b.	Devolution to ULBs	6733.52			6733.52
c.	Capital Expenditure		906.37	10289.61	11195.98
	i) General Services		906.37		906.37
	ii) Discharge of Internal Debt (Net)			2446.36	2446.36
	iii) Repayment of loans to Government of India			1517.91	1517.91
	iv) Loans and Advance to Govt. Servant & Miscellaneous loans			14.76	14.76
	v) Market borrowings and ways & means advances from RBI			6310.58	6310.58
	Consolidated Fund of Expenditure : (I +II)	176970.38	36929.70	12724.92	226625.00

**Appendix 3.4 Developmental and non-developmental expenditure, Karnataka 2018-19 to 2020-21
revenue, capital and loans**

(Rs. Crore)

Category of Expenditure		2020-21(BE)			
		Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
I.	Developmental Expenditure (A+B)	113582.93	42043.39	3432.69	159059.01
A.	Economic Services of which	48536.23	30073.63	683.48	79293.34
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	15753	2795.61	10	18558.61
2	Rural Development	9685.91			9685.91
3	Special Area Programmes	159.89			159.89
4	Irrigation & flood control & Power Development	14787.43	17734.04		32521.47
5	Industries & Minerals	1416.77	428.07	673.48	2518.32
6	Transport & Communication	3451.88	8767.98		12219.86
7	Science and Technology	59.56			59.56
8	General Economic Services	3221.78	347.93		3569.71
B.	Social Services of which	65046.71	11969.76	2749.21	79765.68
1	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	27416.31	1550.75		28967.06
2	Health and Water Supply	11034.14	4205.55	807	16046.69
3	Housing and Urban Development	4757.56	4047.31	1917.21	10722.08
4	Information and Publicity	135.41	0.5		135.91
5	Social Security & Welfare including SCs, STs & OBCs	17656.56	2070.1	25	19751.66
6	Labour & Employment	768.96			768.96
7	Nutrition	1971.75			1971.75
8	Natural calamities	1098.42			1098.42
9	Other social services	157.27	95.55		252.82
10	Sec. Social Services	50.33			50.33
II.	Non-Developmental Expenditure (a+b+c)	66193.51	1015.75	11625.06	78834.32
a.	Revenue Expenditure under General Services	59602.59			59602.59
	i) Organs of the State	1802.25			1802.25
	ii) Fiscal Services	1979.86			1979.86
	iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of Debts	23566.39			23566.39
	iv) Administrative Services	9908.11			9908.11
	v) Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	22345.97			22345.97
b.	Devolution of ULBs	6590.92			6590.92
c.	Capital Expenditure		1015.75	11625.06	12640.81
	i) General Services		1015.75		1015.75
	ii) Discharge of Internal Debt (Net)			2510.64	2510.64
	iii) Repayment of loans to Government of India			1494.56	1494.56
	iv) Loans and Advance to Govt. Servant & Miscellaneous loans			19.78	19.78
	v) Market borrowings and ways & means advances from RBI			7600.08	7600.08
	Consolidated Fund of Expenditure : (I +II) II)	179776.44	43059.14	15057.75	237893.33

Source : 1. Annual Financial Statement 2020-21, Finance Department, GoK
2. Volume I of Budget Documents 2020-21, Finance Department, GoK

Appendix 3.5: Developmental outlays by Major sectors and programmes

(Rs.Crore)

	Sectors	2015-16 (Accts)	2016-17 (Accts)	2017-18 (Accts)	2018-19 (Accts)	2019-20 (RE)	2020-21 (BE)
I	Economic Services						
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities (Including Co-operation)	12238.02	13416.95	15780.25	21748.81	23679.94	18548.61
2	Rural Development	5222.36	5546.74	5209.49	7001.37	7834.70	9685.91
3	Special Area Programme	558.33	456.57	506.38	306.15	255.38	159.89
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	8262.47	11085.19	13064.27	14782.88	16095.93	20261.47
5	Energy	9169.87	9237.01	9402.61	10061.41	12269.83	12259.97
6	Industry and Minerals	1808.7	1665.70	1987.31	2102.44	1872.45	1844.84
7	Transport	8951.16	12467.79	12348.04	12554.53	12981.50	12219.86
8	Science, Technology & Environment	88.05	78.83	95.81	84.65	75.10	59.56
9	General Economic Services	1954.85	6659.79	5474.17	3681.26	2443.49	3569.71
	Total - I: Economic Services	48253.81	60614.57	63868.33	72323.50	77508.32	78609.82
II	Social Services						
10	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	19442.34	21192.51	22449.93	24531.53	28184.16	28967.05
11	Health	5829.44	6882.88	8116.94	9477.23	9170.13	10296.00
12	Water Supply, Housing & Urban Development						
12a	Water Supply	3159.16	4751.90	5299.52	4687.61	4321.84	4943.69
12b	Housing	3978.64	3882.17	4431.71	3264.67	3724.29	3024.98
12c	(c) Urban Development	1875.98	4412.71	5106.69	4682.55	4105.67	5779.89
13	Information and Publicity	91.46	152.56	388.48	226.82	156.58	135.91
14	Welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs & Minorities	7576.61	9023.05	11539.40	11910.18	10053.94	9401.73
15	Labour & Labour Welfare	579.63	496.01	566.56	519.87	615.40	768.96
16	Social Security & welfare (incl. Nutrition)	6780.41	7301.65	7709.21	16623.86	12648.19	12296.68
17	Relief on Account of Natural Calamities	2084.15	3037.26	1245.09	1628.92	4525.60	1098.42
18	Other Social Services	191.96	280.39	441.20	130.52	260.28	252.82
19	Secretariat Social Services	31.1	33.00	34.39	44.15	48.56	50.33
	Total - II: Social Services	51620.88	61446.09	67329.12	77727.91	77814.64	77016.46
III	General Services	31790.69	32324.94	35461.89	43482.47	51843.63	60618.34
IV	Grant-in-aid and Contribution	6076.04	5685.58	6489.76	5425.31	6733.52	6590.92
V	Public Debt	4110.19	7420.24	8269.16	11082.62	10274.85	11605.28
VI	Loans and Advances	656.4	1934.38	5092.22	4487.23	2450.08	3452.47
	Total: State Budget	142508.01	169425.80	186510.48	214529.02	226625.00	237893.33

Accts: Accounts, RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates

Source : Annual Financial Statements-2020-21, Finance Department GoK.

Economic Survey 2019-20, Planning Department, GoK

Appendix 3.6 Expenditure on annual plans, centrally sponsored & central plan schemes : irrigation projects pending approval and western ghats development for 2004-05 to 2020-21

(Rs. Crore)

Year	State Plan	Centrally Sponsored & Central Plan Schemes (GOI) Share	Irrigation Projects Pending Approval	Western Ghats Development	Total	
					Outlay	Per Capita Outlay(Rs.)
2004-05	11888.72	766.32	7.83	16.50	12679.37	2296.99
2005-06	12678.29	941.53	3.44	13.81	13637.07	2413.64
2006-07	18308.69	1122.53	3.55	14.89	19449.66	3406.25
2007-08	17226.91	1487.05	928.51	23.01	19665.48	3402.33
2008-09	22576.74	1829.19	317.30	31.49	24754.72	4238.82
2009-10	26944.10	1477.68	540.83	26.30	28988.91	4921.72
2010-11	31154.44	1572.35	560.72	28.82	33316.33	5452.75
2011-12	38450.00	1620.50	429.35	31.02	40530.87	6537.24
2012-13	39764.00	3208.00	276.79	32.10	43280.89	6980.79
2013-14	48038.88	4234.16	264.39	31.83	52569.26	8357.59
2014-15	61844.28	1142.99	101.69	2.43	63091.39	9888.93
2015-16	71951.14	769.15	102.37	6.12	72828.78	11239.01
2016-17	87588.48	796.01	192.57	4.84	88577.06#	13400.06
2017-18@	186510.46	11617.25	349.61	4.46	186510.46###	27795.90
2018-19	214529.02	10393.44	1153.78	3.00	214529.02###	31502.06
2019-20(RE)	226625.00	11740.67	1023.57		226525.00###	32749.28
2020-21(BE)	237893.33	9897.46	2321.56		237893.33###	33984.76

@ State Budget. RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates

#Does not include Western Ghats as it is already included in State Plan

State Budget includes all other items

Note: Per Capita is calculated based on projected population of 2018, 2019 and 2020

Source: (i) Economic Survey 2019-20, Planning Department, GoK

(ii) Budget Documents 2020-21, Finance Department, GoK

Appendix 3.7 Expenditure in Karnataka by Economic Classification of the budget 2004-05 to 2020-21

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Final Outlays				Transfers Payments			Financial Investments and Loans to the Rest of the Economy	Total Expenditure
	Govt's Consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation	Acquisition of Fixed Assets	Total	Current Transfers	Capital Transfers	Total		
2004-05	5512.64	3380.89	-0.06	8893.47	15320.36	146.71	15467.07	3258.99	27619.53
2005-06	6724.23	3815.51	-0.12	10539.62	18208.83	33.53	18242.36	3414.12	32196.10
2006-07	8499.05	5822.44	-0.21	14321.28	20923.85	234.30	21158.15	5364.81	40844.24
2007-08	7676.82	6400.08	-244.41	13832.49	25374.63	654.42	26029.05	4176.83	44038.37
2008-09	9714.64	8441.81	-180.56	17975.89	22760.72	475.35	28236.07	4196.17	50408.13
2009-10	10218.46	9570.80	-67.46	19721.80	30747.02	509.49	31256.51	5854.19	56832.50
2010-11	11810.47	11416.37	-66.57	23160.27	35627.21	193.96	35821.17	7258.61	66240.05
2011-12	14705.97	13036.50	-81.13	27661.34	31925.53	185.59	32111.12	7064.97	66837.43
2012-13	18759.46	13849.88	-27.06	32582.28	39582.93	936.67	40519.60	6086.81	79188.69
2013-14	22942.50	15629.56	-80.56	38491.5	46131.35	856.39	46987.74	6662.55	92141.79
2014-15	27392.68	19080.00	-1.9	46470.78	51911.51	1269.36	53180.87	7543.98	107195.63
2015-16	30438.44	22379.52	-348.67	52469.29	51668.30	2043.24	53711.54	9345.55	115526.38
2016-17	32469.36	27667.44	-3.01	60133.79	66830.70	1679.48	68510.18	11630.93	140274.90
2017-18	38135.73	31872.64	84.12	70092.49	86983.43	1590.00	88573.43	16111.16	174777.08
2018-19	42210.66	32260.47	-28.49	74442.64	108805.77	1069.57	10875.34	17406.63	201724.61
2019-20(RE)	49382.37	32488.15	-80.93	81789.59	115758.70	2030.99	117791.69	17571.96	217153.24
2020-21(BE)	48670.46	36483.00	-40.03	85113.43	119244.95	1349.79	120594.74	19372.94	225081.11

RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates

Source (i)An Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget -2020-21 and earlier Issues, Directorate of Economics & Statistics

(ii) Economic Survey 2019-20, Planning Department, GoK

Appendix 3.8 Capital formation by the Government of Karnataka 2004-05 to 2020-21

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Value of Assets Created by		Total	Changes in Stock	Gross Capital Formation
	Departmental Commercial Undertakings	Government Administration			
2004-05	835.30	2545.19	3380.49	-2.80	3377.69
2005-06	889.69	2959.23	3851.46	2.54	3851.46
2006-07	922.80	5133.73	6056.53	16.22	6072.75
2007-08	1012.93	5797.16	6810.09	-4.45	6805.64
2008-09	1318.61	7417.99	8736.60	-8.09	8728.51
2009-10	2048.07	7964.76	10012.83	-0.93	10011.90
2010-11	9392.06	2151.70	11543.76	-4.57	11539.19
2011-12	2519.58	10518.28	13037.86	-1.36	13036.50
2012-13	2463.90	11386.77	13850.67	-0.79	13849.88
2013-14	2723.03	12906.70	15629.73	-0.17	15629.56
2014-15	3572.64	15507.42	19080.06	-0.06	19080.00
2015-16	2865.08	19514.53	22379.61	-0.09	22379.52
2016-17	2719.33	24948.11	27667.44	0.00	27667.44
2017-18	3823.03	28049.65	31872.68	-0.04	31872.64
2018-19)	3171.18	29089.30	32260.48	-0.01	32260.47
2019-20(RE)	3055.69	29432.46	32488.15		32488.15
2020-21(BE)	5683.81	30799.81	36483.00		36483.00

RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates

Source :(i)Reports on an Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget –2020-21 and earlier Issues, Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

(ii) Economic Survey 2019-20, Planning Department, GoK

Appendix 5.1 Districtwise Houseless households as per Socio Economic Caste Census - 2011 (SECC - Rural)

District	Total Households	Houseless										TOTAL
		Grass/Thatch/Bamboo	Plastic/Polythene	Mud/Unburnt bricks	Wood	Stone not packed with mortar	Rented	Houseless families				
Bagalkot	240555	14073	1169	6804	8995	70342	16552	157	118092			
Bangalore	269172	1157	761	21906	662	2343	131825	299	158953			
Bangalore Rural	158426	694	399	30525	834	3665	19145	108	55370			
Belgaum	735630	50395	6052	183795	17785	134607	45088	589	438311			
Bellary	290257	12690	1111	39163	5878	46686	23378	113	129019			
Bidar	240566	6986	4109	29087	6302	69929	5661	32	122106			
Bijapur	292629	16812	1570	6865	4596	90761	17802	130	138536			
Chamarajanagar	203466	5089	782	71801	5164	6815	6431	24	96106			
Chikkaballapura	218901	4106	471	25362	758	8306	10270	272	49545			
Chikkamagalur	206997	1404	734	72968	2214	9838	11373	229	98760			
Chitradurga	282921	16074	753	50912	2861	35019	12856	194	118669			
Dakshina Kannada	276202	864	640	111652	1723	34867	13689	130	163565			
Davanagere	278261	6496	1210	77185	2873	27397	15082	147	130390			
Dharwad	160538	3445	310	73979	3867	17297	7713	76	106687			
Gadag	134976	10129	776	40580	1821	27310	9563	47	90226			
Kalaburagi	314651	15479	2797	22758	4845	105350	14990	79	166298			
Hassan	348175	1558	907	170573	2519	20784	15877	156	212374			
Haveri	257562	12914	1717	108016	2404	41592	14458	115	181216			
Kodagu	114715	1001	664	49189	618	2956	11690	180	66298			
Kolar	226042	2272	733	41107	2363	9557	9574	164	65770			
Koppal	222255	10460	1991	43626	4572	46549	17394	72	124664			
Mandya	351462	3191	808	104609	1961	30530	15165	288	156552			
Mysore	416354	4014	2334	186903	3369	5441	19598	72	221731			
Raichur	267156	52385	6316	51539	4623	39501	12080	151	166595			
Ramanagara	195562	2675	2095	49476	1219	4998	13440	59	73962			
Shimoga	257688	8929	1221	107671	3660	8087	13241	121	142930			
Tumkur	488277	15032	1541	88452	4419	35681	24581	376	170082			
Udupi	200232	738	453	52429	798	16673	8501	161	79753			
Uttara Kannada	240456	6042	370	81820	2553	27108	11015	54	128962			
Yadgir	158580	13702	2324	15334	2194	48551	7817	128	90050			
Rural Grand Total	8048664	300806	47118	2016086	108450	1028540	55849	4723	4061572			

Appendix 5.2 Districtwise/yearwise Houses Constructed under Rural Ashraya/ Basava vasathi yojane from 2017-18 to 2020-21

Sl. No	District Name	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Total		2020-21	
		Target	completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	completed	Target	Completed Upto Nov 2020
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bagalkot	6161	4621	5408	4513	1848	2366	13417	11500	1976	1277
2	Ballari	6315	3384	3583	2720	2174	1979	12072	8083	2095	2137
3	Belagavi	13063	9222	15702	18897	3540	6189	32305	34308	4354	3538
4	Bengaluru Rural	2687	2887	2612	2857	753	813	6052	6557	662	267
5	Bengaluru Urban	3114	3001	2224	2026	693	491	6031	5518	683	115
6	Bidar	5264	4057	4713	4212	1558	1938	11535	10207	1505	939
7	Chamarajanagar	3985	2359	3741	3402	1372	1721	9098	7482	1437	1031
8	Chikkaballapur	5037	2861	5239	3229	1575	1213	11851	7303	1215	772
9	Chikkamagaluru	3913	3372	3304	2877	1095	1036	8312	7285	894	654
10	Chitradurga	5745	3715	4711	3725	1872	1904	12328	9344	1907	1009
11	DakshinaKannada	4718	5002	4175	3986	1231	1529	10124	10517	1025	933
12	Davanagere	7108	4409	6257	4179	2345	2196	15710	10784	1481	1144
13	Dharwad	3300	3023	3013	2923	1014	2213	7327	8159	1186	1343
14	Gadag	4211	3225	3762	3007	1093	1318	9066	7550	1416	749
15	Hassan	7981	5907	6886	7112	2220	2983	17087	16002	2296	1746
16	Haveri	7288	4928	6038	5073	2066	3200	15392	13201	2234	1690
17	Kalaburagi	8494	5954	6893	6359	2185	2258	17572	14571	2205	1148
18	Kodagu	2023	1882	1701	1447	457	503	4181	3832	347	166
19	Kolar	6346	4688	4024	3670	1782	2183	12152	10541	1524	1030
20	Koppal	5073	2946	4164	3662	1580	2299	10817	8907	1594	1708
21	Mandya	5673	6349	7593	7773	1803	2865	15069	16987	2173	1243
22	Mysuru	8990	6601	10816	7730	2872	3195	22678	17526	2926	1480
23	Raichur	7013	4305	5224	4315	1840	1517	14077	10137	1728	1096
24	Ramanagara	4929	3686	5351	5265	1347	1574	11627	10525	1503	740
25	Shivamogga	5359	4236	6042	4427	1778	1811	13179	10474	1501	1276
26	Tumakuru	7969	5887	8740	9267	2673	5285	19382	20439	2695	2930
27	Udupi	2888	2830	2844	2718	862	797	6594	6345	795	623
28	UttaraKannada	4639	3549	4642	4143	1311	2341	10592	10033	1388	1358
29	Vijayapura	6357	5649	7891	8059	2154	3225	16402	16933	2443	1849
30	Yadgiri	4357	3436	2707	3552	907	1255	7971	8243	812	515
	Total	170000	127971	160000	147125	50000	64197	380000	339293	50000	36506

Appendix 5.3 Districtwise/yearwise Houses Constructed under Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Nivas Scheme Rural from 2017-18 to 2020-21

Sl. No	District Name	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Total		2020-21	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed Upto Nov 2020
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bagalkot	2152	2176	2733	1400	993	658	5878	4234	1178	384
2	Ballari	4358	4505	3460	1881	947	806	8765	7192	2374	917
3	Belagavi	6623	8559	7767	5114	2368	1492	16758	15165	2451	1060
4	Bengaluru Rural	1318	1432	1702	1056	416	356	3436	2844	590	146
5	Bengaluru Urban	1623	1504	1819	721	329	232	3771	2457	653	61
6	Bidar	3651	5177	6108	3327	2794	1927	12553	10431	1842	992
7	Chamarajanagar	2988	3151	2575	1391	704	535	6267	5077	1411	407
8	Chikkaballapur	1991	1924	4163	1278	2076	764	8230	3966	1896	677
9	Chikkamagaluru	2234	1682	1752	694	366	262	4352	2638	731	136
10	Chitradurga	4427	5380	5206	2181	2031	1315	11664	8876	2371	847
11	Dakshinakannada	1749	1019	844	401	188	122	2781	1542	437	116
12	Davanagere	4365	4355	5109	2117	2047	1220	11521	7692	1639	620
13	Dharwad	1321	1677	1158	669	330	332	2809	2678	410	197
14	Gadag	1845	1971	3334	1263	1435	871	6614	4105	1142	635
15	Hassan	4189	3542	4424	1789	1095	696	9708	6027	1572	465
16	Haveri	3984	3489	3988	2036	1117	900	9089	6425	1473	609
17	Kalaburagi	4099	5395	9203	6954	3589	2818	16891	15167	2375	1552
18	Kodagu	1253	754	393	225	149	69	1795	1048	207	30
19	Kolar	3961	4766	2570	1677	1028	555	7559	6998	1313	395
20	Koppal	2804	3884	3056	2106	1271	1177	7131	7167	1206	793
21	Mandya	1747	1429	2109	686	578	358	4434	2473	909	178
22	Mysuru	6507	6070	5605	2769	1417	903	13529	9742	2373	526
23	Raichur	5389	6153	5765	4362	1983	1654	13137	12169	2629	1229
24	Ramanagara	1823	1227	1482	664	298	232	3603	2123	727	134
25	Shivamogga	2827	1895	2106	868	426	278	5359	3041	965	195
26	Tumakuru	3998	4330	5370	2343	1677	1349	11045	8022	2048	1113
27	Udupi	669	324	448	209	85	48	1202	581	275	46
28	UttaraKannada	961	734	830	424	250	215	2041	1373	329	153
29	Vijayapura	2406	3374	4975	5532	2320	1900	9701	10806	1606	1155
30	Yadgiri	2738	3782	1946	2746	693	950	5377	7478	868	530
	Total	90000	95660	102000	58883	35000	24994	227000	179537	40000	16298

Appendix 5.4 Districtwise/yearwise Houses Constructed under IAY/PMAY(G) - Rural from 2017-18 to 2020-21

Sl. No	District Name	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Total		2020-21	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed Upto Nov-2020
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bagalkot	2133	1432	934	1187	1336	273	4403	2892	1423	167
2	Ballari	4187	2956	1702	1954	2276	736	8165	5646	2047	395
3	Belagavi	8061	5701	4725	6283	3245	1291	16031	13275	3648	756
4	Bengaluru Rural	1005	754	205	356	383	82	1593	1192	554	26
5	Bengaluru Urban	427	320	43	113	239	27	709	460	583	7
6	Bidar	2477	2651	789	1568	948	336	4214	4555	1562	154
7	Chamarajanagar	3981	2743	3583	3603	2160	1026	9724	7372	1260	424
8	Chikkaballapur	3087	2263	1402	1525	1567	424	6056	4212	1381	234
9	Chikkamagaluru	1075	1006	58	275	446	56	1579	1337	717	33
10	Chitradurga	4825	3383	3565	3195	2970	1085	11360	7663	1921	424
11	DakshinaKannada	698	750	34	238	216	28	948	1016	515	35
12	Davanagere	2333	1731	857	988	1362	327	4552	3046	1403	126
13	Dharwad	1538	1271	978	1327	664	262	3180	2860	779	146
14	Gadag	2374	1700	1317	1388	1100	418	4791	3506	1170	248
15	Hassan	2111	1626	360	737	835	152	3306	2515	1663	117
16	Haveri	3818	2641	1831	1914	1733	632	7382	5187	1760	325
17	Kalaburagi	3325	3103	1231	2551	1451	450	6007	6104	2021	136
18	Kodagu	546	269	18	87	171	31	735	387	270	5
19	Kolar	2703	2271	1041	1413	1317	386	5061	4070	1253	183
20	Koppal	3218	2279	1146	1570	1571	480	5935	4329	1305	300
21	Mandya	1612	1437	383	415	525	90	2520	1942	1308	89
22	Mysuru	5757	3946	3617	3475	2642	1051	12016	8472	2350	392
23	Raichur	8166	6129	6364	8350	5666	2161	20196	16640	2093	1068
24	Ramanagara	1553	1004	542	711	550	137	2645	1852	963	66
25	Shivamogga	1863	1279	380	611	793	147	3036	2037	1161	107
26	Tumakuru	4210	3040	2327	2668	1810	835	8347	6543	2110	389
27	Udupi	369	403	28	139	148	15	545	557	369	16
28	UttaraKannada	851	654	208	343	341	99	1400	1096	806	53
29	Vijayapura	2290	1719	845	1373	1478	301	4613	3393	1822	157
30	Yadgiri	4407	4229	3487	5779	2057	1344	9951	11352	783	426
	Total	85000	64690	44000	56136	42000	14682	171000	135508	41000	7004

Appendix 5.5 Districtwise/yearwise Houses Constructed under Devaraj Urs Housing Scheme Rural from 2017-18 to 2020-21

Sl. No	District Name	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Total		2020-21	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed
1	2	5	6	7	8	11	12	9	10	11	12
1	Bagalkot	64	125	168	150	135	107	367	382	135	57
2	Ballari	446	601	509	200	179	70	1134	871	179	79
3	Belagavi	3338	4216	2012	1190	768	512	6118	5918	768	348
4	BengaluruRural	1358	1047	1612	495	283	136	3253	1678	283	54
5	BengaluruUrban	94	9	110	8	6	6	210	23	6	1
6	Bidar	329	139	431	105	211	101	971	345	211	86
7	Chamarajanagar	401	291	297	103	81	21	779	415	81	21
8	Chikkaballapur	237	191	229	150	86	58	552	399	86	52
9	Chikkamagaluru	79	88	75	29	15	11	169	128	15	10
10	Chitradurga	500	629	649	363	221	205	1370	1197	221	103
11	DakshinaKannada	5	14	4	2	1	2	10	18	1	2
12	Davanagere	595	458	400	145	101	74	1096	677	101	39
13	Dharwad	16	42	34	34	28	56	78	132	28	37
14	Gadag	65	59	71	55	37	36	173	150	37	28
15	Hassan	309	363	408	187	74	49	791	599	74	37
16	Haveri	923	619	737	370	178	204	1838	1193	178	123
17	Kalaburagi	2165	2835	1066	901	221	192	3452	3928	221	94
18	Kodagu	4	19	6	15	3	2	13	36	3	2
19	Kolar	38	58	25	41	7	15	70	114	7	15
20	Koppal	148	203	136	110	58	102	342	415	58	89
21	Mandya	14	30	49	53	50	86	113	169	50	52
22	Mysuru	765	681	394	203	82	58	1241	942	82	34
23	Raichur	477	436	486	302	138	106	1101	844	138	102
24	Ramanagara	334	198	246	162	62	48	642	408	62	15
25	Shivamogga	5	15	13	12	4	3	22	30	4	2
26	Tumakuru	1669	1580	1013	705	238	183	2920	2468	238	98
27	Udupi	81	68	229	126	48	38	358	232	48	27
28	UttaraKannada	56	63	56	48	40	65	152	176	40	41
29	Vijayapura	368	409	414	385	110	175	892	969	110	77
30	Yadgiri	117	148	121	134	35	61	273	343	35	18
Total		15000	15634	12000	6783	3500	2782	30500	25199	3500	1743

Appendix 5.6 Rural Housesites distributed from 2017-18 to 2020-21

Sl. No.	District	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Total		2020-21	
		Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed Upto Nov 2020
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bagalkot	327	47	156	0	156	0	639	47	156	70
2	Ballari	332	0	154	0	182	0	668	0	182	0
3	Belagavi	890	0	525	0	525	0	1940	0	525	0
4	Bengaluru Rural	157	287	81	162	81	180	319	629	81	24
5	Bengaluru Urban	205	145	104	154	104	0	413	299	104	14
6	Bidar	298	60	136	0	136	0	570	60	136	0
7	Chamarajanagar	220	0	100	47	100	0	420	47	100	0
8	Chikkaballapura	243	91	114	1631	114	436	471	2158	114	86
9	Chikkamagaluru	381	516	212	0	212	134	805	650	212	53
10	Chitradurga	301	1544	140	164	140	0	581	1708	140	0
11	DakshinaKannada	403	293	226	247	226	176	855	716	226	80
12	Davanagere	396	817	209	10	181	97	786	924	181	93
13	Dharwad	224	227	113	1	113	67	450	295	113	1
14	Gadag	182	1260	91	133	91	199	364	1592	91	313
15	Hassan	434	0	211	0	211	0	856	0	211	47
16	Haveri	356	89	165	0	165	0	686	89	165	97
17	Kalaburagi	438	0	210	0	210	0	858	0	210	0
18	Kodagu	166	0	79	0	79	0	324	0	79	29
19	Kolar	251	0	117	0	117	358	485	358	117	38
20	Koppal	258	432	127	0	127	0	512	432	127	274
21	Mandya	378	78	184	209	184	30	746	317	184	362
22	Mysuru	437	112	208	0	208	74	853	186	208	23
23	Raichur	295	320	135	0	135	26	565	346	135	112
24	Ramanagara	211	854	105	4	105	155	421	1013	105	0
25	Shivamogga	451	140	212	141	212	124	875	405	212	136
26	Tumakuru	530	1276	247	34	247	311	1024	1621	247	253
27	Udupi	273	216	159	40	159	40	591	296	159	2
28	UttaraKannada	393	0	169	0	169	0	731	0	169	5
29	Vijayapura	362	84	204	25	204	130	770	239	204	0
30	Yadgiri	208	159	107	0	107	0	422	159	107	0
	Grand Total	10000	9047	5000	3002	5000	2537	20000	14586	5000	2112

Appendix 6.1 District- wise Urbanisation in Karnataka 2011

Sl. No	Districts	% of Urbanisation
1	Bagalkote	32
2	Bangaluru	91
3	Bangaluru (Rural)	27
4	Belagavi	25
5	Ballari	38
6	Bidar	25
7	Vijayapura	23
8	Chamarajanagar	17
9	Chikkaballapura	22
10	Chikkmagaluru	21
11	Chitradurga	20
12	Dakshina Kannada	48
13	Davanagere	32
14	Dharawad	57
15	Gadag	36
16	Kalaburgi	33
17	Hassan	21
18	Haveri	22
19	Kodagu	15
20	Kolar	31
21	Koppal	17
22	Mandya	17
23	Mysuru	41
24	Raichur	25
25	Ramanagara	25
26	Shivamogga	36
27	Tumkuru	22
28	Udupi	28
29	Uttara Kannada	29
30	Yadagiri	19
Karnataka		39

Source : 2011 Census

Appendix 6.2 Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme - Financial yearwise achievement

Sl. No	District Name	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Total		2020-21	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed Upto Nov-2020 *
1	Bagalkot	1490	1270	2159	1212	302	462	3952	2944	770	191
2	Ballari	1729	1191	2092	780	418	487	4241	2458	872	157
3	Belagavi	2332	1350	2633	1662	387	712	5355	3724	840	208
4	BengaluruRural	246	214	387	381	76	137	713	732	160	27
5	BengaluruUrban	69	6	401	37	19	28	494	71	21	6
6	Bidar	481	226	677	559	135	139	1299	924	460	29
7	Chamarajanagar	433	290	560	355	85	154	1085	799	176	45
8	Chikkaballapur	687	129	619	163	141	160	1455	452	208	46
9	Chikkamagaluru	258	62	397	102	46	73	710	237	141	18
10	Chitradurga	956	529	681	411	114	87	1761	1027	290	34
11	DakshinaKannada	349	340	587	458	81	147	1028	945	139	35
12	Davanagere	785	425	1045	623	122	173	1964	1221	197	51
13	Dharwad	352	206	605	157	106	153	1076	516	225	58
14	Gadag	2223	663	2074	739	364	227	4675	1629	713	84
15	Hassan	391	207	639	184	68	73	1113	464	99	12
16	Haveri	1034	775	918	659	153	286	2121	1720	361	58
17	Kalaburagi	1567	621	1168	605	309	236	3061	1462	1013	36
18	Kodagu	85	23	87	40	19	15	209	78	48	2
19	Kolar	137	90	369	142	71	135	596	367	152	35
20	Koppal	596	276	1083	477	190	414	1889	1167	444	201
21	Mandya	420	116	292	150	57	77	790	343	110	10
22	Mysuru	755	522	1233	889	225	351	2235	1762	366	74
23	Raichur	3208	1631	1242	1082	498	252	4971	2965	1955	20
24	Ramanagara	132	56	312	92	66	139	534	287	145	43
25	Shivamogga	705	484	1079	440	137	203	1946	1127	349	98
26	Tumakuru	444	213	675	270	115	232	1260	715	268	30
27	Udupi	177	184	336	184	51	109	591	477	122	29
28	UttaraKannada	694	262	778	461	85	162	1585	885	150	25
29	Vijayapura	1504	1006	2019	1170	427	927	3979	3103	1331	255
30	Yadgiri	761	504	853	501	133	214	1777	1219	375	66
	Total	25000	13871	28000	14985	5000	6964	58465	35820	12500	1983

* Upto Nov-2020

Appendix 6.3 Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Nivas Scheme Urban - Financial year wise achievement

Sl. No	District Name	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Total		2020-21	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed *
1	Bagal Kot	312	740	590	717	283	229	1185	1686	480	92
2	Ballari	1039	2192	828	708	909	514	2776	3414	1389	178
3	Belagavi	943	1826	805	970	438	318	2186	3114	715	53
4	Bengaluru Rural	166	431	209	196	136	70	511	697	179	18
5	Bengaluru Urban	4688	151	128	82	83	23	4899	256	82	9
6	Bidar	182	534	453	581	269	200	904	1315	528	38
7	Chamarajanagar	278	872	292	320	201	113	771	1305	280	23
8	Chikkaballapur	228	360	211	195	144	85	583	640	225	33
9	Chikkamagaluru	141	91	58	56	40	26	239	173	65	5
10	Chitradurga	424	526	413	266	310	63	1147	855	331	29
11	DakshinaKannada	132	155	72	84	70	30	274	269	129	15
12	Davanagere	475	366	409	234	273	65	1157	665	151	34
13	Dharwad	402	320	119	95	109	62	630	477	179	37
14	Gadag	373	278	321	161	219	51	913	490	194	25
15	Hassan	259	259	251	127	158	38	668	424	154	9
16	Haveri	259	462	188	184	114	45	561	691	130	16
17	Kalaburagi	443	558	439	433	356	106	1238	1097	612	36
18	Kodagu	54	58	62	35	37	13	153	106	37	3
19	Kolar	551	489	141	101	78	19	770	609	137	5
20	Koppal	290	547	457	456	269	177	1016	1180	416	105
21	Mandya	150	111	89	55	49	27	288	193	66	5
22	Mysuru	900	1064	1082	811	748	318	2730	2193	582	88
23	Raichur	463	895	462	412	333	110	1258	1417	392	11
24	Ramanagara	313	424	236	120	163	57	712	601	140	17
25	Shivamogga	370	266	282	147	173	44	825	457	132	21
26	Tumakuru	467	515	249	335	198	112	914	962	329	20
27	Udupi	30	71	16	14	22	9	68	94	45	0
28	UttaraKannada	148	138	157	141	87	48	392	327	93	10
29	Vijayapura	289	1356	721	1166	502	386	1512	2908	1208	143
30	Yadgiri	231	444	260	403	229	147	720	994	600	79
Total		15000	16499	10000	9605	7000	3505	32000	29609	10000	1157

* Upto Nov-2020

Appendix 6.4 Vajpayee Urban House Sites Scheme

Sl. No.	District	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		Total		2020-21	
		Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Completed *
1	Bagalkot	0	2483	0	390	0	122	0	2995	0	0
2	Ballari	0	154	0	257	0	0	0	411	0	0
3	Belagavi	0	140	0	130	0	14	0	284	0	0
4	Bengaluru Rural	0	450	0	0	0	0	0	450	0	0
5	Bengaluru Urban	0	373	0	0	0	12	0	385	0	0
6	Bidar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chamarajanagar	0	422	0	1	0	0	0	423	0	0
8	Chikkaballapura	0	62	0	213	0	72	0	347	0	16
9	Chikkamagaluru	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	1
10	Chitradurga	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	98	0	1
11	DakshinaKannada	0	0	0	100	0	66	0	166	0	0
12	Davanagere	0	44	0	2	0	117	0	163	0	0
13	Dharwad	0	730	0	0	0	623	0	1353	0	41
14	Gadag	0	789	0	0	0	0	0	789	0	0
15	Hassan	0	257	0	23	0	12	0	292	0	0
16	Haveri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Kalaburagi	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	113	0	312
18	Kodagu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Kolar	0	566	0	54	0	4	0	624	0	0
20	Koppal	0	185	0	0	0	0	0	185	0	0
21	Mandya	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	36	0	4
22	Mysuru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Raichur	0	1096	0	0	0	350	0	1446	0	0
24	Ramanagara	0	742	0	0	0	0	0	742	0	84
25	Shivamogga	0	1049	0	122	0	19	0	1190	0	7
26	Tumakuru	0	118	0	101	0	42	0	261	0	0
27	Udupi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	UttaraKannada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Vijayapura	0	186	0	63	0	376	0	625	0	36
30	Yadgiri	0	106	0	24	0	46	0	176	0	0
Grand Total		0	10181	0	1516	0	1875	0	13572	0	502

* Upto Nov-2020

Appendix 7.1(a) Statement showing District-wise & Month-wise Normal and Actual Rainfall with percentage Departure from normal from January to May 2020

Region /Districts	January 2020			February 2020			March 2020			April 2020			May 2020			Pre Monsoon 2020 (1st March to 31st May)		
	Norma l (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Norma l (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Norma l (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Norma l (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Norma l (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Norma l (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP
South Interior Karnataka	2	0	-75	4	0	-90	11	12	11	40	57	43	87	98	12	143	168	17
BENGALURU URBAN	1	0	-79	6	0	-98	11	14	28	41	109	166	98	92	-6	156	215	38
BENGALURU RURAL	2	0	-87	5	0	-94	10	13	24	35	95	171	89	90	0	141	198	40
RAMANAGARA	2	0	-83	5	0	-98	14	19	32	47	83	75	109	104	-5	178	205	16
KOLAR	2	1	-30	4	0	-95	12	15	26	27	49	80	72	62	-14	117	127	9
CHIKKABALLAPURA	2	0	-78	4	0	-98	10	12	21	26	58	126	67	37	-45	108	107	-1
TUMAKURU	3	0	-97	4	0	-98	9	5	-42	30	51	68	79	78	0	125	134	8
CHITRADURGA	2	0	-81	2	0	-86	7	1	-85	28	22	-21	65	72	10	103	95	-8
DAVANAGERE	1	0	-82	2	0	-88	7	8	8	32	27	-16	63	79	25	105	114	8
CHAMARAJANAGARA	3	1	-69	7	0	-97	15	24	54	64	78	23	114	126	11	203	229	13
MYSURU	3	0	-85	4	3	-43	15	19	24	66	65	-3	117	123	6	205	210	2
MANDYA	3	0	-93	4	0	-98	13	21	64	47	71	53	100	137	37	166	229	38
North Interior Karnataka	2	1	-65	2	0	-90	7	7	-10	23	25	12	49	49	-1	83	81	-2
BALLARI	2	1	-65	2	0	-94	6	2	-62	26	31	21	57	66	15	92	100	9
KOPPAL	2	0	-86	1	0	-90	7	4	-43	21	22	9	51	74	43	82	100	22
RAICHUR	2	1	-74	2	0	-89	8	2	-77	17	16	-5	40	53	33	69	72	5
KALABURAGI	5	2	-67	3	0	-100	8	12	56	18	23	25	34	29	-15	67	65	-3
YADGIR	5	4	-4	3	0	-96	8	7	-6	17	18	12	36	31	-13	68	61	-9
BIDAR	7	1	-79	5	1	-80	11	12	12	19	31	68	30	35	17	71	81	14
BELAGAVI	1	0	-89	1	0	-88	7	9	30	26	28	9	61	41	-33	95	78	-18
BAGALKOTE	2	0	-95	2	0	-100	6	5	-24	19	21	11	51	33	-35	80	59	-26
VIJAYAPURA	3	1	-81	2	0	-95	5	6	11	15	21	39	38	33	-13	63	60	-4
GADAG	1	0	-100	1	0	-63	8	5	-39	31	35	11	64	77	20	106	117	11
HAVERI	1	0	-71	1	0	-78	9	2	-82	40	18	-56	71	69	-3	122	89	-27
DHARWAD	2	0	-81	3	1	-83	10	11	12	41	51	24	69	87	26	125	151	20
Mainad	2	1	-59	3	1	-82	13	5	-61	52	46	-11	98	130	33	168	183	9
SHIVAMOGGA	1	1	0	1	1	-14	9	3	-69	35	27	-22	84	80	-5	129	111	-14
HASSAN	2	0	-81	4	0	-95	13	6	-55	52	54	5	97	130	33	168	191	13
CHIKKAMAGALUR	2	1	-68	3	0	-90	15	6	-60	53	40	-24	92	137	49	164	184	12
KODAGU	3	1	-66	5	1	-74	22	7	-68	84	84	-1	139	155	12	253	248	-2
Coastal	2	2	-12	1	1	71	8	11	28	29	37	25	118	99	-16	158	149	-6
DAKSHINA KANNADA	4	1	-81	2	2	-30	15	15	0	55	49	-11	167	159	-5	243	225	-7
UDUPI	2	0	-88	0	1	75	8	19	121	26	41	58	165	111	-33	201	172	-15
UTTARA KANNADA	1	2	360	0	1	1200	4	5	26	19	29	58	80	66	-17	103	105	2
STATE	2	1	-62	2	0	-83	9	8	-13	32	39	19	74	72	-2	120	120	0

Source: KSNMDC, Bengaluru.

Appendix 7.1(b) Statement showing District-wise & Month-wise Normal and Actual Rainfall with percentage Departure from normal during Southwest monsoon 2020

Region / Districts	June 2020			July 2020			August 2020			September 2020			South West Monsoon 2020 (1st June to 30th Sept.)		
	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP
	South Interior Karnataka	66	89	35	79	161	103	88	82	-8	136	183	35	369	514	39
BENGALURU URBAN	71	132	85	94	171	82	123	74	-40	182	203	11	471	579	23
BENGALURU RURAL	68	106	56	91	191	110	115	101	-12	170	192	13	444	590	33
RAMANAGARA	70	127	83	83	137	66	108	64	-41	176	187	6	436	516	18
KOLAR	66	73	12	79	240	205	94	104	10	160	184	15	399	601	51
CHIKKABALLAPURA	64	122	90	86	213	149	108	103	-5	159	191	20	416	628	51
TUMAKURU	59	91	54	68	151	123	86	79	-8	145	206	42	358	527	47
CHITRADURGA	52	80	53	56	162	192	67	56	-16	108	207	92	282	505	79
DAVANAGERE	79	80	1	108	147	36	99	104	5	108	210	95	393	540	38
CHAMARAJANAGARA	58	77	31	64	132	108	72	70	-2	127	155	22	320	434	35
MYSURU	95	70	-26	122	119	-2	93	124	33	109	130	20	419	443	6
MANDYA	57	74	32	57	116	103	73	39	-46	129	142	10	316	372	18
North Interior Karnataka	103	118	15	116	179	54	118	149	27	142	204	44	479	651	36
BALLARI	75	89	20	76	178	135	91	73	-19	127	206	63	368	547	49
KOPPAL	79	89	13	66	190	187	93	92	-2	145	184	27	383	554	45
RAICHUR	85	115	35	93	163	75	112	127	13	150	207	39	440	612	39
KALABURAGI	107	139	29	138	252	82	156	162	4	175	271	55	576	823	43
YADGIR	99	143	44	121	229	90	137	140	2	161	236	47	517	748	45
BIDAR	122	159	31	169	222	31	191	157	-18	169	275	63	650	814	25
BELAGAVI	146	151	3	191	167	-12	139	285	106	123	169	37	599	772	29
BAGALKOTE	88	91	4	62	139	125	76	95	25	137	193	41	362	518	43
VIJAYAPURA	90	123	36	73	154	113	85	90	6	148	177	19	396	544	37
GADAG	88	59	-32	69	136	99	83	102	24	133	188	42	372	486	31
HAVERI	119	108	-9	164	125	-24	127	169	33	103	145	41	512	547	7
DHARWAD	125	106	-15	150	161	7	119	241	102	120	197	64	514	704	37
Malnad	363	236	-35	591	352	-41	423	567	34	179	319	78	1556	1473	-5
SHIVAMOGGA	472	309	-35	765	444	-42	555	711	28	198	340	71	1991	1804	-9
HASSAN	164	117	-29	257	180	-30	195	282	45	137	202	47	754	781	4
CHIKKAMAGALURU	328	201	-39	551	300	-46	399	518	30	170	336	98	1447	1355	-6
KODAGU	534	342	-36	859	454	-47	572	828	45	223	443	99	2188	2067	-6
Coastal	832	724	-13	1142	900	-21	823	1153	40	304	691	127	3101	3467	12
DAKSHINA KANNADA	928	630	-32	1232	833	-32	892	985	10	336	733	118	3388	3183	-6
UDUPI	1106	1016	-8	1448	1184	-18	1064	1350	27	405	1022	152	4022	4572	14
UTTARA KANNADA	691	666	-4	993	832	-16	707	1163	65	255	556	118	2647	3217	22
STATE	199	185	-7	271	261	-4	220	285	29	161	261	62	852	991	16

Source: KSNDMC, Bengaluru.

Appendix 7.1(c) Statement showing District-wise & Month-wise Normal and Actual Rainfall with percentage Departure from normal during Northeast monsoon 2020

Region / Districts	October 2020			November 2020			December - 2020			North East Monsoon 2020 (1st Oct. to 31st Dec.)		
	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP
	South Interior Karnataka	138	135	-2	52	46	-10	13	17	35	202	198	-2
BENGALURU URBAN	154	194	26	52	79	52	13	16	20	219	289	32
BENGALURU RURAL	149	107	-28	54	49	-10	11	13	17	213	168	-21
RAMANAGARA	158	171	8	54	51	-6	15	18	25	226	240	6
KOLAR	136	127	-6	64	101	60	20	26	30	219	254	16
CHIKKABALLAPURA	145	142	-2	53	66	24	13	19	45	211	227	8
TUMAKURU	134	126	-6	45	27	-40	8	14	86	186	167	-10
CHITRADURGA	108	138	28	39	15	-61	8	16	108	155	169	9
DAVANAGERE	110	159	45	44	8	-81	8	5	-34	161	172	7
CHAMARAJANAGARA	162	103	-36	73	83	13	28	36	29	263	222	-16
MYSURU	145	106	-27	56	55	-2	13	10	-28	214	170	-20
MANDYA	154	157	2	50	44	-11	13	17	31	217	219	1
North Interior Karnataka	107	145	35	27	5	-82	6	1	-81	140	151	8
BALLARI	111	150	35	35	13	-64	9	5	-42	154	167	9
KOPPAL	110	183	66	30	10	-67	9	3	-70	149	196	31
RAICHUR	117	130	11	23	11	-50	6	0	-95	146	142	-3
KALABURAGI	104	178	72	19	2	-92	4	0	-98	127	180	41
YADGIR	108	110	2	21	6	-72	5	0	-100	134	116	-13
BIDAR	94	153	64	18	0	-98	5	0	-98	117	154	32
BELAGAVI	101	140	39	27	2	-94	5	2	-58	133	144	8
BAGALKOTE	109	160	47	25	3	-90	8	0	-100	141	162	15
VIJAYAPURA	106	130	23	21	3	-87	6	0	-100	133	133	0
GADAG	107	127	19	33	3	-90	7	1	-90	147	131	-11
HAVERI	111	125	13	47	3	-94	8	1	-90	166	128	-23
DHARWAD	106	130	23	37	2	-95	6	0	-95	148	132	-10
Malnad	159	172	8	55	22	-60	11	14	24	226	207	-8
SHIVAMOGGA	148	187	26	48	12	-75	9	8	-16	205	207	1
HASSAN	158	153	-3	53	21	-60	9	16	69	220	189	-14
CHIKKAMAGALURU	152	167	10	57	28	-50	12	19	59	221	215	-3
KODAGU	197	179	-9	74	33	-55	18	15	-19	288	226	-22
Coastal	188	289	54	60	28	-53	11	13	13	259	330	27
DAKSHINA KANNADA	261	408	56	99	78	-21	16	24	50	376	509	35
UDUPI	222	369	66	74	28	-63	16	19	19	312	416	33
UTTARA KANNADA	141	205	45	38	6	-85	8	5	-33	187	216	16
STATE	131	160	22	42	22	-47	10	9	-9	182	190	4

Source: KSNDMC, Bengaluru.

Appendix 7.1(d) Statement showing Number of District/Taluku/Hoblies under different rainfall category from January to May 2020

Category	January			February			March			April			May			Cumulative Rainfall Pattern (1st Jan.- 31st May 2020)		
	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli
	Large Excess	1	15	44	2	16	33	2	44	173	7	54	286	0	16	100	0	8	65
Excess	0	4	20	0	0	8	10	30	66	8	48	147	8	54	209	5	43	231
Normal	2	3	30	1	6	15	6	23	119	11	62	206	18	86	297	23	114	363
Deficit	1	29	83	2	14	29	5	67	171	4	53	160	4	57	194	2	59	180
Large Deficit	25	137	454	23	107	359	7	60	301	0	10	51	0	14	50	0	3	11
No Rainfall	1	37	214	2	77	388	0	3	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statement showing Number of District/Taluku/Hoblies under different rainfall category during Southwest monsoon period 2020

Category	June			July			August			September			South west Monsoon 2020 Rainfall (1st June To 30th Sept.)		
	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli
	Large Excess	3	36	182	17	124	475	3	46	117	11	88	288	1	27	110
Excess	11	53	202	2	27	111	9	55	181	14	83	309	19	132	475
Normal	9	94	268	5	35	107	15	77	325	5	54	235	10	67	237
Deficit	7	43	187	6	41	139	3	48	212	0	2	18	0	1	27
Large Deficit	0	1	11	0	0	18	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	1
No Rainfall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statement showing Number of District/Taluku/Hoblies under different rainfall category during Northeast monsoon period 2020

Category	October			November			December			North East Monsoon 2020 (1st Oct. to 31st Dec.)		
	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli
	Large Excess	4	47	144	0	3	45	3	32	169	0	13	55
Excess	11	60	239	3	14	67	8	26	112	6	43	184
Normal	12	88	317	5	25	111	4	29	117	20	126	434
Deficit	3	29	140	5	48	209	5	32	107	4	44	173
Large Deficit	0	3	10	17	136	399	7	64	193	0	1	4
No Rainfall	0	0	0	0	1	19	3	44	152	0	0	0

Source: KSNDMC, Bengaluru.

Appendix 7.2 Production of Principal Crops in Karnataka State 2019-20 & 2020-21

Unit: Lakh Tonnes, Cotton in Lakh bales of 170 Kgs in lint form.

Crops	KHARIF		RABI		SUMMER		ANNUAL	
	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21
Rice	30.89	28.45	0.31	0.13	8.28	7.05	39.48	35.63
Jowar	2.35	1.72	8.02	6.18	0.08	0.05	10.45	7.95
Ragi	10.92	12.29	0.59	0.36	0.11	0.09	11.62	12.74
Maize	42.28	54.02	3.95	1.66	1.23	0.86	47.46	56.54
Bajra	3.56	2.72	-	0.02	0.11	0.02	3.67	2.76
Wheat	-	-	1.80	1.57	-	-	1.80	1.57
Minor Millets	0.38	0.18	-	0.014	-	-	0.38	0.19
Total Cereals	90.38	99.38	14.67	9.93	9.81	8.07	114.86	117.38
Tur (Red gram)	11.26	10.57	-	-	-	-	11.26	10.57
Bengal gram	-	-	6.75	5.56	-	-	6.75	5.56
Horse gram	0.71	0.33	0.50	0.43	-	0.005	1.21	0.76
Black gram	0.32	0.42	0.01	0.005	0.001	0.005	0.33	0.43
Green gram	1.38	1.40	0.03	0.002	0.0005	0.01	1.41	1.41
Avare	0.29	0.30	0.12	0.04	-	-	0.41	0.34
Cowpea	0.09	0.16	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.004	0.15	0.20
Other pulses	0.02	0.003	0.006	-	-	-	0.03	0.003
Total Pulses	14.07	13.18	7.47	6.08	0.011	0.02	21.55	19.28
Total Food grains	104.45	112.56	22.14	16.01	9.82	8.09	136.41	136.66
Groundnut	3.70	4.69	0.06	0.02	1.27	1.66	5.03	6.37
Sesamum	0.26	0.17	-	-	-	-	0.26	0.17
Sunflower	0.80	0.68	0.18	0.31	0.05	0.10	1.03	1.09
Castor	0.04	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.03
Niger seed	0.002	0.002	-	-	-	-	0.002	0.002
Mustard	0.0005	0.002	-	-	-	-	0.0005	0.002
Soyabean	3.79	3.61	-	-	-	-	3.79	3.61
Safflower	-	-	0.25	0.18	-	-	0.25	0.18
Linseed	-	-	0.004	0.007	-	-	0.004	0.007
Total Oilseeds	8.59	9.18	0.49	0.52	1.32	1.76	10.41	11.46
Cotton	23.19	19.03	0.10	0.08	-	-	23.29	19.11
Sugarcane (Harvested)	360.34	410.40	-	-	-	-	360.34	410.40
Tobacco	0.83	0.54	-	-	-	-	0.83	0.54

Source: 2019-20 Final Estimates by DE&S, 2020-21 2nd Advance Estimates of DE&S.

Appendix 7.3 Area of Principal Crops in Karnataka State 2019-20 & 2020-21 Unit: Area in Lakh Hectares

Crops	KHARIF		RABI		SUMMER		ANNUAL	
	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21
Rice	9.64	10.40	0.11	0.05	2.73	2.25	12.48	12.70
Jowar	1.79	0.80	7.30	6.50	0.05	0.03	9.14	7.33
Ragi	6.26	7.15	0.42	0.25	0.06	0.05	6.74	7.45
Maize	13.55	15.00	1.14	0.50	0.31	0.25	15.00	15.75
Bajra	3.28	2.05	-	0.02	0.11	0.02	3.39	2.09
Wheat	-	-	1.58	1.50	-	-	1.58	1.50
Minor Millets	0.52	0.25	-	0.02	-	-	0.52	0.27
Total Cereals	35.04	35.65	10.55	8.84	3.26	2.60	48.85	47.09
Tur (Red gram)	16.26	15.90	*	-	-	-	16.26	15.90
Bengal gram	-	-	9.09	9.00	-	-	9.09	9.00
Horse gram	0.94	0.50	0.76	0.75	-	0.01	1.70	1.25
Black gram	0.68	0.80	0.03	0.01	0.002	0.01	0.72	0.82
Green gram	3.92	4.00	0.11	0.01	0.003	0.05	4.04	4.06
Avare	0.35	0.35	0.12	0.05	-	-	0.47	0.40
Cowpea	0.31	0.50	0.11	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.46	0.61
Other pulses	0.03	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	0.04	0.01
Total Pulses	22.49	22.06	10.23	9.92	0.05	0.08	32.77	32.05
Total Food grains	57.53	57.71	20.78	18.76	3.31	2.68	81.62	79.14
Groundnut	4.14	5.20	0.03	0.01	1.14	1.75	5.30	6.96
Sesamum	0.31	0.20	-	-	-	-	0.31	0.20
Sunflower	1.06	0.80	0.25	0.50	0.04	0.10	1.36	1.40
Castor	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04
Niger seed	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
Mustard	0.002	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.002	0.01
Soyabean	3.37	3.20	-	-	-	-	3.37	3.20
Safflower	-	-	0.27	0.25	-	-	0.27	0.25
Linseed	-	-	0.01	0.02	-	-	0.01	0.02
Total Oilseeds	8.93	9.46	0.55	0.78	1.18	1.85	10.66	12.09
Cotton	8.03	7.50	0.14	0.15	-	-	8.17	7.65
Sugarcane (Harvested)	4.29	4.50	-	-	-	-	4.29	4.50
Sugarcane (Planted)	1.43	1.50	1.28	0.60	0.65	0.25	3.36	2.35
Tobacco	0.95	0.70	-	-	-	-	0.95	0.70

Source: 2019-20 Final Estimates by DE&S, 2020-21 2nd Advance Estimates of DE&S.

Appendix 7.4 Index numbers of Area, Production and Yield of Agricultural Crops

Base Triennium ending 2007-08 = 100

Sl. No	Crops	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
		Area	Prodn.	Yield	Area	Prodn.	Yield	Area	Prodn.	Yield	Area	Prodn.	Yield	Area	Prodn.	Yield	Area	Prodn.	Yield
1	Total cereals	99.59	101.96	102.60	101.52	97.37	96.15	100.96	123.03	122.15	94.81	107.47	113.63	93.25	92.87	99.84	93.35	115.35	123.84
2	Total Pulses	93.78	96.90	103.16	111.34	109.48	98.17	125.33	152.27	121.30	103.26	102.30	99.01	101.70	129.97	127.59	112.12	176.41	157.11
3	Total Foodgrains	97.91	101.49	103.87	104.40	98.48	94.52	108.10	125.70	116.53	97.29	106.99	110.23	95.73	96.27	100.78	98.85	120.94	122.59
4	Total Oilseeds	87.20	79.23	90.82	80.12	69.39	86.57	64.95	84.27	129.69	56.58	68.15	120.35	55.72	61.77	110.83	56.72	86.47	152.35
5	Cotton	103.03	135.48	131.92	115.06	115.78	100.86	137.78	188.85	137.49	143.51	197.47	138.13	125.19	184.92	148.00	166.68	278.27	167.36
6	Sugarcane (H)	105.68	105.02	99.55	126.51	139.73	110.49	164.29	182.97	111.59	162.18	170.82	105.36	159.92	154.46	96.27	158.09	169.40	107.21
7	Sugarcane (P)	88.33	-	-	79.32	-	-	102.97	-	-	106.71	-	-	110.98	-	-	123.78	-	-
8	Tobacco	102.02	103.65	101.48	111.48	171.62	153.64	117.92	258.49	218.14	108.07	198.05	182.95	100.44	123.78	123.10	102.64	165.73	161.23

Sl. No	Crops	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
		Area	Prodn.	Yield	Area	Prodn.	Yield	Area	Prodn.	Yield	Area	Prodn.	Yield	Area	Prodn.	Yield	Area	Prodn.	Yield
1	Total cereals	90.37	112.01	124.25	83.56	83.72	100.43	81.27	76.20	93.99	85.78	118.82	138.84	83.95	92.34	110.28	90.56	115.29	127.60
2	Total Pulses	104.28	135.07	129.21	126.99	100.70	79.08	133.28	196.18	147.04	135.89	213.82	157.11	160.31	183.27	114.11	147.13	213.99	145.15
3	Total Foodgrains	94.45	114.11	121.07	96.26	85.27	88.80	96.48	87.20	90.59	100.44	127.53	127.22	106.28	100.68	94.95	107.11	124.34	116.31
4	Total Oilseeds	55.03	69.35	126.02	51.61	54.35	105.35	51.80	61.27	118.15	44.04	94.11	213.62	39.99	61.03	152.54	42.72	80.24	187.65
5	Cotton	220.82	373.17	169.56	161.68	182.02	112.92	128.43	158.94	124.24	137.77	290.87	211.95	180.86	229.89	127.53	205.79	382.43	186.37
6	Sugarcane (H)	180.53	189.73	105.02	169.02	157.16	92.99	149.28	118.49	79.86	150.38	162.13	108.31	186.47	183.55	98.46	161.28	155.95	97.37
7	Sugarcane (P)	104.28	-	-	75.57	-	-	44.87	-	-	65.88	-	-	147.52	-	-	166.34	-	-
8	Tobacco	88.94	124.26	139.42	79.14	131.55	165.97	84.80	125.37	147.57	89.97	180.18	199.93	83.13	135.05	162.18	89.62	156.60	173.56

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bengaluru.

Appendix 7.5 Area under Principal Crops in Karnataka

Unit: Lakh Hectares

CROP	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Rice	9.93	11.99	12.48
Jowar	10.88	9.94	9.14
Ragi	7.78	5.55	6.74
Maize	13.07	14.09	15.00
Bajra	2.32	1.94	3.39
Wheat	1.93	1.58	1.58
Minor millets	0.37	0.19	0.52
Total cereals	46.27	45.28	48.85
Tur	8.85	15.61	16.26
Total pulses	30.26	35.70	32.77
Total food grains	76.53	80.98	81.62
Groundnut	5.65	5.41	5.30
Total oilseeds	11.00	9.99	10.66
Cotton	5.47	7.18	8.17
Sugarcane	5.33	7.94	7.65
Tobacco	0.95	0.88	0.95
Areca nut (Processed)	2.79	4.76	5.00
Coconut	4.46	6.10	6.10
Dry chillies	1.02	1.58	0.74
Pepper	0.41	1.48	1.61
Cardamom	0.15	0.02	0.02

Source: 2017-18 Fully Revised Estimates, 2018-19 and 2019-20 Final Estimates of Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

Appendix 7.6 Production of Principal Crops in Karnataka

(Unit: Lakh Tonnes, Cotton in Lakh bales of 170 Kg in Lint form)

Crop	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Rice	29.40	34.58	39.48
Jowar	12.01	9.31	10.45
Ragi	15.41	6.78	11.62
Maize	55.52	37.77	47.46
Bajra	3.53	1.77	3.67
Wheat	2.24	1.63	1.80
Minor millets	0.25	0.16	0.38
Total cereals	118.38	92.00	114.86
Tur	8.13	9.47	11.26
Total pulses	21.53	18.46	21.55
Total food grains	139.91	110.46	136.41
Groundnut	5.99	3.97	5.03
Total oilseeds	12.20	7.92	10.41
Cotton	17.71	14.00	23.29
Sugarcane *	374.61	424.11	360.34
Tobacco	0.95	0.71	0.83
Areca nut (processed)	5.10	8.51	10.82
Coconut (Million Nuts)	3284.69	4321.76	5030.77
Dry chillies	2.07	1.96	1.29
Pepper (Lakh Quintals)	2.57	9.41	6.30
Cardamom	0.01	0.002	0.003

*Sugarcane production for harvested area of 4.00 lakh ha. in 2017-18, 4.96 lakh ha. in 2018-19 & 4.29 lakh ha. in 2019-20

Source: 2017-18 Fully Revised Estimates, 2018-19 and 2019-20 Final Estimates of Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

Appendix 7.7 Average Yield of Selected Crops of India and Karnataka 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19

Kg/Hectare.

Crop	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	India	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India	Karnataka
Rice	2400	2912	2494	2966	2578	3117	Not finalized	3034
Ragi	1347	1698	1363	563	1649	2085		1285
Jowar	697	731	812	965	998	1162		987
Wheat	3034	745	3200	1122	3371	1222		1090
Maize	2563	2701	2689	2349	3032	4472		2821
Bajra	1132	635	1305	1062	1237	1606		957
Tur	646	364	913	975	960	967		639
Bengal gram	840	393	974	629	1063	784		509
Groundnut	1465	777	1398	647	1868	1117		772
Sunflower	609	318	660	433	738	804		785
Soyabean	738	529	1177	797	1049	1604		1034
Cotton(lint)	415	309	512	340	477	580		349
Sugarcane*	70.72	85	69	73	79.65	99		90

* Tonnes per hectare., India: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance-2017 and 2018, MAFW, GOI.

Karnataka: 2015-16 to 2017-18 Fully Revised Estimates, 2018-19 Final Estimates of DE&S.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru.

Appendix 7.8 Area Irrigated by various sources in Karnataka State

Area 000'hectares

Year	Net Area irrigated		Irrigated Area		Intensity of irrigated cropping	No. of irrigation wells* ('000)	Net area irrigated per well (ha.)	Gross cropped area	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area
	Wells*	Other sources **	Net	Gross					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2016-17	1697	1407	3104	3548	114.3	1323	1.28	11779	30.1
2017-18	1703	1452	3155	3639	115.3	1391	1.22	11994	30.3
2018-19	2136	1896	4032	4745	117.67	1454	1.47	13551	35.0

Note:* including bore wells, ** Including Canals, Tanks, Lift irrigation and Other sources.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru.

Appendix 7.9(a) Land use classification in Karnataka

Area '000 hectares

Year	Geographical Area	Forest	Land put to non-agriculture use	Barren & Uncultivable land	cultivable waste land	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	Miscellaneous tree crops, groves not included under net area sown	Current fallow	Other fallow	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Gross cropped area	Cropping Intensity
2016-17	19050	3073	1495	793	400	905	275	1561	692	9855	1924	11779	119.52
2017-18	19050	3073	1501	793	400	905	274	1521	686	9895	2098	11994	121.21
2018-19	19050	3073	1505	769	403	872	251	954	581	10664	2887	13551	127.07

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru.

Appendix 7.9(b) Land utilisation Statistics

(Lakh hectares)

Classification	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Total Geographical Area	190.50	190.50	190.50
1. Forest	30.73	30.73	30.73
2. Not available for cultivation			
a. Land put to non-agriculture use	14.95	15.01	15.05
b. Barren and uncultivable land	7.93	7.93	7.69
3. Cultivable waste	4.00	4.00	4.03
4. Uncultivated land excluding fallow land			
a. Permanent Pastures and other grazing land	9.05	9.05	8.72
b. Miscellaneous tree crops, groves not included under net area sown	2.75	2.74	2.51
5. Fallow land			
a. Current fallow	15.61	15.21	9.54
b. Other fallow	6.92	6.86	5.81
6. Net area sown	98.55	98.95	106.64
7. Total cropped Area	117.79	119.94	135.51
8. Area sown more than once	19.24	20.98	28.87
Cropping Intensity (%)	119.52	121.21	127.07

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru.

Appendix 7.10 Cropping Pattern in Karnataka

Area in Lakh Hectares

Sl. No.	Crops	Year		
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (P)
1	Rice	11.99	12.48	12.70
2	Jowar	9.94	9.14	7.33
3	Ragi	5.55	6.74	7.45
4	Maize	14.09	15.00	15.75
5	Bajra	1.94	3.39	2.09
6	Wheat	1.58	1.58	1.50
7	Minor Millets	0.19	0.52	0.27
	Total Cereals:	45.28	48.85	47.09
1	Tur	15.61	16.26	15.90
2	Bengal gram	11.88	9.09	9.00
3	Horse gram	1.84	1.70	1.25
4	Black gram	0.90	0.72	0.82
5	Green gram	4.43	4.04	4.06
6	Avare	0.38	0.47	0.40
7	Cowpea	0.62	0.46	0.61
8	Other pulses	0.04	0.04	0.01
	Total Pulses:	35.70	32.77	32.05
	Total Food grains:	80.98	81.62	79.14
1	Groundnut	5.41	5.30	6.96
2	Sesamum	0.25	0.31	0.20
3	Sunflower	1.45	1.36	1.40
4	Castor	0.03	0.04	0.04
5	Niger	0.01	0.01	0.01
6	Mustard	0.03	0.002	0.01
7	Soyabean	2.62	3.37	3.20
8	Safflower	0.17	0.27	0.25
9	Linseed	0.02	0.01	0.02
	Total Oilseeds:	9.99	10.67	12.09
	<u>Annual Crops:</u>			
1	Cotton	7.18	8.17	7.65
2	Sugarcane	7.94	7.65	6.85
3	Tobacco	0.88	0.95	0.70
	Total of above	106.98	109.06	106.43

Source: 2018-19 & 2019-20 Final Estimates, 2020-21 - 2nd Advance Estimate of DE&S Bengaluru.

Appendix 7.11 Fertilizer Consumption and HYV/HB Coverage in Karnataka

Year	Area under HYV/HB (Lakh hectares)	Fertilizer Consumption (Lakh Tonnes)			
		Nitrogen	Phosphorous	Potash	TOTAL
1970-71	5.30	0.92	0.37	0.24	1.53
1980-81	24.00	2.04	0.86	0.75	3.65
1990-91	31.56	4.12	2.56	1.65	8.33
2000-01	41.28	7.31	3.83	2.32	13.46
2001-02	39.34	6.71	3.60	2.18	12.49
2002-03	38.41	6.01	3.03	1.95	10.99
2003-04	38.74	4.93	2.40	1.86	9.19
2004-05	45.45	6.55	3.63	2.73	12.91
2005-06	47.99	7.54	4.35	3.35	15.24
2006-07	43.53	7.56	4.38	2.91	14.85
2007-08	48.52	7.92	3.93	3.43	15.28
2008-09	47.73	8.64	5.59	4.09	18.32
2009-10	49.06	9.63	6.30	4.66	20.59
2010-11	49.66	10.16	6.96	3.98	21.10
2011-12	46.84	11.04	7.87	3.33	22.24
2012-13	45.33	8.92	3.89	2.49	15.30
2013-14	46.43	9.63	4.91	3.01	17.55
2014-15	45.20	10.01	4.98	3.32	18.31
2015-16	41.49	9.81	5.31	2.66	17.78
2016-17	40.44	8.71	5.03	2.40	16.15
2017-18	42.57	8.78	4.59	2.58	15.95
2018-19	41.83*	9.36	5.36	3.07	17.79
2019-20	45.12*	10.45	5.55	2.88	18.88
2020-21*	43.94*	8.53	4.68	2.54	15.75@

*Provisional, @ up to end of Nov.2020 <https://ifms.dbtfert.nic.in/portal/iFMSportal>
Source: Department of Agriculture.

Appendix 7.12 MSP announced by GOI for the year 2020-21
(Minimum Support Price for different Kharif& Rabi Crops for the year 2020-21)
(Rs. per quintal)

COMMODITY	2020-21
KHARIF:	
Paddy Common	1868
Paddy (F)Grade' A #	1888
Jowar-Hybrid	2620
Jowar-Maldandi	2640
Bajra	2150
Ragi	3295
Maize	1850
Tur (Arhar)	6000
Moong	7196
Urad	6000
Groundnut	5275
Sunflower Seed	5885
Soyabean	3880
Sesamum	6855
Niger seed	6695
Medium Staple Cotton (24.5-25.5 mm)	5515
Long Staple Cotton (29.5-30.5 mm)	5825
RABI	
Wheat	1975
Barley	1600
Bengal Gram	5100
Rapeseed/Mustard	4650
Safflower	5327

Source: Agriculture Department. CACP Website

Appendix 7.13 Area and Production of Selected Fruit Crops

(Area in Hectares, Production in Metric Tonnes)

Crops	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.
Mango	174032	1686209	181697	1725930	180593	1732281	183228	1760598	178956	1694020
Banana	99610	2464233	96627	2367325	100670	2452011	92546	2329163	83961	2062371
Citrus Fruits	18944	430918	18307	415657	18400	408218	18510	413805	21660	511166
Gauva	6542	129964	6612	128105	7024	137247	7183	140226	6430	124067
Sapota	28783	342634	28293	330502	25747	302658	25309	315378	13896	155449
Grapes	21733	417742	23350	445517	24431	458021	26614	524255	29108	642334
Pineapple	2471	156264	2477	155410	2705	164803	2623	163728	2334	141710
Pomogranate	23545	272816	27232	319338	26693	287537	25967	2682228	29352	304950
Jack	5410	203221	5202	193470	5052	185755	5004	192735	2309	92167
Papaya	7295	511838	7394	507559	7963	528654	8751	590873	7458	488241
Ber	580	16423	476	12746	457	12180	641	17206	805	26476
Fig	1444	15916	1516	11375	1453	12827	1580	13122	1554	12972
Seetaphal	1782	14756	1742	14451	1977	16220	1779	14608	651	4701
Others	2087	22017	2027	20692	2160	23562	1994	21467	1413	15807
Total	394258	6684951	402952	6648077	405325	6721974	401729	6765392	379887	6276431

Source : Department of Horticulture

Appendix 7.14 Financial progress achieved under NHM

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Opening Balance	Releases		Total	Accrued Interest	Total available Grants (3+6+7)	Grants utilized	Closing Balance
			GOI-85% 4	GOI-60% 5						6	7	8	9	10
1	2005-06	4398.68	4455.17	0	4455.17	-	4455.17	56.49	4398.68
2	2006-07	8472.10	8448.25	0	8448.25	75.76	12922.69	4450.59	8472.10
3	2007-08	1892.34	8571.04	1499.90	10070.94	413.43	18956.47	17064.13	1892.34
4	2008-09	4694.06	12536.88	1000.00	13536.88	218.49	15647.71	10953.65	4694.06
5	2009-10	1306.11	8001.67	1499.00	9500.67	228.47	14423.20	13117.09	1306.11
6	2010-11	888.47	9325.00	2611.38	11936.38	168.00	13410.49	12522.02	888.47
7	2011-12	485.80	9970.85	1954.58	11925.43	246.36	13060.26	12574.46	485.80
8	2012-13	4283.33	11303.80	2026.20	13330.01	246.31	14062.12	10556.14	3505.98
9	2013-14	1899.66	6974.00	1868.85	8842.85	-	13126.18	11351.18	1769.23
10	2014-15		9608.13	1692.59	11300.72		13200.38	12400.02	800.15
			GOI-60%	GOI-40%					
11	2015-16	1299.45	6769.29	4434.63	11203.92		12503.37	12176.52	326.90
12	2016-17	248.19	6717.00	4478.01	11195.01	99.13	11542.33	11300.36	241.97
13	2017-18	516.37	6850.00	4555.25	11936.19	14.57	12467.13	11687.97	779.16
14	2018-19	36.82	11558.00	7305.06	18899.88	0.97	18899.88	17578.59	1321.29
15	2019-20	1003.24	10740.37	7160.24	73680.49	1.85	36802.34	16979.85	19822.49
16	2020-21	1233.95	5000.00	3309.09	8309.09		9567.28	6589.28	
Total		32658.57	136829.47	45394.78	901691.88	1713.34	235047.00	181358.34	50704.73

Appendix 7.15 Year wise Livestock Population

Year	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Pig	* Others	Total livestock	Poultry
1951	8815269	2565959	4192078	2676408	161889	134580	18546183	5705132
1956	8965693	2668713	4059473	2583995	185493	102851	18566218	7667845
1961	9673001	3025890	4764972	2894355	206513	103456	20668187	8840927
1966	9685581	2946027	4747964	2813682	207078	115160	20485462	8276797
1972	10018717	3036873	4662420	3726016	261125	82211	21965362	10163177
1977	10221960	3278128	4536481	3388139	296368	79128	21800204	9696012
1983	11300223	3647967	4791650	4546928	318862	1542755	26148385	12096535
1990	10175501	4037193	4727238	3888799	303969	1835301	24968021	15693580
1997	10831134	4367184	8003078	4874759	405444	2206468	30688067	21398756
2003	9595930	4023832	7272241	4491473	320433	2654625	28358534	24450809
2007	10507325	4329076	9565696	6157134	279763	2044257	32883251	42433692
2012	9516484	3470505	9583761	4796147	304798	1329089	29000784	53442030
2019	8469004	2984560	11050728	6169392	323836	1333956	30331476	59494481
%Variation over previous census (2012)	-11.01	-14.00	15.31	28.63	6.25	0.37	4.59	11.33

* Others includes Horse, Ponies, Donkey, Mules, Camels, Domestic Dogs, Rabbits and Elephant

Appendix 7.16 Target and Estimate of Milk, Egg, Wool and Meat Production from 2017-18 to 2020-21

Sl. No.	Year	Milk (in '000 tonnes)		% of Achievements		Egg (in lakhs)		% of Achievements		Wool (in tonnes)		% of Achievements		Meat (in tonnes)	
		Target	Production	Target	Production	Target	Production	Target	Production	Target	Production	Target	Production	Target	Production
1	2017-18	6892	7137	114.24	551172	55661	4392	4304	98	224000	228032	101.8			
2	2018-19	7494	7901	105.43	58548	59994	3460	3058	88.38	246000	253604	103.09			
3	2019-20	8308	9031	108.7	63121	66914	2035	1742	85.6	274000	304846	111.26			
4	2020-21*	9916	3940	39.73	73322	25052	1100	310	28.18	354000	142592	40.28			

*upto June 2020)

**Appendix 8.1 Details of Irrigation Potential Created Cumulative Area
(lakh hectares)**

Project end/Year	Major and Medium Irrigation	Minor irrigation	Total
VII Plan (1985-1990)			
1985-86	12.27	8.59	20.86
1986-87	12.75	8.65	21.40
1987-88	12.87	8.71	21.58
1988-89	12.97	8.82	21.79
1989-90	13.09	8.92	22.01
Annual Plan			
1990-91	13.36	8.95	22.31
1991-92	13.80	9.00	22.80
VIII Plan			
1992-93	14.25	9.06	23.31
1993-94	14.94	9.13	24.07
1994-95	15.28	9.18	24.46
1995-96	15.77	9.25	25.02
1996-97	16.13	9.30	25.43
IX Plan			
1997-98	16.58	9.35	25.93
1998-99	16.93	9.38	26.31
1999-00	17.41	9.43	26.84
2000-01	18.12	9.51	27.63
2001-02	19.05	9.58	28.63
X Plan			
2002-03	19.70	9.65	29.35
2003-04	20.38	9.71	30.09
2004-05	21.17	9.75	30.92
2005-06	21.97	9.82	31.79
2006-07	23.21	9.61	32.82
XI Plan			
2007-08	23.64	9.69	33.33
2008-09	24.28	9.81	34.09
2009-10	24.56	9.87	34.43
2010-11	25.06	10.06	35.12
2011-12	25.56	10.28	35.84
XII Plan			
2012-13	26.03	10.51	36.54
2013-14	26.97	10.89	37.86
2014-15	27.85	10.97	38.82
2015-16	28.68	11.31	39.99
2016-17	28.86	11.56	40.42
2017-18	28.97	11.81	40.78
2018-19	29.19	11.98	41.17
2019-20	29.34	12.11	41.45
2020-21*	29.66	12.20	41.86

*(Anticipated)

Appendix 9.1 Sector-wise Growth in Index of Industrial Production (IIP): 2008-09 to 2019-20

Base year: 2004-05

Sector	Weight	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	CAGR**
Mining	69.83	128.77 (7.40)	117.02 (-9.12)	118.29 (1.09)	44.98 (61.97)	36.42 (26.85)	53.05 (45.66)	57.94 (9.22)	69.38 (19.74)	78.11 (12.59)	79.52 (1.81)	84.20 (5.89)	87.86 (4.35)	-1.07
Manufacturing*	811.36	129.83 (5.51)	146.90 (13.15)	161.18 (9.72)	165.05 (2.40)	179.19 (8.56)	184.44 (2.92)	189.85 (2.93)	194.29 (2.34)	199.08 (2.47)	204.34 (2.64)	210.49 (3.01)	215.93 (2.58)	6.63
Electricity	118.81	126.33 (0.08)	146.27 (15.79)	147.96 (1.15)	170.85 (15.47)	180.59 (5.70)	201.34 (11.49)	205.19 (1.91)	196.14 (-4.41)	180.52 (-7.96)	184.24 (2.06)	205.10 (11.32)	186.15 (-9.24)	5.31
General	1000.00	129.28 (4.95)	145.08 (12.22)	156.62 (7.96)	157.35 (0.47)	169.38 (7.41)	177.49 (4.79)	182.46 (2.80)	185.79 (1.83)	188.43 (1.42)	193.24 (2.55)	201.03 (4.03)	203.45 (1.20)	6.10

* Provisional, **CARG = Compound Average Rate of Growth

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage growth compared to the previous year, Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix 9.2 Annual indices of industrial production in Karnataka manufacturing division by groups : 2008-07 to 2019-20

Base Year: 2004-05

Sl. No	NIC Code	Name of the Industry Group	Weight within dvn.	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	15	Manufacture of Food Products & Beverages	71.2978	152.40	181.07	206.87	163.81	179.92	188.48	196.55	202.27	208.50	214.96	222.59	230.63
2	16	Manufacture of Tobacco Products	50.1473	89.97	128.38	153.33	130.00	142.44	148.32	153.74	156.33	159.16	162.42	165.68	168.94
3	17	Manufacture of Textiles	20.4432	112.51	119.70	128.78	150.88	167.95	175.76	182.79	188.57	195.17	200.60	207.43	214.24
4	18	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel	51.7851	96.00	122.95	137.30	136.61	150.29	158.45	165.61	172.38	179.60	185.42	192.34	198.19
5	19	Manufacture of Leather Goods	1.6970	124.45	133.95	139.00	134.84	145.24	149.24	152.54	157.39	162.10	165.95	170.53	174.36
6	20	Manufacture of Wood & Wood Products	0.9559	100.86	102.30	106.99	205.84	221.48	231.38	240.02	247.57	254.84	260.82	267.62	273.48
7	21	Manufacture of Paper & Paper products	13.4892	153.13	161.86	170.51	171.29	190.56	197.67	205.54	212.08	219.09	225.00	231.41	237.31
8	22	Manufacture of Publishing & Printing Materials	8.4155	211.50	219.71	241.83	200.12	307.06	315.23	328.99	334.36	342.18	352.33	364.14	374.80
9	23	Manufacture of Coke, Refined Petroleum Products & Nuclear fuel	68.0032	144.64	157.50	167.83	148.61	162.26	169.10	175.24	179.10	183.01	187.41	192.83	197.70
10	24	Manufacture of Chemical & Chemical Products	107.8921	106.14	113.59	119.93	137.42	153.31	156.61	162.37	167.25	171.86	176.41	181.53	185.81
11	25	Manufacture of Rubber & Plastic Products	12.4670	173.11	179.34	195.95	177.92	196.53	200.38	205.40	209.59	214.32	218.90	224.86	230.04
12	26	Manufacture of other Non-metallic Mineral products	37.0224	144.56	149.30	155.41	183.35	193.03	196.25	201.01	203.70	206.97	212.46	218.43	223.97
13	27	Manufacture of Basic Metals	119.9261	157.82	166.64	179.03	153.45	173.24	176.33	179.91	182.28	185.03	190.03	196.20	201.73
14	28	Manufacture of Fabricated metal products	13.0763	120.46	126.71	131.72	183.22	203.81	208.14	212.95	217.18	221.20	225.55	232.24	236.96
15	29	Manufacture of Machinery Equipments	50.4417	110.00	116.17	120.32	196.39	213.73	218.76	227.10	236.69	244.50	250.64	257.59	263.10
16	30	Manufacture of Office, Accounting & Computing Machinery	7.1733	171.71	181.52	197.51	187.20	189.46	196.97	201.75	205.73	211.58	217.56	224.79	230.69
17	31	Manufacture of Electrical Machinery & Apparatus	33.4176	117.19	125.15	130.30	209.24	209.75	214.17	216.45	218.38	221.75	226.83	232.79	237.73
18	32	Manufacture of Television and other Communication Equipments	25.2076	144.99	163.62	182.61	194.96	198.43	203.04	206.40	211.85	217.82	222.88	228.91	234.08
19	33	Manufacture of Medical, Optical Instruments & Watches	36.0535	123.40	127.70	130.77	164.91	173.75	177.41	181.11	184.45	188.98	193.79	199.39	204.53
20	34	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers	54.2817	101.34	119.44	136.45	228.64	232.42	238.45	241.59	245.58	251.27	258.41	265.96	272.09
21	35	Manufacture of Other Transport Equipment	8.2089	59.04	61.59	71.02	201.39	204.58	213.05	219.26	223.83	229.49	235.21	242.60	248.54
22	36	Manufacture of Furniture	19.9570	135.64	148.60	151.74	161.56	163.39	167.25	169.74	173.94	177.63	181.97	187.58	191.84
		Manufacturing Index*	811.3591	129.83 (5.51)	146.90 (13.15)	161.18 (9.72)	165.05 (2.40)	179.19 (8.56)	184.44 (2.93)	189.85 (2.93)	194.29 (2.34)	199.08 (2.47)	204.34 (2.64)	210.49 (3.01)	215.93 (2.58)

* Provisional figures, Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year, Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix 9.3 Two Digit Level (NIC-2008) Industrial Composition based on ASI 2017-18

Sl. No.	Industrial Group (NIC-2008)	Value of Output (Rs. lakh)	Percentage
1.	Agriculture and related activities (01)	415954	0.79
2.	Manufacture of Food Products (10)	8861162	16.75
3.	Manufacture of Beverages (11)	596286	1.13
4.	Manufacture of Tobacco Products (12)	723670	1.37
5.	Manufacture of Textiles (13)	490784	0.93
6.	Manufacture of Wearing Apparels (14)	2125392	4.02
7.	Manufacture of Leather and Related Products (15)	168081	0.32
8.	Manufacture of Wood & Wood Products (16)	79209	0.15
9.	Manufacture of paper & Paper Products (17)	618374	1.17
10.	Manufacture of Printing & Reproduction of Recorded Media (18)	323098	0.61
11.	Manufacture of Coke & Refined Petroleum Products (19)	6214268	11.75
12.	Manufacture of Chemical & Chemical Products (20)	1600629	3.03
13.	Manufacture of Pharmaceutical, medicinal chemical and Botanical products (21)	1742659	3.29
14.	Manufacture of Rubber products (22)	1346188	2.55
15.	Manufacture of other non metallic mineral products (23)	1450287	2.74
16.	Manufacture of basic metals (24)	7048141	13.33
17.	Manufacture of Fabricated metal products (25)	1223268	2.31
18.	Manufacture of Computer, electronic & optical products (26)	1438328	2.72
19.	Manufacture of electrical equipment (27)	2361300	4.46
20.	Manufacture of machinery & equipment (28)	3092721	5.85
21.	Manufacture of motor vehicle, trailers & semi trailers (29)	4783729	9.04
22.	Manufacture of other transport equipment (30)	2003156	3.79
23.	Manufacture of furniture (31)	284369	0.54
24.	Manufacture of other manufacturing materials (32)	2295089	4.34
25.	Manufacture of repair & installation of machinery (33)	34386	0.07
26.	Manufacture of waste collection treatment of disposal activities (38)	72834	0.14
27.	Others	1500429	2.84
	State Total	52893789	100.00

Source: Central Statistics Office (IS Wing), Kolkata

Appendix 9.4 Registration of Small-Scale Industrial units in Karnataka (Cumulative)

Item	No. of SSI Units	Investment (Rs. in lakh)	Employment in ('000s)
2005-06	334386	735616	1888
2006-07	346966	782158	1946
2007-08	361950	894817	2069
2008-09	377655	996434	2174
2009-10	394850	1119250	2285
2010-11	413284	1239873	2396
2011-12	434305	1399514	2524
2012-13	458511	1616365	2680
2013-14	484549	1901082	2846
2014-15	513291	2180373	3022
2015-16	538947	2674965	3243
2016-17	578117	3941379	3752
2017-18	626599	5099954	4193
2018-19	695877	6587652	4776
2019-20	793109	8447379	5478

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce

Appendix 9.5 On-going Schemes of the Plan Monitoring Wing of the Department of Mines & Geology (in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme & Head of Account	Budgetary outlay for 2019-20	Expenditure upto end of March-2020	Budgetary outlay for 2020-21	Budget Released upto Nov-2020	Expenditure upto end of Nov-2020
1.	Training of officers and staff 2853-02-102-0-10	25.00	24.15	Govt., has not allocated the fund		
2.	Publication Wing 2853-02-102-0-11	5.00	3.11	5.00	2.50	1.39
3.	Mineral Conservation cell 2853-02-102-0-14	50.00	19.63	35.00	8.75	6.06
	SCP (422) TSP (423)	Amount has been surrendered		-	-	-
4.	Environmental Geological Wing 2853-02-102-0-15	3228.00	2805.21	8000.00	2000.00	3.91
5.	Sand Mining Policy 2853-02-102-0-16	200.00	200.00	Scheme has been cancelled		
6.	Filling up of Stone Quarry Pits 2853-02-102-0-17	200.00	199.22	300.00	75.00	34.93
7.	Modernization 2853-02-001-0-01 sub head 125	650.00	626.41	300.00	150.00	145.36
8.	Capital Head Construction of Office Buildings 4852-01-800-0-01	-	-	400.00	200.00	144.07
	Total	4358.00	3877.73	9040.00	2436.25	335.72

Appendix 9.6 Departmental Target and Achievements

1- Iron & Steel

Sl. No	Year	Targets		Achievement	
		Sales (MTs)	Value (Rs Lakhs)	Sales (MTs)	Value (Rs Lakhs)
1	2010-11	25000	10000	20502	8924
2	2011-12	27500	12600	19095	8671
3	2012-13	18500	8982	13795	6452
4	2013-14	15000	7283	11664	5396
5	2014-15	13800	6624	11267	4852
6	2015-16	12000	5650	8429	3256
7	2016-17	12000	4560	10078	4131
8	2017-18	12000	5556	2879	1277
9	2018-19	12500	5812	3025	1486
10	2019-20	12500	5188	3928	1816
11	2020-21	12500	5688	2412	1155

Source: KSSIDC

2 - Coal

Sl No	Year	Targets		Achievement		Remarks
		Sales (MTs)	Value (Rs Lakhs)	Sales (MTs)	Value (Rs Lakhs)	
1	2010-11	36582	685	36582	685	Coal is an allocation material by M/s Coal India Ltd, due to change in Transportation system by M/s.WCL, Nagpur, coal transaction has not taken place from 2015-16 and onwards.
2	2011-12	40000	985	32404	759	
3	2012-13	40000	985	39021	1056	
4	2013-14	40000	1150	35415	969	
5	2014-15	27340	714	25872	707	
6	2015-16	27300	737	0	0	
7	2016-17	0	0	0	0	
8	2017-18	40000	1120	0	0	
9	2018-19	-	-	-	-	
10	2019-20	-	-	-	-	
11	2020-21	-	-	-	-	

Source: KSSIDC.

3-Others Paraffin Wax

Sl No	Year	Targets		Achievement	
		Sales (MTs)	Value (Rs Lakhs)	Sales (MTs)	Value (Rs Lakhs)
1	2010-11	38	34	38	34
2	2011-12	200	200	125	134
3	2012-13	200	210	98	105
4	2013-14	200	210	69	76
5	2014-15	200	210	58	62
6	2015-16	70	80	07	08
7	2016-17	50	57	01	01
8	2017-18	0	0	17	13
9	2018-19	0	0	0	0
10	2019-20	0	0	0	0
11	2020-21	0	0	0	0

Source: KSSIDC.

Appendix 9.7 Achievements made by KIADB

Particulars	Unit	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
		Achievements	Achievements	Achievements	Achievements	Achievements
Land acquired	Acres	1192.95	2618.00	2423.00	1758.06	3862.04
Expenditure incurred on acquisition	Rs. in lakhs	176259.59	221475.08	255485.72	294709.93	138601.40
Expenditure incurred on development	Rs. in lakhs	45655.23	57972.66	61531.83	72140.21	78588.56
Total Expenditure	Rs. in lakhs	221914.82	279447.74	317017.55	366850.14	217189.96
No. of Entrepreneurs	Nos.	517	938	750	472	335

Source: Karnataka State Industrial Areas Development Board, Bangalore, * (Upto Dec 2020)

Appendix 9.8 Registered Factories by Industries

NIC Group 2008	Description	2020-21
10	Manufacture of Food products	2236
11	Manufacture of beverages	220
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	65
13	Manufacture of Textiles	312
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel: Dressing and dyeing of fur.	1069
15	Tanning and dressing of leather	91
16	Manufacturing of wood and wood products	329
17	Manufacturing of paper and paper products	337
18	Publishing, printing, reproduction of recorded media	403
19	Manufacturing of coke, refined petroleum products	131
20	Manufacturing of chemical and chemical products	648
21	Pharmaceuticals, medicinal, chemical & botanical products	122
22	Manufacturing of rubber and plastic products.	760
23	Manufacturing of other non-metallic mineral products.	911
24	Manufacturing of Basic metals.	578
25	Manufacturing of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment.	25668
28	Manufacturing of office accounting and computing machinery, Manufacturing of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	449
27	Manufacturing of electrical machinery and apparatus.	674
26	Manufacturing of machinery and equipment N.E.C.	790
29	Manufacturing of motor vehicles, trallers and semi trallers	167
30	Manufacturing of other transport equipments.	65
31	Manufacturing of furniture: Manufacturing N.E.C. *	183
35	Other manufacturing, Manufacturing of medical precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks.	28
36	Electricity gas water supply	265
45	Repairs and maintenance of motor vehicles and motor cycles	1133
96	Other service activities	2457
	Total	16,991

Source: Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety & Health

Appendix 9.9 Assistance sanctioned and disbursed by Karnataka State Financial Corporation

(Rs. in Lakh)

Item	2004 - 05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	No. of cases	No. of cases	No. of cases	No. of cases	No. of cases	No. of cases	No. of cases	No. of cases	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount
Sanction	1244	1161	1326	1195	1420	1461	1537	1485	1485	36815	1420	56524	1461	63149	1537	73163
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30313	-	38392	-	43439	-	58041

Item	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21 (April-Nov2020)	
	No. of cases	No. of cases	No. of cases	No. of cases	No. of cases	No. of cases	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount
Sanction	1598	1426	1092	1111	1059	1037	1056	109873	1111	73194	1059	73343	1037	84213	710	66781	190	12997
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66590	-	56636	-	61438	-	56121	-	72790	-	22388

Source: Karnataka State Financial Corporation.

Appendix 9.10 Departmental Target and Achievements

PARTICULARS	FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20	
	TARGET	ACHVMT	TARGET	ACHVMT	TARGET	ACHVMT	TARGET	ACHVMT	TARGET	ACHVMT	TARGET	ACHVMT
SOURCES:												
Opening Balance of Cash/Bank	13457.6	13457.6	18704.27	18701.45	15660.93	15643.1	21274.63	21274.63	26069	26069	31919.09	31919.09
Structured Obligation to GOK(HUDCO)	1090.32	1090.32	553.26	511.89	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	1000.00
Government of Karnataka/BIAP cell/Equity support	1645.34	1046.76	1427	10882	25	491.05	25	25.18	2781	25	25.00	25.00
Bank loans/Int-accrued but not due	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Projects/Others	890	190.15	2190	525.32	1295	1647.25	1310	139.58	5735	3522	8700.00	8648.94
KITVEN fund	0	0	0	414.46	0	216.65	0	205		36	0.00	18.82
Government of India-Interest Arrears	13.73	9.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Recovery from Staff Advance	35	28.01	28	37.5	35	20.41	30	18.81	20	17	18.00	19.26
Recovery from Operations	1375.05	1705.66	1075.55	759.17	2081.28	2290.18	2675.69	1819.19	1984	1777	1743.67	1348.85
Revenue Receipts	5363.76	7634.75	6683.66	5484.56	6115.39	6677.87	7232.15	7142.98	7620	8175	7456.95	7994.06
Income tax refund/Lease Rent Payable/Others	0	106.64	1211.76	0	1332.67	1334.48	1372.59	1997.85	1562	2132	1456.25	1713.73
Total	23871	25269.4	31873.5	37316.4	26545.3	28321	33920.1	32623.2	45771	44509	52318.96	52687.75
APPLICATIONS:												
Investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
KITVEN fund	0	56.13	2202	331.1	500	150	150	160	300	53	450.00	357.94
Repayments to HUDCO/CRPS Redemption	1090.32	1090.32	553.26	8548.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Redemption of Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Staff Advances	1060	18.49	20	29.3	20	17.27	60.35	16.72	65	30	65.00	14.26
Discharge of other liabilities/BIAL Lease Rent	2291.34	2333.29	3021.76	8248.53	3557.67	3572.94	3122.59	3780.65	1414	2451	1456.25	1621.07
Capital Expenditure	20	26.43	1108	47.55	125	47.9	190.22	65.84	160	6	197.00	67.50
Project expenditure/Deployment	2963.55	165.31	2215	610.29	1095	888.84	1085	235.36	8536	5284	7650.00	5347.30
Current Assets	400	433.53	400	43.54	450	186.41	450	176.68	0	769	250.00	0.00
Income Tax/Sales Tax/FBT/Others	300	1258.68	431	720.47	380	879.38	900	849.03	1056	2464	2783.14	1080.01
Revenue payments	1116.52	1182.92	1222.18	3094.46	1306.13	1303.62	1311.97	1269.78	1427	1534	1743.57	1515.08
Closing Balance of Cash/Bank	14629.1	18704.27	20700.3	15643.1	19111.47	21274.63	26649.93	26069.16	32813	31919	37724.00	42684.59
Total	23871	25269.4	31873.5	37316.4	26545.3	28321	33920.1	32623.2	45771	44509	52318.96	52687.75

Source: Karnataka State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited

Appendix 9.11 Major on-going Infrastructure projects

Sl.No	Name of the Project
1	Construction of Tourism Plaza on Departmental 24 acre Land at Pattadakal, Bagalkot district
2	Development of Hutridurga Hill station as a tourist destination of Kunigal Taluka, Tumkuru District.
3	Integrated Development of Jog Falls at Sagar Taluka, Shivamogga District.
4	Conservation of Delhi Bridge Gate, Batteri and Fort near Obelisk at Srirangapatna, Mandya District
5	Conservation of Moat for Boating facility surrounding the Fort of Srirangapatna, Mandya District
6	Development of Infrastructure works at Melukote, Mandya District
7	Development of various Infrastructure works at Mahatma Gandhi Garden / Ratnagiri Bore in the vicinity of Chikkamagaluru District
8	Integrated Development of Basavanahalli (Dantaramakki) Lake at Chikkamagaluru.
9	Development of 3.25 k.m. road from AIT Circle to Hiremagaluru Circle, Chikkamagaluru District
10	Providing Surfing School, Club House, Parking, Toilet facility and other tourism facilities at Sasihitlu Beach of Dhakshina Kannada District.
11	Development of Snanaghatta situated in Sri Kshetra Dharmastala of Beltangadi taluka, Dhakshina Kannada District.
12	Construction of Ferry Jetty at St. Mary's Island, Udupi District.
13	Construction of 18 rooms accommodating 40 members near Sri Kshetra Yallamma Temple at Savadatti, Belagavi District.
14	Construction of 15 rooms accommodating 24 members near Sri Kshetra Yallamma Temple at Savadatti, Belagavi District.
15	Construction of Road, Retaining wall, Garden and Septic Tank at Sri Kshetra Yallamma Temple at Savadatti, Belagavi District.
16	Construction of Haliyal Convention Centre at Haliyal, Uttara Kannada District (2 nd Stage)
17	Conservation and other works at Anand Mahal Heritage Building to install "Vijayapura Interpretation Centre" at Vijayapura
18	Construction of 3 Star Hotels at Badami, Vijayapura, Hampi and Beluru.

Source: Department of Tourism

Appendix 10.1(a) Financial Performance Under MGNREGA during the Financial Year 2020-21 (Upto 24th Dec-2020)

Sl. No	District	Opening Balance(OB)		Release of Last FY but Received during the Current FY		Release from State Fund(*) to districts	Authorisation of EFMS	Misc Receipt	Borrowed Fund		Inter-district fund transfer		Total Availability
		CB as OB	Entered OB	Centre	State				From other district or Revolving Fund	Refunded to district/state	Fund transfer to other district	Fund received from other districts	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	BAGALKOTE	118.74	-62.6	0	0	0	12954.85	0	0	0	0	0	12892.25
2	BALLARI	239.47	178.95	0	0	0	24756.27	0	0	0	0	0	24935.22
3	BELAGAVI	116.43	25.98	0	0	0	33013.49	0	0	0	0	0	33039.47
4	BENGALURU	16.23	17.02	0	0	0	263.80	0	0	0	0	0	280.82
5	BENGALURU RURAL	120.04	63.2	0	0	0	4597.06	0	0	0	0	0	4660.26
6	BIDAR	176.40	169.72	0	0	0	11936.78	0	0	0	0	0	12106.49
7	CHAMARAJA NAGARA	27.23	7.64	0	0	0	12913.60	0	0	0	0	0	12921.24
8	CHIKKABALLAPURA	185.23	161.74	0	0	0	23075.92	0	0	0	0	0	23237.65
9	CHIKKAMAGALURU	24.89	14.27	0	0	0	10212.67	0	0	0	0	0	10226.94
10	CHITRADURGA	257.48	33.16	0	0	0	21606.79	0	0	0	0	0	21639.95
11	DAKSHINA KANNADA	29.80	73.65	0	0	0	3911.07	0	0	0	0	0	3984.73
12	DAVANAGERE	82.13	26.08	0	0	0	8892.08	0	0	0	0	0	8918.16
13	DHARWAD	39.32	20.36	0	0	0	6473.73	0	0	0	0	0	6494.08
14	GADAG	125.78	81.09	0	0	0	9053.18	0	0	0	0	0	9134.26
15	HASSAN	5.90	-43.98	0	0	0	16272.74	0	0	0	0	0	16228.76
16	HAVERI	362.11	288.07	0	0	0	12590.37	0	0	0	0	0	12878.44
17	KALABURAGI	682.77	1596.83	0	0	0	16394.74	0	0	0	0	0	17991.57
18	KODAGU	64.12	55.65	0	0	0	2048.75	0	0	0	0	0	2104.40
19	KOLAR	650.70	574.87	0	0	0	22586.25	0	0	0	0	0	23161.12
20	KOPPALL	370.50	1.89	0	0	0	15378.70	0	0	0	0	0	15380.59
21	MANDYA	166.09	130.26	0	0	0	10900.47	0	0	0	0	0	11030.73
22	MYSURU	366.49	100.07	0	0	0	11222.15	0	0	0	0	0	11322.23
23	RAICHUR	914.79	952.1	0	0	0	37264.53	0	0	0	0	0	38216.63
24	RAMANAGARA	220.29	559.64	0	0	0	23417.75	0	0	0	0	0	23977.39
25	SHIVAMOGGA	126.08	418.31	0	0	0	11864.96	0	0	0	0	0	12283.27
26	TUMAKURU	283.10	204.94	0	0	0	23463.48	0	0	0	0	0	23668.42
27	UDUPI	3.59	14.95	0	0	0	1689.04	0	0	0	0	0	1703.99
28	UTTARA KANNADA	192.69	80.82	0	0	0	4484.36	0	0	0	0	0	4565.18
29	VIJAYPURA	161.59	52.94	0	0	0	14583.49	0	0	0	0	0	14636.43
30	YADAGIRI	650.52	731.57	0	0	0	9193.03	0	0	0	0	0	9924.60
All District Total		6780.50	6529.20	0	0	0	417016.11	0	0	0	0	0	423545.30
State Fund		12552.97	18464.81	0	0	0	0.00	23181.8	0	0	0	0	-328284.79
Grand Total of State		19333.47	24994.01	0	0	0	417016.11	23181.8	0	0	0	0	95260.51

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Appendix 10.1(b) Financial Performance Under MGNREGA during the Financial Year 2020-21 (Up to 24th Dec-2020)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No	District	Cumulative LB Estimation of Expenditure upto Reporting month	Cumulative Expenditure										%age Utilization	Balance	Payment due**								
			Actual Expenditure			Adm.Exp			Tax	Material	Semi-skilled and Skilled Wage	Unskilled Wage			Rec Exp	Non-Rec Exp	Total Adm. Exp	Total	On Unskilled Wage	On Semi-skilled and Skilled Wage	On Material	Tax	Total
			Unskilled Wage	Semi-skilled and Skilled Wage	Material	16	17	18															
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30						
1	BAGALKOTE	0	9919.34	23.10	2742.46	12.56	245.00	0.00	245.00	12942.45	100.39	-50.20	93.58	0.00	3273.23	45.42	3412.23						
2	BALLARI	0	20018.95	70.02	4273.69	33.97	300.63	0.00	300.63	24697.25	99.05	237.97	81.49	21.25	4539.72	30.46	4672.92						
3	BELAGAVI	0	23828.07	866.56	7458.98	37.56	495.36	0.00	495.36	32686.54	98.93	352.93	557.72	194.88	2890.90	22.21	3665.71						
4	BENGALURU	0	240.41	0.00	8.61	0.00	14.59	0.00	14.59	263.60	93.87	17.22	11.36	0.00	52.33	0.77	64.46						
5	BENGALURU RURAL	0	4077.55	0.64	413.30	0.12	97.98	0.00	97.98	4589.60	98.48	70.66	56.24	0.00	1910.31	7.50	1974.05						
6	BIDAR	0	8329.51	13.46	3033.33	236.93	218.37	30.00	248.37	11861.59	97.98	244.90	147.70	0.00	1326.32	130.45	1604.47						
7	CHAMARAJA NAGARA	0	8913.83	26.98	3738.85	0.11	177.70	1.20	178.90	12858.66	99.52	62.58	320.58	0.00	1087.05	0.23	1407.86						
8	CHIKKABALLAPURA	0	16000.43	28.58	6457.61	383.84	207.50	0.00	207.50	23077.96	99.31	159.69	274.06	0.00	1299.20	71.28	1644.54						
9	CHIKKAMAGALURU	0	6794.76	21.98	3144.50	0.01	186.45	0.00	186.45	10147.70	99.23	79.24	100.96	0.00	1416.47	0.00	1517.43						
10	CHITRADURGA	0	16870.59	61.86	4223.69	0.02	428.40	15.00	443.40	21599.56	99.81	40.39	318.39	0.00	1028.78	1.24	1348.41						
11	DAKSHINA KANNADA	0	3237.93	19.85	495.15	0.84	148.80	9.74	158.54	3912.30	98.18	72.42	53.20	27.99	1307.21	12.59	1400.99						
12	DAVANAGERE	0	6427.66	26.95	2105.02	0.00	328.65	2.50	331.15	8890.79	99.69	27.37	60.28	0.00	2565.61	3.09	2628.98						
13	DHARWAD	0	4737.26	30.87	1398.52	36.38	259.50	2.50	262.00	6465.02	99.55	29.06	103.68	0.76	1892.38	63.60	2060.42						
14	GADAG	0	6967.35	53.40	1932.16	0.00	87.50	12.50	100.00	9052.92	99.11	81.35	109.57	0.00	1478.69	0.16	1588.42						
15	HASSAN	0	12407.11	59.15	3413.38	1.11	375.16	2.50	377.66	16258.41	100.18	-29.65	263.05	0.06	1036.88	0.14	1300.13						
16	HAVERI	0	10028.45	35.28	2272.10	22.77	200.72	7.37	208.09	12566.68	97.58	311.77	95.22	0.37	2990.24	61.55	3147.38						
17	KALABURAGI	0	13964.70	81.50	1862.84	20.49	425.10	10.00	435.10	16364.63	90.96	1626.94	289.41	5.57	2175.16	22.02	2492.16						
18	KODAGU	0	1581.49	0.00	434.46	20.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	2036.59	96.78	67.82	54.08	0.51	444.97	25.35	524.91						
19	KOLAR	0	13599.83	32.80	8174.59	426.08	376.28	5.00	381.28	22614.57	97.64	546.55	117.87	0.00	1540.96	69.69	1728.52						
20	KOPPAL	0	11972.48	52.93	2925.34	87.64	301.42	1.50	302.92	15341.31	99.74	39.27	125.12	2.24	3793.03	118.75	4039.14						
21	MANDYA	0	8920.86	37.77	1630.05	0.51	242.27	0.00	242.27	10831.46	98.19	199.27	232.37	0.11	3507.34	0.07	3739.89						
22	MYSURU	0	9679.48	38.20	1410.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11128.07	98.29	194.15	215.70	33.62	3329.90	12.22	3591.44						
23	RAICHUR	0	21337.48	69.75	13559.63	1118.45	510.05	0.00	510.05	36595.36	95.76	1621.27	242.55	7.94	2087.74	174.97	2513.20						
24	RAMANAGARA	0	20517.90	16.12	2922.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23456.06	97.83	521.33	109.39	0.00	7844.95	0.35	7954.69						
25	SHIVAMOGGA	0	9602.43	197.92	1654.68	0.00	404.38	10.00	414.38	11869.41	96.63	413.86	62.42	64.23	2334.67	0.00	2461.32						
26	TUMAKURU	0	17690.56	73.35	5262.20	0.11	405.00	0.00	405.00	23431.22	99.00	237.20	208.96	7.89	5582.93	16.83	5816.61						
27	UDUPI	0	1357.23	3.01	265.15	0.35	56.29	1.80	58.09	1683.84	98.82	20.15	43.97	2.88	599.32	0.63	646.80						
28	UTTARA KANNADA	0	3893.88	28.71	563.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4486.44	98.28	78.74	57.07	0.13	1238.04	13.06	1308.30						
29	VJAYAPURA	0	10297.04	15.72	4079.11	0.72	162.50	0.00	162.50	14555.09	99.44	81.34	201.87	2.18	1856.48	1.72	2062.25						
30	Yadgir	0	7788.65	14.30	1133.92	70.83	167.50	0.00	167.50	9175.19	92.45	749.41	189.82	0.00	1710.45	98.94	1999.21						
	All District Total	0	311003.21	2000.75	92989.61	2512.03	6823.10	111.61	6994.71	415440.30	98.09	8105.00	4797.68	372.61	68141.26	1005.33	74316.88						
	State Fund						4349.83	0.00	4349.83	4349.83		-332634.63											
	Grand Total of State	0	311003.21	2000.75	92989.61	2512.03	11172.93	111.61	11284.54	419790.13	436.11	-324529.63	4797.68	372.61	68141.26	1005.33	74316.88						

Appendix 10.1(c) Employment Generated during the year 2020-2021 (Up to 24th Dec-2020)

Sl No	Districts	No. of Registered		No. of Jobcard deleted in current YR		No. of Jobcard included in current YR		Cumulative No. of HH issued jobcards						Employment demanded		Employment offered		Employment Provided			No. of HH which are beneficiary of land reform/IAI	No. of Disabled beneficiary individuals
		Household	Persons	Household	Persons	Household	Persons	SCs	STs	Others	Total	Household	Persons	Household	Persons	Household	Persons	Persondays				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1	BAGALKOTE	218196	448988	149	738	21746	50599	39492	14284	164373	218149	105608	191649	102629	183528	90776	158466	3636798	1476	975	375	
2	BALLARI	349635	979311	253	3884	20152	65967	81176	76833	191604	349613	189380	425033	187816	416820	175748	378826	7838108	3261	3990	1113	
3	BELAGAVI	668264	1428783	100	493	53983	110216	74936	52254	540566	667756	275781	464868	271217	451256	230707	370315	8825968	4430	9447	1921	
4	BENGALURU	46197	113880	11	29	2097	4666	14130	1420	30434	45984	2659	5357	2534	4972	2336	4562	87692	20	42	16	
5	BENGALURU RURAL	94865	219616	65	432	11591	23181	19917	4980	69949	94846	36292	71891	34858	67436	32960	62711	1487568	435	199	430	
6	BIDAR	200839	393949	374	897	33865	70458	51476	29825	119392	200693	99705	175449	98191	170383	89695	152636	3049576	234	795	237	
7	CHAMARAJA NAGARA	206178	481707	161	1030	34496	71583	51697	21946	132416	206059	98932	177540	97966	173375	93652	162547	3301389	712	170	652	
8	CHIKKABALLAPURA	205411	514005	50	380	19064	49479	47315	27499	130537	205351	114752	235452	112475	226550	106312	209514	5919986	1732	957	355	
9	CHIKKAMAGALURU	154033	356611	110	711	7703	20010	33979	6799	113193	153971	60334	121191	59221	117221	56393	110574	2466291	1074	2213	164	
10	CHITRADURGA	303674	740493	48	295	18531	48060	66383	60094	176966	303443	136415	261292	133803	250857	127635	236119	6111332	1098	6959	326	
11	DAKSHINA KANNADA	137567	298240	338	1382	9205	21899	18171	12477	106813	137461	27770	50598	27395	49411	26166	46735	1173802	509	474	76	
12	DAVANAGERE	204707	466403	2	5	10323	28179	44130	28669	131846	204645	63731	122302	62183	117241	56455	103879	2299034	758	667	169	
13	DHARWAD	142750	361141	58	397	4194	13175	11444	7824	123439	142707	48789	98131	47521	92972	44071	84440	1723903	537	318	160	
14	GADAG	150709	372182	59	1038	6205	21925	26105	11449	113043	150597	82931	179004	81904	174164	75784	156214	2554663	320	1757	593	
15	HASSAN	257566	613360	130	910	8423	21687	43724	4461	209346	257531	99746	205123	96130	191628	90197	177344	4473007	1672	448	201	
16	HAVERI	228680	542336	81	469	15083	42210	34112	24642	169694	228448	95460	198577	92714	189831	85265	170075	3604241	545	2475	403	
17	KALABURAGI	339115	726842	424	1653	53904	111745	79484	4254	255259	338997	171862	312651	169152	302105	152646	267027	5089661	331	808	465	
18	KODAGU	70320	161555	198	456	3676	8325	7678	4990	57117	69785	14963	27168	14516	25994	13671	24268	571359	142	194	47	
19	KOLAR	223206	561815	388	1912	10802	34170	59852	13249	150090	223191	106485	197432	103707	188118	97708	174200	4939923	841	346	490	
20	KOPPAL	256936	734346	534	4264	14893	51698	43817	33469	179375	256661	128207	273241	127641	270220	119281	244880	4510189	780	3114	1568	
21	MANDYA	293779	649405	76	412	13306	34238	36016	2545	255213	293774	91284	167254	89541	160612	82870	146435	3235496	646	168	202	
22	MYSURU	291942	755616	127	540	24752	58538	53923	34882	202446	291251	91291	186700	89433	179589	84244	167211	3500871	999	1399	190	
23	RAICHUR	298573	715445	77	1850	24522	62670	51327	62764	184123	298214	209132	442020	207817	435164	196473	402170	8507720	640	5565	516	
24	RAMANAGARA	190018	427834	42	419	20869	41041	31879	3938	154051	189868	118118	230313	116483	224884	111352	210306	7381916	3593	4050	368	
25	SHIVAMOGGA	224775	518289	162	901	9547	33211	44638	10204	169862	224704	112594	215676	111733	211083	103819	189556	3463480	671	1653	610	
26	TUMAKURU	409850	1001784	60	391	21856	59508	64483	29541	315750	409774	150572	305301	146709	288822	138468	268054	6398227	855	1054	479	
27	UDUPI	76015	160374	92	373	5954	13895	4867	4577	66089	75533	15565	28460	15422	27984	13873	24682	491480	219	489	43	
28	UTTARA KANNADA	169672	392870	38	641	6768	20029	12081	5361	152063	169505	48205	86444	47889	85252	42233	73252	1378841	218	854	130	
29	VIJAYPURA	270226	635337	80	526	27119	53003	54237	3622	212294	270153	107906	192536	103691	181352	92805	158749	3792546	643	904	255	
30	Yadgir	209133	400077	0	6	27900	57293	41110	19981	148007	209098	83206	132769	82232	130286	75558	118143	2869207	637	578	137	
	Total	6892831	16172594	4287	27434	542529	1302658	1243579	618833	5025350	6887762	2987675	5781422	2934523	5589110	2709153	5053890	114684274	30028	53062	12691	

Appendix 10.2 District wise Progress Under MGNREGA 2020-21 (Up to 24th Dec-2020)

Sl. No	District	Total Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)	Persondays Generated (No)	Cumulative No. of HH Provided Employment (No)	Works (No)		
					Works Under taken	Completed	Under Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	BAGALKOTE	12942.45	3636798	90776	31492	3137	28355
2	BALLARI	24697.25	7838108	175748	35920	5417	30503
3	BELAGAVI	32686.54	8825968	230707	97265	7867	89398
4	BENGALURU	263.6	87692	2336	1360	17	1343
5	BENGALURU RURAL	4589.6	1487568	32960	12882	1691	11191
6	BIDAR	11861.59	3049576	89695	18317	714	17603
7	CHAMARAJA NAGARA	12858.66	3301389	93652	30170	2473	27697
8	CHIKKABALLAPURA	23077.96	5919986	106312	44923	6907	38016
9	CHIKKAMAGALURU	10147.7	2466291	56393	23246	1073	22173
10	CHITRADURGA	21599.56	6111332	127635	27250	2705	24545
11	DAKSHINA KANNADA	3912.3	1173802	26166	12153	377	11776
12	DAVANAGERE	8890.79	2299034	56455	11896	300	11596
13	DHARWAD	6465.02	1723903	44071	21291	2480	18811
14	GADAG	9052.92	2554663	75784	12972	474	12498
15	HASSAN	16258.41	4473007	90197	15930	1597	14333
16	HAVERI	12566.68	3604241	85265	16408	648	15760
17	KALABURAGI	16364.63	5089661	152646	24714	2977	21737
18	KODAGU	2036.59	571359	13671	5436	241	5195
19	KOLAR	22614.57	4939923	97708	35783	2465	33318
20	KOPPAL	15341.31	4510189	119281	22786	6446	16340
21	MANDYA	10831.46	3235496	82870	38677	2586	36091
22	MYSURU	11128.07	3500871	84244	45649	1247	44402
23	RAICHUR	36595.36	8507720	196473	34602	3139	31463
24	RAMANAGARA	23456.06	7381916	111352	30038	2714	27324
25	SHIVAMOGGA	11869.41	3463480	103819	18926	391	18535
26	TUMAKURU	23431.22	6398227	138468	46129	3004	43125
27	UDUPI	1683.84	491480	13873	4836	47	4789
28	UTTARA KANNADA	4486.44	1378841	42233	12060	269	11791
29	VIJAYPURA	14555.09	3792546	92805	26367	5307	21060
30	Yadgir	9175.19	2869207	75558	16542	1122	15420
All District Total		415440.3	114684274	2709153	776020	69832	706188
State Fund		4349.83					
Grand Total of State		419790.13	114684274	2709153	776020	69832	706188

Appendix 11.1 Installed Capacity, Power Generation, Imports, T&D Losses and Power Consumption in Karnataka

Year	Installed Capacity (in MW)	Power Generation (in MU)	Imports (in MU)	Transmission & Distribution Losses (%)	Power Consumption (in MU)
2015-16	15,778.44	46,398.25	15,203.77	16.34	51,070.85
2016-17	19,380.20	37,245.28	28,147.26	17.30	54,183.47
2017-18	26,035.13	43,546.30	29,077.96	17.02	54,133.86
2018-19	28,740.67	51,184.31	24,170.84	16.16	58,609.31
2019-20	30,061.48	51,932.38	22,665.07	15.32	57,971.47
2020-21 (up to Nov-20)	30,155.52	32,897.37	13,299.30	-	34,661.28

Source: KPCL, KPTCL, KREDL, PCKL & ESCOMs

Appendix 11.2 Progress in Energisation of IP Sets in Karnataka

Year	Pump sets energised (cumulative no. in Lakh)
2010-11	18.23
2011-12	19.49
2012-13	20.52
2013-14	21.49
2014-15	22.03
2015-16	23.33
2016-17	25.06
2017-18	26.30
2018-19	29.68
2019-20	30.28
2020-21 (up to Nov 2020)	31.65

Source: 1. Energy Department.

2. KERC's estimates for 2020-21

Appendix 11.3 Investment in Power Development in Karnataka

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Power Corporation	Power Transmission Corporation	Power Distribution Companies	Total Investment
1	2	3	4	5
2015-16	2,766.76	617.00	1,059.31	4,443.07
2016-17	1,535.32	810.93	2,590.16	4,936.41
2017-18	1,194.12	1,629.08	3,705.33	6,528.53
2018-19	1,258.56	1,945.64	4,638.10	7,842.30
2019-20	878.78	1,929.29	4,696.58	7,504.65
2020-21 (up to Nov-20)	372.10	831.13	2,880.09	4,083.32

Source: KPCL, KPTCL & ESCOMs

Appendix 11.4 Road Length in Karnataka

(in kms.)

Year	National Highway	State Highways	Major District Roads	Municipal Roads	Other District Roads including Village Roads	All Roads (2 to 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2001-02	3728	9829	28247		104034	145838
2002-03	3728	9829	28247		104034	145838
2003-04	3967	9590	28247		94034	135838
2004-05	3973	17228	30760		115574	167535
2005-06	3958	17405	32572		146713	200648
2006-07	3958	18642	37671		147212\$	207483
2007-08	3958	20739	47763		147212\$	219672
2008-09	3982	20905	47836		147212\$	219935
2009-10	4490	20528	50436		147212\$	222666
2010-11	4490	20528	50436		147212\$	222666
2011-12	4490	20770	49959		148412\$	223631
2012-13	4490	20770	49959		148412\$	223631
2013-14	4688	20773	49683		155545\$	230689
2014-15	6572	19720	49928		155545\$	231765
2015-16	6572	19578	49909		177542	253601
2016-17	6572	19578	49909	40108.71	177542	293709.71
2017-18	6572	19578	49909	40487.59**	190862	307408.59
2018-19	7257.63*	19445.98*	49552.75*	40487.59**	190862	300348.32
2019-20	7257.63*	19445.98*	49603.00*	40487.59**	198500.8***	308037.37
2020-21 (Dec-2020)	7652*	28985*	55474*	40487.59**	198500.8***	331099.39

Source:* SE, Project and Road Assets Management Centre(PRAMC), **Director, Directorate of Municipal Administration,(as on March-2018) *** RD &PR Department(as on Nov-2020)\$ includes other district roads and village roads.

Appendix 11.5 Operational Performance Statistics of KSRTC

Sl. No.	Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2019-20 (upto 30-11-19)	2020-21 (upto 30-11-20)	% Change In 2020-21 to 2019-20 (uptoNov.)
1	No. of buses at the end of the year	8695	8709	8456	8492	0.4
2	%over aged buses	37.5	41.7	43.2	42.1	--
3	Routes operated at the end of the year (No.)	5495	5495	5495	5495	0.0
4	Route length at the end of the year.(in kms)	95.82	78.44	78.44	78.44	0.0
5	Avg. eff. Kms. operated /day (in lakh)	29.04	28.33	29.26	10.65	-63.6
6	Avg. pass. carried/day(in lakh)	30.12	29.97	29.65	6.35	-78.6
7	Avg. number of buses held	8778.1	8592.9	8616.7	8704.1	1.0
8	Avg. number of buses on road	7915.1	7771.6	8017.4	3341.7	-58.3
9	Percentage of Fleet utilization	92.1	90.4	93.0	38.4	--
10	Avg. vehicle utilization (in kms.)	361	365	365	319	-12.6
11	Crew duty (in kms.)	101	101	101	38.7	-61.7
12	Total Gross receipts(Rs. in crores)	3724.35	3791.00	2495.59	1278.81	-48.8
13	Avg. seating capacity	52.9	51.4	51.4	51.3	0.8
14	Percentage of Load factor	71.4	74.3	74.1	55.9	--
15	Bus staff ratio (on sch.)	4.70	4.69	4.74	6.07	28.1
16	Total vehicles (including scrapped vehicles)	9825	9373	8765	8831	0.8

Source: Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation

Appendix 11.6 Financial Performance Statistics of KSRTC

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2019-20 (upto 30-11-19)	2020-21 (upto 30-11-20)	% Change In 2020-21 to 2019-20 (upto Nov.)
1	Total receipts	3724.35	3791.00	2495.59	1278.81	-48.8
2	Total expenses (Ex. Taxes)					
	a)Operating expenses	3597.16	3842.98	2585.01	1447.92	-44.0
	b)Non-operating expenses	86.77	105.99	57.28	52.24	-8.8
3	Profit/loss before taxes	--	--	--	--	--
4	Total taxes					
	a)Passenger / other taxes	--	--	--	--	--
	b)Motor vehicle & other taxes	175.35	176.04	122.25	37.76	-69.1
5	Total expenses	3859.28	3948.56	2642.29	1500.16	-43.2
6	Net profit/loss	-134.93	-157.56	-146.70	-221.35	--
7	Prior period adjustment (profit/loss)	--	--	--	--	--
8	Total profit/loss (Rs. Crore)	-134.93	-157.56	-146.70	-221.35	--

Source: Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation

Appendix 11.7 Operational performance Statistics of BMTC

Sl. No.	Parametres	2018-19	2019-20	2019-20 (Upto Nov 19)	2020-21 (Upto Nov 20)	Diff/% Varn.
1	Routes operated at the end of the year(No.)	2263	2196	2231	1881	-35.0
2	Route length at the end of the year (Lakh Kms.)	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.48	-14.3
3	Average Effective kms. Operated per day (Lakhs)	11.38	11.11	11.38	4.58	-59.8
4	Avg. number of passengers carried/day (in lakhs)	35.00	33.10	35.00	9.11	-25.89
5	Avg. number of buses held	6674.3	6514.9	6501.0	6642.0	141.0
6	Avg. number of buses on road	5614.7	5542.4	5686.7	2984.0	-2703
7	% Fleet utilization	84.1	85.1	87.5	44.9	-
8	Avg. Vehicle utilization (in kms.)	202.6	204.4	200.1	153.5	-46.6
9	Total traffic receipts (Rs. in crore)	1838.84	1807.00	1252.08	311.31	-75.1
10	Avg. seating capacity.	58.7	58.6	58.6	60.0	1.4
11	Average seat capacity utilization (in crore)	527.61	503.97	335.98	88.91	-73.5
12	Bus staff ratio on schedules	5.47	5.55	5.41	6.46	1.05
13	Total vehicles (including scrapped vehicle) (Nos.)	6961	6880	6523	6689	166

Source: Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation

Appendix 11.8 Financial Performance Statistics of BMTC

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2019-20 (Nov 19)	2020-21 (Nov 2020)	Diff/% Varn.
		1	2	3	4	5	6
	Revenue					
1	a. Traffic revenue	1838.84	1807.00	1252.08	311.65	-75.1
	b. Non Traffic revenue	454.45	312.97	205.42	635.76	210.0
	c. Total Revenue (a+b)	2293.29	2119.97	1457.50	947.41	-35.0
2	Total expenses (Incl. Taxes)	2642.78	2669.31	1699.87	1090.90	-35.8
	Taxes					
3	a) Passenger tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--
	b) Motor vehicle & other taxes	102.05	100.29	69.49	17.28	--
	c) Total Taxes (a+b)	102.05	100.29	69.49	17.28	-75.1
4	a. Operating expenses	2583.22	2610.55	1656.59	1067.10	-35.6
	b. Non-Operating expenses	59.56	32.23	13.29	23.80	79.1
5	Total expenses (Excl. Taxes)	2540.73	2542.49	1630.39	1073.60	-34.2
6	Margin excluding taxes	-246.64	-448.25	-172.89	-126.19	-46.70
7	Prior period adjustment (profit/loss)	--	--	--	--	--
8	Total Profit/loss	-349.49	-549.34	-242.38	-143.49	-98.89

Source: Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation

Appendix 11.9 Operational Performance Statistics of NWKRTC

Sl. No.	Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2019-20 (up to 30-11-2019)	2020-21 (up to 30-11-2020)	% Variation
1	No. of buses (at the end of the period)	5013	5080	4897	4927	0.6
2	% over aged buses (above 9.0 lakh kms)	44.8	45.0	49.8	45.3	
3	Routes operated at the end of the year (No.)	4067	4090	4031	3234	-19.8
4	Route length at the end of the year (in lakhs)	3.62	3.70	3.58	2.90	-19.0
5	Avg. Eff. Kms operated/ day (in lakhs)	16.14	15.40	15.82	6.53	-58.7
6	Avg. passengers carried / day (in lakhs)	22.46	21.48	21.46	3.72	-82.7
7	Avg. number of buses held	4990.1	4937.2	4940.8	4946.1	0.1
8	Avg. number of buses on road	4710.6	4457.6	4579.8	2356.7	-48.5
9	% Fleet utilisation	94.4	90.3	92.7	47.6	
10	Avg. Vehicle Utilisation (in Kms.)	343	346	345	277	-19.7
11	Total Traffic receipts (Rs. in Crores)	1664.98	1644.00	1138.07	370.16	-67.5
12	Avg. Seating capacity.	50.8	47.3	48.2	47.6	-1.2
13	% Load Factor	66.1	72.6	72.7	53.2	
14	Bus Staff Ratio	4.72	4.56	4.72	4.57	
15	Total vehicles (including scrapped vehicles held)	5285	5465	5076	5070	-0.1

Source: North Western Karnataka Road Transport Corporation

Appendix 11.10 Financial Performance of NWKRTC (Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2019-20 (up to 30-11-2019)	2020-21 (up to 30-11-2020)	% Variation
1	Total Receipts	2027.60	1955.41	1359.00	757.08	-44.3
2	Total Expenses (Excl. Taxes)					
	a) Operating Expenses	1998.47	2011.52	1376.99	893.64	-35.1
	b) Non Operating expenses	37.43	49.91	30.08	26.78	-11.0
3	Profit before taxes	-8.30	-106.02	-48.07	-163.34	
4	Total Taxes					
	a) Passenger tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	b) Motor vehicle & other taxes	80.77	80.44	60.13	20.60	-65.7
5	Total expenses	2116.67	2141.87	1467.20	941.02	-35.9
6	Net profit/ loss	-89.07	-186.46	-108.20	-183.94	
7	Prior period adjustment (profit / loss)	---	---	---	---	
8	Total profit / loss	-89.07	-186.46	-108.20	-183.94	

Source: North Western Karnataka Road Transport Corporation

Appendix 11.11 Operational Performance Statistics of NEKRTC

Sl No	Item	2018-19	2019-20	2019-20 up to 30-11-19	2020-21 up to 30-11-20	% Var
1	Routes operated at the end of the year (No.)	3990	3790	4030	3075	-23.7
2	Routes length at the end of the year (Lakh Kms.)	4.17	3.65	3.94	3.03	-23.1
3	Average Effective Kms. operated per day (Lakh)	14.14	13.84	14.17	6.36	-55.1
4	Average Number of passengers carried per day (Lakh)	13.55	13.58	13.58	7.00	-
5	Average number of buses held per day (No.)	4788.9	4722.5	4747.4	4673.1	-1.6
6	Average number of buses on-road per day (No.)	4134.3	4031.6	4134.9	2137.5	-48.3
7	Average Fleet utilization (% age)	86.3	85.4	87.1	45.7	-47.5
8	Avg. Vehicle Utilization (in Kms)	342	343	343	298	-13.2
9	Total traffic receipts (Rs. in Crore)	1525.07	1539.51	1061.59	403.13	-62.0
10	Average seating capacity	51.3	50.3	50.7	51.0	0.6
11	Average seat capacity utilization buses on road (Load factor) (% age)	68.9	70.6	72.1	54.4	-24.6
12	*Schedule-Staff ratio (on schedule as on 31st March)	4.70	4.79	4.81	5.42	12.7
13	Total vehicles (including scrapped vehicles as on 31st March) (No.)	5259	4949	4871	4713	-3.2

Source: North Eastern Karnataka Road Transport Corporation

Appendix 11.12 Financial Performance Statistics of NEKRTC

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl No	Item	2018-19	2019-20	2019-20 up to 30-11-19	2020-21 up to 30-11-20	% Var
1	Total receipts	1790.70	1837.19	1197.66	750.98	-37.30
	a) Operating Revenue	1525.07	1539.51	1061.59	403.13*	-62.03
	b) Non-Operating Revenue	265.63	297.68	136.07	347.85	155.64
2	Total expenses (Excl. taxes)	1780.95	1847.03	1235.16	835.21	-32.38
	a) Operating expenses	1377.34	1409.03	947.63	588.48	-37.90
	b) Non-Operating expenses	403.61	438.00	287.53	246.73	-14.19
3	Profit before taxes	9.75	-9.84	-37.50	-84.23	124.61
4	Total taxes	77.98	79.43	54.68	21.61	-60.48
	a) Passenger tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	b) Motor vehicle & other taxes	77.98	79.43	54.68	21.61	-60.48
5	Total expenses	1858.93	1926.46	1289.84	856.82	-33.57
6	Net profit /loss	-68.23	-89.27	-92.18	-105.84	14.82
7	Prior period adjustment (Profit /Loss)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Total Profit /Loss	-68.23	-89.27	-92.18	-105.84	14.82

Source: North Eastern Karnataka Road Transport Corporation

* Due to covid -19 effect NEKRTC has incurred heavy financial losses , hence the government of Karnataka has released grant under SDP, Capital Expenditure and reimbursement of student pass cost/ financial assistance of Rs 329.89 crore to the corporation for payment of salary and the same has been accounted as other revenue.

Appendix 11.1.3 Number of Motor Vehicles under different categories in KARNATAKA: From 2017-18 to November 2020 (cumulative)

Sl. No.	CATEGORY OF VEHICLES	Newly Registered During			Total Registered as on			AS ON NOVEMBER 2020
		2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	31.03.2018	31.03.2019	31.03.2020	
	NON TRANSPORT VEHICLE							
1	Two Wheelers	1185182	1263234	1160971	16082941	17349311	18510282	19009483
2	Cars	201247	197974	180429	3378183	3576304	3756733	3853615
3	Omni Buses	197	573	571	14965	15541	16112	16332
4	Tractors	32209	37169	35839	513792	551130	586969	611992
5	Trailers	14200	12329	12550	300150	308865	321415	329945
6	Construction Moving Equipment	227	1043	2376	1394	2440	4816	6588
7	Private Service Vehicle	12	337	621	522	859	1480	1547
8	Other Vehicles	9637	9751	7502	71212	84699	92201	95376
	TOTAL NON TRANSPORT VEHICLES(A)	1442911	1522410	1400859	20363159	21889149	23290008	23924878
9	TRANSPORT VEHICLE							
a.	Multi Axled/Articulated Vehicle	2129	840	454	18162	19002	19456	19515
b.	Trucks and Lorries	12909	20126	16126	448947	469081	485207	487134
	TOTAL	15038	20966	16580	467109	488083	504663	506649
10	LIGHT GOODS VEHICLES							
a.	Four Wheeler	31676	41145	40479	461687	502899	543378	556271
b.	Three Wheeler	8546	10435	9658	177777	188223	197881	200797
	TOTAL	40222	51580	50137	639464	691122	741259	757068
11	Buses	10561	7454	8453	243373	254646	263099	263419
	TOTAL	10561	7454	8453	243373	254646	263099	263419
12	TAXIES							
a.	Motor Cabs	22500	23669	20572	290250	313912	334484	337212
b.	Maxi Cabs	3736	4064	3852	107073	111137	114989	115189
c.	Others	0	5	278	22	27	305	305
	TOTAL	26236	27738	24702	397345	425076	449778	452706
13	LMV PASSENGER							
a.	Three Seater(A/R)	30178	43323	41632	638898	682325	723957	728769
14	Other Vehicles	5440	20564	33264	91763	111586	144850	146999
	TOTAL	35618	63887	74896	730661	793911	868807	875768
	TOTAL TRANSPORT(B)	127675	171625	174768	2477952	2652838	2822606	2855610
	TOTAL (A)+(B)	1570586	1694035	1575627	22841111	24541987	26117614	26780488

Source: Transport Department, Commissioner office

Appendix 1.1.14 Number of Motor Vehicles under different categories in BENGALURU: From 2017-18 to November 2020 (cumulative)

Sl. No.	CATEGORY OF VEHICLES	NEWLY REGISTERED DURING			TOTAL REGISTERED AS ON			AS ON NOVEMBER 2020
		2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	31.03.2018	31.03.2019	31.03.2020	
	NON TRANSPORT VEHICLE							
1	Two Wheelers	418955	460068	414635	5542012	6003597	6418232	6514913
2	Cars	114186	111000	101860	1775462	1887649	1989509	2019015
3	Omni Buses	31	24	32	4936	4937	4969	4971
4	Tractors	1095	1490	1963	30610	32114	34077	34968
5	Trailers	654	918	1039	11802	11987	13026	13516
6	Construction Moving Equipment	86	228	715	636	865	1580	1827
7	Private Service Vehicle	0	127	254	42	169	423	424
8	Other Vehicles	2774	1923	2366	29814	32468	34834	35058
	TOTAL NON TRANSPORT VEHICLES(A)	537781	575778	522864	7395314	7973786	8496650	8624692
9	TRANSPORT VEHICLE							
a.	Multi Axled/Articulated Vehicle	1965	584	295	14248	14807	15102	15109
b.	Trucks and Lorries	4573	7549	6063	157430	165020	171083	173871
	TOTAL	6538	8133	6358	171678	179827	186185	188980
10	LIGHT GOODS VEHICLES							
a.	Four Wheeler	8434	11599	11277	143870	155523	166800	171702
b.	Three Wheeler	2548	3737	3620	53255	57002	60622	61315
	TOTAL	10982	15336	14897	197125	212525	227422	233017
11	Buses	3604	3327	4034	105596	112843	116877	120077
	TOTAL	3604	3327	4034	105596	112843	116877	120077
12	TAXIES							
a.	Motor Cabs	13307	13912	12055	170381	184361	196416	196852
b.	Maxi Cabs	2182	2555	2656	49544	52127	54783	54836
c.	Others	0	0	112	18	18	130	130
	TOTAL	15489	16467	14823	219943	236506	251329	251818
13	LMV PASSENGER							
a.	Three Seater(A/R)	12202	19829	17273	252271	272118	289391	289946
14	Other Vehicles	2574	17955	30697	22347	39811	70508	71008
	TOTAL	14776	37784	47970	274618	311929	359899	360954
	TOTAL TRANSPORT(B)	51389	81047	88082	968960	1053630	1141712	1154846
	TOTAL (A)+(B)	589170	656825	610946	8364274	9027416	9638362	9779538

Source: Transport Department, Commissioner office

Appendix 11.15 Number of post offices as on 31-03-2020

District/Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
Bengaluru(Urban)	184	289	222	275	271	271	272	272	271
Bengaluru(Rural)	203	133	201	142	142	142	143	134	134
Ramanagara	172	181	181	180	181	181	181	181	180
Chitradurga	308	317	317	317	317	317	317	317	317
Davanagere	152	262	325	202	261	324	324	261	261
Kolar	401	218	269	218	218	220	220	209	221
Chikkaballapura	210	198	147	198	198	198	198	198	198
Shivamogga	471	355	355	355	355	355	355	357	357
Tumakuru	562	560	559	558	558	558	558	558	557
Chikkamagaluru	300	302	302	301	301	301	301	301	301
DakshinaKannada	424	473	472	471	471	471	471	471	471
Udupi	286	334	334	334	334	332	331	325	325
Hassan	418	419	418	414	415	415	415	414	414
Kodagu	212	216	216	216	213	216	216	211	213
Mandya	350	352	352	352	351	352	353	353	353
Mysuru	436	392	388	183	384	387	387	388	389
Chamarajanagar	161	205	204	204	205	205	206	206	204
South Karnataka	5250	5206	5262	4920	5175	5245	5248	5156	5166
Belagavi	719	727	728	730	732	732	732	730	727
Vijayapur	410	401	405	405	405	405	404	401	400
Bagalakot	327	339	335	335	335	334	334	331	329
Dharwad	210	213	213	213	213	211	210	210	209
Gadag	169	170	171	170	170	170	170	168	168
Haveri	257	259	259	259	260	259	259	259	257
Uttara kannada	489	491	491	491	491	489	488	485	483
Ballari	444	446	384	384	447	384	385	447	447
Bidar	304	305	305	304	304	304	304	304	303
Kalaburagi	411	333	428	429	427	624	428	428	421
Yadgir	210	291	195	195	197		196	196	204
Raichur	286	287	286	287	287	287	287	287	286
Koppal	217	218	219	218	218	218	218	218	218
North Karnataka	4453	4480	4419	4420	4486	4417	4415	4464	4452
STATE	9703	9686	9681	9340	9661	9662	9663	9620	9618

Source: Chief Post Master General Karnataka Circle,* Karnataka at Glance- Statistical Report- FY 2019-20

Appendix 11.16 Number of Telephone Exchanges as on 31-03-2020

District/Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
Bengaluru(Urban)	183	196	199	212	311	325	325	327	494
Bengaluru(Rural)	102	92	92	93				41	42
Ramanagara	12	12	12	10				37	11
Chitradurga	81	82	82	81	130	129	129	72	79
Davanagere	48	48	49	87				72	72
Kolar	73	73	73	73	143	137	137	73	87
Chikkaballapura	70	70	70	68				40	72
Shivamogga	140	140	140	140	140	139	139	113	113
Tumakuru	112	112	112	112	112	109	109	107	100
Chikkamagaluru	148	148	148	148	146	146	146	146	148
Dakshina Kannada	147	147	146	145	249	249	250	155	170
Udupi	103	103	103	104				93	91
Hassan	104	103	103	103	103	103	102	95	87
Kodagu	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
Mandya	64	63	63	63	63	63	63	64	62
Mysuru	100	98	99	100	141	141	141	100	97
Chamarajanagar	41	41	41	41				38	41
South Karnataka	1604	1604	1608	1656	1614	1617	1617	1649	1842
Belagavi	189	189	190	190	190	190	190	182	188
Vijayapur	192	109	108	108	183	183	176	90	102
Bagalakot	81	82	82	82				64	58
Dharwad	53	55	55	64	173	173	173	66	67
Gadag	64	63	63	48				50	58
Haveri	55	55	55	59				56	55
Uttara kannada	152	152	152	152	152	152	151	151	150
Ballari	117	117	117	117	114	113	113	112	131
Bidar	81	81	81	81	80	80	81	81	82
Kalaburagi	148	125	125	119	158	156	157	110	97
Yadgir	13	35	35	39				29	29
Raichur	72	72	72	66	129	129	129	55	81
Koppal	63	63	63	63				65	72
North Karnataka	1280	1198	1198	1188	1179	1176	1170	1111	1170
STATE	2884	2802	2806	2844	2793	2793	2787	2760	3012

Source: General Manager, Karnataka Telecom Circle,* Karnataka at Glance- Statistical Report- FY 2019-20

Appendix 11.17 Number of Telephones as on 31-03-2020

District/Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
Bengaluru(Urban)	868968	713963	666476	626909	601406			505580	370262
Bengaluru(Rural)	54610	22692	19455	10126	7651	595476	557621	6684	5168
Ramanagara	2413	1397	1200	1596	5262			3622	3133
Chitradurga	19890	18802	22088	13561	11097	25214	23082	7563	5460
Davanagere	24651	23472	16080	22944	19912			14241	14241
Kolar	26187	24229	19371	15979	14033	19854	18709	10061	10058
Chikkaballapura	14153	13044	10259	8378	7762			5338	3654
Shivamogga	53000	49367	43619	37400	32995	30089	30486	22093	15467
Tumakuru	36292	31358	29750	24791	22460	20640	17917	16696	13714
Chikkamagaluru	41780	37400	31800	27706	24179	19742	17412	14934	9578
Dakshina Kannada	130194	123868	115608	105320	97693	139496	129079	73498	51669
Udupi	70152	65745	62250	54094	47580			31312	22726
Hassan	38046	32973	24918	21005	19117	17633	16677	13817	10198
Kodagu	35450	31948	27932	25059	21330	18967	17094	14714	10206
Mandya	18017	17148	15946	12593	10726	9825	9518	8366	5486
Mysuru	76996	72567	65282	61062	57470	62534	59450	55309	35437
Chamarajanagar	10574	7932	8068	5821	5073			3322	2113
South Karnataka	1521373	1287905	1180102	1074344	1005746	959470	897045	807150	588570
Belagavi	83387	77075	73477	63865	57039	54499	49283	43535	30749
Vijayapur	24944	22059	21567	17284	16273	27143	24363	10437	8801
Bagalakot	22451	18290	13567	14364	13167			8358	6232
Dharwad	61197	59686	62705	56116	53927	70440	64680	44673	37445
Gadag	19187	17130	13961	11876	10424			7782	5682
Haveri	14268	13241	10454	11487	10044			6928	4776
Uttara kannada	68580	61274	56853	52093	47586	43698	42712	35323	28562
Ballari	37641	32327	29279	26461	23946	23982	23119	18889	13847
Bidar	21937	18435	16777	12774	11484	10266	9163	9021	5859
Kalaburagi	40438	29358	27816	22404	21822	22151	20677	3696	11395
Yadgir	7631	4468	3793	3831	3085			2258	2258
Raichur	13081	15691	14069	12425	11687	18164	16378	7472	5916
Koppal	15763	13439	11511	9868	8496			5237	4452
North Karnataka	430505	382473	355829	314848	289980	270343	250375	203609	165974
STATE	1951878	1670378	1535931	1389192	1294726	1229813	1147420	1010759	754544

Source: General Manager, Karnataka Telecom Circle, * Karnataka at Glance- Statistical Report- FY 2019-20

**Appendix 11.18 District and Bank Group Wise Distribution of the
Number of Reporting Offices, Aggregate Deposits and Gross Bank
Credit of All Scheduled Commercial Banks- Sept 2020**

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	District	Total Banks		
		Number of Reporting Offices	Deposits	Credits
1	BAGALKOTE	264	9602	8519.00
2	BANGALORE RURAL	226	14378	8885.00
3	BANGALORE URBAN	2592	738510	445474.00
4	BELGAUM	631	30561	19498.00
5	BELLARY	336	16971	12658.00
6	BIDAR	173	5596	4191.00
7	BIJAPUR	250	9981	8131.00
8	CHAMARAJANAGAR	140	3081	2978.00
9	CHIKKABALLAPURA	160	4821	4203.00
10	CHIKKAMANGALUR	264	9207	7233.00
11	CHITRADURGA	224	6906	6260.00
12	DAKSHINA KANNADA	592	48089	24632.00
13	DAVANAGERE	233	8922	9525.00
14	DHARWAD	354	26142	16074.00
15	GADAG	158	5558	4270.00
16	GULBARGA	267	13438	9168.00
17	HASSAN	330	10573	9354.00
18	HAVERI	213	6180	6480.00
19	KODAGU	152	5818	4076.00
20	KOPLAR	189	7332	5889.00
21	KOPPAL	161	4871	4560.00
22	MANDYA	265	7273	6561.00
23	MYSORE	561	40072	23473.00
24	RAICHUR	234	7983	7960.00
25	RAMANAGARA	179	9375	7343.00
26	SHIMOGA	312	16319	9677.00
27	TUMKUR	338	12654	10376.00
28	UDUPI	373	26446	11087.00
29	UTTARA KANNDA	269	14623	4104.00
30	YADGIR	117	2791	3225.00
Total		10557	1124073	705864

Appendix 1.1.19 Statement showing No. of Projects Sanctioned, Project Cost, RIDF loan & Disbursement under RIDF-XX to XXVI as on 04.02.2021

Rs. in Lakhs

Sl. No	Departments & Particulars of Projects	No. of Projects sanctioned	No. of Projects Completed	No. of PCRs submitted to NABARD	No. of PCRs to be Submitted to NABARD	Net Project Cost as on 04.02.2021	Net RIDF Loan as on 04.02.2021	Expenditure made on Projects as on 04.02.2021	Disbursement made on Projects as on 04.02.2021	Balance 7-9	Budget Estimate 2020-21
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agriculture	129	36	36	0	30,944.00	28,451.60	23,122.94	21,459.37	7821.06	1640
2	Animal Husbandry	927	333	328	5	36,828.20	34,987.87	21,107.00	20,001.52	15721.20	7229
3	BCWD- Backward Class Welfare Department	8	0	0	0	2,480.00	2,108.00	251.81	214.04	2228.19	893
4	Department of Skill Development GTTC	20	11	9	2	16,648.00	14,150.80	12,794.28	10,874.99	3853.72	1664
5	Department of Higher Education	67	21	20	1	24,507.03	20,830.97	19,528.96	16,349.25	4978.07	3123
6	Department of Horticulture	27	10	10	0	8,344.00	7,676.80	5,967.49	5,386.16	2376.51	92
7	Department of Sericulture	20	16	16	0	2700.00	2565.00	1089.30	1034.89	1610.70	612
8	DPU-Department of Pre University College	542	252	229	23	36,319.20	30,871.32	21,150.39	17,939.40	15168.81	7203
9	Fisheries	64	40	40	0	9,629.00	8,769.41	5,601.32	4,918.25	4027.68	2391
10	Health and Family Welfare	128	83	65	18	35,665.40	30,315.60	29,197.14	23,536.33	6468.26	5186
11	Department of Skill Development- ITI	75	26	18	8	15,949.30	13,556.92	10,558.64	8,930.03	5390.66	2305
12	Public Works Department- Rural Roads & Bridges	1146	788	773	15	1,25,941.90	1,00,753.52	1,09,672.61	87,114.18	16269.29	8798
13	Rural Development And Panchayat Raj	1189	1115	1081	34	1,03,839.70	86,534.00	49,045.41	40,275.25	54794.29	9660
14	Department of Tourism	143	128	122	6	24,039.58	19,231.67	21,625.39	17,269.28	2414.19	2785
15	WRD(MM)- Major & Medium Irrigation	245	221	212	9	1,40,128.16	98,910.53	99,043.93	71,121.67	41084.23	9793
16	WRD(MI)- Minor Irrigation	885	725	725	0	54,653.82	51,921.14	38,333.87	35,991.95	16319.95	5552
17	DAM- Agriculture Marketing	227	198	198	0	20,397.52	17,780.12	17,300.44	14,962.54	3097.08	14154
18	WCDD- Women & Child Development Department	1791	545	545	0	22,480.33	19,108.26	10,512.65	8,933.97	11967.68	5000
19	DPI	3386	0	0	0	75,807.30	64,435.99	21,785.32	18,516.60	54021.98	25000
	TOTAL	11019	4548	4427	121	7,87,302.44	6,52,959.52	5,17,688.89	4,24,829.67	269613.55	113080

Appendix 11.20 Aggregate Bank Deposits and Gross Credit in all States and Uts upto 2020-21 (as on September 2020)

(Rs.in crore)

States & UTs	Number of Reporting offices	Aggregate Deposit	Rank	Gross Credit	Rank
MAHARASHTRA	13164	2845182	1	2721262	1
NCT OF DELHI	3637	1309827	2	1298695	2
UTTAR PRADESH	17648	1202622	3	482014	5
KARNATAKA	10557	1124073	4	705867	4
TAMIL NADU	11640	954242	5	984639	7
WEST BENGAL	9070	873042	6	404510	9
GUJARAT	8438	791087	7	550107	3
KERALA	6638	586179	8	358868	15
TELANGANA	5347	552423	9	519037	6
HARYANA	5083	516311	10	267153	8
RAJASTHAN	7685	455395	11	343406	11
PUNJAB	6575	437867	12	239512	13
MADHYA PRADESH	7122	426365	13	285808	10
BIHAR	7428	388473	14	143612	12
ANDHRA PRADESH	7161	358890	15	431997	14
ODISHA	5155	351212	16	134331	16
JHARKHAND	3099	243177	17	70782	18
CHHATTISGARH	2803	168663	18	98934	24
ASSAM	2919	168384	19	74491	19
UTTARAKHAND	2148	159140	20	55823	17
JAMMU & KASHMIR	1760	135082	21	64441	21
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1632	110869	22	33470	20
GOA	676	81856	23	19539	22
CHANDIGARH	396	77280	24	78710	23
TRIPURA	570	27661	25	11018	27
MEGHALAYA	358	24672	26	9032	25
PUDUCHERRY	265	21737	27	13390	26
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	164	18065	28	4305	31
NAGALAND	177	12657	29	4731	29
MIZORAM	204	12049	30	4384	30
MANIPUR	206	11281	31	6180	28
SIKKIM	161	11263	32	3411	33
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	112	10911	33	3879	32
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	71	6233	34	2589	34
LADAKH	70	5365	35	2003	35
LAKSHADWEEP	13	1250	36	97	36
All India	150152	14480784		10432025	

Source: Quarterly statistics issued by R.B.I.-Sept. 2020

Appendix 12.1 Management, Class and Gender - Wise Enrollment [As on Nov 2020]

CLASS	EDUCATION			PRIVATE AIDED			PRIVATE UNAIDED			OTHERS			ALL		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
I	206122	225794	431916	38105	37062	75167	312583	254429	567012	3674	3548	7222	560484	520833	1081317
II	218389	238725	457114	38757	37459	76216	320262	253706	573968	4452	4115	8567	581860	534005	1115865
III	215244	227373	442617	38556	35812	74368	301948	240949	542897	4815	4312	9127	560563	508446	1069009
IV	235943	258862	494805	42593	40396	82989	284978	222811	507789	5231	4696	9927	568745	526765	1095510
V	244568	269784	514352	46831	43476	90307	271075	212496	483571	5138	4459	9597	567612	530215	1097827
VI	230886	250807	481693	51354	47072	98426	242734	191903	434637	27375	32373	59748	552349	522155	1074504
VII	232537	252753	485290	53529	47685	101214	224896	176574	401470	28809	31916	60725	539771	508928	1048699
VIII	180644	196647	377291	114148	105814	219962	198491	161237	359728	26266	29995	56261	519549	493693	1013242
IX	164222	157904	322126	136641	122387	259028	187912	152883	340795	17664	19953	37617	506439	453127	959566
X	138520	146088	284608	122303	117253	239556	176609	145725	322334	15209	17760	32969	452641	426826	879467
I to V	1120266	1220538	2340804	204842	194205	399047	1490846	1184391	2675237	23310	21130	44440	2839264	2620264	5459528
VI to VII	463423	503560	966983	104883	94757	199640	467630	368477	836107	56184	64289	120473	1092120	1031083	2123203
I to VII	1583689	1724098	3307787	309725	289962	598687	1958476	1552868	3511344	79494	85419	164913	3931384	3651347	7582731
I to VIII	1764333	1920745	3685078	423873	394776	818649	2156967	1714105	3871072	105760	115414	221174	4450933	4145040	8595973
VIII to X	483386	500639	984025	373092	345454	718546	563012	459845	1022857	59139	67708	126847	1478629	1373646	2852275
I to X	2067075	2224737	4291812	682817	634416	1317233	2521488	2012713	4534201	138633	153127	291760	5410013	5024993	10435006

Source: SATS as on Nov-2020

Appendix 12.2 Management, Class Wise / Category Wise / Sex Wise Enrollment - All Management [As on Nov 2020]

CLASS	GENERAL			SC			ST			OBC [MUSLIMS AND MINORITIES INCLUDED]			ALL		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
I	62686	55198	117884	103974	98652	202626	42275	40122	82397	351549	326861	678410	560484	520833	1081317
II	62708	55942	118650	106166	99988	206154	45438	42035	87473	367548	336040	703588	581860	534005	1115865
III	71800	63444	135244	104928	96011	209939	44161	40028	84189	339674	308963	648637	560563	508446	1069009
IV	73293	64340	137633	107959	102035	209994	43831	41000	84831	343662	319390	663052	568745	526765	1095510
V	67651	59211	126862	107330	102762	210092	43372	41104	84476	349259	327138	676397	567612	530215	1097827
VI	69864	62227	132091	105351	101624	206975	41632	40132	81764	335502	318172	653674	552349	522155	1074504
VII	60685	52547	113232	103796	99378	203174	41319	39579	80898	333971	317424	651395	539771	508928	1048699
VIII	61995	54605	116600	100321	95806	196127	39689	38241	77930	317544	305041	622585	519549	493693	1013242
IX	59879	52006	111885	97512	85864	183376	37964	32889	70853	311084	282368	593452	506439	453127	959566
X	39912	34521	74433	85039	78779	163818	32067	29858	61925	295623	283668	579291	452641	426826	879467
I to V	338138	298135	636273	530357	499448	1029805	219077	204289	423366	1751692	1618392	3370084	2839264	2620264	5459528
VI to VII	130549	114774	245323	209147	201002	410149	82951	79711	162662	669473	635596	1305069	1092120	1031083	2123203
I to VII	468687	412909	881596	739504	700450	1439954	302028	284000	586028	2421165	2253988	4675153	3931384	3651347	7582731
I to VIII	530682	467514	998196	839825	796256	1636081	341717	322241	663958	2738709	2559029	5297738	5410013	5024993	10435006
VIII to X	161786	141132	302918	282872	260449	543321	109720	100988	210708	924251	871077	1795328	1478629	1373646	2852275
I to X	630473	554041	1184514	1022376	960899	1983275	411748	384988	796736	3345416	3125065	6470481	5410013	5024993	10435006

Source: SATS as on Nov-2020

Appendix 12.3 Incentives for children in schools

A. PRIMARY EDUCATION

Sl. No.	Particulars	2019-20	2020-21
1	Free Uniforms, Text Books and Shoe & Socks (Number in lakhs)		
	a) No. of students provided with Free Uniforms (I to X std.)	43.79	42.91
	b) No. of students provided with Shoe and socks (I to X std.)	43.79	Nil
	c) No. of students provided with Free Text Books (I to VII std.)		
	i) Boys	18.94	18.94
	ii) Girls	20.12	20.14
	iii) Total	39.07	39.09
2	Akshara Dasoha		
a	No. of children provided with mid-day meal in school - I to X standard (Number in lakhs) *		
	i) Government	46.04	43.31
	ii) Aided	11.14	12.88
	No. of Non-Government organisations involved	66	68
3	Distribution of Bicycles to student for VIII standard (Number in lakhs)		
	a) No. of Boys	2.64	Nil
	b) No. of Girls	2.35	Nil

* In the year 2020-21 due to Covid-19 instead of mid-day meals, food grains are provided to children.

B. SECONDARY EDUCATION

Sl. No.	Particulars	2019-20	2020-21
1	a) No. of Secondary Schools	16808	16850
	b) Enrolment in IX to X		
	i) Boys	957370	959080
	ii) Girls	878447	879953
	iii) Total	1835817	1839033
2	Free Text Books provided (Number in lakhs)		
	No. of students provided with Free Text Books (VIII to X std.)		
	i) Boys	8.59	8.59
	ii) Girls	8.49	8.50
	iii) Total	17.08	17.09
3	Reimbursement of Examination Fees studying in Xth Standard (Number in lakhs)		
	a) No. of Girls Benefited	1.00	1.04
	b) No. of SCs Benefited	2.76	2.18
	c) No. of STs Benefited	0.97	0.78
	d) Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	2068.39	1797.45

Source: Department of Public Instructions, GOK

Appendix 12.4 Plan and Non-plan Expenditure on Education

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Plan	Non- Plan
Primary Education		
2008-2009	105736.76	366668.83
2009-2010	83151.11	365686.04
2010-2011	127541.13	407479.56
2011-2012	123872.83	481372.82
2012-2013	192439.23	555524.02
2013-2014	241961.73	605087.05
2014-2015	378012.97	690084.21
2015-16	295492.00	652127.00
2016-17	384105.72	657861.96
2017-18	941069.00	
2018-19(RE)	1461332.86	
2019-20(RE)	1539931.47	
2020-21(BE)	1516043.75	
Secondary Education		
2008-2009	4044.12	215658.27
2009-2010	52923.64	214898.75
2010-2011	59930.77	249766.93
2011-2012	86632.84	278237.75
2012-2013	97088.21	326672.63
2013-2014	74283.39	390618.90
2014-2015	181505.57	362247.06
2015-16	194457.30	384365.00
2016-17	126124.33	377762.37
2017-18	500178.00	
2018-19(RE)	612720.67	
2019-20(RE)	714885.50	
2020-21(BE)	724864.32	
Higher Education		
2009-2010	14142.80	61079.13
2010-2011	36110.78	107945.45
2011-2012	30636.10	129759.96
2012-2013	38154.47	147539.47
2013-2014	55701.01	187467.75
2014-2015	78081.93	174775.54
2015-16	146154.05	208467.65
2016-17	165214.35	278966.67
2017-18	422505.50	
2018-19 RE)	426269.21	
2019-20(RE)	550174.83	
2020-21(BE)	498554.03	

RE- Revised Estimate

BE- Budget Estimate.

Appendix 12.5 CATEGORYWISE WHOLESALE GODOWNS AND FAIR PRICE SHOPS

Sl. No	WHOLESALE GODOWNS					FAIR PRICE SHOPS				
	NAME OF THE DISTRICT	KFCSC	CO.OP	TOTAL	%	KFCSC	CO.OP	Individuals	TOTAL	%
1	Bangalore North	3	0	3	1	0	116	46	162	1
2	Bangalore South	4	2	6	2	3	120	59	182	1
3	Bangalore East	2	0	2	1	0	67	31	98	0
4	Bangalore West	3	1	4	1	0	118	162	280	1
5	Bangalore Urban	3	6	9	3	0	196	372	568	3
6	Bangalore- Rural	0	5	5	2	0	245	123	368	2
7	Bagalkot	8	3	11	4	0	306	403	709	4
8	Belgaum	9	10	19	6	2	957	777	1736	9
9	Bellary	13	0	13	4	1	264	431	696	4
10	Bidar	23	0	23	7	0	89	634	723	4
11	Bijapur	11	0	11	4	0	153	682	835	4
12	Chamarajanagara	2	15	17	6	2	105	372	479	2
13	Chikkaballapur	5	1	6	2	0	204	335	539	3
14	Chickmagalur	7	4	11	4	5	324	196	525	3
15	Chitradurga	6	4	10	3	1	190	390	581	3
16	Davangere	9	1	10	3	0	230	456	686	3
17	Dakshin Kannada	5	4	9	3	1	318	122	441	2
18	Dharwad	7	1	8	3	0	161	346	507	3
19	Gadag	6	1	7	2	0	276	69	345	2
20	Gulbarga	9	0	9	3	0	475	508	983	5
21	Hassan	10	0	10	3	0	201	679	880	4
22	Haveri	4	3	7	2	0	358	97	455	2
23	Kodagu	2	4	6	2	5	162	110	277	1
24	Kolar	6	0	6	2	0	264	336	600	3
25	Koppal	4	0	4	1	0	112	332	444	2
26	Mandya	4	7	11	4	0	320	405	725	4
27	Mysore	10	6	16	5	1	392	629	1022	5
28	Ramanagara	4	4	8	3	0	167	360	527	3
29	Raichur	5	0	5	2	0	126	590	716	4
30	Shimoga	10	1	11	4	0	176	395	571	3
31	Tumkur	8	4	12	4	0	416	670	1086	5
32	Udupi	0	3	3	1	0	275	17	292	1
33	Uttar Kannada	5	8	13	4	0	261	142	403	2
34	Yadgir	2	1	3	1	0	201	198	399	2
	Total	209	99	308	100	21	8345	11474	19840	100

Source: Information from District Joint/Deputy Directors.

Appendix 12.6 KEROSENE CARD COUNT AND WILLINGNESS REGISTERED CARDS (NOV 2020)

No	DISTRICT	Kerosene Card Count	Willing ness registered cards (Gas cards in rural areas)
1	BAGALKOTE	1123	77338
2	BENGALURU	0	0
3	BANGALORE RURAL	0	40817
4	BELAGAVI	844	463812
5	BALLARI	0	18580
6	BIDAR	0	4740
7	VIJAYAPURA	0	0
8	CHAMARAJANAGARA	9199	92090
9	CHIKKAMAGALURU	8	84875
10	CHITRADURGA	2755	11943
11	DAKSHINA KANNADA	0	0
12	DAVANAGERE	0	0
13	DHARWAR	4247	45342
14	GADAG	24208	5981
15	KALBURGI	48373	81
16	HASSAN	0	182785
17	HAVERI	103	192777
18	KODAGU	3388	58552
19	KOLAR	0	44316
20	KOPPAL	12894	10981
21	MANDYA	0	273683
22	MYSURU	0	370338
23	RAICHUR	0	6831
24	SHIMOGGA	0	157063
25	TUMAKURU	0	198450
26	UDUPI	0	103550
27	UTTARA KANNADA	23035	137740
28	CHIKKABALLAPURA	0	62821
29	RAMANAGARA	0	90777
30	YADGIR	12852	216
31	BANGALORE IRA	0	0
		143029	2736479

November 2020 Allotment Figures, Department website <https://ahara.kar.nic.in/fcsstat/>

Appendix 12.7 GODOWN DETAILS OF THE STATE

Sl. No	DISTRICT	KFCSC	CO-OPERATIVE	CAPACITY IN MTS
1	BAGALAKOTE	8	3	17875
2	BENGALURU (U)	3	6	12650
3	BENGALURU (R)	0	5	9650
4	BELAGAVI	9	10	36600
5	BELLARY	13	0	20600
6	BIDAR	23	0	16430
7	VIJAYAPURA	11	0	15230
8	CHAMARAJA NAGAR	2	15	7172
9	CHIKAMAGALURU	7	4	10725
10	CHIKKABALLAPURA	5	1	10388
11	CHITRADURGA	6	4	13985
12	DAKSHINA KANNADA	5	5	7357
13	DAVANAGERE	9	1	17600
14	DHARWAD	11	1	11677
15	GADAG	17	1	10530
16	KALABURGI	12	0	19683
17	HAVERI	4	3	15210
18	HASSAN	10	0	12850
19	KODAGU	2	4	8200
20	KOLAR	6	1	13790
21	KOPPAL	4	0	15042
22	MANDYA	4	7	20400
10	MYSURU	10	6	18510
24	RAMANAGARA	4	4	9800
25	RAICHUR	5	0	4300
26	SHIMOGGA	10	1	12845
27	TUMKURU	8	4	17050
28	UDUPI	0	3	5400
29	UTTARA KANNADA	5	8	9225
30	YADAGIR	7	2	10650
31	BENGALURU IRA	12	3	10280
	TOTAL	232	102	421704

Source: District Joint/ Deputy Director Office

Appendix 12.8 Health Institutions in Karnataka (upto Nov 2020)

Sl. No.	Districts	Taluk Hospitals		District Hospitals		Other Hospitals under HPW		Autonomous & Teaching Hospitals		CHC		PHC		Indian System of Medicine Hospitals		Total Hospitals		Total Beds		Sub Center	
		No's	Beds	No's	Beds	No's	Beds	No's	Beds	No's	Beds	No's	Beds	No's	Beds	No's	Beds	No's	Beds	No's	Beds
1	Bagalkote	5	500	1	300	0	0	0	0	8	280	49	290	6	56	69	1426	234	234		
2	Bangalore (R)	4	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	60	48	321	3	26	57	807	167	167		
3	Bangalore (U)	3	300	0	0	6	1475	16	6709	5	150	96	688	9	551	135	9873	195	195		
4	Belgaum	9	900	0	0	0	0	1	740	16	500	148	848	7	54	181	3042	549	549		
5	Bellary	6	600	1	300	1	288	2	1315	11	350	73	502	11	225	105	3580	272	272		
6	Bidar	4	400	0	0	0	0	1	750	8	240	58	334	4	41	75	1765	280	280		
7	Bijapur	4	400	1	400	0	0	0	0	9	270	68	366	5	90	87	1526	309	309		
8	Chamarajanagar	3	350	0	0	0	0	1	300	3	90	64	434	4	36	75	1210	245	245		
9	Chikkaballapura	5	510	1	100	0	0	0	0	2	60	60	393	2	16	70	1079	199	199		
10	Chikmagalur	6	600	1	400	0	0	0	0	5	170	90	624	4	32	106	1826	375	375		
11	Chitradurga	5	500	1	450	0	0	0	0	11	330	82	510	6	52	105	1842	283	283		
12	Dakshina Kannada	4	400	1	965	1	100	0	0	8	240	72	416	4	36	90	2157	440	440		
13	Davanagere	5	500	1	1030	0	0	0	0	6	180	101	686	3	26	116	2422	301	301		
14	Dharwad	3	300	1	250	0	0	2	1575	0	0	45	214	3	45	54	2384	194	194		
15	Gadag	4	400	0	0	0	0	1	350	2	60	39	244	4	36	50	1090	168	168		
16	Gulbarga	6	600	0	0	0	0	1	650	16	480	136	894	10	133	169	2757	347	347		
17	Hassan	7	950	0	0	0	0	1	750	15	450	69	414	8	87	100	2651	456	456		
18	Haveri	6	600	1	250	0	0	0	0	5	150	93	518	3	26	108	1544	303	303		
19	Kodagu	2	360	0	0	0	0	1	410	7	310	29	275	6	50	45	1405	206	206		
20	Kolar	4	400	1	400	2	305	0	0	2	60	69	458	3	30	81	1653	230	230		
21	Koppal	3	300	0	0	0	0	1	340	9	270	49	296	4	32	66	1238	185	185		
22	Mandya	6	600	0	0	0	0	1	750	10	300	115	871	7	63	139	2584	385	385		
23	Mysore	6	600	0	0	1	50	3	1940	10	300	147	905	14	474	181	4269	438	438		
24	Raichur	4	400	0	0	0	0	2	870	6	180	52	330	5	51	69	1831	223	223		
25	Ramanagar	3	300	1	100	0	0	0	0	5	150	63	429	4	36	76	1015	275	275		
26	Shimoga	6	650	0	0	0	0	1	950	7	210	110	654	4	130	128	2594	305	305		
27	Tumkur	9	900	1	400	0	0	0	0	4	120	147	998	6	56	167	2474	487	487		
28	Udupi	2	200	1	350	0	0	0	0	6	180	62	458	3	30	74	1218	301	301		
29	Uttara Kannada	10	1000	0	0	0	0	1	316	3	110	83	538	7	56	104	2020	343	343		
30	Yadgir	2	200	1	100	0	0	0	0	6	180	42	284	4	24	55	788	176	176		
Total		146	15120	15	5795	11	2218	36	18715	207	6430	2359	15192	163	2600	2937	66070	8871	8871		

Appendix 13.1 District-wise Women Population in Karnataka

Sl. No.	District	2001 census	2011 census	Percentage of 2011 Population to state total women population
1	Bengaluru (Urban)	3110525	4598890	15.26
2	Bengaluru (Rural)	413479	481751	1.60
3	Chitradurga	741675	818613	2.72
4	Kolar	685385	760005	2.52
5	Shivamogga	819186	875338	2.91
6	Tumkur	1270910	1328386	4.41
7	Davangere	873247	959097	3.18
8	Ramanagara	505852	534628	1.77
9	Chikkaballapura	264491	618667	2.05
10	Mysuru	1296357	1489527	4.94
11	Chikkamagaluru	565994	571339	1.90
12	Dakshina Kannada	959296	1054935	3.50
13	Hassan	862583	892754	2.96
14	Kodagu	273730	279911	0.93
15	Mandya	875671	900684	2.99
16	Chamarajanagara	475522	508560	1.69
17	Udupi	590012	615230	2.04
18	Belagavi	2064415	2356598	7.82
19	Vijayapura	880494	1066309	3.54
20	Dharwad	781049	909817	3.02
21	Uttara Kannada	666768	710913	2.36
22	Bagalkote	817645	939641	3.12
23	Gadag	478302	527423	1.75
24	Haveri	698647	778540	2.58
25	Kalaburagi	1064300	1264571	4.20
26	Ballari	997426	1215641	4.03
27	Bidar	731351	832635	2.76
28	Raichur	827922	964301	3.20
29	Koppal	592777	689994	2.29
30	Yadgiri	473833	583942	1.94
Total		25658844	30128640	100

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report-2015.

Appendix 13.2 District-Wise Child Population (0-6 years) in Karnataka during 2001 and 2011 census

Sl. No.	District	2001 census		2011 census	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Bengaluru (Urban)	397648	374892	541656	511181
2	Bengaluru (Rural)	116172	109446	54908	52154
3	Ramanagar	0	0	54963	52878
4	Chitradurga	102512	97023	94629	89651
5	Davanagere	123496	116779	111793	105938
6	Kolar	171728	164741	86845	83578
7	Chikkaballapura	0	0	67734	64552
8	Shivamogga	106423	101740	93221	89530
9	Tumkur	158079	150083	135671	130071
10	Chikkamagaluru	70779	67865	53493	51835
11	Dakshina Kannada	116854	111206	106985	101312
12	Udupi	58509	56072	52689	50471
13	Hassan	101971	97694	83971	81666
14	Kodagu	35192	34382	27676	27057
15	Mandya	106058	99089	89063	83622
16	Mysuru	164934	158621	155807	149754
17	Chamarajanagar	58511	56426	51529	49119
18	Belagavi	324816	299215	323761	302508
19	Vijayapura	148750	138081	164856	153550
20	Bagalkote	136564	128308	140551	131357
21	Dharwad	112335	105927	113127	106815
22	Gadag	70627	67208	68025	64417
23	Haveri	104119	99593	100369	94948
24	Uttara Kannada	89149	84354	76794	73321
25	Ballari	163892	155194	175543	168609
26	Bidar	124401	117116	115550	108892
27	Kalaburagi	276843	259611	188076	177296
28	Yadgiri	0	0	97522	92757
29	Raichur	144097	138971	145468	138265
30	Koppal	106499	101505	103016	98638
Total		3690958	3491142	3675291	3485742

Source: Men and Women in Karnataka 2016-17, Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Note: Ramanagar, Chikkaballapur and Yadgiri districts are created after 2001 census.

**Appendix 13.3 Districtwise Bond Distributed to Bhagyalakshmi
Beneficiaries from 2010-11 to 2019-20**

Sl. No.	District Name	Beneficiaries
1	Bagalkote	58618
2	Bengaluru Urban	78334
3	Bengaluru rural	26214
4	Belagavi	137749
5	Ballari	84493
6	Bidar	54197
7	Vijayapura	65786
8	Chamarajanagara	34588
9	Chikkaballapura	41590
10	Chikkamagaluru	32126
11	Chitradurga	60456
12	Dakshina kannada	26807
13	Davanagere	58109
14	Dharawad	60153
15	Gadag	41022
16	Kalaburagi	76914
17	Yadagiri	38189
18	Hassan	55209
19	Haveri	63968
20	Kodagu	8730
21	Kolar	42647
22	Koppal	44688
23	Mandya	62275
24	Mysuru	82389
25	Ramanagara	32622
26	Raichur	63888
27	Shivamogga	53111
28	Tumkur	89211
29	Udupi	26643
30	Uttara kannada	47546
Total		1648272

Appendix 13.4 Population of SC/ST

(in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	2001		2011	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1	Bagalkot	2.51	0.80	3.19	0.97
2	Bengaluru	8.51	0.86	11.98	1.90
3	Bengaluru Rural	3.78	0.62	2.14	0.53
4	Belagavi	4.62	2.43	5.77	2.97
5	Ballari	3.74	3.65	5.17	4.51
6	Bidar	2.99	1.82	4.00	2.36
7	Chamarajanagar	2.38	1.06	2.59	1.20
8	Chikkaballapura	0.00	0.00	3.13	1.56
9	Chikmagalur	2.33	0.41	2.54	0.45
10	Chitradurga	3.36	2.66	3.89	3.03
11	Dakshina Kannada	1.31	0.63	1.48	0.82
12	Davanagere	3.33	2.10	3.93	2.33
13	Dharwad	1.32	0.70	1.78	0.88
14	Gadag	1.37	0.54	1.74	0.62
15	Kalaburagi	7.18	1.54	6.49	0.65
16	Hassan	3.12	0.26	3.45	0.32
17	Haveri	1.75	1.27	2.20	1.41
18	Kodagu	0.67	0.46	0.74	0.58
19	Kolar	6.72	2.06	4.66	0.79
20	Koppal	1.85	1.39	2.59	1.64
21	Mandya	2.47	0.17	2.65	0.22
22	Mysuru	4.68	2.71	5.37	3.35
23	Raichur	3.17	3.03	4.01	3.67
24	Ramanagara	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.23
25	Shivamogga	2.70	0.56	3.08	0.65
26	Tumkuru	4.74	1.94	5.07	2.10
27	Udupi	0.68	0.42	0.75	0.53
28	Uttara Kannada	1.02	0.24	1.16	0.34
29	Vijayapura	3.34	0.30	4.43	0.39
30	Yadgir	0.00	0.00	2.73	1.47
KARNATAKA		85.64	34.64	104.75	42.49

Appendix 14.1 Financial Progress of Malnad Area Development Board (MADB)
(Since Inception upto Nov-2020)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl No	Year	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure *
1	1993-94	3300.00	3300.00	1558.740
2	1994-95	3500.00	2400.00	3805.770
3	1995-96	3000.00	2250.00	2022.440
4	1996-97	3000.00	2100.00	1913.940
5	1997-98	1570.00	1570.00	2736.330
6	1998-99	3850.00	1875.00	2022.780
7	1999-2000	3284.00	2463.00	2564.100
8	2000-01	3400.00	3256.00	3010.040
9	2001-02	1725.00	1135.00	1740.470
10	2002-03	1645.00	1533.75	1556.850
11	2003-04	1250.00	1350.00	1382.320
12	2004-05	707.00	707.00	668.320
13	2005-06	1400.00	1400.00	1344.880
14	2006-07	3355.00	3355.00	1432.690
15	2007-08	3450.00	2824.50	2712.320
16	2008-09	2300.00	1057.50	2696.570
17	2009-10	1600.00	1596.56	1052.043
18	2010-11	2000.00	2000.00	2158.450
19	2011-12	3400.00	3360.00	3048.062
20	2012-13	3400.00	3400.00	3233.271
21	2013-14	3430.00	2572.50	3111.009
22	2014-15	3800.00	3800.00	3609.103
23	2015-16	4000.00	4000.00	4542.746
24	2016-17	5000.00	5000.00	3859.571
25	2017-18	6000.00	4600.00	4342.887
26	2018-19	2706.00	2822.80	3135.29
27	2019-20	4242.00	3181.50	2899.69
28	2020-21	2820.16	790.53	3053.55
Total		83134.16	69700.64	71214.232

* The expenditure incurred in a year includes Opening Balance of previous year also.

Appendix 14.2 Physical Progress of Malnad Area Development Board (MADB)
(Since Inception upto Nov-2020)

(in.nos)

Sl No	Year	Approved Works				Total No. of work	Total completed work
		Roads and Bridges	Social Sector	MI & GWR	Soil Water		
1	1993-94	3039	264	0	90	3393	419
2	1994-95	1947	361	93	118	2519	631
3	1995-96	896	99	12	47	1054	1793
4	1996-97	845	196	18	33	1092	1803
5	1997-98	915	295	12	46	1268	1344
6	1998-99	1500	359	15	35	1909	927
7	1999-2000	131	10	1	1	143	618
8	2000-01	605	143	11	4	763	1265
9	2001-02	226	60	0	2	286	862
10	2002-03	50	32	1	0	83	195
11	2003-04	53	9	2	0	64	195
12	2004-05	0	0	0	0	0	1290
13	2005-06	0	0	0	0	0	874
14	2006-07	399	247	63	41	750	658
15	2007-08	304	215	42	25	586	790
16	2008-09	282	210	9	1	502	438
17	2009-10	614	19	0	0	633	406
18	2010-11	316	200	24	9	549	429
19	2011-12	402	267	54	0	723	532
20	2012-13	529	266	12	19	826	575
21	2013-14	690	271	75	0	1036	636
22	2014-15	711	268	59	0	1038	748
23	2015-16	1155	138	63	0	1356	712
24	2016-17	1118	197	66	0	1381	714
25	2017-18	1617	152	50	0	1819	721
26	2018-19	748	280	38	0	1066	555
27	2019-20	966	529	10	0	1505	174
28	2020-21	834	504	6	0	1344	455
Total		20892	5591	736	469	27688	20759

Source : MI: Minor Irrigation, GWR: Ground Water Resources,

**Appendix: 14.3 Financial Progress of Bayaluseeme Area Development Board (BSDB)
(Since Inception upto Nov-2020)**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure *
1	1995-96	597.00	372.75	4.56
2	1996-97	474.00	418.00	346.20
3	1997-98	740.00	590.00	471.00
4	1998-99	850.00	637.50	704.30
5	1999-2000	1550.00	499.50	497.66
6	2000-01	900.00	660.00	518.25
7	2001-02	380.00	230.00	440.75
8	2002-03	1420.00	1200.00	603.87
9	2003-04	675.50	193.75	1132.50
10	2004-05	500.00	352.50	477.55
11	2005-06	630.00	630.00	373.09
12	2006-07	780.00	780.00	203.94
13	2007-08	1911.00	1669.50	1117.41
14	2008-09	1375.00	610.00	1165.39
15	2009-10	727.50	572.50	1048.91
16	2010-11	700.00	700.00	729.18
17	2011-12	1000.00	800.00	757.57
18	2012-13	1700.00	1275.00	1012.66
19	2013-14	1730.00	1297.50	1140.67
20	2014-15	2000.00	1999.55	1849.26
21	2015-16	3501.00	3501.00	2901.22
22	2016-17	4500.00	4500.00	2918.61
23	2017-18	5000.00	3900.00	6146.46
24	2018-19	2264.00	2264.00	3055.17
25	2019-20	2284.38	2284.38	3452.86
26	2020-21	2273.40	1147.10	1545.88
Total		40462.78	33084.53	34614.92

* The expenditure incurred from the Opening Balance.

**Appendix: 14.4 Physical Progress of Bayaluseeme Area Development Board (BSDB)
(Since Inception upto Nov-2020)**

(In Nos.)

Sl No	Year	Approved Works						Completed Works					
		Roads Bridges	Social Sector	MI & GWR	Soil Water	Engineer works	Total	Roads Bridges	Social Sector	MI & GWR	Soil Water	Engineer Works	Total
1	1995-96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1996-97	119	64	105	77	3	368	119	64	105	77	3	368
3	1997-98	97	19	67	105	3	291	97	19	67	105	3	291
4	1998-99	156	48	112	162	16	494	156	48	112	162	16	494
5	1999-2000	400	66	342	351	41	1200	400	66	342	351	41	1200
6	2000-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	2001-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	2002-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	2003-04	85	8	111	59	4	267	85	7	111	59	4	266
10	2004-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	2005-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	2006-07	70	37	45	103	1	256	70	36	45	103	1	255
13	2007-08	137	83	68	268	15	571	137	83	68	268	15	571
14	2008-09	46	55	53	197	4	355	46	49	53	197	4	349
15	2009-10	0	2	1	1	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	3
16	2010-11	24	10	22	75	0	131	24	8	22	73	0	127
17	2011-12	33	9	31	156	9	238	33	7	25	139	9	213
18	2012-13	71	18	41	223	38	391	56	14	31	167	25	293
19	2013-14	117	17	356	102	63	655	81	6	143	51	32	313
20	2014-15	117	55	160	244	22	598	78	33	103	89	17	320
21	2015-16	214	108	397	43	25	787	128	25	315	28	7	503
22	2016-17	705	19	62	1236	0	2022	204	15	48	324	0	591
23	2017-18	888	384	239	1590	10	3111	320	43	74	650	0	1087
24	2018-19	530	227	140	882	0	1779	237	73	89	387	0	786
25	2019-20	571	323	811	555	0	2260	161	52	79	237	0	529
26	2020-21	457	280	848	213	0	1798	58	17	24	85	0	184
Total		4837	1832	4011	6642	254	17576	2490	666	1857	3553	177	8743

Source : MI: Minor Irrigation, GWR: Ground Water Resources

Appendix-14.5: Taluk wise development indicators which show poor performance than the state average as per the information of Karnataka At a Glance - 2019-20

Sl.No.	Category	District	Taluk Name	A1 -	A2 -	A3 -	A4 -	A5 -	A6 -
				Percentage of total cropped area to net area sown	Percentage of area under food grains to total cropped area	Percentage of area under horticultural crops to total cropped area	Percentage of area under commercial crops to total cropped area	Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown	Fertilizer (NPK) consumption in kilograms per hectare
State Total				127.13	59.41	6.21	32.02	37.68	162.17
1	MOBT	Belagavi	Athani	124.67	-	2.96	18.63	-	153.7
2	BT	Belagavi	Raibag	-	44.13	1.05	-	-	-
3	MOBT	Belagavi	Gokak	-	40.2	-	31.76	-	-
4	BT	Belagavi	Hukkeri	124.35	28.84	2.79	-	-	-
5	MOBT	Belagavi	Savadatti	-	-	3.45	27.74	-	51.48
6	BT	Belagavi	Bailhongal	-	46.29	2.81	-	25.6	107.15
7	BT	Belagavi	Ramadurg	-	-	3	16.25	-	55.61
8	MTBT	Bagalkot	Bilagi	117.04	37.06	-	-	-	152.92
9	MOBT	Bagalkot	Badami	-	-	-	25.32	-	85.55
10	MOBT	Bagalkot	Hungund	-	-	6.14	17.67	28.57	50.13
11	BT	Vijayapura	Vijayapura	-	-	4.68	3.04	19.47	16.68
12	MTBT	Vijayapura	Indi	-	-	5.59	7.58	-	22.11
13	MTBT	Vijayapura	Sindagi	-	-	2.71	18.96	-	26.49
14	MTBT	Vijayapura	Basavan Bagewadi	-	-	3.06	4.67	15.41	14.25
15	MTBT	Vijayapura	Muddebihal	121.76	-	1.78	10.63	36.1	71.74
16	MTBT	Kalburgi	Aland	122.86	-	1.83	13.42	10.22	23.09
17	MTBT	Kalburgi	Afzalpur	120.32	-	1.96	15.06	17.65	41.85
18	BT	Kalburgi	Kalburgi	-	-	2.97	8.77	5.93	50.02
19	MTBT	Kalburgi	Chincholi	113.93	-	1.39	7.17	2.92	16.86
20	MTBT	Kalburgi	Sedam	-	-	0.49	4.67	5.23	23.6
21	MTBT	Kalburgi	Chittapur	123.57	-	1.18	6.59	4.47	6.17
22	MTBT	Kalburgi	Jevargi	-	-	1.22	24.18	22.07	64.62
23	MTBT	Bidar	Basavakalyan	124.79	53.31	5.57	-	16.15	111.68
24	MTBT	Bidar	Bhalki	-	54.65	2.38	-	12.97	55.02
25	MTBT	Bidar	Aurad	124.86	-	0.72	-	6.61	47.23
26	MTBT	Bidar	Humnabad	-	-	3.56	-	24.48	57.52
27	MTBT	Raichur	Lingasugur	-	-	2.58	17.7	30.67	-
28	MTBT	Raichur	Devdurga	121.64	-	3.55	-	-	-
29	MOBT	Raichur	Raichur	120.15	-	3.24	-	36.93	-
30	MTBT	Raichur	Manvi	123.12	-	1.81	13.91	34.39	130.01
31	MTBT	Raichur	Sindhanur	122.39	-	1.08	4.42	-	-
32	MTBT	Koppal	yelburga	124.92	43.01	-	13.22	16.2	65.37
33	MTBT	Koppal	Kushtagi	-	-	3.23	15.02	19.68	49.84
34	BT	Koppal	Gangavathi	125.89	-	1.88	2.86	-	-
35	MOBT	Koppal	koppal	109.29	-	-	19.13	32.72	152.79
36	BT	Gadag	Rona	-	-	-	12.65	7.23	32.16
37	BT	Gadag	Shirahatti	-	58.83	3.31	29.91	15.41	84.58
38	MOBT	Gadag	Mundargi	-	-	5.88	22.07	37.45	59.02
39	BT	Darwad	Navalgund	-	-	-	31.2	33.12	33.36
40	MOBT	Darwad	Kalghatagi	-	-	3.59	29.08	18.18	44.24
41	BT	Darwad	Kundgol	-	34.34	1.04	-	0.89	22.93
42	MOBT	Uttara Kannada	Joida	108.29	-	5.86	21.29	16.18	14.11
43	BT	Uttara Kannada	Ankola	125.74	35.21	-	-	-	34.18
44	BT	Uttara Kannada	Siddapur	116.03	38.3	-	-	19.25	144.53
45	MOBT	Uttara Kannada	Bhatkal	111.8	45.42	2.87	-	-	28.36
46	MOBT	Haveri	Shiggaon	-	58.53	3.17	-	8.82	49.98
47	MOBT	Haveri	Savanur	126.85	38.22	1.25	-	10.86	71.64
48	BT	Haveri	Hangal	-	-	-	25.06	-	127.59
49	BT	Haveri	Haveri	122.37	-	5.15	27.72	29.45	146.79
50	BT	Haveri	Byadagi	122.55	-	-	29.05	25.78	67.62
51	MOBT	Haveri	Hirekerur	-	-	-	27.67	-	-
52	MOBT	Ballari	Hadagali	-	-	3.36	16.1	35.9	-
53	MOBT	Ballari	Hagaribommanahalli	110.07	55.87	-	25.22	26.71	-
54	MOBT	Ballari	Siraguppa	-	-	0.3	-	-	-
55	MTBT	Ballari	Sanduru	103.5	-	2.57	27.85	23.54	-
56	MTBT	Ballari	Kudligi	104.36	32.77	5.81	-	16.73	-
57	MTBT	Ballari	Harapanahalli	-	-	5.58	6.82	16.71	-
58	MOBT	Chitradurga	Molakalmuru	120.4	17.59	3.21	-	19.48	97.04
59	MOBT	Chitradurga	Challakere	118.45	25.53	-	-	36.95	127.43
60	MOBT	Chitradurga	holalkere	115.58	59.11	-	-	32.62	92.68
61	MTBT	Chitradurga	hosadurga	123.33	42.82	5.62	-	21.14	60.39
62	MOBT	Chitradurga	hiriyur	115.87	21.13	-	-	-	92.65
63	MOBT	Davangere	Jagaluru	109.75	-	-	23.42	9.44	85.66

Appendix-14.5: Taluk wise development indicators which show poor performance than the state average as per the information of Karnataka At a Glance - 2019-20

Sl.No.	Category	District	Taluk Name	A1 - Percentage of total cropped area to net area sown	A2 - Percentage of area under food grains to total cropped area	A3 - Percentage of area under horticultural crops to total cropped area	A4 - Percentage of area under commercial crops to total cropped area	A5 - Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown	A6 - Fertilizer (NPK) consumption in kilograms per hectare
64	MOBT	Davangere	Honnali	122.95	-	-	-	-	-
65	MTBT	Davangere	Channagiri	115.1	55.81	4.5	-	-	-
66	MOBT	Shimoga	Soraba	117.18	-	-	21.54	-	140.34
67	BT	Shimoga	shikaripura	-	-	4.53	22.75	-	-
68	BT	Chikkamagalur	Tarikere	-	26.81	-	-	-	-
69	MOBT	Chikkamagalur	Kadur	-	47.93	3.05	-	21.28	46.57
70	MOBT	Tumkur	Chiknayakanahalli	121.16	37.37	1.73	-	32.5	54.07
71	MTBT	Tumkur	Sira	116.68	27.67	-	-	29.11	60.23
72	MTBT	Tumkur	Pavagada	108.65	17.48	-	-	37.17	44.12
73	MTBT	Tumkur	Madhugiri	112.19	48.56	-	-	26.44	103.33
74	MOBT	Tumkur	Koratagere	106.88	-	5.25	-	17	112.73
75	MTBT	Tumkur	Gubbi	119.04	23	-	-	-	35.13
76	MOBT	Tumkur	Turuvekere	117.87	28.78	1.26	-	29.68	61.69
77	MTBT	Tumkur	Kunigal	114.89	58.3	-	-	27.46	46.73
78	BT	Kolar	Srinivaspura	110.5	23.38	-	2.82	14.42	-
79	BT	Kolar	Malur	115.65	31.32	-	2.47	30.31	-
80	BT	Kolar	BANGARPET	117.85	38.51	-	5.17	29.09	-
81	MOBT	Kolar	Mulabagilu	114.55	20.18	-	21.35	29.63	-
82	BT	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	109.19	27.2	-	4.34	-	-
83	BT	Bangalore Rural	Hoskote	101.54	41.95	-	2.03	14.98	-
84	MOBT	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	-	43.63	2.94	-	-	-
85	MOBT	Mandya	Nagamangala	119.25	54.39	2.36	-	14.72	152.41
86	BT	Mandya	Pandavpura	122.56	49.61	-	30.91	-	-
87	BT	Mandya	Srirangapatna	121.33	59.33	4.76	23.55	-	-
88	BT	Mandya	Maddur	-	48.84	2	28.76	-	-
89	MOBT	Mandya	Malavalli	122.04	53.09	5.29	12.94	-	-
90	BT	Hassan	Belur	-	43.53	4.61	-	21.68	116.7
91	BT	Hassan	Arsikere	116.62	48.96	-	-	-	45.13
92	MOBT	Hassan	Arkalgud	-	-	5.72	-	-	-
93	BT	Hassan	Holenarasipura	-	-	-	24.1	-	59.67
94	BT	Hassan	Channarayapatna	126.75	44.08	1.92	-	10.93	141.11
95	BT	Mysore	Piriyapatna	111.39	-	2.13	28.67	15.91	-
96	MOBT	Mysore	Hunsur	-	58.55	4.88	-	32.78	94.13
97	BT	Mysore	K.R.Nagar	-	-	2.12	29	-	122.27
98	MTBT	Mysore	Heggadadevanakote	-	46.26	-	-	19.25	135.41
99	MOBT	Mysore	Nanjangud	-	-	-	30.57	-	81.43
100	MOBT	Mysore	T.Narasipura	-	-	4.57	10.74	-	-
101	MOBT	Chamarajanagara	Gundlupet	-	51.27	-	-	22.96	-
102	MTBT	Chamarajanagara	Chamarajanagara	-	42	-	-	-	-
103	MOBT	Chamarajanagara	Kollegala	-	-	-	-	-	-
104	MOBT	Chikkaballapur	gauribidanur	103.87	-	-	10.58	-	149.19
105	MOBT	Chikkaballapur	gudibande	104.18	-	-	8.79	19.98	69.82
106	MTBT	Chikkaballapur	Bagepalli	105.15	32.87	-	-	9.05	151.99
107	BT	Chikkaballapur	Shidlagatta	105.44	50.74	-	4.37	30.16	159.2
108	BT	Chikkaballapur	Chinthamani	105.42	39.42	-	17.17	31.09	-
109	MTBT	Ramanagara	Magadi	106.06	48.83	-	18.47	24.19	80.79
110	BT	Ramanagara	Channapatna	107.21	31.73	-	-	-	125.59
111	MTBT	Ramanagara	Kanakpura	106.44	49.94	-	16.98	-	147.12
112	MTBT	Yadgir	Yadgir	113.41	43.83	0.5	-	27.48	-
113	MTBT	Yadgir	Shahapur	118.21	45.2	1.16	-	37.05	-
114	MTBT	Yadgir	Shorapur	124.64	-	0.79	23.82	-	-
State Total				127.13	59.41	6.21	32.02	37.68	162.17
No. of Taluks showing poor performance in development indicators out of 114 Taluks				68	59	67	64	71	74

Note: 'O' Indicates lack of data for new taluks

BT Backward Taluk
MOBT More Backward Taluk
MTBT Most Backward Taluk

Appendix-14.5: Taluk wise development indicators which show poor performance than the state average as per the information of Karnataka At a Glance - 2019-20

Sl.No.	Category	District	Taluk Name	A7 - Number of tractors per 1000 hecatres of cropped area	A8 - Livestock units per lakh rural population	A9 - Per capita bank credit (commercial and regional rural banks) to agriculture (in rupees)	I1 - Number of industrial units per lakh population	I2 - Percentage of industrial workers to total workers
				7	8	9	10	11
State Total				35	78138	18958	1179	24
1	MOBT	Belagavi	Athani	-	58092	14844	490	6.27
2	BT	Belagavi	Raibag	-	-	12475	1004	14.49
3	MOBT	Belagavi	Gokak	-	-	-	794	14.08
4	BT	Belagavi	Hukkeri	-	-	18616	-	16.42
5	MOBT	Belagavi	Savadatti	-	72579	17044	668	8.28
6	BT	Belagavi	Bailhongal	-	48062	17038	721	10.46
7	BT	Belagavi	Ramadurg	26	-	13448	-	12
8	MTBT	Bagalkot	Bilagi	-	-	-	92	2.56
9	MOBT	Bagalkot	Badami	17	-	16730	-	1.77
10	MOBT	Bagalkot	Hungund	15	-	17729	172	2.33
11	BT	Vijayapura	Vijayapura	-	-	-	971	18.89
12	MTBT	Vijayapura	Indi	32	61191	-	581	6.66
13	MTBT	Vijayapura	Sindagi	15	53583	-	573	5.96
14	MTBT	Vijayapura	Basavan Bagewadi	16	65474	-	675	7.82
15	MTBT	Vijayapura	Muddebihal	13	-	18003	722	7.32
16	MTBT	Kalburgi	Aland	13	54239	12241	512	3.84
17	MTBT	Kalburgi	Afzalpur	11	53261	17413	446	3.33
18	BT	Kalburgi	Kalburgi	-	63483	-	547	12.75
19	MTBT	Kalburgi	Chincholi	13	65954	5583	427	2.71
20	MTBT	Kalburgi	Sedam	14	-	16376	494	3.83
21	MTBT	Kalburgi	Chittapur	9	65724	18011	558	4.92
22	MTBT	Kalburgi	Jevargi	8	65816	-	624	5.45
23	MTBT	Bidar	Basavakalyan	33	32662	16086	148	2.36
24	MTBT	Bidar	Bhalki	18	50016	18574	67	0.96
25	MTBT	Bidar	Aurad	26	60202	16736	121	1.73
26	MTBT	Bidar	Humnabad	29	38902	-	179	4.94
27	MTBT	Raichur	Lingasugur	3	70606	5355	1030	9.11
28	MTBT	Raichur	Devdurga	5	-	7655	523	5.15
29	MOBT	Raichur	Raichur	9	-	7326	1104	12.49
30	MTBT	Raichur	Manvi	4	-	12462	-	11.16
31	MTBT	Raichur	Sindhanur	8	-	9243	887	7.25
32	MTBT	Koppal	yelburga	18	-	5901	811	9.15
33	MTBT	Koppal	Kushtagi	29	-	6616	629	7.26
34	BT	Koppal	Gangavathi	-	63750	15647	526	7.15
35	MOBT	Koppal	koppal	-	-	13646	375	9.74
36	BT	Gadag	Rona	15	49695	-	231	2.61
37	BT	Gadag	Shirahatti	-	-	-	338	3.83
38	MOBT	Gadag	Mundargi	27	-	-	1099	10.35
39	BT	Darwad	Navalgund	-	67203	7017	-	12.81
40	MOBT	Darwad	Kalghatagi	-	53872	3350	-	12.24
41	BT	Darwad	Kundgol	-	35675	6635	-	9.02
42	MOBT	Uttara Kannada	Joida	34	52399	14641	833	8.97
43	BT	Uttara Kannada	Ankola	8	49886	10812	815	12.77
44	BT	Uttara Kannada	Siddapur	8	73606	-	690	4.87
45	MOBT	Uttara Kannada	Bhatkal	7	26248	5121	725	11.35
46	MOBT	Haveri	Shiggaon	-	57201	18666	62	0.66
47	MOBT	Haveri	Savanur	28	70696	16208	74	0.82
48	BT	Haveri	Hangal	-	57808	-	56	0.73
49	BT	Haveri	Haveri	-	63525	-	91	0.81
50	BT	Haveri	Byadagi	-	59992	-	119	1.17
51	MOBT	Haveri	Hirekerur	-	52152	-	120	1.55
52	MOBT	Ballari	Hadagali	22	-	-	1060	10.95
53	MOBT	Ballari	Hagaribommanahalli	22	-	-	999	11.5
54	MOBT	Ballari	Siraguppa	-	63041	-	635	-
55	MTBT	Ballari	Sanduru	-	-	-	708	14.7
56	MTBT	Ballari	Kudligi	15	-	9171	616	6.87
57	MTBT	Ballari	Harapanahalli	31	-	9341	19	0.65
58	MOBT	Chitradurga	Molakalmuru	5	-	3316	757	12.04
59	MOBT	Chitradurga	Challakere	15	-	1677	837	9.96
60	MOBT	Chitradurga	holalkere	6	-	2953	880	10.5
61	MTBT	Chitradurga	hosadurga	10	-	2421	613	9.09
62	MOBT	Chitradurga	hiriya	5	-	1725	828	11.86
63	MOBT	Davangere	Jagaluru	24	-	7098	742	5.44

Appendix-14.5: Taluk wise development indicators which show poor performance than the state average as per the information of Karnataka At a Glance - 2019-20

Sl.No.	Category	District	Taluk Name	A7 - Number of tractors per 1000 hecatres of cropped area	A8 - Livestock units per lakh rural population	A9 - Per capita bank credit (commercial and regional rural banks) to agriculture (in rupees)	I1 - Number of industrial units per lakh population	I2 - Percentage of industrial workers to total workers
64	MOBT	Davangere	Honnali	-	62273	17930	1116	9.86
65	MTBT	Davangere	Channagiri	-	50031	14595	531	4.5
66	MOBT	Shimoga	Soraba	24	70626	11282	707	5.59
67	BT	Shimoga	shikaripura	-	64599	10637	950	8.88
68	BT	Chikkamagalur	Tarikere	-	-	-	590	6.09
69	MOBT	Chikkamagalur	Kadur	33	-	-	229	1.81
70	MOBT	Tumkur	Chiknayakanahalli	15	-	8606	1147	10.15
71	MTBT	Tumkur	Sira	16	-	3938	1030	9.08
72	MTBT	Tumkur	Pavagada	20	-	15299	-	11.44
73	MTBT	Tumkur	Madhugiri	16	-	8886	-	18.69
74	MOBT	Tumkur	Koratagere	25	-	4057	-	12.08
75	MTBT	Tumkur	Gubbi	14	74049	10414	960	9.27
76	MOBT	Tumkur	Turuvekere	16	-	-	-	19.95
77	MTBT	Tumkur	Kunigal	11	-	12266	-	19.84
78	BT	Kolar	Srinivaspura	3	-	16733	929	9.99
79	BT	Kolar	Malur	-	50523	-	-	-
80	BT	Kolar	BANGARPET	-	-	-	-	-
81	MOBT	Kolar	Mulabagilu	2	-	17820	868	9.05
82	BT	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	-	23185	-	-	-
83	BT	Bangalore Rural	Hoskote	-	43680	-	-	-
84	MOBT	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	33	78069	18278	769	8.05
85	MOBT	Mandya	Nagamangala	34	-	18035	1040	6.62
86	BT	Mandya	Pandavapura	-	59493	15307	1001	8.05
87	BT	Mandya	Srirangapatna	-	49274	-	1111	12.78
88	BT	Mandya	Maddur	-	71736	18409	703	14.18
89	MOBT	Mandya	Malavalli	-	73511	17477	653	6.74
90	BT	Hassan	Belur	9	71746	-	872	6.01
91	BT	Hassan	Arsikere	-	-	-	980	11.49
92	MOBT	Hassan	Arkalgud	-	73559	-	697	4.13
93	BT	Hassan	Holenarasipura	-	-	-	873	6.41
94	BT	Hassan	Channarayapatna	-	-	-	974	8.36
95	BT	Mysore	Piriyapatna	-	59391	-	1098	-
96	MOBT	Mysore	Hunsur	-	62558	-	-	22.4
97	BT	Mysore	K.R.Nagar	-	67936	-	-	-
98	MTBT	Mysore	Heggadadevanakote	-	68755	-	-	-
99	MOBT	Mysore	Nanjangud	10	52869	-	-	-
100	MOBT	Mysore	T.Narasipura	-	50769	-	1020	-
101	MOBT	Chamarajanagara	Gundlupet	23	67762	11992	776	6.4
102	MTBT	Chamarajanagara	Chamarajanagara	-	58802	18901	907	10.38
103	MOBT	Chamarajanagara	Kollegala	-	55399	-	-	19.98
104	MOBT	Chikkaballapur	gauribidanur	-	-	15282	220	5.89
105	MOBT	Chikkaballapur	gudibande	-	-	-	555	6.53
106	MTBT	Chikkaballapur	Bagepalli	-	-	18184	271	3.94
107	BT	Chikkaballapur	Shidlagatta	28	-	-	470	5.77
108	BT	Chikkaballapur	Chinthamani	-	-	-	235	3.09
109	MTBT	Ramanagara	Magadi	25	-	18250	880	12.07
110	BT	Ramanagara	Channapatna	-	57521	-	646	12.31
111	MTBT	Ramanagara	Kanakpura	-	73832	18166	556	19.41
112	MTBT	Yadgir	Yadgir	1	-	-	502	5.63
113	MTBT	Yadgir	Shahapur	3	-	18804	553	4.6
114	MTBT	Yadgir	Shorapur	2	-	15513	436	3.75
State Total				35	78138	18958	1179	24
No. of Taluks showing poor performance in development indicators out of 114 Taluks				63	59	68	93	104

Note: '0' Indicates lack of data for new taluks

BT Backward Taluk
MOBT More Backward Taluk
MTBT Most Backward Taluk

Appendix-14.5: Taluk wise development indicators which show poor performance than the state average as per the information of Karnataka At a Glance - 2019-20

Sl.No.	Category	District	Taluk Name	I3 - Per capita development credit by banks	I4 - Number of bank branches per lakh population	I5 - Number of enterprises engaged in trade, hotels and transport per lakh population	E1 - Number of post offices per lakh population	E2 - Number of telephones per lakh population	E3 - Road length in kilometers per 100 square kilometres
				12	13	14	15	16	17
State Total				111063.2	18	1824	16	10077	142.17
1	MOBT	Belagavi	Athani	34226.9	15	990	-	5015	100
2	BT	Belagavi	Raibag	20042.4	10	771	11	3086	-
3	MOBT	Belagavi	Gokak	40811.3	17	1064	12	3987	104
4	BT	Belagavi	Hukkeri	36336.7	12	1348	-	3400	-
5	MOBT	Belagavi	Savadatti	28939.5	14	1144	15	3057	106
6	BT	Belagavi	Bailhongal	33453	16	1087	-	3357	136
7	BT	Belagavi	Ramadurg	25927	12	1471	-	2625	130
8	MTBT	Bagalkot	Bilagi	31641.2	-	1734	-	1801	-
9	MOBT	Bagalkot	Badami	24611.8	12	1764	-	4209	90
10	MOBT	Bagalkot	Hungund	22069.5	16	-	-	4008	132
11	BT	Vijayapura	Vijayapura	71436.4	15	962	10	6676	78
12	MTBT	Vijayapura	Indi	35520.1	11	1130	-	2493	114
13	MTBT	Vijayapura	Sindagi	36265.5	13	1447	-	1769	113
14	MTBT	Vijayapura	Basavan Bagewadi	36332.9	12	1518	-	2448	135
15	MTBT	Vijayapura	Muddebihal	38480.7	13	-	-	2653	120
16	MTBT	Kalburgi	Aland	18693	8	1160	-	1355	92
17	MTBT	Kalburgi	Afzalpur	26572	11	1090	-	1890	103
18	BT	Kalburgi	Kalburgi	94277	15	1455	10	4884	96
19	MTBT	Kalburgi	Chincholi	8347.4	6	1153	-	993	103
20	MTBT	Kalburgi	Sedam	26918.9	9	999	-	1914	111
21	MTBT	Kalburgi	Chittapur	28202.9	12	1026	13	2033	-
22	MTBT	Kalburgi	Jevargi	42746	9	1026	-	1382	88
23	MTBT	Bidar	Basavakalyan	26601.2	10	1540	-	3560	95
24	MTBT	Bidar	Bhalki	36799.2	12	1374	-	2389	122
25	MTBT	Bidar	Aurad	26433.5	9	1200	-	4047	115
26	MTBT	Bidar	Humnabad	38989.2	12	1488	-	2487	122
27	MTBT	Raichur	Lingasugur	13766.6	9	1475	15	3536	125
28	MTBT	Raichur	Devdurga	15570.5	11	1460	-	1559	129
29	MOBT	Raichur	Raichur	15283.3	-	1460	15	4989	119
30	MTBT	Raichur	Manvi	29085.9	-	-	-	4565	126
31	MTBT	Raichur	Sindhaur	17382.7	12	1140	14	4509	-
32	MTBT	Koppal	yelburga	9867.9	7	1117	13	3491	110
33	MTBT	Koppal	Kushtagi	10233.8	8	1368	-	2867	100
34	BT	Koppal	Gangavathi	27514.4	17	1452	10	6263	105
35	MOBT	Koppal	koppal	23113	15	1801	15	4638	100
36	BT	Gadag	Rona	27564.8	15	-	-	3545	130
37	BT	Gadag	Shirahatti	49337.5	17	-	-	2236	-
38	MOBT	Gadag	Mundargi	37319.5	17	1739	-	2983	107
39	BT	Darwad	Navalgund	12530	-	1599	-	9865	118
40	MOBT	Darwad	Kalghatagi	7362.3	16	-	-	-	-
41	BT	Darwad	Kundgol	12042.6	13	1527	-	6184	122
42	MOBT	Uttara Kannada	Joida	32879.1	-	1379	-	-	61
43	BT	Uttara Kannada	Ankola	29497.7	-	-	-	-	-
44	BT	Uttara Kannada	Siddapur	35601.5	-	-	-	-	-
45	MOBT	Uttara Kannada	Bhatkal	32963	-	1673	-	-	-
46	MOBT	Haveri	Shiggaon	30843.4	12	1335	15	3519	-
47	MOBT	Haveri	Savanur	26634.4	11	1331	-	3642	124
48	BT	Haveri	Hangal	32672.2	13	1578	-	2783	141
49	BT	Haveri	Haveri	57093.4	-	1759	15	6611	137
50	BT	Haveri	Byadagi	45851.1	16	1661	-	3361	-
51	MOBT	Haveri	Hirekerur	40630.7	15	1745	-	3335	131
52	MOBT	Ballari	Hadagali	29644.4	13	1420	-	2075	101
53	MOBT	Ballari	Hagaribommanahalli	35384.5	13	1501	-	2793	113
54	MOBT	Ballari	Siraguppa	40922	12	1678	13	1858	61
55	MTBT	Ballari	Sanduru	63277.7	12	1548	7	-	113
56	MTBT	Ballari	Kudligi	16806.1	9	1532	-	1878	100
57	MTBT	Ballari	Harapanahalli	16848.6	8	1238	-	1857	107
58	MOBT	Chitradurga	Molakalmuru	4382.5	11	1722	-	1947	-
59	MOBT	Chitradurga	Challakere	2877.1	14	1182	-	2560	130
60	MOBT	Chitradurga	holalkere	5463.5	14	1301	-	2559	-
61	MTBT	Chitradurga	hosadurga	4558.3	13	-	-	3335	125
62	MOBT	Chitradurga	hiriyur	2919.3	13	1371	-	2184	-
63	MOBT	Davangere	Jagaluru	10790.3	11	1626	-	-	122

Appendix-14.5: Taluk wise development indicators which show poor performance than the state average as per the information of Karnataka At a Glance - 2019-20

Sl.No.	Category	District	Taluk Name	I3 - Per capita development credit by banks	I4 - Number of bank branches per lakh population	I5 - Number of enterprises engaged in trade, hotels and transport per lakh population	E1 - Number of post offices per lakh population	E2 - Number of telephones per lakh population	E3 - Road length in kilometers per 100 square kilometres
64	MOBT	Davangere	Honnali	33464.1	17	1443	-	-	-
65	MTBT	Davangere	Channagiri	22226.6	14	1604	-	-	134
66	MOBT	Shimoga	Soraba	16655.7	-	1698	-	7339	-
67	BT	Shimoga	shikaripura	15604.4	15	-	-	3905	-
68	BT	Chikkamagalur	Tarikere	55503.1	-	-	-	-	133
69	MOBT	Chikkamagalur	Kadur	41462.3	-	-	-	7683	-
70	MOBT	Tumkur	Chiknayakanahalli	12608.7	14	-	-	9349	135
71	MTBT	Tumkur	Sira	15726.7	10	-	-	6509	140
72	MTBT	Tumkur	Pavagada	26380.7	13	-	-	9952	124
73	MTBT	Tumkur	Madhugiri	17806.5	13	1750	-	7951	136
74	MOBT	Tumkur	Koratagere	21341.6	16	-	-	9823	-
75	MTBT	Tumkur	Gubbi	14538.5	13	1635	-	-	-
76	MOBT	Tumkur	Turuvekere	39435.6	15	-	-	-	-
77	MTBT	Tumkur	Kunigal	33096.2	16	1629	-	7973	-
78	BT	Kolar	Srinivaspura	35178.5	12	1719	-	-	130
79	BT	Kolar	Malur	37335.4	14	1719	15	-	-
80	BT	Kolar	BANGARPET	52287.7	15	-	15	-	130
81	MOBT	Kolar	Mulabagilu	34530.5	10	1719	15	-	121
82	BT	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	-	-	-	6	2988	-
83	BT	Bangalore Rural	Hoskote	71212.2	15	-	11	4698	-
84	MOBT	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	28531.1	17	-	-	6706	-
85	MOBT	Mandya	Nagamangala	29704.5	17	-	-	-	-
86	BT	Mandya	Pandavpura	29831	17	-	-	5019	-
87	BT	Mandya	Srirangapatna	36098.9	-	-	-	4628	-
88	BT	Mandya	Maddur	29428.3	15	-	-	4914	-
89	MOBT	Mandya	Malavalli	27844.7	13	-	-	8451	-
90	BT	Hassan	Belur	50864.7	-	1374	-	-	-
91	BT	Hassan	Arsikere	38717.8	17	-	-	-	-
92	MOBT	Hassan	Arkalgud	43428	16	1345	-	9875	-
93	BT	Hassan	Holenarasipura	38895.3	14	-	13	8603	-
94	BT	Hassan	Channarayapatna	48419.6	-	-	-	-	-
95	BT	Mysore	Piriyapatna	64951.8	16	1565	-	9198	-
96	MOBT	Mysore	Hunsur	72271.3	13	1419	15	6797	-
97	BT	Mysore	K.R.Nagar	72504.2	13	1395	-	5817	-
98	MTBT	Mysore	Heggadadevanakote	53730.1	14	1144	-	6854	108
99	MOBT	Mysore	Nanjangud	53100.8	12	1584	-	4074	-
100	MOBT	Mysore	T.Narasipura	54450.7	12	1560	-	5984	-
101	MOBT	Chamarajanagara	Gundlupet	19592.3	9	-	-	8284	112
102	MTBT	Chamarajanagara	Chamarajanagara	35073.7	12	-	-	-	140
103	MOBT	Chamarajanagara	Kollegala	36363	15	-	11	-	41
104	MOBT	Chikkaballapur	gauribidanur	28481.7	13	1267	-	2342	-
105	MOBT	Chikkaballapur	gudibande	37759.9	14	1093	14	3711	-
106	MTBT	Chikkaballapur	Bagepalli	25553	10	1571	15	6441	114
107	BT	Chikkaballapur	Shidlagatta	31399.5	12	905	10	4230	141
108	BT	Chikkaballapur	Chinthamani	30645.2	11	1574	-	5072	140
109	MTBT	Ramanagara	Magadi	31339.9	11	1823	-	1822	135
110	BT	Ramanagara	Channapatna	40484	15	-	15	1950	-
111	MTBT	Ramanagara	Kanakpura	34490.7	12	1733	-	1661	85
112	MTBT	Yadgir	Yadgir	40704.2	-	676	-	6855	89
113	MTBT	Yadgir	Shahapur	35346.3	15	-	-	4445	111
114	MTBT	Yadgir	Shorapur	29561.9	11	651	-	5493	123
State Total				111063.2	18	1824	16	10077	142.17
No. of Taluks showing poor performance in development indicators out of 114 Taluks				113	97	80	28	92	69

Note: '0' Indicates lack of data for new taluks

BT Backward Taluk
MOBT More Backward Taluk
MTBT Most Backward Taluk

Appendix-14.5: Taluk wise development indicators which show poor performance than the state average as per the information of Karnataka At a Glance - 2019-20

Sl.No.	Category	District	Taluk Name	E4 - Percentage of villages having access to all weather roads	E5 - Railway track in kilometers per 1000 square kilometres	E6 - Number of motor vehicles per lakh population	E7 - Number of co-operative credit societies (agri. & nonagriculture) per lakh population	E8 - Proportion of electrified villages and hamlets	E9 - Number of Regulated Markets and sub markets per lakh population
				18	19	20	21	22	23
State Total				77.51	19.07	36238	18	99.96	1
1	MOBT	Belagavi	Athani	-	0	22515	-	-	0
2	BT	Belagavi	Raibag	43.01	-	26952	-	-	-
3	MOBT	Belagavi	Gokak	-	-	34345	-	-	-
4	BT	Belagavi	Hukkeri	-	13.17	-	-	-	-
5	MOBT	Belagavi	Savadatti	-	0	20807	-	-	-
6	BT	Belagavi	Bailhongal	-	0	-	-	-	-
7	BT	Belagavi	Ramadurg	58.57	0	4099	-	-	-
8	MTBT	Bagalkot	Bilagi	51.4	0	34384	-	-	-
9	MOBT	Bagalkot	Badami	60.16	-	13638	-	-	-
10	MOBT	Bagalkot	Hungund	-	0	24356	-	-	-
11	BT	Vijayapura	Vijayapura	-	-	-	-	-	0
12	MTBT	Vijayapura	Indi	-	-	17786	-	-	0
13	MTBT	Vijayapura	Sindagi	-	0	16240	-	-	-
14	MTBT	Vijayapura	Basavan Bagewadi	-	-	20235	-	-	-
15	MTBT	Vijayapura	Muddebihal	-	0	18503	-	-	-
16	MTBT	Kalburgi	Aland	-	12.71	11280	14	-	0
17	MTBT	Kalburgi	Afzalpur	-	-	12830	-	-	0
18	BT	Kalburgi	Kalburgi	-	-	-	16	-	0
19	MTBT	Kalburgi	Chincholi	-	0	13563	14	-	0
20	MTBT	Kalburgi	Sedam	-	-	19180	10	-	0
21	MTBT	Kalburgi	Chittapur	-	-	15446	12	-	0
22	MTBT	Kalburgi	Jevargi	-	-	15196	-	-	-
23	MTBT	Bidar	Basavakalyan	-	0	17207	9	-	0
24	MTBT	Bidar	Bhalki	-	-	12277	-	-	-
25	MTBT	Bidar	Aurad	-	0	3310	-	-	-
26	MTBT	Bidar	Humnabad	-	-	22107	16	-	-
27	MTBT	Raichur	Lingasugur	43.81	0	2318	9	-	0
28	MTBT	Raichur	Devdurga	41.06	0	2521	8	-	0
29	MOBT	Raichur	Raichur	59.2	-	5305	13	-	0
30	MTBT	Raichur	Manvi	71.69	0	3119	-	-	-
31	MTBT	Raichur	Sindhanur	59.39	0	3500	11	-	0
32	MTBT	Koppal	yelburga	-	0	11663	14	-	-
33	MTBT	Koppal	Kushtagi	-	0	16811	13	-	-
34	BT	Koppal	Gangavathi	-	-	-	8	-	-
35	MOBT	Koppal	koppal	-	-	18490	13	-	-
36	BT	Gadag	Rona	-	-	10090	-	-	-
37	BT	Gadag	Shirahatti	-	0	12127	-	-	-
38	MOBT	Gadag	Mundargi	-	4.49	19004	-	-	-
39	BT	Darwad	Navalgund	-	0	-	-	-	-
40	MOBT	Darwad	Kalghatagi	-	0	34103	-	-	-
41	BT	Darwad	Kundgol	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	MOBT	Uttara Kannada	Joida	35.49	13.28	11276	-	99.68	0
43	BT	Uttara Kannada	Ankola	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	BT	Uttara Kannada	Siddapur	31.98	0	25010	-	-	-
45	MOBT	Uttara Kannada	Bhatkal	30.7	-	-	12	-	-
46	MOBT	Haveri	Shiggaon	-	0	28499	-	-	-
47	MOBT	Haveri	Savanur	-	-	29057	-	-	-
48	BT	Haveri	Hangal	-	0	23201	-	-	-
49	BT	Haveri	Haveri	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	BT	Haveri	Byadagi	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	MOBT	Haveri	Hirekerur	-	0	-	-	-	-
52	MOBT	Ballari	Hadagali	-	0	19726	13	-	-
53	MOBT	Ballari	Hagaribommanahalli	-	-	19369	11	-	-
54	MOBT	Ballari	Siraguppa	-	0	9713	12	-	-
55	MTBT	Ballari	Sanduru	-	-	18975	5	-	0
56	MTBT	Ballari	Kudligi	-	0	10129	11	-	0
57	MTBT	Ballari	Harapanahalli	-	-	20349	9	-	0
58	MOBT	Chitradurga	Molakalmuru	-	-	4927	10	-	-
59	MOBT	Chitradurga	Challakere	-	18.32	4622	10	-	-
60	MOBT	Chitradurga	holalkere	-	-	4593	15	-	-
61	MTBT	Chitradurga	hosadurga	-	13.91	7298	-	-	-
62	MOBT	Chitradurga	hiriyrur	-	0	5782	14	-	0
63	MOBT	Davangere	Jagaluru	-	0	28788	-	-	-

Appendix-14.5: Taluk wise development indicators which show poor performance than the state average as per the information of Karnataka At a Glance - 2019-20

Sl.No.	Category	District	Taluk Name	E4 - Percentage of villages having access to all weather roads	E5 - Railway track in kilometers per 1000 square kilometres	E6 - Number of motor vehicles per lakh population	E7 - Number of co-operative credit societies (agri. & nonagriculture) per lakh population	E8 - Proportion of electrified villages and hamlets	E9 - Number of Regulated Markets and sub markets per lakh population
64	MOBT	Davangere	Honnali	-	0	-	-	-	-
65	MTBT	Davangere	Channagiri	-	0	24034	15	-	-
66	MOBT	Shimoga	Soraba	-	0	16292	17	-	-
67	BT	Shimoga	shikaripura	-	0	23203	-	-	-
68	BT	Chikkamagalur	Tarikere	60.3	-	-	-	-	-
69	MOBT	Chikkamagalur	Kadur	54.87	-	21102	12	-	-
70	MOBT	Tumkur	Chiknayakanahalli	-	0	7477	-	-	-
71	MTBT	Tumkur	Sira	-	0	9446	15	-	-
72	MTBT	Tumkur	Pavagada	-	0	4829	10	-	-
73	MTBT	Tumkur	Madhugiri	-	0	5884	13	-	-
74	MOBT	Tumkur	Koratagere	-	0	15907	13	-	-
75	MTBT	Tumkur	Gubbi	-	16.38	7000	15	-	-
76	MOBT	Tumkur	Turuvekere	-	-	7606	17	-	-
77	MTBT	Tumkur	Kunigal	-	-	12044	14	-	-
78	BT	Kolar	Srinivaspura	-	-	2267	8	-	0
79	BT	Kolar	Malur	-	-	-	9	-	0
80	BT	Kolar	BANGARPET	-	-	28078	8	-	0
81	MOBT	Kolar	Mulabagilu	-	0	1297	14	-	0
82	BT	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	-	-	-	-	-	0
83	BT	Bangalore Rural	Hoskote	72.98	-	6899	4	-	0
84	MOBT	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	-	-	16091	14	-	-
85	MOBT	Mandya	Nagamangala	-	0	20275	13	-	-
86	BT	Mandya	Pandavpura	-	-	-	15	-	-
87	BT	Mandya	Srirangapatna	-	-	30501	16	-	-
88	BT	Mandya	Maddur	-	-	12097	-	-	-
89	MOBT	Mandya	Malavalli	-	0	22879	17	-	-
90	BT	Hassan	Belur	63.66	0	2719	-	-	-
91	BT	Hassan	Arsikere	-	-	34141	16	-	-
92	MOBT	Hassan	Arkalgud	72.58	0	23476	13	-	0
93	BT	Hassan	Holenarasipura	-	-	28954	11	-	-
94	BT	Hassan	Channarayapatna	-	-	24444	-	-	-
95	BT	Mysore	Piriyapatna	-	0	16823	13	99.66	-
96	MOBT	Mysore	Hunsur	-	0	36191	12	-	-
97	BT	Mysore	K.R.Nagar	-	-	19909	15	-	-
98	MTBT	Mysore	Heggadadevanakote	-	0	16131	10	-	-
99	MOBT	Mysore	Nanjangud	-	-	35881	10	-	-
100	MOBT	Mysore	T.Narasipura	-	0	24441	13	-	-
101	MOBT	Chamarajanagara	Gundlupet	-	0	20458	-	-	-
102	MTBT	Chamarajanagara	Chamarajanagara	-	11.48	23366	12	99.17	-
103	MOBT	Chamarajanagara	Kollegala	-	0	28314	8	-	-
104	MOBT	Chikkaballapur	gauribidanur	-	-	13120	-	-	-
105	MOBT	Chikkaballapur	gudibande	-	0	-	-	-	0
106	MTBT	Chikkaballapur	Bagepalli	-	0	19482	14	-	-
107	BT	Chikkaballapur	Shidlagatta	-	-	14777	10	-	0
108	BT	Chikkaballapur	Chinthamani	-	-	17520	16	-	-
109	MTBT	Ramanagara	Magadi	75.6	-	21643	-	-	0
110	BT	Ramanagara	Channapatna	-	-	13487	13	-	0
111	MTBT	Ramanagara	Kanakpura	-	0	18343	11	-	0
112	MTBT	Yadgir	Yadgir	-	-	1898	14	-	-
113	MTBT	Yadgir	Shahapur	-	0	1478	13	-	-
114	MTBT	Yadgir	Shorapur	-	0	1733	13	-	-
State Total				77.51	19.07	36238	18	99.96	1
No. of Taluks showing poor performance in development indicators out of 114 Taluks				18	62	96	65	3	31

Note: '0' Indicates lack of data for new taluks

BT Backward Taluk
MOBT More Backward Taluk
MTBT Most Backward Taluk

Appendix-14.5: Taluk wise development indicators which show poor performance than the state average as per the information of Karnataka At a Glance - 2019-20

Sl.No.	Category	District	Taluk Name	S1 -	S2 -	S3 -	S4 - Pupil- teacher ratio (1st to 10th standard)	S5 - Percentage of children out of school in the age group 6 - 14 years	S6 -
				Number of doctors (govt. & private) per 10,000 population	Number of government hospital beds per 10,000 population				Literacy rate	Number of students enrolled in government and aided first grade degree colleges per lakh population
State Total				24	25	26	27	28	29
				6	13	75.36	24	0.07	990
1	MOBT	Belagavi	Athani	3	5	68.05	27	-	-
2	BT	Belagavi	Raibag	2	5	67.02	31	-	-
3	MOBT	Belagavi	Gokak	3	7	68.74	29	-	-
4	BT	Belagavi	Hukkeri	4	6	71.64	29	0.08	-
5	MOBT	Belagavi	Savadatti	3	7	68.64	31	-	867
6	BT	Belagavi	Bailhongal	3	8	72.06	25	-	974
7	BT	Belagavi	Ramadurg	3	7	66.36	34	-	-
8	MTBT	Bagalkot	Bilagi	-	9	65.05	26	0.15	-
9	MOBT	Bagalkot	Badami	-	8	67.54	36	-	-
10	MOBT	Bagalkot	Hungund	-	12	70.37	28	0.13	-
11	BT	Vijayapura	Vijayapura	-	11	-	30	-	-
12	MTBT	Vijayapura	Indi	3	7	63.45	25	-	-
13	MTBT	Vijayapura	Sindagi	2	8	62.43	37	-	-
14	MTBT	Vijayapura	Basavan Bagewadi	4	9	64.03	27	-	-
15	MTBT	Vijayapura	Muddebihal	4	12	68.61	-	-	-
16	MTBT	Kalburgi	Aland	2	10	64.37	-	0.08	344
17	MTBT	Kalburgi	Afzalpur	2	10	60.88	44	0.15	277
18	BT	Kalburgi	Kalburgi	-	-	-	27	0.29	-
19	MTBT	Kalburgi	Chincholi	2	11	62.18	-	0.2	458
20	MTBT	Kalburgi	Sedam	2	10	57.53	32	0.42	848
21	MTBT	Kalburgi	Chittapur	3	-	60.83	-	-	275
22	MTBT	Kalburgi	Jevargi	3	-	55.44	-	0.18	731
23	MTBT	Bidar	Basavakalyan	2	10	68.65	43	0.25	511
24	MTBT	Bidar	Bhalki	2	9	71.56	32	-	421
25	MTBT	Bidar	Aurad	3	12	64.71	30	0.2	589
26	MTBT	Bidar	Humnabad	3	12	70.09	35	0.14	921
27	MTBT	Raichur	Lingasugur	2	8	61.18	47	-	864
28	MTBT	Raichur	Devdurga	1	8	49.49	48	0.22	247
29	MOBT	Raichur	Raichur	-	-	65.18	54	0.25	-
30	MTBT	Raichur	Manvi	1	9	55.4	53	0.11	532
31	MTBT	Raichur	Sindhanur	2	5	62.71	52	-	889
32	MTBT	Koppal	yelburga	1	12	65.22	27	0.34	472
33	MTBT	Koppal	Kushtagi	3	6	66.76	39	-	491
34	BT	Koppal	Gangavathi	-	7	70.33	32	-	-
35	MOBT	Koppal	koppal	3	-	70.58	46	0.08	-
36	BT	Gadag	Rona	5	11	73.95	-	0.62	667
37	BT	Gadag	Shirahatti	-	-	72.17	26	0.43	421
38	MOBT	Gadag	Mundargi	5	12	71.97	26	0.24	-
39	BT	Darwad	Navalgund	3	11	73.66	26	0	339
40	MOBT	Darwad	Kalghatagi	2	9	68.81	31	-	305
41	BT	Darwad	Kundgol	3	8	74.5	26	0.08	208
42	MOBT	Uttara Kannada	Joida	4	-	-	-	0.1	458
43	BT	Uttara Kannada	Ankola	5	12	-	-	-	-
44	BT	Uttara Kannada	Siddapur	-	-	-	-	0.08	-
45	MOBT	Uttara Kannada	Bhatkal	-	10	-	-	-	-
46	MOBT	Haveri	Shiggaon	4	10	-	27	0.15	-
47	MOBT	Haveri	Savanur	2	8	71.16	28	0.15	500
48	BT	Haveri	Hangal	3	8	-	25	-	-
49	BT	Haveri	Haveri	-	-	-	26	-	-
50	BT	Haveri	Byadagi	4	9	-	-	-	-
51	MOBT	Haveri	Hirekerur	4	11	-	-	-	-
52	MOBT	Ballari	Hadagali	2	11	71.23	26	-	-
53	MOBT	Ballari	Hagaribommanahalli	2	10	69.4	28	-	-
54	MOBT	Ballari	Siraguppa	2	7	53.26	38	0.08	315
55	MTBT	Ballari	Sanduru	2	6	66.81	33	0.09	267
56	MTBT	Ballari	Kudligi	1	8	67.33	27	-	484
57	MTBT	Ballari	Harapanahalli	2	9	68.13	27	-	515
58	MOBT	Chitradurga	Molakalmuru	3	12	65.69	36	0.28	252
59	MOBT	Chitradurga	Challakere	4	9	69.22	29	0.13	745
60	MOBT	Chitradurga	holalkere	5	-	-	26	0.1	465
61	MTBT	Chitradurga	hosadurga	3	11	73.78	-	0.2	726
62	MOBT	Chitradurga	hiriyur	3	11	73.91	27	-	599
63	MOBT	Davangere	Jagaluru	4	-	72.81	-	0.08	618

Appendix-14.5: Taluk wise development indicators which show poor performance than the state average as per the information of Karnataka At a Glance - 2019-20

Sl.No.	Category	District	Taluk Name	S1 - Number of doctors (govt. & private) per 10,000 population	S2 - Number of government hospital beds per 10,000 population	S3 - Literacy rate	S4 - Pupil-teacher ratio (1st to 10th standard)	S5 - Percentage of children out of school in the age group 6 - 14 years	S6 - Number of students enrolled in government and aided first grade degree colleges per lakh population
64	MOBT	Davangere	Honnali	-	-	75.23	-	-	-
65	MTBT	Davangere	Channagiri	4	10	72.27	26	-	678
66	MOBT	Shimoga	Soraba	2	12	-	26	-	664
67	BT	Shimoga	shikaripura	3	12	-	29	0.09	-
68	BT	Chikkamagalur	Tarikere	4	-	-	-	-	520
69	MOBT	Chikkamagalur	Kadur	3	11	-	-	0	-
70	MOBT	Tumkur	Chiknayakanahalli	2	10	-	-	0	511
71	MTBT	Tumkur	Sira	2	6	71.87	-	-	713
72	MTBT	Tumkur	Pavagada	2	8	66.59	-	-	692
73	MTBT	Tumkur	Madhugiri	1	7	69.85	-	-	803
74	MOBT	Tumkur	Koratagere	4	11	71.9	-	0.08	600
75	MTBT	Tumkur	Gubbi	2	10	74.71	-	-	456
76	MOBT	Tumkur	Turuvekere	1	9	-	-	-	490
77	MTBT	Tumkur	Kunigal	3	11	68.69	-	0	710
78	BT	Kolar	Srinivasapura	3	12	71.29	27	0.13	455
79	BT	Kolar	Malur	4	7	70.37	32	0.09	807
80	BT	Kolar	BANGARPET	2	8	64.62	35	0	545
81	MOBT	Kolar	Mulabagilu	3	8	70.62	27	-	497
82	BT	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	-	6	-	-	-	69
83	BT	Bangalore Rural	Hoskote	-	7	-	-	-	607
84	MOBT	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	2	12	70.16	-	-	750
85	MOBT	Mandya	Nagamangala	3	-	70.71	-	0.11	568
86	BT	Mandya	Pandavapura	4	10	67.29	-	-	659
87	BT	Mandya	Srirangapatna	4	11	72.61	-	-	305
88	BT	Mandya	Maddur	4	9	68.59	-	-	834
89	MOBT	Mandya	Malavalli	3	9	66.52	-	-	478
90	BT	Hassan	Belur	2	-	-	-	-	568
91	BT	Hassan	Arsikere	1	12	-	36	-	582
92	MOBT	Hassan	Arkalgud	2	12	68.79	-	-	327
93	BT	Hassan	Holenarasipura	3	-	67.52	38	-	-
94	BT	Hassan	Channarayapatna	2	-	-	-	-	916
95	BT	Mysore	Priyapatna	3	10	70.78	-	0	390
96	MOBT	Mysore	Hunsur	3	9	67.03	-	-	-
97	BT	Mysore	K.R.Nagar	4	10	68.93	28	0	-
98	MTBT	Mysore	Heggadadevanakote	3	9	64.73	-	0.14	271
99	MOBT	Mysore	Nanjangud	4	8	62.09	28	0	800
100	MOBT	Mysore	T.Narasipura	3	9	62.55	25	-	713
101	MOBT	Chamarajanagara	Gundlupet	2	-	60.17	31	0.39	762
102	MTBT	Chamarajanagara	Chamarajanagara	2	-	59.96	34	0.58	694
103	MOBT	Chamarajanagara	Kollegala	3	11	63.27	42	-	634
104	MOBT	Chikkaballapur	gauribidanur	1	9	70.15	-	-	815
105	MOBT	Chikkaballapur	gudibande	3	-	65.18	-	0.12	258
106	MTBT	Chikkaballapur	Bagepalli	1	10	62.13	-	0.12	111
107	BT	Chikkaballapur	Shidlagatta	3	8	69.39	-	-	207
108	BT	Chikkaballapur	Chinthamani	2	7	72.28	-	-	-
109	MTBT	Ramanagara	Magadi	2	11	70.25	-	0	771
110	BT	Ramanagara	Channapatna	2	8	70.31	32	-	-
111	MTBT	Ramanagara	Kanakpura	2	8	64.78	33	-	715
112	MTBT	Yadgir	Yadgir	3	12	50.91	58	0.27	789
113	MTBT	Yadgir	Shahapur	4	7	54.33	60	0.1	832
114	MTBT	Yadgir	Shorapur	2	7	54.79	65	0.19	779
State Total				6	13	75.36	24	0.07	990
No. of Taluks showing poor performance in development indicators out of 114 Taluks				100	94	91	69	45	78

Note: '0' Indicates lack of data for new taluks

BT Backward Taluk
MOBT More Backward Taluk
MTBT Most Backward Taluk

Appendix-14.5: Taluk wise development indicators which show poor performance than the state average as per the information of Karnataka At a Glance - 2019-20

Sl.No.	Category	District	Taluk Name	S7 - Percentage of habitations having drinking water facility of 50 or more LPCD	P1 - Sex ratio	P2 - Percentage of urban population to total population	P3 - Percentage of SC and ST population to total population	P4 - Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers	P5 - Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers
				30	31	32	33	34	35
State Total				64.1	973	39	24	51	26
1	MOBT	Belagavi	Athani	-	958	12.84	-	19.69	30.55
2	BT	Belagavi	Raibag	-	958	10.33	-	18.12	36.3
3	MOBT	Belagavi	Gokak	62.83	-	26.75	-	35.6	34.44
4	BT	Belagavi	Hukkeri	59.89	-	14.43	26.39	27.07	32.94
5	MOBT	Belagavi	Savadatti	54.48	-	11.68	-	23.81	44.31
6	BT	Belagavi	Bailhongal	47.73	-	6.8	-	33.78	38.34
7	BT	Belagavi	Ramadurg	38.69	-	13.46	-	30.23	38.48
8	MTBT	Bagalkot	Bilagi	-	-	11.1	28.91	22.36	50.26
9	MOBT	Bagalkot	Badami	-	-	20.99	25.29	29.93	44.9
10	MOBT	Bagalkot	Hungund	-	-	33.66	-	42.93	37.67
11	BT	Vijayapura	Vijayapura	50	968	-	-	-	-
12	MTBT	Vijayapura	Indi	58.82	934	12.76	-	24.17	39.81
13	MTBT	Vijayapura	Sindagi	24.55	944	13.48	-	20.3	45.01
14	MTBT	Vijayapura	Basavan Bagewadi	-	972	19.45	-	25.65	47.47
15	MTBT	Vijayapura	Muddebihal	-	-	19.08	24.65	39.12	36.31
16	MTBT	Kalburgi	Aland	-	941	13.48	26.42	20.62	54.35
17	MTBT	Kalburgi	Afzalpur	-	949	12.29	-	24.8	49.39
18	BT	Kalburgi	Kalburgi	-	962	-	-	-	-
19	MTBT	Kalburgi	Chincholi	-	-	9.96	40	10.86	62.58
20	MTBT	Kalburgi	Sedam	-	-	20.96	30.53	34.2	42.38
21	MTBT	Kalburgi	Chittapur	-	-	28.51	34.38	-	-
22	MTBT	Kalburgi	Jevargi	-	-	14.34	26.91	20.43	49.12
23	MTBT	Bidar	Basavakalyan	-	957	22.74	41.43	40.72	36.86
24	MTBT	Bidar	Bhalki	-	959	14.54	35.76	30.03	45.42
25	MTBT	Bidar	Aurad	-	958	11.47	43.23	25.65	47.3
26	MTBT	Bidar	Humnabad	63.51	957	22.1	39.29	45.21	39.3
27	MTBT	Raichur	Lingasugur	-	-	21.32	37.99	31.69	36.63
28	MTBT	Raichur	Devdurga	-	-	10.31	55.95	16.87	48.49
29	MOBT	Raichur	Raichur	-	-	-	33.7	50.91	31.16
30	MTBT	Raichur	Manvi	-	-	15.15	47.38	16.99	48.45
31	MTBT	Raichur	Sindhanur	-	-	19.24	28.83	35.52	36.64
32	MTBT	Koppal	yelburga	-	-	9.45	31.78	21.81	45.69
33	MTBT	Koppal	Kushtagi	-	-	8.74	29.4	29.45	40.73
34	BT	Koppal	Gangavathi	-	-	-	29.52	49.04	38.36
35	MOBT	Koppal	koppal	-	-	21.01	27.6	41.84	35.44
36	BT	Gadag	Rona	-	-	15.27	-	19.9	47.07
37	BT	Gadag	Shirahatti	-	964	19.37	28.04	22.21	52.48
38	MOBT	Gadag	Mundargi	-	-	18.89	29.92	24.23	46.22
39	BT	Darwad	Navalgund	-	951	21.23	-	17.6	42.45
40	MOBT	Darwad	Kalghatagi	60.4	940	10.94	-	21.59	42.38
41	BT	Darwad	Kundgol	-	952	11.31	-	18.13	49.49
42	MOBT	Uttara Kannada	Joida	45.81	-	0	-	40.29	-
43	BT	Uttara Kannada	Ankola	54.52	-	29.76	-	-	-
44	BT	Uttara Kannada	Siddapur	-	-	14.59	-	-	-
45	MOBT	Uttara Kannada	Bhatkal	-	-	30.78	-	-	-
46	MOBT	Haveri	Shiggaon	-	943	27	-	27.96	42.04
47	MOBT	Haveri	Savanur	-	943	25.12	-	28.04	45.34
48	BT	Haveri	Hangal	-	956	10.81	-	21.44	45.21
49	BT	Haveri	Haveri	-	952	23.93	-	33.22	44.62
50	BT	Haveri	Byadagi	-	955	21.28	25.57	27.82	43.62
51	MOBT	Haveri	Hirekerur	-	956	15.97	26.8	20.83	41.7
52	MOBT	Ballari	Hadagali	43.75	-	14.33	35.1	23.66	54.79
53	MOBT	Ballari	Hagaribommanahalli	22	-	19.66	38.53	23.55	48.7
54	MOBT	Ballari	Siraguppa	29.79	-	29.25	40.02	22.45	51.31
55	MTBT	Ballari	Sanduru	9.82	941	23.05	44.04	-	-
56	MTBT	Ballari	Kudligi	13.41	962	11.99	56.2	19.02	43.49
57	MTBT	Ballari	Harapanahalli	6.52	957	15.58	41.26	27.69	42.75
58	MOBT	Chitradurga	Molakalmuru	-	961	11.18	57.23	30.85	39.75
59	MOBT	Chitradurga	Challakere	-	967	15.09	52.09	29.11	40.71
60	MOBT	Chitradurga	holalkere	-	-	10.62	39.63	20.34	35.96
61	MTBT	Chitradurga	hosadurga	58.14	-	12.07	28.59	29.25	-
62	MOBT	Chitradurga	hiriyur	-	-	19.72	34.86	33.08	36.08
63	MOBT	Davangere	Jagaluru	-	-	10.04	49.93	17.63	38.55

Appendix-14.5: Taluk wise development indicators which show poor performance than the state average as per the information of Karnataka At a Glance - 2019-20

Sl.No.	Category	District	Taluk Name	S7 - Percentage of habitations having drinking water facility of 50 or more LPCD	P1 - Sex ratio	P2 - Percentage of urban population to total population	P3 - Percentage of SC and ST population to total population	P4 - Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers	P5 - Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers
64	MOBT	Davangere	Honnali	-	-	12.45	29.86	22.56	42.32
65	MTBT	Davangere	Channagiri	-	-	7.05	38.28	25.88	41.13
66	MOBT	Shimoga	Soraba	54.78	-	5.64	-	15.88	43.2
67	BT	Shimoga	shikaripura	-	-	22.2	30.72	23.07	40.54
68	BT	Chikkamagalur	Tarikere	-	-	25.06	31.48	43.88	36.01
69	MOBT	Chikkamagalur	Kadur	-	-	20.99	-	24.91	27.31
70	MOBT	Tumkur	Chiknayakanahalli	60.3	-	17.68	26.62	34.32	-
71	MTBT	Tumkur	Sira	-	-	18.34	31.46	34.51	30
72	MTBT	Tumkur	Pavagada	-	-	11.62	44.74	27.74	41.35
73	MTBT	Tumkur	Madhugiri	-	-	10.89	36.31	25.02	40.27
74	MOBT	Tumkur	Koratagere	-	-	9.11	34.21	24.38	33.32
75	MTBT	Tumkur	Gubbi	-	-	7.03	-	24.58	26.98
76	MOBT	Tumkur	Turuvekere	63.3	-	9.95	-	27.29	-
77	MTBT	Tumkur	Kunigal	-	-	15.13	-	30.14	-
78	BT	Kolar	Srinivasapura	-	-	13.24	39.23	30.25	31.35
79	BT	Kolar	Malur	54.6	957	16.9	34.85	45.23	32.06
80	BT	Kolar	BANGARPET	43.78	-	-	30.13	27.79	52.95
81	MOBT	Kolar	Mulabagilu	32.09	-	22.12	32.27	33.97	34.43
82	BT	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	62	835	31.91	-	-	-
83	BT	Bangalore Rural	Hoskote	21.75	930	21.04	24.97	-	-
84	MOBT	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	44.75	-	9.96	-	20.17	-
85	MOBT	Mandya	Nagamangala	36.76	-	9.46	-	21.96	-
86	BT	Mandya	Pandavpura	-	-	11.13	-	24.35	-
87	BT	Mandya	Srirangapatna	-	-	18.94	-	40.36	28.95
88	BT	Mandya	Maddur	57.72	-	11.9	-	30.35	26.17
89	MOBT	Mandya	Malavalli	-	-	13.27	-	28.79	34.84
90	BT	Hassan	Belur	48.32	-	12.19	33.62	28.36	26.67
91	BT	Hassan	Arsikere	56.12	-	16.88	-	28.15	-
92	MOBT	Hassan	Arkalgud	-	-	8.22	-	20.57	-
93	BT	Hassan	Holenarasipura	-	-	16.45	-	25.7	-
94	BT	Hassan	Channarayapatna	-	-	16.76	-	24.72	-
95	BT	Mysore	Piriyapatna	-	948	6.86	25.69	19.89	-
96	MOBT	Mysore	Hunsur	-	-	17.98	35.37	25.65	29.29
97	BT	Mysore	K.R.Nagar	-	-	14.17	-	25.87	30.19
98	MTBT	Mysore	Heggadadevanakote	-	-	7.98	50.03	19.96	43.21
99	MOBT	Mysore	Nanjangud	-	-	13.15	36.47	35.86	37.76
100	MOBT	Mysore	T.Narasipura	-	-	17.63	40.1	31.81	42.02
101	MOBT	Chamarajanagara	Gundlupet	-	-	12.6	32.17	24.2	46.67
102	MTBT	Chamarajanagara	Chamarajanagara	-	-	19.53	34.31	34.05	45.94
103	MOBT	Chamarajanagara	Kollegala	2.83	-	30.72	41.41	43.93	39.7
104	MOBT	Chikkaballapur	gauribidanur	12.77	-	16.45	40.37	30.74	38.48
105	MOBT	Chikkaballapur	gudibande	28.03	-	16.91	39.91	19.86	36.81
106	MTBT	Chikkaballapur	Bagepalli	16.94	-	17.94	44.02	24.67	33.57
107	BT	Chikkaballapur	Shidlagatta	1.39	966	23.89	31.7	41.42	28.73
108	BT	Chikkaballapur	Chinthamani	6.46	-	25.52	35.37	38.26	29.28
109	MTBT	Ramanagara	Magadi	6.63	-	18.01	-	36.04	-
110	BT	Ramanagara	Channapatna	14.51	-	27.53	-	44.2	-
111	MTBT	Ramanagara	Kanakpura	15.92	965	15.39	-	32.48	-
112	MTBT	Yadgir	Yadgir	48.59	-	31.25	35	39.1	35.59
113	MTBT	Yadgir	Shahapur	-	-	27.16	33.76	30.87	43.21
114	MTBT	Yadgir	Shorapur	-	-	20.37	38.85	28.74	44.05
State Total				64.1	973	39	24	51	26
No. of Taluks showing poor performance in development indicators out of 114 Taluks				42	34	109	69	105	89

Note: '0' Indicates lack of data for new taluks

BT Backward Taluk
MOBT More Backward Taluk
MTBT Most Backward Taluk

**Appendix 16.1 Details of Aspirant registrations on Kaushalkar.com for the year 2020 (up to Nov 2020)
Age (18 to 50 Years)**

Sl.No	District	Registrations	Female	Male	Other	Minority	General	SC	ST	Specially Abled
1	BAGALKOTE	47985	18840	29128	18		11421	9627	2721	562
2	BENGALURU RURAL	17216	6762	10450	4	1	6175	5186	1118	8
3	BELAGAVI	61851	19402	42409	40	11	24439	10495	4038	2176
4	BALLARI	60785	17947	42829	9	1	12623	15134	11110	608
5	BENGALURU URBAN	61802	23325	38463	14	1	26619	15637	2003	957
6	BIDAR	36034	10897	25113	24	2	10667	10601	5213	262
7	VIJAYAPURA	34400	9449	24938	13		12243	8253	794	280
8	CHAMARAJANAGAR	15427	7783	7643	1		1852	7013	1735	206
9	CHIKBALLAPUR	24907	10524	14375	8		6338	7558	3212	161
10	CHIKMAGALUR	25876	12270	13598	8		7646	7122	1453	210
11	CHITRADURGA	31094	14990	16092	12	11	7826	9114	5631	269
12	DAKSHIN KANNADA	28304	15447	12846	11		9063	2732	1670	122
13	DAVANGERE	27048	12740	14299	9	3	7606	6755	3368	257
14	DHARWAD	46366	19707	26647	12	2	19434	6963	2483	389
15	GADAG	42854	20487	22317	50	1	17510	6808	2879	408
16	KALBURAGI	83602	37792	45764	46	2	20897	23288	1716	729
17	HASSAN	34692	17038	17647	7	1	7932	9708	1073	190
18	HAVERI	30346	12542	17783	21	7	10604	5339	3160	350
19	KODAGU	7776	4686	3089	1		2227	1718	599	70
20	KOLAR	27246	11013	16229	4	3	8016	8809	1533	85
21	KOPPAL	27147	10064	17066	17	1	6645	5036	2916	377
22	MANDYA	26515	13787	12723	5		6913	6466	691	179
23	MYSORE	53351	24609	28713	29	4	11846	15034	7196	619
24	RAICHUR	78445	22822	55591	32		25845	16657	9392	401
25	RAMANAGARA	15253	5571	9681	1		4936	3807	602	421
26	SHIVAMOGA	26524	11604	14913	7	4	8599	5852	1557	206
27	TUMKUR	48116	22894	25206	16		17561	11881	4249	440
28	UDUPI	13295	7012	6281	2		3228	1600	1164	94
29	UTTAR KANNADA	19643	8523	11110	10		4778	2249	602	106
30	YADGIRI	17578	5888	11680	10		4958	3884	1939	161
	TOTAL	1071478	436415	634623	441	55	326447	250326	87817	11303

**Appendix 16.2 Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)-2020-21
(Physical & Financial Target Achievement) As on November -2020**

Sl. No	Name of the Component	Physical			Financial(Rs. in Lakhs)		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	Social Mobilization & Institutional Development	SHG-1000 (15000 members)	527	53%	1015.00	253.60	24.99
		SHG Revolving Fund-1000	191	19%			
		ALF (RF)-51	26	51%			
2	Employment through Skill Training & Placement	Capacity Building - 6000 ALF/CLF members	2671	45%	2367.90	439.76	18.57
		Skill Training- 7500	1272	17%			
		Training for street Vendors -45000	3370	7%			
		EDP-4500	45	29%			
		RPL-5000	0	0%			
3	Self-Employment Programme (Individual & Group)	TVC Training-278	111	40%	476.60	165.45	34.71
		SEP Individual-3000	199	7%			
		SEP Group-300	17	6%			
4	Capacity Building and Training	SHG Credit Linkage-1500	272	9%	629.60	540.56	85.86
5	Shelter for Urban Homeless	SMMU-6 MTOs-2 CMMU-56, MTOs-21, Training- 1000 Workshop/training, MIS/Paisa & smart portal on boarding of SHGs Product	0	0	1359.70	375.67	27.63
		New Construction	5	0%			
		Operational & Maintenance –O&M	60	78%			
		New O &M	10	80%			
		Survey	76 cities	13%			
		Awareness Program	76	0%			
		Refurbishment	10	50%			
6	Support to Urban Street Vendor	Smart Card -60000	5161	9%	896.60	48.66	5.43
		Survey Geo -22000 Location.	80	0%			
		Vending Plan Development -16 Cities.	2	13%			
7	A&OE				362.00	76.55	21.15
8	IEC				158.61	0.00	0.00
9	Flexi Fund	Strengthening of the sub components of nulm			382.42	0.00	0.00
	Total				7648.43	1907.00	24.84

Appendix 16.3 GTTC- Assistance to Institutions for Technology Training (AITT)

Amount Rs. in lakhs

Sl. No.	Centres	Description	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 *	TOTAL	Expenditure
1	All GTTC centres	Special Component Plan[SCP]	-	455.50	350.00	350.00	175.00	1330.50	1197.07
2	All GTTC centres	Tribal Sub Plan [TSP]	-	186.00	191.00	190.00	95.00	662.00	591.59
3	All GTTC centres	Other Expenditures	500.00	775.15	960.00	960.00	480.00	3675.15	3675.15

* (Up to Nov-2020)

Appendix 16.4 Training Programmes

No. of students

Sl. No	Training programmes	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (Up to Nov-2020)
1	Diploma in Tool & Die Making (1 st Semester to 8 th Semester)	3688	3521	3654	3845	4363
	Diploma in Precision Manufacturing (1 st Semester to 8 th Semester)	602	501	511	555	590
	Diploma in Mechatronics (1 st Semester to 8 th Semester)	175	215	281	296	408
	Diploma in Electronics & Communication Engineering (1 st Semester to 6 th Semester)	132	115	91	95	115
	TOTAL	4597	4352	4537	4791	5476
2	Govt. Sponsored Training Programmes					
	Skill Development training for educated unemployed candidates of SC/ST and other category candidates will be given under SCP, TSP CMKKY.	1667	5308	1082	3499	647

Appendix 16.5 Details of Diploma passed out trainees from 2017 to 2020

Sl. No	Training programmes	2017-18	2018-19	2019-2020
1	Diploma in Tool & Die Making	698	653	612
2	Diploma in Precision Manufacturing	106	73	97
3	Diploma in Mechatronics	46	21	40
4	Diploma in Electronics & Communication Engineering	35	25	22
	TOTAL	885	772	771



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Planning, Programme Monitoring & Statistics Department

M.S. Building, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Veedhi
Bengaluru - 560 001

website : <http://planning.karnataka.gov.in>
<http://des.karnataka.gov.in>