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GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

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Annual Administration Report 2018-19

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PREFACE

Directorate of Economics and Statistics is responsible for providing necessary data base for formulation of programmes and policies by the State. Statistical data on various socio-economic activities of the State are being collected, processed, analysed and published from time to time. These reports are providing useful information for planning, Administration, researchers and Students.

Directorate of Economics and Statistics is responsible for collecting directly information from its own functionaries, and major part of statistical information is mobilised with the help of other departments. Directorate of Economics and Statistics has been designated as the “Nodal Agency” for all the Government Departments.

This Annual Administration Report for the year 2018-19 is a routine publication brought out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The main objective of bringing out of this report is to create awareness among various stake holders about the statistical activities carried out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in all its perspectives. I wish to express my gratitude to the initiative taken by the Joint Director and staff of the Publication, Training and Co-ordination Division to bring out this report within a stipulated time.

Suggestions in the direction of improvement of this publication are most welcome.

(Dr.C.H.Vasundara Devi)
Director

Bangalore.

Dated:16/12/2019

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The concept of collection of numerical data for the purpose of understanding the behavior of various Socio-economic variables over the years is associated with the word 'Statistics' which is to describe the 'status'. The word statistics can either be singular or plural. In its singular form, statistics refers to the mathematical science and in the plural form statistics (plural of the word statistic) refers to a quantity calculated from a set of data. As a scientific discipline statistics goes beyond enumeration. A good statistical system is a pre-requisite for sound decision-making and for the formulation and monitoring of public policies. Statistics is the science of making effective use of qualitative or quantitative data relating to groups, individuals or experiments. It deals with all aspects, not only the collection, analysis and interpretation of such data.

The need for statistical data/information has been growing with the commencement of the era of 'Planning' in India. This led to the creation and growth of the statistical machinery in the country as well as in states. It is aptly said "The statistical set up" in any country depends on the range of governmental activities and the manner in and the extent to which statistics are required and used for the purpose of administration.

1.2. Historically, statistics were being collected in India by the Imperial Governments. These statistics related mainly to head counts for purpose of recruitment to the army. After the advent of British, attempts were made, depending upon exigencies to collect statistics relating to agriculture, commerce etc., For example in the late 18th century, after the introduction of the ryotwari system of land tenure, efforts were made to collect statistics of basic agricultural produce etc., The first "Statistical Abstract of British India" was published from London in 1868. It continued to be so till 1923. However, responsibility for collection of data was dispersed among various ministries/departments of Government of India. The population census in the country conducted in 1881 was the first organised attempt at systematic collection of statistical data.

1.3. The earliest attempt at establishing a statistical organization was in 1875, when a Director of Agriculture and Commerce was appointed by the North Western Province (now Uttar Pradesh) based on the recommendations of Sir John Starchy (1874) for creation of a statistical department for regular collection of statistics relating to agriculture and trade. A little later, the Indian Finance Commission recommended establishment of a Directorate of Agriculture in each province and of Statistical Officers to assist the Director. Accordingly, some provinces and the Government of India have set up departments of agriculture, which started collecting regularly statistics on agriculture. Later on in 1895, a statistical Bureau was set up by the Government of India to deal with agricultural statistics of foreign trade. A Director General of Statistics headed this Bureau. In 1905, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence was appointed to collect and publish statistics on exports and imports etc.

1.4. The Statistical Bureau was transferred to the Director General. Later on, in 1912, the Department of Commercial Intelligence and statistics was bifurcated (due to the shifting of the capital from Calcutta (Kolkata to Delhi). But, however, they were once again merged in 1922 in to the Directorate of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. The Indian Economic Enquiry Committee set up in 1924, headed by Sir. M Vishveswaraya, recommended creation of a statistical Bureau in each province and a Central Statistical Authority to co-ordinate on the need for collection of statistics on various activities. But, however, the Commission suggested that the

respective departments themselves could collect the required statistics. Again, in 1931, the Royal Commission on Labour emphasised the need for Labour Statistics and suggested suitable Legislation for the purpose. Based on the recommendations of the Commission, an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research (Later Indian Council of Agricultural Research) was also established.

1.5. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) was, among others, expected to function as a nodal agency for all agricultural statistics in the country. In 1933, a statistical Research Bureau was set up at the Centre for collection, analysis and interpretation of economic and statistical data. Further, in 1933, the first ever-Economic Census of India was conducted under the guidance of Prof. A.L.Bowely and Robertson. A Committee headed by Prof. Bowely also recommended establishment of a permanent agency at the centre, headed by a Director of Statistics to co-ordinate the statistical activities in all other Ministries. In 1938, an Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India was created for collection and analysis of economic data. The Statistical Research Bureau was merged with the office of the Economic Adviser. However, the outbreak of Second World War accentuated the gaps in various types of statistical information. With the result, Statistical Organisations came to be established in a large number under Ministries of Government of India and the Provincial Governments. Around 1932, the Indian Statistical Institute was established by Prof. P.C.Mahalanobis at Calcutta (Kolkatta), which made significant contribution to the development of the country's statistical system. In 1942, the Industrial Statistics Act was passed. In 1946, the first census of Manufactures was conducted by the Directorate of Industrial Statistics. In 1947, the Economic Advisor's Office started publishing the Wholesale Price Indices for the Country.

1.6. The advent of political independence and the consequent widening of the scope of activities of a welfare government gave further fillip to the development of the statistical system. In 1948, the "Census of India Act, 1948" was passed and the Census Organisation, till a temporary one, was made permanent. A National Income Committee, (Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis Committee) was set up in 1949. For assisting the committee, a nucleus Statistical Unit was set up at the centre, which later developed as the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) in 1951. The National Sample Survey was also commenced in 1950, which was reorganised as the present day National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 1970. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the Department of Agriculture, Government of India was also streamlined and strengthened in 1948, following the recommendations of the committee on Co-ordination of Agricultural Statistics in the Country. In 1954, a National Income Unit was also added to the Central Statistical Organisation. Subsequently, certain major reorganisation/restructuring was effected by merging the Directorate of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, a premier nodal agency till then, with Central Statistical Organisation. Gradually, statistical divisions came to be set up/strengthened in most ministries of Government of India and Statistics Departments in States. In the development of the system, the Planning Commission, the Reserve Bank of India and the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta have played a significant role.

1.7. Prior to 1947, no statistical machinery worth its name, it may be said, existed in the states. It is the planning process and the considerable financial assistance provided by the Government of India, that paved the way for the establishment and growth of statistical machinery in the states.

1.8 The Central Statistical Organisation, which also serves as "Surveys and Statistics Division" of the Planning Commission, constitutes the nodal agency for all statistical matters in the country. The Central Statistical Organisation is charged with the functions of co-ordination of all statistical activities at all India level. At the state level, the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) play this role. Keeping liaison with the Central Statistical Organisation for the purpose of co-ordination at all India level, the responsibility for collection, processing and analysis of statistical information is shared between the Central and State Statistical machinery, according to the scheme of distribution of powers as per the "Union List", "State List" and the "Concurrent List" of the Constitution of India. Thus, the statistical system could be described as "Federal" in nature. However, in actual practice, it has become unitary in character. This is because of the need for adoption of uniform concepts/definitions in data collection and processing procedures and the need for generating comparable and comprehensive data relating to the socio and economic aspects of various state and the entire country.

1.9. The Government of India set up in July 1979, a High Power Committee to Review the National Statistical System and make suitable recommendations to streamline/strengthen the system, keeping in view the existing gaps in the data and the growing needs of planning in the near future. The Committee submitted its report in June 1980 to the Government of India. Wide ranging recommendations for improving the efficiency and utility of the national Statistical System were made by the Committee, most of which were accepted by the Government of India. One of the major recommendations was the creation of a "National Advisory Board on Statistics" at the national level.

1.10 The National Advisory Board on Statistics, constituted by the Government of India, is the apex body responsible for policy formulation on all matters relating to the development of official statistics in the country. The Governing Council of the National Sample Survey Organisation, likewise, guides and supervises the conduct of the socio-economic surveys by the National Sample Survey Organisation.

1.11 A Commission set up by the Government in January 2000 under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan reviewed the statistical system and the entire gamut of Official Statistics in the country. One of the key recommendations of this Commission was to establish a permanent National Commission on Statistics to serve as a nodal and empowered body for all core statistical activities of the country, evolve, monitor and enforce statistical priorities and standards and to ensure statistical co-ordination among the different agencies involved.

1.12 Based on the recommendation of the NSC, a national consultation with all concerned stakeholders, a medium term vision, policy and strategic framework document entitled "National Strategic Statistical Plan(NSSP)" has been formulated for the purpose of guiding the course of development, improvement and growth of the National Statistical System. The plan/project is expected to help strengthen the capacity and operations of state statistical system of the participating states/union territories and substantially improve the coverage, timeliness and quality of official statistics. This will help both improved compiling of national level socio-economic statistics and indicators based thereon, especially with reference to the 20 key statistics activity and improving the execution of State level planning and policy formulation tasks.

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2. THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM IN KARNATAKA

2.1 The Statistical Department in Karnataka came into existence in the month of July 1944 under the princely State of Mysore and has gradually developed into a department which is of the present order. In the year 1949, the Department carved out itself into the Department of Statistics. Since its inception, Commissioner for Economic Development and Planning was the Ex-officio Director of Statistics. Due to voluminous work and prevailing circumstances, this was bifurcated into Planning and the Department of Statistics in the year 1954. The Department of Statistics was placed under the administrative control of Agriculture Department and was headed by the State Statistician who was considered as ex-officio Director of Statistics.

2.2 Recognising the importance of Statistics as one of the tools for decision making in the expanding area of development programmes, it was considered to amalgamate all statistical works of agriculture, public health and administration and intelligence sections from the Secretariat Department to form a separate department in the year 1955. Subsequently, in the year 1956 at the time of State reorganization, the department had to play a new role. Thus, the District Statistical Offices were established in all the districts of the state except in Bidar and Kodagu where such offices were set up in the year 1965. Accordingly, the State Statistician was designated as the Director of Statistics.

2.3 With the increase in the workload and its variety, senior posts of Deputy Directors were created in the year 1964. In the year 1966, the Director of Statistics was appointed as the Registrar General of Births and Deaths in Karnataka. Later on it was redesignated as the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths in Karnataka. Consequently, the connected work was transferred from the Directorate of Health and Family Planning Services. In recognition of the increased responsibilities and the vital role, the department was redesigned in the year 1968, as Bureau of Economics and Statistics. In the year 1969, the Bureau was declared as a major, technical department. Later in 1970, further senior posts of Joint Directors were created. The work of the first-ever Agricultural Census Programme, was also entrusted to the Bureau and the Director was made Ex-officio State Agricultural Census Commissioner. At about this time, the Bureau was also instrumental in setting up a computer center which was later made an independent entity, namely, "Karnataka Government Computer Centre". In 1973, the State Income Unit and Economic Study Division were created in the Bureau. In 1977, the first ever-Economic Census was carried out in the State in collaboration with the Central Statistical Organisation.

2.4 In 1981, an In-house Computer Centre was established in the Bureau in the context of the voluminous growth of processing work as a sequel to the conduct of the agricultural and Economic Census, Family Budget enquiries (for revising the base year of Consumer Price Index for industrial workers-state series) etc., Since then the computer Centre has been strengthened from time to time through acquisition of PCs-AT/XT, Pentiums etc.,

2.5 In 1970, the Government took a decision to form the "Karnataka Statistical Service" with the object of evolving an Integrated Statistical System on scientific lines. The service was actually formed in 1972. Later, in 1989, the service was renamed as Karnataka Economics and Statistical Service. Under this system, posts of statistical nature of the rank of Statistical Inspector and above in other departments were encadred in the Bureau of Economics and Statistics and these posts were filled up by the officials of Bureau on deputation. Initially, the

statistical service covered only seven major departments. Later, in the year 1977, it was extended to 27 departments. Recognizing the role, the Bureau had to play in the evolution of a sound statistical system, it was declared as 'Nodal Agency' during the year 1982, for all statistical activities in the state. The nomenclature of the department was once again changed in the year 1984 as the "Directorate of Economics and Statistics".

2.6. A National Statistical Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan was appointed by the Government of India in 2000 to examine critically the deficiencies in the statistical system and to recommend measures for its systematic revamping. The state statistical system being an integral part of Indian statistical system and improvement in the state statistical system is vital to the improvement in the national system. Thus, the commission examined several issues concerning the objective of providing adequate, relevant, reliable timely statistics being used in decision making and formulation of policies and programmes at state, central and local levels and submitted its recommendation report in 2001. The commission listed several deficiencies and data gaps in statistical system. The crucial deficiencies identified in the system are;

- 1) Existence of gaps in the availability of important information needed,
- 2) Delay in publication of results;
- 3) Large and frequent revision in the published results;
- 4) Gross discrepancies in official statistics from different sources and
- 5) Lack of transparency in statistical system.

Under the context wide range of recommendations and remedial measures were made. Hence various measures were initiated to improve and strengthen statistical system. The immediate objective of strengthening the statistical system is to develop a coherent and consistent system of data collection, analysis and dissemination within the present structure of a decentralized set of responsibilities. Thus, with a view to improve the state statistical system, a World Bank supported centrally sponsored scheme viz "India Statistical Strengthening Project [ISSP]" has been formulated. The project is designed to help build the required capacities at the state level to collect, compile and disseminate relevant and reliable official statistics to serve the twin objective of planning and policy making at the state and local levels and also to provide data that would be required at national level.

2.7 The Government of Karnataka agreed to participate in the ISSP and formulated its "Karnataka State Strategic Statistical Plan [KSSSP]" by enlisting 20 key areas for improvement. This strategic framework KSSSP was evolved after assessing the strengths and weaknesses of the state statistical system as a whole and examining whether the 20 key statistical activities will meet effectively, adequately and systematically the national minimum standards. The objectives of the KSSSP are

- 1) Strengthening statistical backbone for effective planning, Monitoring and evaluation;
- 2) Putting in place capable and adequate manpower;
- 3) Capacity for complementary research, training and support services;
- 4) Hardware and technology for information collection, collation, analysis, storage, dissemination and sharing;
- 5) Coherent policy and maximum standards on statistics; storage, use, disclosure, sharing;
- 6) Reliable credible timely and adequate support

7) Clarity on responsibility of line departments and DES mutual support and synergies and clear accountability.

2.8. The State Government has approved the project proposal and an Empowered committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government has been constituted to perform the statistical work between Government of India and Government of Karnataka. The Karnataka Statistical System Development Agency has been established under the societies registration Act 1960.

2.9 “Pradhana Manthri Fasal Bima (vima) Yojana” was implemented by the Agriculture Department by making the Notification for the year 2016-17. The objective of the programme is to improve the quality, reliability and accuracy of the yield data by conducting crop cutting experiments using Mobile App technology. In this context, Government of Karnataka has developed mobile application software for conducting CCEs with the co-operation of the Agriculture, Horticulture departments and NIC. By applying the methodology of crop cutting experiments, the experiment wise yield data is uploaded through mobile app. The average yield was generated for the notified crop and notified insurance units by NIC as per procedure and the same is uploaded to Samrakshana portal of Agriculture Department for settlement insurance claims to farmers.

Chapter - 1

Vision, Mission, Objective and Structure, Functions and Activities.

Vision:

Develop a coherent and consistent system of data collection, analysis and dissemination within the present structure of a decentralized set of responsibilities under the constitutional framework and ensure that official statistics matches the data needs at all levels of aggregation from national level down to sub district level and that it would be comparable both across time and space.

Mission:

Make the state statistical system an indispensable instrument of the development, regulatory and service functions of government to enhance the credibility, comprehensiveness / completeness, timeliness and usability of statistics within and outside the government.

Objective:

The objective of the Directorate is to provide within the decentralized structure of the system, reliable, timely and credible social and economic statistics, to assist decision making within and outside the Government, stimulate research and promote informed debate relating to conditions affecting people's life

Structure of the Department:

The statistical system in Karnataka consists of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) and the Statistical Divisions in other departments of the Government. The headquarters of the DES is situated at Bengaluru and is headed by the Director.

As per the directions of the Honorable Supreme Court of India, the post of Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths was created vide Government Order No.PD/133/SMC/2013, Bangalore, dated 25.9.2013 to look after the civil registration system exclusively in the state.

It is functionally organized into six technical divisions. One is headed by Additional Director, and other 5 divisions each is headed by a Joint Director. In addition to this, Administration and Accounts division is headed by an the Administrative Officer in the rank of a Joint Director. The technical divisions are as follows:

1. Agricultural Statistics Division (AGS)
2. Crop Insurance Division (CIS)
3. Agricultural Census, Rainfall and Computer Division (ARC)
4. Civil Registration, National Sample Survey and Local Body Statistics Division (CNL)
5. State income, Industries, Prices Division (SIP)
6. Publication, Training and Coordination Division (PTC)

A group of sections, generally two or three is headed by Deputy Director or Assistant Director. In all there are 22 technical sections at the State Headquarters. Depending upon the workload each technical section is managed by a Deputy Director/Assistant Director and

Assistant Statistical Officer. The Joint Director, Administration is assisted by Gazetted Managers, Superintendents, First Division Assistants and Second Division Assistants.

All the districts in the State have a District Statistical Office which is headed by a District Statistical Officer in the rank of a Deputy Director. The District Statistical Officer is assisted by the Assistant Director, Assistant Statistical Officers, Statistical inspectors and Enumerators in technical matters, at the district headquarters. The District Statistical Officer is also assisted by the ministerial staff for day-to-day administration work. The number of supporting staff in each District Statistical Office varies according to the size of the district. At the taluk level, a Statistical Inspector and one Enumerator are in the office of the Tahsildar for the purpose of statistical work. These two officials are under the administrative control of the Tahsildar.

There are statistical divisions in the other line departments to cater the needs of the statistical works of those departments. The officers/officials of this divisions are deputed from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Functions:

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics is responsible for providing the necessary database for formulation of programmes and policies by the State. Statistical data on various socio-economic activities of the state are being collected, processed, analysed and published from time to time. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics is not only responsible for collecting statistical information directly through its own functionaries but also it collects a major part of the statistical information with the help of other departments. The main functions of the DES can broadly be classified as follows:

1. Collection, classification, tabulation, analysis and presentation of data on various socio-economic aspects of the State in a systematic manner and dissemination of the same through periodic publications.
2. Conducting sample surveys and other adhoc field enquiries etc., on various aspects of socio-economic development
3. Collecting and preparing the report as per the programmes of Government of India.
4. Coordinating the statistical activities of various departments of the State Government and rendering them technical guidance and work as a 'Nodal Agency'
5. Providing training to statistical personnel.
6. Liaison with the statistical organisations of the Government of India and of other State Governments.

Nodal Agency:

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has been empowered to act as a "Nodal Agency" by the Government in respect of all the statistical activities of the state and to provide advice to all the Government departments in all the statistical matters vide Government Order NO. PD 183 SMC 2010 dated 25.01.2011.

Some of the important role and responsibilities of "Nodal Agency" are as follows.

- Orient data collection programmes to the needs of the departments
- Lay down procedures, formats, periodicity, time schedule, stages and types of tabulation, the content of the final output/publication etc.,

- Make it compulsory for the departments to undertake analysis of data collected by them.
- Ensure Annual Administration Reports contain analysis of data.
- Advise the departments to maintain one set of data at all levels free from incorrect or inconsistent, mechanical and arithmetical errors.
- Minimize duplication of statistical works among departments.
- Implement The Collection of Statistics Act 2008 and Rules effectively.

Chapter - 2

Performance of the Department

During the year 2018-19 the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) implemented 11 Schemes of which, 8 are State Schemes and 3 are Central Plan / Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The schemes are implemented in various divisions of the Directorate. The progress achieved division wise during 2018-19 are as indicated below.

Agriculture census, Rain fall and Computer division (ARC Division)

a) State Sector Scheme for Sample Check Surveys on Developmental Programmes;

b) Budget Head: 3454-02-205-0-17(059)

The Sample Check Survey on Development Programmes is being taken up by the DES since 1992-93. But the budget provision was made in the year 2007-08. The main objective of the programme is to take up sample check on 4 to 5 Development Programmes of various departments in each year to cross verify whether the beneficiaries reported are bonafide and physical assets are created in accordance with the guidelines of the programme. The allocation provided for this program is Rs.10.00 lakhs for the year 2018-19. The financial progress is as detailed below:

Accounts 2016-17		RE 2017-18		Allocation / Expenditure 2018-19 *	
Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
20.00	17.93	20.00	19.99	10.00	10.00

*Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided from KSSDA funds additionally.

For the year 2018-19 an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided for conducting sample check on developmental programmes, of which the entire amount has been spent.

Under this programme, sample checks survey was conducted for 4 schemes in the 18th round. They are as follows:

- Distribution of free bicycles to students studying in 8th standard
- Pashu Bhagya Yojane
- Rehabilitation of linguistic minorities

Disabled pension Report has been completed and submitted to the concerned departments for proper action and implementation.

Agriculture Census

Budget Head: 3454-02-205-03

Objective: Agriculture Census is being conducted once in every five years to know the structure and characteristics of agricultural holdings operated by cultivators. Besides, data on land use, sources of irrigation, cropping pattern and dispersal of operated area are also collected on sampling basis. As a follow up of Agricultural Census, Input Survey is conducted, after the completion of Agricultural census with the main objective of collecting the data, related to

number of parcels, multiple cropping, land use pattern, use of chemical fertilizers, organic and inorganic manure, agricultural implements and agricultural credit availed by cultivators. For 2018-19, an amount of Rs.170.00 lakhs is provided of which Rs.160.37 lakhs is incurred as expenditure. Financial progress is as mentioned below:

Accounts 2016-17		RE 2017-18		Allocation / Expenditure 2018-19	
Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
130.00	84.21	163.00	106.02	170.00	160.37

Physical achievements:

Phase-I & Phase-II work of 10th Agriculture Census 2015-16 was completed. The draft report of Phase-I was completed & report writing of Phase-II is under progress. As regards Phase-III work, provisional tables sent by Government of India are under verification.

Rainfall Statistics

Rainfall data will be collected & analysed on a daily, weekly, monthly and annual basis. There are 1299 raingauge stations in 176 taluks across the State of which, 1163 are in working condition. The rainfall data is available since the year 1890 & till date. The daily rainfall data is being collected by the rain recorders and transmits the same through taluk office to the concerned DSOs and they in turn send to head quarters. The reports are prepared daily, weekly, monthly & annually in the Head quarters and sent to the concerned. The progress achieved is as detailed below:

- The preparation of Annual rainfall data for the year 2018 is completed.
- Month-wise rainfall reports of all the 12 months from January to December 2018 were prepared for all the taluka headquarter raingauges.
- Daily rainfall reports during monsoon season i.e. 1st June to 31st December 2018 were prepared based on all the taluka headquarter raingauge stations and report was sent to Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner, Principal Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Principal Secretary Agriculture & Horticulture and Secretary, Disasters Management and Revenue Department.
- It was also submitted to the office of the Hon. Chief Minister, Hon. Minister for Planning & Statistics and Minister for Agriculture, for their reference.
- A special report on progress of Southwest Monsoon 2018 was prepared & published in October 2018.

Karnataka Statistical System Development Agency: (KSSDA)

b) Name of the Scheme: Centrally Sponsored Scheme - India Statistical Strengthening Project(ISSP)

c) Budget Head: 3454-02-205-0-18-103

Under the scheme, recurring expenditure is borne by the State and non-recurring expenditure is borne by Centre. But sharing pattern for construction of building is in the ratio of 75:25

between Centre and State. The same is demarcated in the Karnataka State Strategic Statistical Plan formulated for implementation of this project.

The objectives of this project is to improve the State Statistical System and to provide within the decentralised structure of the system, reliable, timely and credible social and economic statistics, to assist decision making within and outside the Government, stimulate research and promote informed debate relating to conditions affecting people's life. The project is focusing on 20 key Statistical activities in order to meet effectively, adequately and systematically, the national minimum standards.

Estimated benefit and number of estimated beneficiaries from the Project:

- i) Improvement in the State Statistical System
- ii) 30 line departments and 30 Zilla Panchayats;
- iii) 20 key Statistical activities.

c) Financing - Revised Estimates:

(Rs. in lakhs):

2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
Capital	Revenue	Total	Capital	Revenue	Total	Capital	Revenue	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	181.00	181.00

d) Expenditure

(Rs.in lakhs):

2016-17		2017-18			2018-19 (up to end of March-2019)		
Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Total	Capital	Revenue	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
149.99	278.96	-	53.04	53.04	0.00	197.21	197.21

Note:- During 2018-19 an amount of Rs. 181.00 lakhs was provided in the budget. Opening Balance available during 2018-19 from the central fund was Rs.53.77 lakhs. Out of the total available fund of Rs.234.77 lakhs, an amount of Rs.197.21 lakhs (State fund Rs.143.44 lakhs + Central OB Rs.53.77 lakhs) were spent during the year.

The State Government has extended the scheme for the year 2018-19 with an allocation of Rs. 181.00 lakhs of which Rs.143.44 lakhs were incurred as expenditure.

The major achievements made under the Karnataka State Strategic Statistical Plan (KSSSP) during 2018-19 are given below:-

- KSSDA celebrated the birth anniversary of Prof. Mahalanobis as 12th Statistical day on 29.06.2018 in the Head Office of the Directorate of Economic and Statistics and in all the District Statistical Offices in the State.
- A Programmer was outsourced through NICSi from 14.06.2018 to 07.01.2019 for the maintenance of e-JanMa software.
- Data Entry Operators are provided for the Head Office of Directorate of Economic and Statistics and 17 various Districts of the State on outsourcing basis through **Keonics**.

- A programmer is provided on the basis of outsourcing through **Keonics** to maintain the worksoft software developed by NIC, Bengaluru.
- A stall has been exhibited at the Mysore Dasara Exhibition in 2018 to display the activities of the Statistics Department.
- State level training on registration of Births and Deaths Regulations and maintenance of e-JanMa software is given to all District Statistical Officers and their staff on 10.01.2019.
- Training on Medical Certification of Cause of Death was conducted for all the doctors of the districts in the State at divisional level namely, Mysore, Bangalore, Belagavi and Kalburgi divisions.
- Training on Births and Deaths Registration Regulations and maintenance of e-JanMa software– was conducted to the staff and registrars who are Maintaining e-JanMa software at district level.
- Family Budget Survey conducted in 9 centers was completed.
- 15000 copies of manual on conduct of Crop Cutting Experiments using Mobile Application 2018-19 were printed and supplied to all District Statistical Offices.
- 18th Round Sample survey was conducted jointly by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and KSSDA.

2 Salary Schemes:

Name: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Budget Head: 3454-02-205-0-01

For the year 2018-19 an amount of Rs.3055.85 lakhs is spent as against the allocation of Rs.3216.30 lakhs. Financial of the program is as detailed below.

Accounts 2016-17	RE 2017-18	Allocation/Expenditure 2018-19	
Accounts	Revenue	Allocation	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2354.35	2836.00	3216.30	3055.85

In the year 2018-19 the excess expenditure of Rs.206.85 lakhs has been incurred due to the hike of salary of Officer/Employee.

Crop Insurance division: (CIS division):

The main function of Crop Insurance Scheme division is to estimate the season-wise average yield of food and non-food crops grown in Karnataka. It estimates the Hobli-wise, taluk-wise and district-wise average yields. The main users of Crop Insurance Scheme data are the Agriculture Insurance Companies and Agriculture Department of which, the Ariculture for paying compensation to farmers in case of crop losses Insurance Companies use the data due to natural calamities.

Budget Head: 3454-02-111-0-02

For 2018-19 an amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs is provided of which Rs.113.43 lakhs is incurred as expenditure. Financial progress is as mentioned below:

Accounts 2016-17	RE 2017-18	Allocation / Expenditure 2018-19	
Accounts	Revenue	Allocation	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
104.46	150.00	150.00	113.43

Numbers of Crops Covered under Krishi Bima (Vima) Yojana:

Year	Crops		
	Kharif	Rabi	Summer
2016-17	40	22	7
2017-18	40	22	6
2018-19	36	22	6

Number of experiments planned and conducted:

Season-wise number of crop cutting experiments planned and conducted during 2017-18 and 2018-19 are as follows:

Experiments in Number

	2017-18			2018-19		
	Planned	Conducted	% age	Planned	Conducted	% age
Kharif/ Annual	87030	72565	83.38	86334	69257	80.21
Rabi	42108	30495	72.42	42268	30012	71.00
Summer	10558	6592	62.43	10406	5445	52.32
Total	139696	109652	78.49	139008	104714	75.32

Department wise the number of experiments allotted and supervised at all stages during 2017-18 and 2018-19 (Kharif) are given below:

Agency (Centre)	2017-18			2018-19 (Kharif)		
	Number of experiments		% of supervision	Number of experiments		% of supervision
	Allotted for supervision	supervised		Allotted for supervision	supervised	
Directorate of Economics & Statistics	23223	7004	30.16	14616	4185	28.63
Revenue	18467	5526	29.92	11211	3371	30.07
RDPR	8395	2982	35.52	4692	1439	30.67
Agriculture & Horticulture	16862	4974	29.50	9196	2518	27.38
National Sample Survey Organisation	900	900	100	620	482	77.74
Total	67847	21386	31.52	40335	11995	29.74

Source: NIC (ccesamrakshane portal) & AGS Division.

Karnataka Raitha Suraskha Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima (Vima) Yojana

Government of India implemented the new scheme called “Pradhana Manthri Fasal Bima Yojana”. The main objective of this scheme is to provide financial support to farmers suffering crop loss /damage arising out of unforeseen events, natural calamities, pests and diseases

affecting crops. In Karnataka, the scheme is renamed as ‘Karnataka Raitha Suraksha “ Pradhana Manthri Fasal Bima (vima) Yojana” and it is being implemented by the Agriculture Department. As per the guidelines of Pradhana Manthri Fasal Bima Yojana, mobile phone technology is used in conducting crop cutting experiments to improve the quality, timeliness, reliability and accuracy of the yield data.

The application is used to conduct the crop cutting experiments with the co-operation of the primary workers of Revenue, Agriculture, Horticulture, RDPR departments. By applying the methodology of crop cutting experiment, the experiment wise yield data is uploaded through mobile app. The average yield is generated for the notified crop and notified insurance units by NIC as per procedure and same is uploaded to Samrakshana portal of Agriculture Department for settling the insurance claims to farmers.

Agricultural Statistics Division (AGS Division)

The main function of this Division is to collect season-wise agricultural statistics and prepare the following reports:

- Advance Estimates of Area, Production and Yield of Major Crops;
- Season wise Reconciliation of Crop Area Statistics;
- Annual Season and Crop Statistics Report (ASCR);
- Fully Revised Estimates (FRE) of Area, Production and Yield of Principal crops;
- Oral Enquiry Method for assessing production of non-CCE crops.

Advance Estimates:

Directorate has to submit four advance estimates followed by the final estimate of area, production and yield of principal crops cultivated in all the three seasons of agricultural year to the Union Government of India. The assessment is based on the information from Agriculture departments’ district reports received from District Statistical Officers who in turn consult with the field officers of agriculture before finalization of the district estimates.

The First Advance Estimate are the estimates of area covered under Kharif crops and likely production based on the feedback furnished by Agriculture department and availability of water in major reservoirs, rainfall, irrigation, etc.

The Second and subsequent Advance Estimates cover the assessment in respect of Kharif, Rabi and Summer crops. In addition to the factors mentioned above, the available Reconciliation reports for area, tentative results of crop cutting experiments for yield will also be considered and after reconciliation with the Agriculture department figures, these estimates will be prepared. The first advance estimates for 2018-19 was sent to the Union Government of India in the month of August- 2018 and the Second advance estimates in the month of January 2019.

The Third advance estimate covering all the seasons for the year 2018-19 was sent in April 2019 and fourth advance estimate during July 2019.

In the existing system of crop estimation, the Fourth Advance Estimate is followed by final estimates. The final estimate of 2017-18 was sent to the Union Government of India during October-2018. The State Government had set up a High Power Committee for discussion on preparation of these estimates. The committee reviewed the final estimates of 2017-18 in July 2019. Production of food grains, oilseeds, sugarcane and cotton as per final estimates of 2017-18 and 4th Advance estimates of 2018-19 is furnished below.

Production of Food Grains, Oilseeds, Sugarcane and Cotton in Karnataka

Sl. No	Crops	Production (Lakh tonnes)	
		2017-18 *	2018-19 **
1	Cereals	119.60	91.71
2	Pulses	22.12	18.58
3	Total Food Grains	141.72	110.29
4	Oil Seeds	12.79	9.17
5	Sugarcane(Harvested)	374.61	471.52
6	Cotton #	18.44	14.30

*As per Final Estimates, ** As per 4th Advance Estimates, # Cotton Production in Lakh bales of 170 Kgs in Lint form.

Reconciliation of Crop Area Statistics:

The system of reconciliation of crop area was introduced in 2005-06 to reconcile the area figures at village/hobli/taluk and district level by the officials / officers of Agriculture, Horticulture, Revenue, Water Resource and Sugarcane Departments for all the three seasons of the year. Reconciliation of Crop Area Statistics for the year 2017-18 for all the three seasons has been prepared. The Reconciliation report for summer 2018-19 is under progress.

Annual Season And Crop Statistics Report (ASCR):

Annual Season and Crop Statistics Report is prepared based on Revenue Records i.e., Pahani. The main objective of the report is to collect data on land utilization, source-wise, crop-wise and season-wise irrigated area, variety wise cropped area and total cropped area. Annual Season and Crop Statistics Report for the year 2017-18 has been prepared and submitted to the Union Government of India. The Annual Season and Crop Statistics Report for the year 2018-19 is under progress.

Fully Revised Estimates (FRE):

This is an annual publication on the estimates of area, production and yield of principal crops in Karnataka and it is being brought out since 1955. Report on Fully Revised Estimates for 2015-16 is prepared. This report contains area, yield and production statistics of 61 crops. Report for the year 2016-17 is under preparation.

Oral Enquiry Method:

Out of 20 Non-CES crops, a survey had been conducted for 17 crops through Oral Enquiry Method for estimating crop yield. Yield data for 2016-17 is prepared and the same for 2017-18 is under preparation.

Timely Reporting of Estimates of Area and Production of Crops – Central Sector Scheme Budget Head: 3454-02-205-0-04

The main objective of the programme is to improve quality, reliability and timeliness of agricultural statistics, in order to reduce the time lag between availability of the area at the period of sowing and the actual availability of area sown. Area of important crops such as Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Wheat, Tur, Gram, Sugarcane, Cotton, Groundnut, Sesamum, Sunflower, Safflower and Linseed are estimated under the scheme. During 2018-19 an amount of

Rs.418.79 lakhs has been spent as against the budgeted allocation of Rs.434.00 lakhs. Financial progress is as detailed below.

Accounts 2016-17	RE 2017-18	Allocation / Expenditure 2018-19	
Accounts	Revenue	Allocation	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
304.76	430.00	574.61	418.79

Physical Progress:

- During the year 2018-19, crop abstracts were received in respect of all the 5856 selected villages.
- Kharif Area estimates report for 2018-19 is prepared and submitted to Government of India.
- Report on the “Estimates of Area of principal crops under Timely Reporting Scheme in Karnataka 2017-18” is prepared and submitted to the Union Government of India.

Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS) – Central Sector Schemes

Budget Head: 3454-02-205-0-05

The objective of the scheme is locating the deficiencies in the system of collection of data on crop area and also in conduct of crop cutting experiments through the joint efforts of Central & State authorities. The sample check on area enumeration & conduct of crop cutting experiments is carried out by the technical personnel of the State (SASA) & the Central (NSSO) independently. Two different sets of villages are selected for SASA and NSSO under the survey. It also suggests for remedial measures for lasting improvement in the system such as:

- Whether the patwaris have carried out crop enumeration in relevant seasons properly in the respective villages?
- Whether the crop abstracts prepared by the patwaris are consistent with the entries in the khasra register?
- Whether the primary workers entrusted with Crop Estimation Survey work have conducted the crop cutting experiments as per prescribed procedure?

For the year 2018-19 an amount of Rs.66.87 lakhs is spent as against the allocation of Rs.69.00 lakhs. Financial status of the program is as detailed below:

Accounts 2016-17	RE 2017-18	Allocation / Expenditure 2018-19	
Accounts	Revenue	Allocation	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
49.93	303.00	93.14?	66.87

Physical progress:

During the year 2018-19, area enumeration work in respect of Kharif Season was completed and 296 filled in schedules (AS 1.0) have been received out of the selected 300 villages selected.

- 285 filled in AS 1.1 schedules in case of area aggregation i.e., page totaling have been received out of 300 selected villages.
- In respect of Rabi season, 249 AS 1.0 filled in schedules and 204 AS 1.1 filled in schedules have been received in case of Area aggregation i.e., page totaling.
- Out of 620 (AS 2.0) Crop Cutting Experiments selected for supervision during Kharif 2018-19, 514 experiments were supervised. As in the case of Rabi season, 78 experiments were supervised out of 200 experiments selected.

Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits, Vegetables and Minor Crops

Budget Head: 3454-02-205-0-08

The main objective of the scheme is to estimate area, yield and production of selected fruits grown in the State. The crops included for the survey are Mango, Banana, Grapes, Guava, Pomegranate, Sapota and Lemon. An amount of Rs.322.22 lakhs is spent as against budget allocation of Rs. 310.00 lakhs during 2018-19. Financial progress is as details below:

Accounts 2016-17	RE 2017-18	Allocation / Expenditure 2018-19	
Accounts	Revenue	Allocation	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
202.98	286.00	405.08 ?	322.22

Physical Progress:

During the year 2018-19, 1252 villages have been selected for Crop Estimation Survey on fruits, to estimate area and yield.

1140 area enumeration forms and 610 yield estimation forms for fruits crops are received so far.

State Income, Industries And Prices Division (SIP Division)

State Domestic Product:

State Domestic Product (SDP), also referred as State Income (SI) and its derivative Per Capita Income (PCI) represents the economic health of the State. It presents a sum of State's production which consists of all purchases of goods and services produced and services used by individuals, firms, foreigners and the governing bodies. These indicators serve as sharp tools to assess regional disparities between the States in the country as well as the overall impact of various developmental programmes carried out by the Government. They also provide insight into the strengths and weaknesses in the economy of the State over a period of time. 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, during a specified period of time", by convention : a financial year.

Income originating concept is used to estimate the State Domestic Product at state level. For the purpose of estimation of state income, the economy is broadly divided into 3 sectors namely: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary.

The estimates of SDP are prepared every year, in four stages. Advance Estimates for the year 2018-19, First Revised Estimates for the year 2017-18, Second Revised Estimates for the year 2016-17 and reconciled estimates for 2015-16 is prepared.

District Income Estimates

The estimation of District Domestic Product is as important as the estimates of State Domestic Product whereby the State Domestic Product estimates are the sharp tools to assess regional disparities between the states of the country but District Domestic Product estimates depict the inter district variations in the economic development and help the planners to set priority in formulating developmental plans for each district, depending upon its level of backwardness.

The methodology adopted for estimating District Domestic Product (DDP) also termed as District Income is similar to State Domestic Product (SDP). The District Income estimates for the year 2016-17 at current and constant (2011-12) prices have been compiled.

Comparable Estimates of State Domestic Product:

The State Domestic Product estimates are reconciled every year with the Central Statistical Office, Government of India; the estimates are compared for the year for which accounts figures are available.

In the year 2018-19, discussions were made on the estimates of State Domestic Product for the year 2016-17 (fully) and 2017-18 (partially) with new base 2011-12. The State Domestic Product Estimates from 2011-12 to 2018-19 have been prepared accordingly.

Analysis of the Budget Documents:

The budget of the State Government, presented to the State Legislature every year is primarily designed to meet the needs of administration and the authorisation of expenditure and revenue proposals by the State Legislature. The budget presented to the Legislature and passed by it, provides details of receipts and expenditure and other departmental financial transactions of the Government during a specific period. In order to underline and assess the economic significance of the budgetary transactions, reclassification of the budget becomes necessary and it has been done in such a way as to throw light on the extent of capital formation out of the budgetary resources, savings of the Government, the contribution of the Government to the State Domestic Product, etc.

Each transaction on Revenue and Expenditure of the Government is cast across the budget documents. In Economic Classification this transaction is sorted out and reclassified according to the appropriate economic categories, into a set of three standardised form of accounts.

During the year 2018-19, the budget documents for the financial year 2018-19 has been analysed for preparation of Economic-cum-Purpose classification. This has been made use to estimate the State Domestic Product.

Annual Accounts of NDCU'S:

The Annual Accounts of Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings (NDCU's - State Public Undertakings) for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 have been analysed for preparing estimates of State Domestic Product.

The GSDP, NSDP and per capita NSDP estimated at Rs. 606010 crore, Rs. 554952 crore and Rs. 90263@ respectively during 2011-12, have gone up to Rs. 1510250 crore, Rs. 1373218 crore and Rs.207062@ during 2018-19 at current prices, whereas at constant (2011-12) prices i.e., @ crore, setting aside price fluctuations, the estimates are Rs.1082534 crore, Rs. 973653 crore and Rs. 146814@ respectively. The details are presented in **Table – 1**.

Table - 1: Estimates of GSDP, NSDP and per capita income (per capita NSDP) at current and constant (2011-12) prices

Year	GSDP (Rs Crore)		NSDP (Rs Crore)		Per capita NSDP (Rs)	
	Current Prices	Constant (2011-12) Prices	Current Prices	Constant (2011-12) Prices	Current Prices	Constant (2011-12) Prices
2011-12	606010	606010	554952	554952	90263	90263
2012-13	695413	643033	635924	586552	102319	94375
2013-14	816666	704466	746569	639940	118829	101858
2014-15	913923	748429	825782	671283	130024	105697
2015-16	1045182	831449	950880	750071	148110	116832
2016-17 SRE	1155912	894697	1050874	804977	161922	124033
2017-18 FRE	1325443	987832	1205426	888640	183737	135451
2018-19 AE	1510250	1082534	1373218	973653	207062	146814

**AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second Revised Estimates*

In 2018-19, the growth in GSDP of Karnataka at Constant (2011-12) Prices is 9.6% percent compared to 2017-18. An overall growth of -4.4 percent in the Primary sector and 7.7 percent of in the Secondary sector and 12.3% in Tertiary sector is registered. The growth of Public Administration (21.4%), Other services (14.4%), Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services (12.9%), Communications (8.1%) and Financial Services (6.8%) led to the growth in tertiary sector.

**Table - 2
Sectoral growth rates of GSDP for Karnataka at constant (2011-12) prices for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19**

Sl.No.	Sector	2017-18 FRE	2018-19 AE
1	Crops	17.6	-9.3
2	Livestock	7.5	7.5
3	Forestry and Logging	-0.8	-2.1
4	Fishing	22.3	4.7
5	Mining and Quarrying	-28.7	0.7
	Primary Sector	8.7	-4.4
6	Manufacturing	6.9	6.8
7	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	6.1	12.5
8	Construction	5.2	8.8
	Secondary Sector	6.4	7.7
9	Trade and Repair Services	16.2	14.1
10	Hotel and Restaurants	8.6	7.7
11	Railways	8.0	6.9
12	Road Transport	9.1	7.3
13	Water Transport	12.0	4.3
14	Air Transport	12.2	8.9
15	Services Incidental to Transport	4.7	14.4
16	Storage	7.5	5.9
17	Communication	10.6	8.1

18	Financial Services	6.6	6.8
19	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	13.4	12.9
20	Public Administration	10.4	21.4
21	Other Services	10.7	14.4
	Tertiary / Services Sector	12.2	12.3
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	10.3	9.4
	Product Taxes	11.2	10.8
	Product Subsidies	11.5	9.1
	GSDP at Market Prices	10.4	9.6

*AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates

Share of Tax receipts to the total state revenue amounting to Rs.46371 crore in the year 2011-12 was expected to reach Rs.112275 crore during 2018-19 with a growth of 142 percent. Similarly, the transfers made to the local bodies as grants, was highest in the expenditure side. Rs.21823 crore in 2011-12 had grown with 107 per cent to reach Rs.45322 crore in 2018-19. The expenditure on salaries and wages, pension, maintenance of assets and service charges has been considered as consumption expenditure. The consumption expenditure has grown by 210 percent i.e. from Rs.14706 in 2011-12 to Rs. 45701 in 2018-19. The details are presented in **Table – 3**.

Table - 3
Income and Outlay Account of Administrative Departments
Rs. in Crore

Expenditure	2011-12 (AC)	2012-13 (AC)	2013-14 (AC)	2014-15 (AC)	2015-16 (AC)	2016-17 (AC)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
1.Total consumption Expenditure	14706	18759	22957	27393	30438	32469	39407	45701
2.Net interest paid	6254	7984	7983	9530	11970	12281	14627	16685
3. Subsidies	7302	9193	11222	11182	13204	14184	16419	18638
4. Total Current Transfers (Other than Inter-Govt.)	-3454	-2273	-593	-1681	-8862	2198	774	5549
5. Total inter Government Transfers	21823	24678	27505	32880	35356	38168	42759	45322
6. Total current expenditure (1+2+3+4+5)	46632	58342	69074	79304	82107	99300	113986	131895
7. Surplus on current Account	10229	5932	5271	8778	11468	16689	11946	11918

Rs. in Crore

Receipts	2011-12 (AC)	2012-13 (AC)	2013-14 (AC)	2014-15 (AC)	2015-16 (AC)	2016-17 (AC)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
1. Income from entrepreneurship and property	1836	2460	2326	3008	3491	3683	3956	4400
1.1 Profits								
1.2 Income from property	1836	2460	2326	3008	3491	3683	3956	4400
1.2.1 Net Interest received	434	778	693	874	1292	1199	1310	1406
1.2.2 Other Property Receipts	1402	1682	1633	2134	2200	2483	2646	2994
2. Total tax revenue	46371	53643	62499	70081	75474	96032	99307	112275

2.1 Import Duty								
2.2 Export Duty								
2.3 Production Taxes	5250	5486	6464	7348	8571	8254	9265	10583
2.4 Product Tax	41121	48156	56035	62733	66903	87778	90041	101692
2.5 Other Transfers								
3. Fees & Miscellaneous Receipts	485	362	421	374	681	571	804	960
4. Total transfers from Public Authorities	8168	7809	9099	14619	13929	15703	21866	26179
Total Receipts	56860	64274	74345	88082	93575	115989	125933	143814

A/C: Accounts, RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates.

Industries

Index of Industrial Production:

Index of Industrial Production is a statistical device which is used to measure the general level of Industrial activity in the State economy. In order to capture rapid structural changes in the Industrial sector in the State, the computation of quarterly index has been done. Based on this, the provisional annual index has been worked out by consolidating the four quarterly indices. After obtaining Annual Survey of Industry results from Central Statistical Office, Kolkata the final results will be published.

Trends in Index of Industrial Production:

The general Index of Industrial Production (IIP) of Karnataka covering mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors for 2018-19 stood at 201.03. The sector-wise indices for 2017-18 and 2018-19 with base 2004-05 are presented in following table. The overall organised industrial sector of Karnataka had registered 4.03% growth as compared to 2017-18. Within the organised industry, Electricity sector registered highest growth of (11.32%), followed by Mining sector growth of (5.89%) and Manufacturing sector registered the lowest growth of (3.01%). Details are furnished in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Index of Industrial Production of Karnataka: 2017-18 and 2018-19

Base Year: 2004-05

Sector	Weight	2017-18	2018-19
Mining	69.8321	79.52 (1.81)	84.20 (5.89)
Manufacturing*	811.3591	204.34 (2.64)	210.49 (3.01)
Electricity	118.8089	184.24 (2.06)	205.10 (11.32)
General Index	1000.000	193.24 (2.55)	201.03 (4.03)

Note: 1) Figures in brackets indicate percentage changes over the previous year.

2) * Provisional figures.

**Table 5 :Comparative statement for 4 quarterly indices compared to previous year
Quarterly Growth in IIP: 2017-18& 2018-19, Base Year: 2004-05**

Period/Sector	Mining	Manufacturing *	Electricity	General
Weight	69.8321	811.3591	118.8089	1000.0000
2017-18				
Q1 April 17- June 17	78.29 (9.93)	186.87 (2.61)	178.19 (2.15)	178.26 (2.77)
Q2 July 17 – Sept 17	78.83 (-10.09)	203.02 (2.63)	163.90 (14.22)	189.70 (3.28)
Q3 Oct 17 – Dec 17	79.68 (9.71)	210.32 (2.53)	182.02 (-10.02)	197.83 (1.17)
Q4 Jan 18 – Mar 18	81.29 (0.37)	217.59 (2.72)	217.85 (7.92)	207.51 (2.98)
Index 2017-18	79.52 (1.81)	204.34 (2.64)	184.24 (2.06)	193.24 (2.55)
2018-19				
Q1 April 18- June 18	82.47 (5.34)	192.57 (3.05)	198.98 (11.67)	185.65 (4.14)
Q2 July 18 – Sept 18	89.26 (13.23)	208.77 (2.83)	164.46 (0.34)	195.16 (2.88)
Q3 Oct 18 – Dec 18	82.59 (3.65)	216.48 (2.93)	227.11 (24.77)	208.39 (2.34)
Q4 Jan 19 – Mar 19	82.50 (1.49)	224.55 (3.20)	229.86 (5.51)	215.26 (3.73)
Index 2018-19	84.20 (5.89)	210.49 (3.01)	205.10 (11.32)	201.03 (4.03)

1.* Provisional data

2. Figures in brackets indicate percentage changes over the previous year

2018-19 first two quarterly indices of provisional Index of Industrial Production is incorporated in “Industry” Chapter of Economic Survey 2018-19.

Annual Survey of Industries (ASI):

The Annual Survey of Industries is conducted by Government of India through Central Statistical Office (CSO) every year which covers factories registered under Factories Act 1948. Based on the results obtained from CSO, the State compiles district wise data on industries as per NIC-2008. The report gives information on capital formation covering 27 different characteristics like number of factories, fixed capital, working capital, interest, total output, total input, Gross Value Added (GVA), depreciation, Net value Added (NVA), total employment, emoluments, fuel consumed, etc. by the factories. In order to improve district level estimates for district income calculation purpose, the residual unit survey for State samples has been taken up from 2010-11 onwards and the report on pooling of Central & State samples for the year 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14 has been published. The report for the years 2014-15 scrutiny, validation of e- schedule, pooling of Central & State samples and tabulation work is completed and report writing is in progress. For the year 2015-16 scrutiny, validation of e- schedule work is under progress. Field work for 2016-17 is in progress.

The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) presents detailed statistics on manufacturing and electricity sub-sectors of organized industrial sector and excludes mining and quarrying from its

purview. The comparative picture of ASI statistics for registered factories in 2015-16 and 2016-17 for Karnataka State and All-India is presented in the following table. Karnataka accounted 5.57% and 5.68% of the total registered factories in 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively in the country. The contribution of registered factories of Karnataka stood at 5.68% of total fixed capital, 6.90% of total output and 7.11% of Gross Value Added in 2016-17. The share of Karnataka has marginally increased with registered factories, working capital, total output & input, gross & net value added, profit and fixed capital has declined marginally in 2016-17 as compared to 2015-16.

Table – 6: Selected Key indicators of Registered Factories:

Karnataka & All-India

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	2015-16			2016-17		
	Karnataka	India	% share	Karnataka	India	% share
Industries (No)	12973	233116	5.57	13344	234865	5.68
Fixed Capital	173736	2809647	6.18	181221	3190386	5.68
Working Capital	51846	740530	7.00	59009	663083	8.90
Total Output	437723	6862354	6.38	501647	7265514	6.90
Total Input	359037	5589074	6.42	404355	5897464	6.86
Gross value added	78685	1273280	6.18	97292	1368050	7.11
Net value added	64265	1072485	5.99	82766	1145919	7.22
Profit	26660	513193	5.19	39995	539353	7.42

Source: Central Statistical Office (CSO), GOI

The selected economic indicators per worker for Karnataka and All-India is presented in following table. Net value added, total input per worker, total output per worker and annual wages per worker reveal that Karnataka when compared with the All-India average in terms of Labour productivity, total input per worker and total output per worker is at par with all India but was better-off than All-India in terms of annual wages per worker in 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Table – 7: Selected Economic Indicators of Industries (2009-10 to 2016-17)

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
2009-10	7.70	8.40	32.50	33.10	40.10	40.60	83,218	75,277
2010-11	6.99	8.23	31.00	38.8	37.56	47.2	1,01,146	86,493
2011-12	15.49	8.38	32.93	36.90	46.59	44.80	1,03,145	95,662
2012-13	6.79	7.68	45.20	49.93	54.71	59.95	1,19,409	1,10,327
2013-14	5.68	7.08	53.41	52.57	62.99	62.76	1,37,892	1,21,114
2014-15	5.25	6.94	52.12	53.17	61.72	64.00	1,44,963	1,30,619
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

Source: Central Statistical Office (CSO), GOI

Prices:

Price statistics play a very significant role in the economy of the State as well as country. Price affects both producers and consumers. The mechanism of prices is basically the function of

supply and demand. Price is often termed as “Barometer” of real purchasing power of the community. Variation in prices are measured by different methods, among them two methods extensively used are Wholesale Price Index Numbers and Consumer Price Index Numbers. In Karnataka, the prices of various commodities are collected and analysed for the use of Government, industrial establishments and other private establishments.

The collection of prices are undertaken on weekly, fortnightly, monthly and season-wise basis. The District Statistical Officers and APMCs are the main data suppliers of price statistics.

These prices are made use for computing the following index numbers:

Wholesale Price Index Numbers of 33 Agricultural Commodities: (Base year: 1981-82=100)

This index is computed based on the price information on thirty three agricultural commodities collected from 40 Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees every week and from 4 boards viz., Spices Board, Sugar Board, Tobacco Board and Coffee Board every month. The “Wholesale Price” is defined as the price at which a commodity is sold to the sellers or processors. The price quotation refers to the “Model Price” that is the price at which the largest transaction takes place. These Index Numbers are being used for estimating state income and also by researchers for analytical purpose.

During the year 2018-19, the wholesale price index of thirty three agricultural commodities has been computed up to April 2019. Wholesale Price Index of all commodities increased from 1217 in April 2018 to 1261 in March 2019 i.e. increased by 3.62 percent. In 2017-18, the average WPI of all commodities was 1205, which increased by 0.58 percent as compared to 1198 in 2016-17. Among commodity group-wise index, during 2018-19 maximum increase was observed in Cereals group and decrease was observed in Miscellaneous, group. The details of Groupwise WPI of Agricultural Commodities for the year 2018-19 are given in **Table – 8**.

Table – 8 : Group-wise Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Commodities in Karnataka

Base year: 1981-82=100

Sl. No	Commodity Group	Weight	2018-19		Percentage Variation in April-18 over April-19
			April-2018	March -2019	
1	Cereals	29.89	1260	1473	16.90
2	Pulses	4.92	1177	1371	16.48
3	Oilseeds	17.31	957	1113	16.30
4	Gur & Sugar	14.56	752	713	-5.19
5	Fiber	9.64	812	787	-3.08
6	Condiments and Spices	2.27	921	990	7.49
7	Miscellaneous *	21.41	1905	1674	-12.13
All Commodities		100.00	1217	1261	3.62

* Miscellaneous items include coffee, onion, potato, tobacco, tamarind, coconut and arecanut.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers:

Consumer price index is designed to measure the changes, over a period of time, in the level of retail prices of a fixed set of goods and services consumed by an average family of a defined population group in a given area with reference to base year. Consumer price index

numbers are being utilised by various labour unions, departments, small and large scale industries for revision of wages and determination of dearness allowances for their employees.

In the State, sixteen centers are selected for the computation of consumer price index numbers. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics computes index for eleven centers (base year 1987-88=100) based on the prices information received every week and for the remaining five centers (base year 2001=100) the prices are collected and sent to Labour Bureau, Shimla for computation of index.

During the current year, the consumer price index for eleven centers has been computed upto June 2019. During 2018-19 among the index of 5 central series (Base year 2001=100), Huballi-Dharwad center shows the highest increase of 4.49 percent. The average general index of this center was 318, an increase of 4.77 percent over the corresponding period (304) of the previous year. Among the 11 State series, the CPI (IW) of Harihara center has recorded highest increase i.e 779 in April 2018 to 834 in March 2019 showing a rise of 7.06 percent. The average general index of this center for the period April 2018 to March 2019 (806) has increased by 4.41 percent as compared to the same period of previous year (772). The details of CPI (IW) for the year 2018-19 are given in **Table – 9**.

Table – 9 : Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Centers	2018-19		Percentage Variation in April over March
		April-2018	March-2019	
Central Series : (Base year: 2001=100)				
1	Bengaluru	288	295	2.43
2	Belagavi	295	306	3.73
3	Huballi-Dharwad	312	326	4.49
4	Madikere	297	306	3.03
5	Mysuru	297	308	3.70
State Series : (Base year:1987-88=100)				
6	Ballari	777	829	6.69
7	Bhadravathi	816	861	5.51
8	Davanagere	885	936	5.76
9	Dandeli	818	866	5.87
10	Kalaburagi	760	807	6.18
11	Harihara	779	834	7.06
12	Hassan	835	885	5.99
13	Mandya	868	913	5.18
14	Mangaluru	754	801	6.23
15	Raichur	879	926	5.35
16	Tumkur	717	761	6.14

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla, GOI (Central Series).

The State annual average index of sixteen centers for the year 2018 has been issued.

Farm Harvest Prices of Agricultural Commodities:

Farm harvest prices gives an idea of the prices at which the cultivator directly sells the produce in the agricultural produce markets. This also helps in studying whether the farmer gets remunerative prices as compared to costs of cultivation. Farm harvest price is the average whole sale price at which commodity is disposed of during the peak harvesting period. These prices are received from DSO's seasonally, based on price information collected from APMCs.

The farm harvest prices of agricultural commodities in respect of selected crops for the year 2015-16 has been prepared.

Wholesale and Retail Prices of Hundred and Ten Commodities:

Wholesale and retail prices report on one hundred and ten commodities are collected every fortnightly from District Statistical Officers and the same is used to build up time series data of the State. This information is used by researchers for analytical purposes.

The report of wholesale and retail prices of hundred and ten commodities for the year 2017 has been prepared

Retail Price Index Numbers: (Base year 1970=100)

The retail prices of twenty nine essential commodities from rural areas are being collected from each taluk of 2 villages and in each village of 2 selected shops every month and this data is made use of for preparation of periodicals and for computation of rural retail price index numbers every month.

During the current year, the monthly index of retail prices for rural areas has been computed up to April 2019.

Agricultural Wages:

“Wages” reflect income earning capacity of workers. Government fixes minimum wages for agricultural labourers engaged in un-organised sector from time to time. The data on wages paid to agricultural labourers is being collected every month by selecting 4 villages in each taluk of the State.

Wages data is being collected for dry land, wet land and garden land separately with 4 types of agricultural labourers viz, A – Labourers at the time of ploughing, digging, Harrowing, Sowing, interculturing, watering and uprooting. B – Labourers at the time of manuring, transplanting, weeding, reaping and pricking. C – Activities like cattle, sheep and goat grazing. D– Harvesting in areca coconut, peeling of coconuts, arecanuts, trimming spraying in areca coconut gardens and many other operations relating to arecanut and coconut gardens. In addition, the data pertaining to wages of skilled labourers which includes carpenters, blacksmiths and mochies is also collected.

The District and Taluka wise average report of agriculture wages for the year 2017 has been prepared.

Price Trends in Karnataka:

This report contains information on various types of Price Statistics. The collection of prices are undertaken on weekly, monthly and season-wise basis. The District Statistical Officers and Agricultural Producing Marketing Committees (APMC's) are the main data providers of price statistics. Based on this data several types of indices are generated to know the price trends in the State. The report of Price Trends in Karnataka for the year 2017 has been prepared.

Bulletin on Prices and State Income:

Price statistics gives us an overview of the economy of the state. Variation in prices are measured by different methods, two methods extensively used are Wholesale Price Index Numbers and Consumer Price Index Numbers. In Karnataka, the prices of various commodities are collected and analysed for the use of Government, industrial establishments and other private

establishments. This bulletin provides trends information on price indices, state income etc. The 19th edition of Quarterly Bulletin on Prices and State Income has been published.

Civil Registration System, National Sample Survey and Local body Statistics Division (CNL division):

Vital Statistics – State Scheme

Budget Head: 3454-02-111-0-00

The registration statistics under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 serve twin objectives: primarily they are useful for their value as legal documents, and secondarily they provide a source of vital statistics to bring out Annual Report on the working of the act. Registration of births and deaths is being done in 31613 rural and 809 urban registration units.

This division Compiles statistics on sex-wise, occupation-wise, religion-wise and level of education of the father and mother in the case of birth and the deceased, birth rate, type of attention and method of delivery, duration of pregnancy, birth weight, death rate, cause of death, and deaths due to different habits, infant deaths, maternal deaths, type of attention at death and also statistics on still births for rural and urban areas. As against the budget provision of Rs. 32.00 lakhs made for the year 2018-19 an amount of Rs.18.35 lakhs expenditure is incurred. Financial progress is furnished below.

Accounts 2016-17	RE 2017-18	Allocation / Expenditure 2018-19	
Accounts	Revenue	Allocation	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
47.00	12.00	32.00	18.35

Physical Progress.

- Registration of births and deaths is being done in 31613 rural and 809 urban registration units as at the end of December 2017.
- The Annual report on the implementation of the Registration of Birth and Death Act, 1969 for the year 2017 has been brought out.
- Preparation of Annual report on registration of Births and Deaths for the year 2018 is under progress.
- Help desk is established to give Clarifications regarding the complaints received from public on e-JanMa On-line registration.
- Report on Medical Certification of Cause of Death for the year 2017 has been brought out.
- **Details of Births, Deaths and Still Births Registered from the year 2015 to 2017**

Year	Births	Deaths	Still Births
2015	1053248	393731	5067
2016	1107258	420774	4477
2017	1099019	481747	3781

National Sample Survey

- NSS 73rd round data validation is under progress.
- National Sample Survey of 75th round data entry and validation work is under progress.
- NSS 71st Round State and Central Sample Data have been pooled and report has been prepared on the subject “Status and Expenditure of Health of Households in Karnataka”.

Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes

Report on the Representation of SCs & STs in State Civil Services as on 31.03.2018 has been brought out.

National Building Organisation:

Directorate of Economics & Statistics is being acts as a nodal agency for collection of information on Housing Permits issued by Urban Local Bodies, for the 17 select cities that are selected by the NBO. The information on housing permits is uploaded to NBO through BRIKS software on a quarterly basis. In addition to this, construction material prices, wages of construction labourers, circle and market rental rates of housing properties is also being collected at the end of each quarter and uploaded in BRIKS software. The data collection and computerisation task for all the quarters of 2018-19 is completed.

Publication, Training and Co-ordination Division (PTC Division)

This division has two sections namely (i) Publication, (ii) Training and Co-ordination. The main function of this division is collection, classification, tabulation, analysis and presentation of the data on various socio – economic aspects of the State by disseminating of the same through periodic publications and reports.

Following publications are brought out by this division during 2018-19:

1. Karnataka At A Glance
2. Statistical Abstract of Karnataka 2017-18
3. Men and women in Karnataka 2017-18
4. Annual Administrative Report 2018-19

Karnataka At A Glance

- This is an Annual publication containing various Socio-Economic aspects, such as Area and Population, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Industries, Banking, Co-operation, Agricultural Marketing, Transport and Communication, Education, Health, Student Hostels and other information. The data required for this publication was collected from concerned Central and State Departments. District-wise data is compiled and published in this report. 2017-18 Karnataka At a Glance is prepared and it is under printing.

Statistical Abstract Of Karnataka

- This is an Annual publication. It covers a wide range of data for three years (Time series data). The information includes overview of the State, carrying all socio – economic aspects such as, Area and Population, Climate and Rainfall, Forest, Agriculture,

Sericulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Irrigation, Factories, Mining, Fuel and Power, Industries, Joint Stock Companies, Banking, Co-operation and Regulated Markets, Insurance, Trade, Transport and Communication, Labour, Employment and Manpower, Prices, State Income, State Finance, Administrative Statistics, Education, Public Health, Social Welfare, Housing and Storage, Local bodies, Electoral Statistics, Five Year Plans. It also includes all India Statistics, and Charts where ever applicable to make the publication more useful. 2017-18 Statistical Abstract of Karnataka is prepared and it is under printing.

Men And Women In Karnataka 2017-18

- This is an annual publication covers data on Men and Women which includes Gender-wise information on population, literacy, education, health and women participation and women empowerment. The report is prepared and it is under printing.

Trainings conducted during the year 2018-19

- 93 Officers /Officials of Directorate of Economics and Statistics were trained regarding collection, compilation and analysis of statistics at Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, Fiscal Policy Institute, Bengaluru, Directorate of Economics and Statistics and District Training Institute, Bengaluru.
- 5 probationary Assistant Directors of Directorate of Economics and Statistics were trained
- 61 students from University of Agricultural Sciences(UAS), Dharwad were also trained regarding the importance of Agricultural Statistics.

Chapter – 3

Public Sector undertakings, Societies and Special purpose vehicles

Karnataka Statistical System Development Agency (KSSDA):

The Government of Karnataka had established the “Karnataka Statistical System Development Agency (KSSDA)” vide G.O No. PD 64 SMC dated 25.03.2009. KSSDA was registered under the Karnataka Societies’ Registration Act 1960 on 20.04.2009. The objective of the agency is to design and implement the Karnataka State Strategic Statistical Plan (KSSSP) for strengthening the State Statistical System under India Statistical Strengthening Plan (ISSP).

This Agency has started working from 1st October 2010. The Revised MOU was signed between Govt of India and Govt of Karnataka on 23rd Jan 2017. The Project Director, KSSDA will implement the decisions of the Governing Council of KSSDA under the chairpersonship of Principal Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department.

Posts for the Karnataka Statistical System Development Agency (KSSDA) has been created vide G.O No. PD 42 SMC 2009 dated 11.08.2009 is as shown below:-

Sl. No.	Post	No. of Posts	Working/Vacant As on 31.03.2019
1	Project Director	1	working
2	Deputy Director	1	working
3	Assistant Statistical Officer	2	working
4	Superintendent	1	working
5	First Division Asst	1	SDA working against FDA
6	Stenographer/typist cum Jr. Assistant	2	2 Computer operators working on outsourcing
7	Group D	2	2 Working on outsourcing
	Total	10	10

Service of Two computers operator and two Group D have been taken on outsource basis from the Keonics, Bangalore for KSSDA.

Chapter - 4

Evaluation Studies

Under 17th round sample check on developmental programmes, Sample Check was under taken for the following programmes during 2017-18

- Mid day meals for primary, secondary and high school students;
- Facilities given to institutions coming under differently abled and senior citizens department;
- Basic facilities provided at tourist places by the tourism department;
- Pradhana Manthri Krushi Sinchayee Yojane-Other intervention;

Report has been completed and submitted to the concerned departments for proper action and implementation.

Under 18th Round Sample Check on developmental programmes, Sample Check was under taken for the following programmes during 2018-19

- Distribution of free bicycles to students studying in 8th standard;
- Pashu Bhagya Yojane;
- Rehabilitation of linguistic minorities;
- Disabled pension.

Report has been completed and submitted to the concerned departments for proper action and implementation.

Publications/Reports

List of Periodical reports / Publications brought out by the DES during 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given in Annexure 2 and Annexure - 3 respectively.

Economic Survey – 2018-19

Economic Survey 2018-19 was prepared and submitted to the Government.

Chapter-5

Human Resources Management and Administrative Activities

1. Establishment:

The cadre wise Officers and Officials of the DES and its subordinates and also working on deputation in other line departments and vacancy position under different groups are given in Annexure-1

1) Retirement:

The Officer and Officials retired during the current year is given below:

Sl. No	Group	No of Officer/Officials retired during 2018-19
1	A	19
2	B	11
3	C	19
4	D	3
	Total	52

2) Outsourcing:

Number of persons engaged on outsourcing is given below:

Sl. No	Cadre	Numbers
1	Statistical Inspector	97
2	Typists	34
3	Driver	02
4	Group D	33
	Total	166

3) New Administrative measures:

The following administrative measures have been taken up to increase the efficiency of the department.

- a. The Following post of have been recruited through the Compassionate grounds.

Sl. No	Cadre	Numbers
1	Enumerator	01
	Total	01

- b. The promotions have been given to Officers/Officials for the following posts during 2018-19

Sl. No	Designation	Nos
1	Joint Directors	05
2	Deputy Directors	38
3	Assistant Directors	-
4	Assistant Statistical Officers	-
5	Statistical Inspector	-
6	Gazetted Manager	-
7	Superintendent	-
8	First Division Assistant	-
9	Second Division Assistant	-
10	Senior Typist	-
11	Stenographer	-
12	Enumerator	-
13	Group D	-
Total		43

4) Inspection:

The administrative inspections conducted by the Inspection Team of DES during the year are as follows:

- 1) District Statistical Office, Bangalore Urban
- 2) District Statistical Office, Hassan
- 3) District Statistical Office, Mysore
- 4) District Statistical Office, Ramanagar
- 5) District Statistical Office, Kalburgi

The District Statistical Officers are also undertaking inspections of dafter of statistical inspectors, taluka offices regularly.

Chapter-6

Audit observations, Litigation and Legislative Assembly/Council Questions

1) Audit :

The audit of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics has been not yet started for the year 2018-19 by the Accountant General of Karnataka.

2) Pending cases in courts and tribunals:

The cases pending in the Karnataka Administrative Tribunal are given below.

Sl.No	Designation	Pending Cases
1	Deputy Directors	04
2	Assistant Directors	01
3	Assistant Statistical Officers	08
4	Statistical Inspector	01
5	Enumerators	03
6	Second Division Assistant	01
Total		18

3) Right to Information:

The detail to be notified under RTI has been published in official website. The details of no. of applications received, replied, rejected and no. of responses pending in appeal under RTI are as follows:

Sl.No	Applications	Numbers
1	Received	64
2	Replied	62
3	Rejected	02
4	Pending in appeal	00

4) Legislative Assembly/Legislative Council questions: The details are given below.

Legislative Assembly questions

Sl.No	Questions	Numbers
1	Received	10
2	Replied	10
3	Pending	Nil

Legislative Council questions

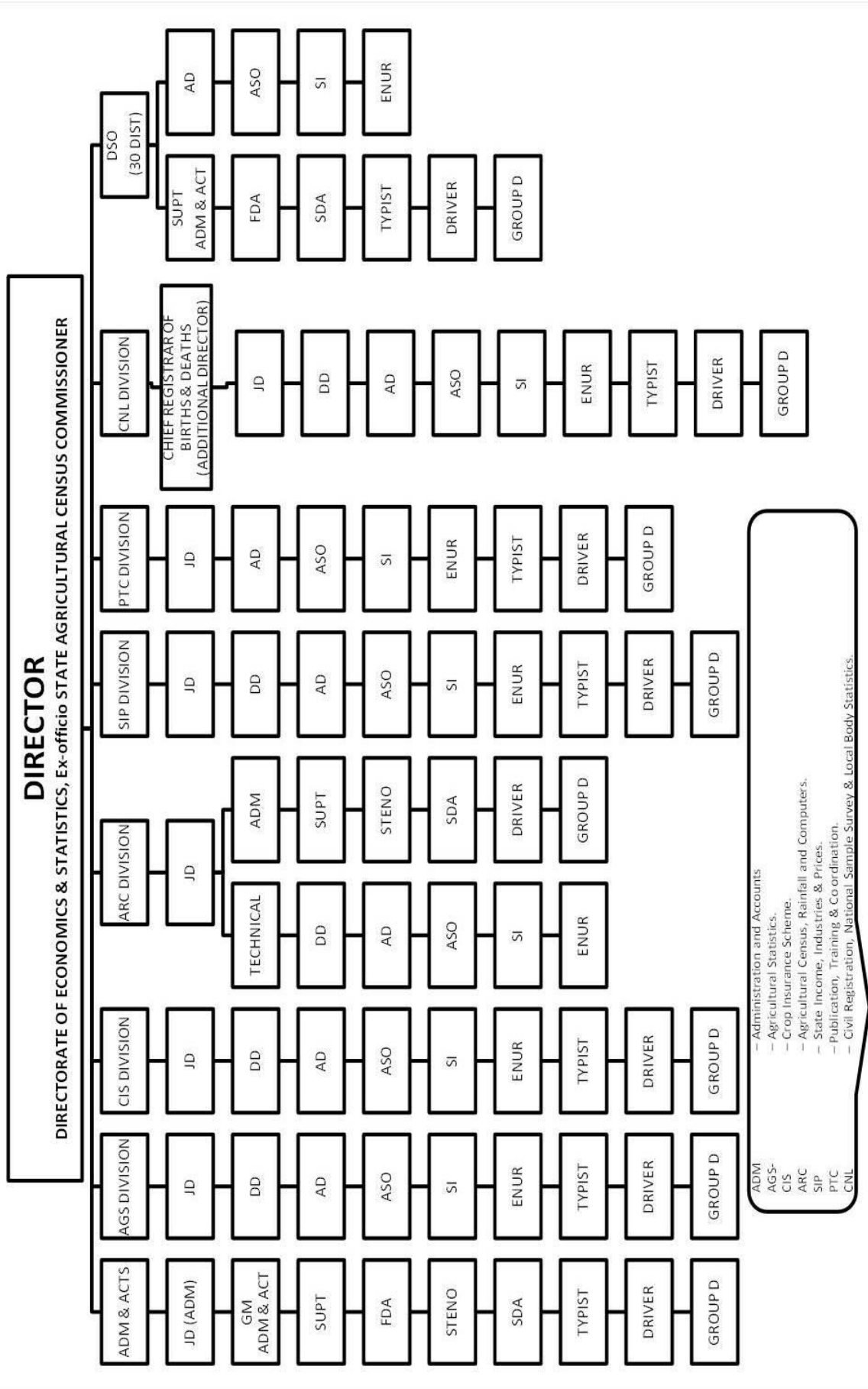
Sl. No	Questions	Numbers
1	Received	12
2	Replied	12
3	Pending	Nil

5) Lokayukta/Departmental Enquiry Cases:

The details of Lokayukta/departmental enquiry cases are given below.

Designation	Initiated	Disposed off	Pending
Assistant Statistical Inspector	09	-	09
Statistical Inspector	03	01	02
Enumerator	01	-	01
Total	13	01	12

ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS



ANNEXURE – 2

LIST OF PUBLICATION BROUGHT OUT DURING 2018-19 BY THE DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Sl.No.	Name of the Publications
1	Annual Rain Fall 2017
2	Report on the Status of Estimation of Agricultural production in Karnataka -2015-16
3	Report on Area Production, Productivity and Prices of Agriculture Crops in Karnataka - 2013-14
4	Annual Report on the Registration of Births and Deaths Act - 1969-2016
5	South West Monsoon Rain Fall Report -2017
6	Price Trends in Karnataka - 2016
7	State and District Domestic Product of Karnataka 2016-17
8	Economic-cum-Purpose classification of Budget Karnataka 2011-12 to 2017-18
9	Report on Medical Certification of cause of Death for the year – 2016
10	Annual Seasonal Rain Fall 2017
11	Men and Women in Karnataka -2016-17

ANNEXURE – 3

LIST OF PUBLICATION BROUGHT OUT DURING 2018-19 BY THE DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Sl.No.	Name of the Publications
1	Timely Reporting of Estimate of Area of Principal Crops in Karnataka 2016-17
2	Annual Survey of Industries 2013-14 Report on Central and State Pooled Estimates
3	Annual Administrative Report -2016-17
4	Annual Rain Fall 2017
5	Report on the Representation of SC/ST State in Civil Services as on 31.03.2017.
6	Karnataka At a Glance – 2016-17
7	Statistical Abstract of Karnataka -2016-17
8	Report on the Status of Estimation of Agricultural production in Karnataka -2016-17
9	South West Monsoon Report -2018
10	N.S.S. 69 th round report
11	Hand book of CCE Mobile Application User Manual -2018-19
12	Annual Report on Medical Certification of Cause of Death -2017
13	Annual Report on the Registration of Births and Deaths Act - 1969-2017
14	Economic-cum-Purpose classification of Budget Karnataka 2011-12 to 2018-19
15	State and District Domestic Product of Karnataka 2017-18
16	Timely Report of Estimates of Area of Principal Crops in Karnataka - 2017-18
17	Annual Administrative Report -2017-18
18	Annual Seasonal Rainfall and Area coverage Report-2018
19	Report on crop Estimation Survey of Fruits, Vegetables and Minor crop in Karnataka -2014-15

Annexure-1

Cadre wise details of posts sanctioned filled up and vacant in D E S including en-cadred deputation posts (as per proposed Cadre and Recruitment Rules) As on 31.03.2019

Sl. No.	Cadre	Sanctioned			Filled-up			Vacant		
		DES	Deputation	Total	DES	Deputation	Total	DES	Deputation	Total
<1>	<2>	<3>	<4>	<5>	<6>	<7>	<8>	<9>	<10>	<11>
1	Director	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Additional Director	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	Joint Director	6	41	47	3	21	24	3	20	23
4	Joint Director (Admin)	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
5	Deputy Director	35	71	106	29	59	88	6	12	18
6	Assistant Director	36	193	229	26	101	127	10	92	102
7	Gazetted Manager	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
8	Assistant Statistical Officer	158	412	570	143	281	424	15	131	146
9	Statistical Inspector	283	284	567	143	58	201	140	226	366
10	Enumerator	196	0	196	67	0	67	129	0	129
11	Superintendent	38	0	38	29	0	29	9	0	9
12	Stenographer	5	0	5	4	0	4	1	0	1
13	First Division Assistant	43	0	43	31	0	31	12	0	12
14	Senior Typists	14	0	14	7	0	7	7	0	7
15	Second Division Assistant	39	0	39	32	0	32	7	0	7
16	Typists	58	1	59	11	0	11	47	1	48
17	Senior Drivers	7	0	7	3	0	3	4	0	4
18	Drivers	24	0	24	16	0	16	8	0	8
19	Daffedar	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
20	Attender	6	0	6	3	0	3	3	0	3
21	Group `D`	70	0	70	36	0	36	34	0	34
22	Watchman	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
	Total	1026	1002	2028	588	520	1108	438	482	920

The 11 sanctioned Director/ Joint Director posts of DES in Planning Department is equal to the post of Joint Directors in Directorate of Economics and Statistics and it is treated as ex-cadre post.