



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

**GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA**

*ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ವರದಿ 2020-21*

*Annual Administration Report 2020-21*

ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ  
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

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## PREFACE

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. It provides necessary data required for formulation of development programmes and policies in the State. Statistical data on various socio-economic activities of the State is being collected, processed, analysed and published from time to time in the form of reports.

The Directorate has brought out the Annual Administration Report for the year 2020-21. I wish to express my gratitude to the Joint Director and staff of the Publication, Training and Co-ordination Division to bring out this report within a stipulated time.

(N.Madhuram)

Director

Bangalore.

Dated:07/04/2022

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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** Karnataka Statistical System Development Agency (KSSDA) is implementing Karnataka State Strategic Statistical Plan (KSSSP) under India Statistical Strengthening Project, a centrally sponsored scheme. The objective of the KSSSP is to strengthen state statistical system and focus on 20 key statistical activities to provide reliable, credible and timely statistics. The plan is being implemented since 2010-11. Substantial progress has been made since then and achieved the targets as per the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between Government of Karnataka and Government of India.

**2.8** "Pradhana Manthri Fasal Bima (vima) Yojana" is being implemented by the Agriculture Department from 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 generated for the notified crop and notified insurance units by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics 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 2020-21 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 2020-21 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.18.00 lakhs for the year 2020-21. The financial progress is as detailed below.

Rs.in lakhs					
Accounts 2018-19		RE 2019-20		Budget 2020-21	
Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
10.00	10.00	30.00	30.00	18.00	18.00

For the year 2020-21 an amount of Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been provided for conducting sample check on developmental programmes of which the entire amount has been spent to the current year (2020-21).

20th round Sample Check survey was conducted for 3 schemes as mentioned below.

Sl. No	Name of the Schemes	Department
1	Open Defecation Free Villages	Rural Development & Panchayanthraj Department
2	Chethana	Karnataka Women Development Corporation
3	Matsyashraya	Fisheries Department

The 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 the year 2020-21 an amount of Rs.384.47 lakhs is provided of which Rs. 361.12 lakhs is incurred as expenditure. The financial progress for the last 3 years as mentioned below:

<b>Rs. in lakhs</b>					
<b>Accounts 2018-19</b>		<b>RE 2019-20</b>		<b>Budget 2020-21</b>	
<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
189.88	160.37	215.78	203.16	384.47	361.12

### **Physical Progress:**

10<sup>th</sup> Agriculture census 2015-16 was completed and part-1, part-2 and Input survey reports have been published. Regarding 11<sup>th</sup> Agriculture census updation of land records for the year 2020-21 is completed. Due to Covid pandemic Government of India postponed the Phase-1 field work programme by a year from July 2021 to July 2022.

### **Rainfall Statistics**

Rainfall data is being collected & analysed on a daily, weekly, monthly and annual basis. There are 1301 rain gauge stations in 176 taluks across the State of which, 1162 are in working condition. The rainfall data is available in the Directorate since 1890 to 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 quarter) The reports are prepared daily, weekly, monthly & annually in the Head quarters and sent to the concerned. The progress achieved is as detailed below:

- Report on Annual rainfall data for the year 2020 brought out.
- Month-wise rainfall reports of all the 12 months from January to December 2020 were prepared for all the taluka headquarter rain gauges.
- Daily rainfall reports during monsoon season i.e. 1<sup>st</sup> June to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020 were prepared based on all the taluka headquarter rain gauge stations and report was sent to Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner & Additional Chief Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Principal Secretary Agriculture & Horticulture Department and Secretary, Disasters Management and Revenue Department.

### **Karnataka Statistical System Development Agency: (KSSDA)**

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

2018-19			2019-20			2020-21		
Capital	Revenue	Total	Capital	Revenue	Total	Capital	Revenue	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0.00	181.00	181.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00

**d) Expenditure**

**(Rs.in lakhs):**

2018-19		2019-20			2020-21 (up to end of March -2021)		
Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Total	Capital	Revenue	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
0.00	197.21	0.00	105.65	43.25	0.00	43.55	43.55

During 2020-21 an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was provided in the budget. Opening Balance available during 2019-20 from the State funds is Rs.51.98 lakhs. Out of the total available funds Rs.61.98 lakhs, an amount of Rs.43.55 was spent during the year.

**2 Salary Schemes:**

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

For the year 2020-21 an amount of Rs.3883.16 lakhs is spent as against the allocation of Rs.3614.90 lakhs. Financial progress is as detailed below.

**(Rs.in lakhs):**

Accounts 2018-19		RE 2019-20		Budget 2020-21	
Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3216.30	3055.85	3360.44	3201.35	3883.16	3614.90

**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 Gram Panchayat-wise, Hobli-wise, Taluk-wise and District-wise average yields of the crops and the same is sent to the Agriculture Department for settlement of Insurance claims to farmers in case of crop failures due to natural calamities.

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

For 2020-21 an amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs is provided of which Rs.142.83 lakhs is incurred as expenditure. Financial progress is as mentioned below:

(Rs.in lakhs)

Accounts 2018-19-20		RE 2019-20		Budget- 2020-21	
Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
150.00	113.43	150.00	140.23	150.00	142.83

**Numbers of Crops Covered under Krishi Bima (Vima) Yojana (Non-CIS Crops are also included)**

Year	Crops		
	Kharif	Rabi	Summer
2019-20	42	26	8
2020-21	42	26	8

**Number of experiments planned and conducted:**

Season-wise number of crop cutting experiments planned and conducted during 2019-20 and 2020-21 are as follows:

(Experiments in Number)

	2019-20			2020-21		
	Planned	Conducted	%	Planned	Conducted	%
Kharif/Annual	87246	70438	80.73	87786	71608	81.57
Rabi	42218	31085	73.63	41780	30704	73.49
Summer	10384	6509	62.68	10102	6818	67.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>139848</b>	<b>108032</b>	<b>77.25</b>	<b>139668</b>	<b>109130</b>	<b>78.14</b>

Department wise the number of experiments allotted and supervised at all stages during 2019-20 and 2020-21 are given below:

Agency (Centre)	2019-20			2020-21		
	Number of experiments		% of supervision	Number of experiments		% of supervision
	Allotted for supervision	supervised		Allotted for supervision	supervised	
Directorate of Economics & Statistics	22886	6030	26.35	14346	3514	24.49
Revenue	15915	4356	27.37	9614	2329	24.23
RDPR	7388	2163	29.28	5004	1211	24.20
Agriculture & Horticulture	13389	3480	52.24	7187	1551	21.58
National Sample Survey Organization	900	845	93.88	620	620	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>60478</b>	<b>16854</b>	<b>27.86</b>	<b>36771</b>	<b>9225</b>	<b>25.01</b>

Source: NIC (CCE Samrakshane Portal) & AGS Division.

## **Karnataka Raitha Suraskha Pradhan Manthri Fasal Bima (Vima) Yojana**

“Pradhana Manthri Fasal Bima Yojana” introduced by the Government of India is renamed as “Karnataka Raitha Suraksha Pradhana Manthri Fasal Bima (vima) Yojana” and it is being implemented by the Agriculture Department. The main objective of the scheme is to provide financial support to farmers suffering from crop loss /damage arising out of the unforeseen events, natural calamities, pests and diseases affecting crops. As per the guidelines of Pradhana Manthri Fasal Bima Yojana, Mobile App 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 and RDPR departments. By applying the methodology of crop cutting experiment, the experiment wise yield data is uploaded through mobile app by Primary Workers. The average yield is generated for the notified crop and notified insurance units by NIC as per procedure and the same is uploaded to CCE Samrakshana portal for settlement of the insurance claims to farmers by the Agriculture Department.

### **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;
- Fully Revised Estimates (FRE) of Area, Production and Yield of Principal crops;
- Season wise Reconciliation of Crop Area Statistics;
- Annual Season and Crop Statistics Report (ASCR);
- 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 Government of India. The assessment is based on the information from Agriculture department and 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 2020-21 was sent to the Government of India in the month of August-2020 and the Second advance estimates in the month of December 2020.

The Third advance estimate covering all the seasons for the year 2020-21 was sent in March 2021 and fourth advance estimate during June 2021.

In the existing system of crop estimation, the Fourth Advance Estimate is followed by final estimates. The final estimates of 2020-21 will be sent to the Government of India during November - 2021. The final estimates report will be placed before High Power committee for approval.

The Production of Food Grains, Oilseeds, Sugarcane (H) and Cotton as per final estimates of 2019-20 and 2020-21 is furnished below.

### **Production of Food Grains, Oilseeds, Sugarcane and Cotton in Karnataka as per final estimates**

Sl. No	Crops	Production (Lakh tonnes)	
		2019-20*	2020-21**
1	Cereals	114.86	137.51
2	Pulses	21.55	21.22
3	Total Food Grains	136.41	158.73
4	Oil Seeds	10.41	12.02
5	Sugarcane(Harvested)	360.34	421.00
6	Cotton #	23.29	23.20

\* As per Final Estimates \*\* As per fourth 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. Crop Survey was conducted from 2018-19 (Kharif only) through mobile app. During the year 2019-20 Crop Survey was conducted to all seasons i.e., Kharif, Rabi and Summer. Reconciliation of Crop Area Statistics for the year 2019-20 for all the three seasons is completed. The Reconciliation report for Kharif, Rabi and Summer seasons for 2020-21 has been completed and the reports receiving from districts is in 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. As per Reconciliation of Crop survey through mobile app, Annual Season and Crop Statistics Report for the year 2019-20 has been prepared and submitted to the Government of India. The Annual Season and Crop Statistics Report for the year 2020-21 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 2017-18 is prepared and published. This report contains area, yield and production statistics of 60 crops which includes Non-CES 20 crops, for which yield is estimated through Oral Enquiry Method. Report for the year 2018-19 is finalized and the 2019-20 is under progress.



## Timely Reporting of Estimates of Area of Principal 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 2020-21 an amount of Rs.413.71 lakhs has been spent as against the budgeted allocation of Rs.537.00 lakhs. Financial progress is as detailed below.

(Rs.in lakhs)

Accounts 2018-19		RE 2019-20		Budget 2020-21	
Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
574.61	418.79	529.46	463.68	537.00	413.71

### Physical Progress:

- Under Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS) for the year 2020-21, the number of villages selected was 5712, and the supervision is completed for all the Kharif, Rabi and Summer seasons and received the crop abstract information from all the selected TRS villages.
- Report on the “Estimates of Area of principal crops under Timely Reporting Scheme in Karnataka 2019-20” was prepared and publication is under progress.
- Area estimation report under Timely Reporting Scheme for Summer seasons-2020-21 is under progress.

## 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 2020-21 an amount of Rs.66.18 lakhs is spent as against the allocation of Rs.92.57 lakhs. Financial status of the program is as detailed below:

(Rs.in lakhs)

Accounts 2018-19		RE 2019-20		Budget 2020-21	
Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
93.14	66.87	86.00	78.29	92.57	66.18

**Physical Progress:**

- During the year 2020-21, area enumeration work in respect of Kharif Season was completed and 300 filled in schedules (A.S 1.0) have been received for the selected 300 villages. 300 filled in A.S 1.1 schedules in case of area aggregation i.e., page totaling has been received in case of all selected villages.
- In respect of Rabi season, 300 A.S 1.0 filled in schedules and 300 A.S 1.1 filled in schedules have been received in case of Area aggregation i.e., page totaling.
- In respect of Summer season, out of 300 villages selected A.S 1.0 filled in schedule has been received for 250 villages and out of 300 villages A.S 1.1 filled in schedules have been received for 246 villages.
- Out of 620 (A.S 2.0) Crop Cutting Experiments selected for supervision during Kharif 2020-21, 616 experiments were supervised. In case of Rabi season, 186 experiments were supervised out of 200 experiments selected. In summer season 68 experiments were supervised out of 80 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 and vegetables grown in the State. The fruit crops included for the survey are Mango, Banana, Grapes, Guava, Pomegranate, Sapota, Lemon and for Vegetables Beans and Brinjal are included. An amount of Rs.278.41 lakhs is spent as against budget allocation of Rs.395.57 lakhs during 2020-21. Financial progress is as details below:

(Rs.in lakhs)

Accounts 2018-19		RE 2019-20		Budget 2020-21	
Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
405.08	322.22	375.10	326.89	395.57	278.41

**Physical Progress:**

During the year 2020-21, 1256 villages for fruits and 1194 villages for vegetables have been selected for Crop Estimation Survey on fruits and vegetables to estimate area and yield.

In case of area enumeration 910 forms for fruits and 629 forms for vegetables, 820 forms for fruits and 750 yield estimation forms for vegetables have been received respectively.

## **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 2020-21, First Revised Estimates for the year 2019-20, Second Revised Estimates for the year 2018-19 and reconciled estimates for 2017-18 are 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 2018-19 at current and constant (2011-12) prices has 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 2020-21, discussions were made on the estimates of State Domestic Product for the year 2017-18(fully) and 2018-19 (partially) with new base 2011-12. The State Domestic Product Estimates from 2011-12 to 2020-21 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 2020-21, the budget documents for the financial year 2020-21 has been analysed for preparation of Economic-cum-Purpose classification. This has been made use for estimation of State Domestic Product.

#### **ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF NDCU'S:**

The Annual Accounts of Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings (NDCU's - State Public Undertakings) for the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 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 crore respectively during 2011-12, have gone up to Rs. 1665320 crore, Rs. 1511071 crore and Rs.226796 during 2020-21 at current prices, whereas at constant (2011-12) prices i.e., setting aside price fluctuations, the estimates are Rs. 1113818 crore, Rs. 998238 crore and Rs. 149825 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	1045168	831330	950866	749952	148108	116813
2016-17	1207608	941774	1102636	851394	169898	131186
2017-18	1336914	1022862	1212694	918796	186405	141229
2018-19 SRE	1490624	1089271	1348962	975111	205697	148690
2019-20 FRE	1628928	1143781	1475277	1023690	223175	154861
2020-21 AE	1665320	1113818	1511071	998238	226796	149825

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

The Gross State Domestic Product of Karnataka at constant (2011-12) prices for the year is anticipated to grow by (-) 2.6%.The GSVA 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.

**Table - 2**  
**Sectoral growth rates of GSDP for Karnataka at constant (2011-12) prices**  
**for the years 2019-20 and 2020-21**

Sl. No.	Sector	2019-20 FRE	2020-21 AE
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
	<b>Agriculture Sector</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>
5	Mining and Quarrying	-0.8	-3.2
6	Manufacturing	-2.1	-5.2
7	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	7.9	-0.5
8	Construction	4.6	-6.4
	<b>Industry Sector</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-5.1</b>
9	Trade and Repair Services	7.6	-1.6
10	Hotel 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, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	5.3	-4.9
	a) Computer related Services	6.1	-6.6
	b) Real Estate & Other Professional Services	3.2	-6.4
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	3.8	4.0
20	Public Administration	10.8	8.2
21	Other Services	11.8	2.2
	<b>Tertiary / Services Sector</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>-3.1</b>
	<b>Total GSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>-2.7</b>
	Product Taxes	2.6	-2.9
	Product Subsidies	7.5	-7.3
	<b>GSDP at Market Prices</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>-2.6</b>

*\*AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates*

Share of Tax receipts to the total state revenue amounting to Rs.96032 crore in the year 2016-17 was expected to reach Rs. 140565 crore during 2020-21 with a growth of 46.37 percent. Similarly, the transfers made to the local bodies as grants, was highest in the expenditure side. Rs. 38168 crore in 2016-17 had grown with 27.38 per cent to reach Rs. 48619 crore in 2020-21. 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 49.90 percent i.e. from Rs. 32469 in 2016-17 to Rs. 48670 in 2020-21. The details are presented in Table – 3.

**Table - 3**  
**Income and Outlay Account of Administrative Departments**

Expenditure	Rs. in Crore				
	2016-17 (AC)	2017-18 (AC)	2018-19 (AC)	2019-20 (RE)	2020-21 (BE)
<b>1. Total consumption Expenditure</b>	32469	38136	42211	49382	48670
<b>2. Net interest paid</b>	12281	14039	16232	19101	23683
<b>3. Subsidies</b>	14184	15648	18327	20432	19798
<b>4. Total Current Transfers to (Other than Inter-Govt.)</b>	2198	17065	31470	29044	27145
<b>5. Total inter Government Transfers</b>	38168	40232	42777	47182	48619
<b>6. Total current expenditure (1+2+3+4+5)</b>	<b>99300</b>	<b>125119</b>	<b>151016</b>	<b>165141</b>	<b>167915</b>
<b>7. Surplus on current Account</b>	16689	20103	12041	9958	9708

Receipts	Rs. in Crore				
	2016-17 (AC)	2017-18 (AC)	2018-19 (AC)	2019-20 (RE)	2020-21 (BE)
<b>1. Income from entrepreneurship and property</b>	3683	4032	4116	4502	4535
<b>1.1 Profits</b>					
<b>1.2 Income from property</b>	3683	4032	4116	4502	4535
<b>1.2.1 Net Interest received</b>	1199	1178	1111	764	718
<b>1.2.2 Other Property Receipts</b>	2483	2854	3004	3738	3817
<b>2. Total tax revenue</b>	96032	118845	132709	132614	140565
<b>2.1 Import Duty</b>					
<b>2.2 Export Duty</b>					
<b>2.3 Production Taxes</b>	8254	27245	32581	30312	29856
<b>2.4 Product Tax</b>	87778	91601	100128	102302	110709
<b>2.5 Other Transfers</b>					
<b>3. Fees &amp; Miscellaneous Receipts</b>	571	704	752	894	927
<b>4. Total transfers from Public Authorities</b>	15703	21641	25481	37089	31597
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>115989</b>	<b>145222</b>	<b>163058</b>	<b>175099</b>	<b>177624</b>

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

## INDUSTRIES:

### Index of Industrial Production:

Index of Industrial Production is a statistical tool which is used to measure the general level of Industrial activity of the State economy. In order to capture rapid structural changes in the Industrial sector in the State, the computation of quarterly index has been prepared. Based on this, the provisional annual index has been worked out by consolidating the four quarterly indices. After obtaining Annual Survey of Industries results from Central Statistics Office, Kolkata, the final results will be published. The exercise to revise the Base Year from 2004-05 to 2011-12 is in final stages of completion. Soon, after the completion or the shifting of the Base year as directed by MoSPI, monthly Index of Industrial Production will be released.

## Annual Survey of Industries (ASI):

The Annual Survey of Industries is conducted by the Government of India through Central Statistics Office (CSO) every year, which covers factories registered under Factories Act, 1948. Based on the results obtained from the 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, 2014-15 has been published. The report for the year 2015-16 scrutiny, validation of e-schedule, pooling of Central & State samples and tabulation work is completed and preparation of the report is in progress. For the year 2016-17 scrutiny, validation of e-schedule work is in progress. Field work for 2017-18, 2018-19 & 2019-20 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 2016-17 and 2017-18 for Karnataka State and All-India is presented in the following table. Karnataka accounted 5.68% of the total registered factories in 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively in the country. The contribution of registered factories of Karnataka stood at 5.89% of total fixed capital, 6.55% of total output and 6.07% of Gross Value Added in 2017-18. The share of Karnataka has marginally decreased with registered factories, working capital, total output & input, gross & net value added, profit but fixed capital has increased marginally in 2017-18 as compared to 2016-17.

**Table – 4: Selected Key indicators of Registered Factories:  
Karnataka & All-India**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	2016-17			2017-18		
	Karnataka	India	% share	Karnataka	India	% share
Industries (No)	13344	234865	5.68	13518	237684	5.68
Fixed Capital	181221	3190386	5.68	190187	3285889	5.89
Working Capital	59009	663083	8.90	55447	644119	8.61
Total Output	501647	7265514	6.90	528938	8072173	6.55
Total Input	404355	5897464	6.86	426754	6605202	6.46
Gross value added	97292	1368050	7.11	102184	1466970	6.07
Net value added	82766	1145919	7.22	87219	1229674	7.09
Profit	39995	539353	7.42	39860	576242	6.92

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 2016-17 and 2017-18.

**Table – 5: Selected Economic Indicators of Industries (2009-10 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
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
2017-18	5.54	6.38	51.50	54.03	63.83	66.03	1,89,875	1,57,718

*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 2020-21, the wholesale price index of thirty three agricultural commodities has been computed up to March 2021. Wholesale Price Index of all commodities increased from 1391 in April 2020 to 1395 in March 2021 i.e. increased by 0.29 percent. In 2020-21, the average WPI of all commodities was 1403, which is increased by 4.86 percent as compared to 1338 in 2019-20. Among commodity group-wise index, during 2020-21 maximum increase was observed in Miscellaneous group and decrease was observed in Cereals , Condiments and Spices, Gur & Sugar, Oilseeds group. The details of Group wise WPI of Agricultural Commodities for the year 2020-21 are given in **Table – 6**.



**Table – 6 : Group-wise Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Commodities in Karnataka**

**Base year: 1981-82=100**

Sl. No	Commodity Group	Weight	2020-21		Percentage Variation in March-2021 over April-2020
			April 2020	March 2021	
1	Cereals	29.89	1534	1347	-12.19
2	Pulses	4.92	1438	1627	13.14
3	Oilseeds	17.31	1421	1401	-1.41
4	Gur & Sugar	14.56	714	699	-2.10
5	Fiber	9.64	1064	1078	1.32
6	Condiments and Spices	2.27	1447	1284	-11.26
7	Miscellaneous *	21.41	1758	2031	15.53
<b>All Commodities</b>		<b>100.00</b>	<b>1391</b>	<b>1395</b>	<b>0.29</b>

\* 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.

The base year of the Central Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers from September 2020 has been revised from 2001 = 100 to 2016 = 100. In this series Davanagere and Harihara were added in addition of 5 centres namely Bengaluru, Belagavi, Huballi-Dharwad, Madikeri, Mysuru, based in Karnataka.

In the State, sixteen centers are selected for the computation of consumer price index numbers. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics computes index for nine centers (base year 1987-88=100) based on the prices information received every week and for the remaining seven centers (base year 2016=100) the prices are collected and sent to Labour Bureau, Shimla for computation of index.

During the current year, the consumer price index for nine centers has been computed upto March 2021. During 2020-21 among the index of 7 central series (Base year 2016=100), Belagavi center shows the highest increase i.e. 111 in April 2020 to 120.0 in March 2021 showing a rise of 8.11 percent. Among the 09 State series, the CPI (IW) of Mangaluru center has recorded highest increase i.e 857 in April 2020 to 919 in March 2021 showing a rise of 7.23 percent. The details of CPI (IW) for the year 2020-21 are given in **Table – 7**.

**Table – 7: Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers in Karnataka**

Sl. No.	Centers	2020-21		Percentage Variation in March-2021 over April 2020
		April-2020	March-2021	
<b>Central Series : (Base year: 2016=100)</b>				
1	Bengaluru	112	116.1	3.66
2	Belagavi	111	120.0	8.11
3	Huballi-Dharwad	113	118.0	4.42
4	Madikeri	106	113.7	7.26
5	Mysuru	111	117.7	6.04
6	Davanagere	119	123.6	3.87
7	Chikkamagaluru	108	112.2	3.89
<b>State Series : (Base year:1987-88=100)</b>				
8	Ballari	891	947	6.29
9	Bhadravathi	915	967	5.68
10	Dandeli	912	967	6.03
11	Kalaburagi	863	920	6.60
12	Hassan	943	1005	6.57
13	Mandya	968	1028	6.20
14	Mangaluru	857	919	7.23
15	Raichur	992	1060	6.85
16	Tumkur	807	860	6.57

*Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla, GOI (Central Series and State Series DES, Bengaluru).*

The State annual average index of sixteen centers for the year 2020 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 2019-20 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 APMCs through 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 2020 has been prepared.

#### **Rural 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 March 2021.

### **Urban Retail Price Index Numbers: (Base Year 1970=100)**

The retail prices of seventeen essential commodities for 3 selected shops from each 20 selected urban centres every month and this data is made use of for preparation of periodicals and for computation of urban retail price index numbers every month. During the current year, the monthly index of Urban retail prices has been computed up to March 2021.

### **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 arecanut and coconut, peeling of coconuts, arecanuts, trimming spraying in arecanut and 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 mochiees is also collected.

The District and Taluka wise average report of agriculture wages for the year 2019 has been prepared and the preparation of the report 2020 is in its final Stage.

### **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 2018 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. Publishing of the 23<sup>rd</sup> edition of Quarterly Bulletin on Prices and State Income is on final stage.

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

### **Vital Statistics – State Scheme**

**Budget Head:** 3454-02-111-0-03

The registration of births and deaths statistics under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 serve twin objectives: primarily they are useful for their value as legal documents, and 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 32349 rural and 772 urban registration units.

This division Compiles 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. 33.00 lakhs made for the year 2020-21 an amount of Rs.31.69 lakhs expenditure is incurred. Financial progress is furnished below.

Accounts 2018-19		RE 2019-20		Budget- 2020-21	
Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
32.00	18.35	32.00	25.30	33.00	31.69

#### Physical Progress.

- Registration of births and deaths is being done in 32349 rural and 772 urban registration units as at the end of March 2021.
- The Annual report on the implementation of the Registration of Birth and Death Act, 1969 for the year 2019 has been brought out.
- The Annual report on the implementation of the Registration of Birth and Death Act, 1969 for the year 2020 is under progress.
- Clarifications is being given for the complaints received from public regarding e-JanMa On-line registration from the helpdesk.
- Reports on Medical Certification of Cause of Death for the year 2019 and 2020 have been brought out.

#### Births, Deaths and Still Births Registered from the year 2018 to 2020

Year	Births	Deaths	Still Births
2018	1028934	483511	4194
2019	1047877	508584	3156
2020*	988143	551808	3326

(\*Provisional data)

#### National Sample Survey – Physical progress

- Field work of 78<sup>th</sup> round National Sample Survey is under progress.
- 72<sup>nd</sup> round pooling report on “Domestic Tourism” has been published.
- 73<sup>rd</sup> round final stage data validation work is under progress.
- 75<sup>th</sup>, 76<sup>th</sup> and 77<sup>th</sup> round data validation work is under progress.

#### Report on the Representation of SCs /STs in State Civil Services:

- Report on the Representation of SCs & STs in State Civil Services as on 31.03.2020 and 31.03.2021 have been brought out.

#### National Building Organisation (NBO):

Directorate of Economics & Statistics is a nodal agency for collection of information on Housing Permits issued by Urban Local Bodies, for the 17 cities that are selected by the NBO on

quarterly basis. The information collected is uploaded using BRIKS software. Along with this, construction material prices, wages of construction laborers, 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 computerization task for all the quarters of 2020-21 is completed. Collection and computerization of data for the first quarter of 2021-22 is under progress.

### **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.

#### **Publications brought out:**

1. Karnataka At A Glance-2019-20
2. Statistical Abstract of Karnataka 2019-20
3. Men and women in Karnataka 2019-20
4. Annual Administrative Report 2019-20

### **Karnataka At A Glance**

- The Directorate publishes important publications called “Karnataka At a Glance” and “District at a Glance” every year which contains taluk/district level information required for the formulation of decentralized planning up to 2017-18 these publications were brought out manually. From 2018-19 onwards these publications are being brought out by collecting the data from taluk level/district level linking the Geographical Information System developed by Karnataka State Remote Sensing Applications Centre (KSRSAC). These publications contain information 1739 parameters both static information (population Census, Agricultural Census and Animal Husbandry Census) and dynamic information related to the programmes of various development departments in addition to socio-economic and geographical information of the districts/talukas. The information is available in the website [www.des.karnataka.gov.in](http://www.des.karnataka.gov.in) and [www.planning.karnataka.gov.in](http://www.planning.karnataka.gov.in)
- NITI Aayog has assigned 49 indicators/87 data points spread across 5 sectors namely, Health & Nutrition (30%), Education (30%), Agriculture & Water Resources (20%), Basic Infrastructure(10%) and Financial Inclusion & Skill Development(10%) to monitor the transformation of Aspirational Districts. Based on the information of KAG and DAG 2020-21, the value of 49 indicators/87 data points is estimated for all the talukas of the state to identify the development gaps across the talukas from the state average. These publications contain not only statistical information but also spatial maps which indicate the talukas/districts which are less than the state average in the indicators, which is useful for the planners, administrators to formulate policies and plans for the backward talukas priority basis and also locations for basic infrastructure facilities like Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, Primary Health Centres, Anganwadis, piped water and mini water supply schemes, Roads and Bridges, hostels for socially and economically weaker sections.

## **Statistical Abstract of Karnataka**

- The Statistical Abstract of Karnataka is an annual publication which includes 3 years of information. The publication contains the state's land utilisation population, rainfall, forestry, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, irrigation, mineral wealth, energy production, industry, banks, co-operative & regulated markets, trade, transport & communication, employment & man power, labour information, prices, state income, state finance, administrative Statistics, corporate information, Education, Public Health, Social welfare, Housing & storage warehousing & other informations. It also includes all India Statistics and charts where ever applicable to make the publication more useful. 2019-20 report was published whereas, 2020-21 report is under progress.

## **Men and Women in Karnataka:**

- Men & Women in Karnataka is an Annual Report which contains information of men & women pertaining to population, literacy, Education, Health, Constitutional Rights of women, Economical & political participation of women, atrocities against Women etc. The publication of Men & Women in Karnataka 2019-20 is brought out & 2020-21 report is under progress.

## **Trainings conducted during the year 2020-21**

- 92 officers/officials Directorate of Economics and Statistics were imparted online training regarding collection, compilation and analysis of statistics conducted by Administrative Training Institute, Mysore.
- During 2020-21 three officers of Directorate of Economics & Statistics have attended one-day online workshop regarding Sustainable Development Goals, conducted by Administrative Training Institute, Mysore.

## **Chapter – 3**

### **Public Sector undertakings, Societies and Special purpose vehicles**

#### **Karnataka Statistical System Development Agency (KSSDA):**

Karnataka Statistical System Development Agency (KSSDA) is implementing Karnataka State Strategic Statistical Plan (KSSSP) under India Statistical Strengthening Project, a centrally sponsored scheme. The objective of the KSSSP is to strengthen state statistical system and focus on 20 key statistical activities to provide reliable, credible and timely statistics. The plan is being implemented since 2010-11. Substantial progress has been made since then and achieved the targets as per the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between Government of Karnataka and Government of India.

## **Chapter - 4**

### **Evaluation Studies**

**Under 20<sup>th</sup> round sample check on developmental programmes, Sample Check was under taken for the following programmes during 2020-21**

- Open Defecation free village
- Chethana Scheme
- Mathashsrya Scheme

Reports have been completed for above 3 schemes and submitted to the concerned departments for proper action and implementation.

#### **Publications/Reports**

List of Periodical reports / Publications brought out during 2020-21 are given in Annexure 2.

#### **Economic Survey – 2020-21:**

Economic Survey 2020-21 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 who are 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 year 2020-21 upto 31.03.2021 were given below:

Group	No of Officer/Officials retired
A	11
B	07
C	13
D	01
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>

#### 2) Outsourcing:

Number of persons engaged on outsourcing basis during 2020-21 upto 31.03.2021 was given below:

Cadre	Numbers
Statistical Inspector	105
Enumerator	129
Typists	45
Driver	01
Group D	42
Night Watchman	01
<b>Total</b>	<b>323</b>

#### 3) New Administrative measures:

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

- a. Promotions have been given to Officers/Officials for the following posts during 2020-21

Sl. No	Designation	Nos
1	Joint Directors	-
2	Deputy Directors	07
3	Assistant Directors	19

4	Assistant Statistical Officers	145
5	Statistical Inspector	109
6	Gazetted Manager	-
7	Superintendent	-
8	First Division Assistant	-
9	Second Division Assistant	-
10	Senior Typist	-
11	Stenographer	-
12	Typist	-
13	Enumerator	09
14	Group D	01
Total		309

b) One Statistical Inspector has been appointed on compassionate ground during 2020-21

#### **4) Inspection:**

Directorate of Economics and Statistics has not conducted physical inspection of district officers due to covid-19 during 2020-21. However reviews have been made through video conferences and virtual meetings.

## Chapter-6

### Audit observations, Litigation and Legislative Assembly/Council Questions

#### 1) Audit :

The audit of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics is not yet started for the year 2020-21 and is yet to be initiated 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	03
2	Assistant Directors	03
3	Assistant Statistical Officers	06
4	Gazetted Manager	01
5	Statistical Inspector	01
6.	First Division Clerk	01
7.	Enumerators	01
<b>Total</b>		<b>16</b>

#### 3) Right to Information:

The details of number of applications received, replied, rejected and no. of pending in appeals under RTI upto 31.01.2020 are as follows:

Sl.No	Applications	Numbers
1	Received	39
2	Replied	39
3	Rejected	01
4	Pending in appeal	00

#### 4) Details of Legislative Assembly/Legislative Council questions:

Questions	Received	Replied	Pending
Legislative Assembly	07	07	-
Legislative Council	16	16	-

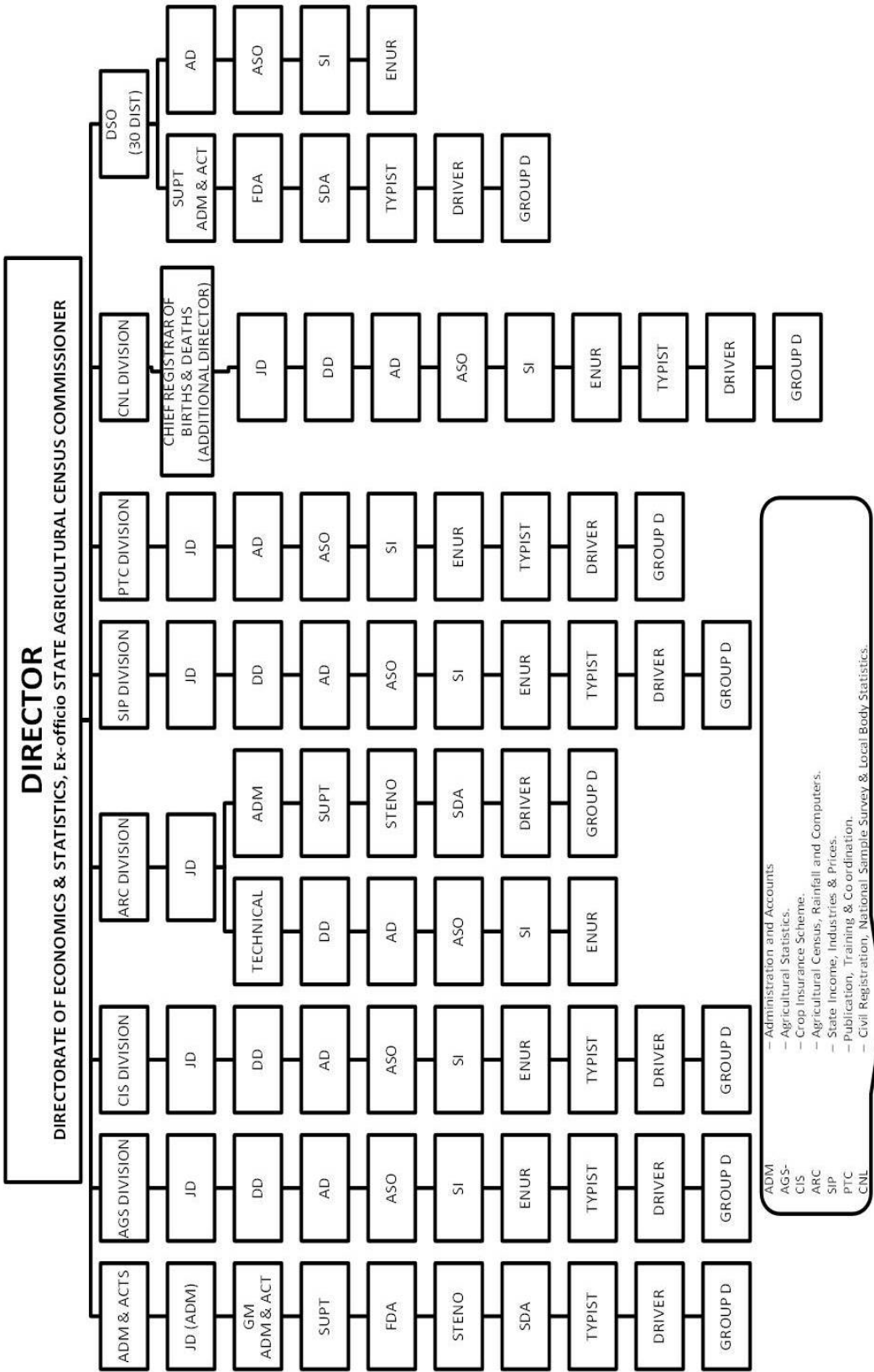
#### 5) Lokayukta/Departmental Enquiry Cases:

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

Designation	Initiated	Disposed off	Pending
Joint Director	02	-	02
Deputy Director	04	-	04
Assistant Director	04	-	04
Assistant Statistical Officer	08	01	07
Statistical Inspector	02	-	02
Enumerators	04	02	02
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>21</b>

ANNEXURE - I

**ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS**



**ANNEXURE – 2**  
**LIST OF PUBLICATION BROUGHT OUT DURING 2020-21**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Publications</b>
1	10 <sup>th</sup> Agriculture Census 2015-16 Part-I report
2	10 <sup>th</sup> Agriculture Census 2015-16 Part-II report
3	Fully Revised estimates of principal crops in Karnataka for the year 2016-17.
4	Report on Crop estimation survey of fruits, vegetables and minor crop in Karnataka 2016-17.
5	Annual Rainfall 2019.
6	Report on the Representation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in State Civil Service as on 31.03.2019.
7	Fully Revised estimates of area, productions and yield of principal crops in Karnataka for the year 2017-18.
8	Report on Crop estimation survey of fruits, vegetables and minor crop in Karnataka 2017-18.
9	Annual report on the registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969-2019
10	Karnataka at a Glance 2019-20.
11	Report on Medical certification of cause of Death 2019
12	NSS 72 <sup>nd</sup> Round Report on “Domestic Tourism in Karnataka”.
13	Input Survey -2016-17
14	Statistical Abstract of Karnataka -2018-19

### Annexure-3

**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 31.01.2021**

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	42	48	6	52	58	0	10	10
4	Joint Director (Admin)	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
5	Deputy Director	35	69	104	32	55	87	03	14	17
6	Assistant Director	36	250	286	27	151	178	9	99	108
7	Gazetted Manager	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
8	Assistant Statistical Officer	158	413	571	120	239	359	38	174	212
9	Statistical Inspector	283	284	567	113	75	188	170	209	379
10	Enumerator	196	0	196	34	0	34	162	0	162
11	Superintendent	38	0	38	32	0	32	6	0	6
12	Stenographer	5	0	5	3	0	3	2	0	2
13	First Division Assistant	43	0	43	26	0	26	17	0	17
14	Senior Typists	14	0	14	5	0	5	9	0	9
15	Second Division Assistant	39	0	39	28	0	28	11	0	11
16	Typists	58	1	59	13	0	13	45	1	46
17	Senior Drivers	7	0	7	6	0	6	1	0	1
18	Drivers	24	0	24	12	0	12	12	0	12
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	30	0	30	40	0	40
22	Watchman	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1026</b>	<b>1059</b>	<b>2085</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>1067</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>1038</b>